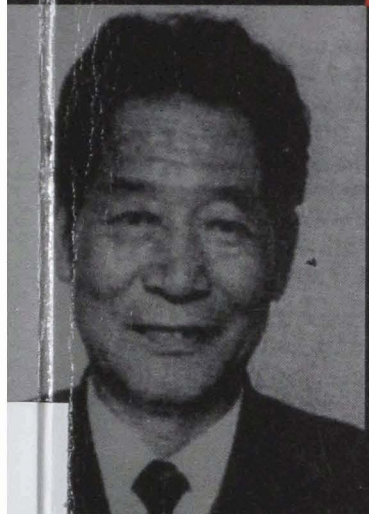
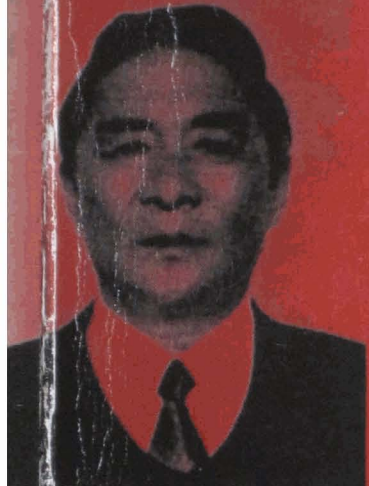
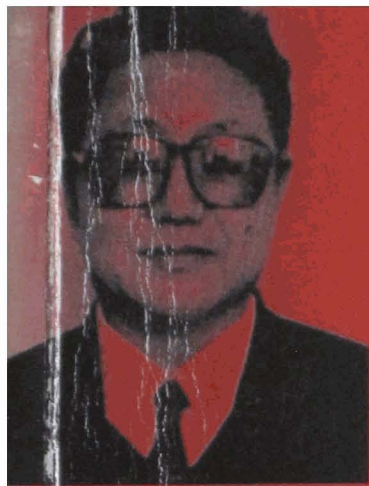


T.I.N.

TIBET INFORMATION NETWORK



Leaders In Tibet

A D I R E C T O R Y

Victoria Conner & Robert Barnett
with an introduction by Tsering Shakya

Future LEADERS UPDATES

This is No. 1 in a series of LEADERS UPDATES.

- *LEADERS UPDATE 2 will provide details of government organisations in the TAR as at June 1996. This supplements the information provided in the Directory at pages 212-3.*
- *LEADERS UPDATE 3 will give new details of TAR level officials.*
- *LEADERS UPDATE 4 will list prefectural level officials in Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu and Yunnan.*

LEADERS UPDATES will be sent by post to all subscribers.

Page xii: the words "or **zhuangqu**" should be inserted after the word *diqu* (prefecture).

Page 13, 4th paragraph: Dalai Lama should read **Panchen Lama**.

Page 40: the percentage given as 34% in the fourth point on that page, which starts "The sample collected in the Directory...", should in fact be **44%** - "44% of regional-department level officials and above as Tibetan".

Page 46: **Tudao Dorje** (Thutob Dorje), Vice Minister, State Nationalities Affairs Commission, is the son of Ngapo Ngawang Jigme.

Page 49: **Li Ligu** is Chinese, not Tibetan. He was first identified as a member of the Provincial CYL Committee in Liaoning Province, in north-east China, in 1987. He was still in this position in 1989. On 4th April 1994 he was identified for the first time as Secretary-General of the TAR CCP and later as a member of the CCP Standing Committee.

Page 54: Under Cultural Department, the correct name of the Deputy Secretary of the Party Group is **Qiang Shiyin**, not Qiang Shiyun.

Page 64: On 16th November 1997, **Xiangba Pingcuo** (Tibetan: Jampa Phuntsog) replaced Luosang Toinzhub as Party Committee Secretary in Lhasa. Xiangba Pingcuo had been the Lhokha Party Secretary from 1995 to 1997. **Ou Guoxiang**, Deputy Mayor of Lhasa City, was named incorrectly as **Ou Yangxiang**.

Page 66: **Hu Chunhua** (referred to as **Hu Zhonghua** by SWB) should be inserted as Lhokha Prefecture Commissioner, a position he has held since June 1996.

For Nagchu prefecture, in 1993, Germa should be **Ga'erma**, and Marqiong should be **Ma'erqiong**. For Chamdo prefecture, in 1993, Wu Bingcong should be **Wu Bingchong**.

Page 75: For Gyatsa county in Lhokha prefecture, the Party Secretary in 1997 was **Qian Xianfa**.

Page 87: For Sichuan Provincial People's Government, Deputy Governor Li Dachang was named incorrectly as Li Dacheng.

Page 88: In Sichuan Provincial People's Government, the Secretary General Zhang Zongyuan was named incorrectly as Zhang Zhongyuan.

Page 94: The Party Committee Secretary of Gyalthang county in Dechen Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, is Li Houjiao (Tibetan: Kelsang Dondrub).

Page 124: The last line of Lieque's biography should read: "1995 Sep: Listed as Deputy Secretary of TAR Party Committee", not as Vice-chairman of that Committee.

Page 127: Under the entry for Luosang Toinzhub, the line "1983-6: Deputy Secretary of the TAR Party Committee and Vice-president of the Party School of the TAR Party Committee"

should be removed. The person holding that position had the same name but is a different person.

Page 137: Raldi (Tibetan: Ragdi) visited Germany, Austria and Switzerland in January 1994 as a member of a delegation led by Qiao Shi, then the Chairman of China's NPC. A visit to Britain due to take place in December 1997 was cancelled due to British government conditions.

Page 159, footnote: The correct title of Jamphel Gyatso's book is *Banchan Dashi*.

Pages 181-3: In the right hand column CPPCC should read CCP.

Page 198: Ngaba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (Sichuan Province) should read **Ngaba Tibetan and Qlang Autonomous Prefecture**.

Page 210: The correct pinyin for Neighbourhood is *ju wei hui*.

Page 252: The deputy mayor of Lhasa, **Ou Guoxiang**, was named incorrectly as Ou Yangxiang.

Page 268: Xiangba Pingcuo was appointed Lhasa Municipal Party Secretary with effect from 16 November 1997.

Amdo county: Nagchu, TAR: the county head is Ta-la (Tibetan: Da-la?). The Party Secretary

is Duo-tuo (Tibetan: Do-tob or Dorje Thubten?) (1997)

Leaders Chart: on the small diagram at the bottom left of the Leaders Chart, headed **Structure of Central Organisations**, the dotted line indicating the relationship of the General Secretary of the Party to the Central Military Commission should show that he currently also chairs that Commission. On the same diagram, the relationship between the various Commissions for Discipline Inspection and the corresponding Party Congresses is one of monitoring, not of appointment.

LEADERS IN TIBET: UPDATE No.2

Tibet Information Network, London / 12 December 1997

Organisations of the TAR Government, 1996

Appendix VII (pp. 212-3) of LEADERS IN TIBET gave a summary of the organisational structure of the TAR Government in 1991. This LEADERS UPDATE shows the organisational structure as it was in mid-1996.

The table in this Update shows the departments, committees, commissions, bureaux and offices which constitute the TAR government. It is based on *The Chinese Government Structure Namelist*, published in Beijing in June 1996.¹

Departments, Commissions, Bureaux and Offices

The 1996 *Namelist* shows that sixteen new departments and bureaux have been created since 1991. At least eight of these new bodies appear to be connected to economic development: the Geology and Mineral Production Department, the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development and Construction Office, the Commission on the Reform of Economic Trade and the Economic System, the Industrial Administration Management Bureau, the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Bureau, the State Tax Bureau, the Town and Country Construction and the Environmental Protection Department.

Other new organisations have been formed by dividing existing departments - the Forestry Department, for example, was previously part of the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, and the Education Commission was part of the Science and Technology Commission. This perhaps indicates an increase in their importance or in the resources devoted to them. The 1996 *Namelist* gives no indication of the numbers employed in the organisations.

The table below shows that there have been some changes in nomenclature since 1991. The Foreign Affairs Department (*ting*), as it was listed in the 1991 List, is given in the 1996 *Namelist* as the Foreign Affairs Office (*bangongshi*). The Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, as it is now known, was listed in the 1991 List as a Commission (*weiyuanhui*).

The following translations have been used (the only exception being the General Office, which is actually a *ting*):

<i>ting</i> :	Department
<i>weiyuanhui</i> :	Committee or Commission
<i>ju</i> :	Bureau
<i>bangongshi</i> :	Office

The only exception is the body which we have translated as the General Office, which is actually called a *ting* in Chinese.

¹ *Zhongguo Zhengfu Jigou Minglu*, published by Xinhua Publishing Company (*Xinhua Chubanshe*), Beijing, June 1996

Other Government Organisations

Some of the names of organisations listed in the *1996 Namelist* as part of the governmental structure (other than the departments, commissions, bureaux and offices discussed above) differ slightly from the names given in the 1991 List. For example, the Academy of Social Sciences is described in the 1991 List as "governed directly by the TAR", and in the *1996 Namelist* it is simply listed as one of the government organisations. In the 1991 List, an Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry is listed as an organisation governed directly by the TAR, and in the *1996 Namelist* the Academy of Agricultural Science is again listed as a government organisation.

Also listed in *the 1996 Namelist* as governmental organisations are the TAR Branch of the People's Bank of China, the Tibet Branch of the Bank of China and the Tibet Committee of the China International Trade Promotion Committee. In the 1991 List, the first two are listed as "organisations governed both by the central government and the local authorities", and the third is not listed.

Working organisations of the TAR Government - June 1996

Name	Pinyin	Comments
General Office [of the TAR]	Bangong ting	
Planning Commission	Jihua weiyuanhui	
Science and Technology Commission	Kexue Jishu weiyuanhui	
Nationalities and Religious Affairs Commission	Minzu Zongjiao shiwu weiyuanhui	
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department	Nongmu ting	1991 - was a Commission
Education Commission	Jiaoyu weiyuanhu	Added ² - in 1991 was part of Science and Technology Commission
Sports Commission	Tiyu yundong weiyuanhui	
Department of Civil Administration	Min zheng ting	
Department of the Power Industry	Dianli gongye ting	
Department of Broadcasting and Television	Guangbo dianshi ting	
Department of Public Health	Wei sheng ting	
Public Security Department	Gong an ting	
Department of Foreign Economic Trade	Duiwai jingji maoyi ting	
Department of Communications	Jiaotong ting	
Department of Finance	Caizheng ting	
Supervision Department	Jiancha ting	
Department of Commerce	Mao yi ting	
Department of Culture	Wenhua ting	
Department of Justice	Sifa ting	Added
Water Conservancy Bureau	Shui li ju	Added
Forestry Department	Linye ting	Added - in 1991 it was part of the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department
Tourism Bureau	Luyou ju	
Geology and Mineral Production Department	Dizhi kuangchan ting	Added
Import and Export Commodity Inspection Bureau	Jin chu kou shangpin jianyan ju	Added
State Tax Bureau	Guojia shuiwuju	Added
Meteorological Bureau	Qixiang ju	Added ³

² "added" is used to indicate a department or bureau which was not listed in the 1991 summary of the organisational structure of the TAR.

³ In 1991 it was listed as governed by the central and by the local authorities jointly, as was the State Foreign Exchange Administration Bureau, the next organisation listed.

State Foreign Exchange Administration Bureau - Tibet branch	<i>Guojia waihui guanli ju Xizang fenju</i>	Added
State Foreign Exchange Administration Bureau - Tibet branch	<i>Guojia waihui guanli ju Xizang fenju</i>	Added
Industrial Administration Management Bureau	<i>Gongshang xingzheng guanli ju</i>	Added
Auditing Department	<i>Shenji ting</i>	Added
Foreign Affairs Office	<i>Waishi bangongshi</i>	In 1991 it was a Department
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development and Construction Office	<i>Nongmu kaifa jianshe bangongshi</i>	Added
Commission on the Reform of Economic Trade and the Economic System	<i>Jingji maoyi jingji tizhi gaige weiyuanhui</i>	Added
Town and Country Construction and Environmental Protection Department	<i>Zheng cun jianshe huanjing baohu ting</i>	Added
Workers Bureau	<i>Laodong ju</i>	Added
Compilation and Translation Bureau	<i>Bianyi ju</i>	
Grain Reserves Bureau	<i>Liangshi chubei ju</i>	Added

Tibet Information Network

December 12, 1997

Leaders in Tibet

A Directory

by Victoria Conner & Robert Barnett
with an introduction by Tsering Shakya

Tibet Information Network
London

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Cover photographs from top: Chen Kuiyuan, secretary of the TAR Party Committee; Raidi, executive deputy secretary of the TAR Party Committee and Standing Committee chairman of the TAR Regional People's Congress; Gyaltzen Norbu, executive deputy secretary of the TAR Party Committee and chairman of the TAR People's Government; Tenzin, deputy secretary of the TAR Party Committee.

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TIN Background Briefing Papers are specialist reports on contemporary Tibet. Past issues include *Cutting Off the Serpent's Head: Tightening Control in Tibet, 1994-1995* (with Human Rights Watch Asia); *Birth Control in Tibet: Documents and Laws*; *Security Policy in the TAR, 1992-1994*; and *Defying the Dragon: China and Human Rights in Tibet* (with Lawasia).

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Tibet Information Network

The Tibet Information Network (TIN) is an independent news and research service that collects and distributes information about what is happening in Tibet. TIN monitors social, economic, political, environmental, and human rights conditions in Tibet, and then publishes the information in an easily accessible form. It collects its information by using sources inside and outside Tibet, by conducting projects among refugees, and by monitoring established Chinese and international sources.

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Note on Transliteration

We have guessed at the Tibetan equivalents of names in Chinese by drawing up a chart of common equivalencies between Chinese and Tibetan. The chart was compiled by comparing names in cases where both the Tibetan and Chinese are known, a process which does yield a few standard practices in Chinese transliteration. In many cases, however, there is no standard way in China for writing down Tibetan names, and we have had to ask Chinese-speaking Tibetans to make educated guesses. In some cases the Chinese characters are not used in Chinese names, and so the name can be assumed to be Tibetan, but in most cases even studying the original characters is not conclusive.

Note that although *hanyu pinyin* is the standard form of phoneticisation in China, it is not often used for Tibetan names of well-known places or officials. In these cases the Chinese use a variant form, which is half way between *pinyin* and western forms; this is especially true in Chinese maps and gazetteers. Academic publications in China tend to use one or other of the western forms of transliteration and phoneticisation.

When dealing with unknown officials (such as county level cadres) or place-names, there is a much wider variation in the phoneticisation of the names. Presumably this is because a Tibetan child is given the Chinese version of their name by their first school teacher, or by a Chinese official, and this version of the name is then retained throughout the Tibetan's life. This allows for huge variations, because Chinese from some areas do not distinguish between "z" and "zh", or between "s" and "sh", while Chinese from other areas do not hear a distinction between "n" and "l" - thus Tibetan Tashi (properly *kra-shis*) is usually rendered as Zhaxi, but can be found as Yaxi, Dashi, or Jaxi, and Norbu is frequently rendered as Luobu. Tibetans in different areas also pronounce words differently, although these distinctions are rather more subtle, being mainly confined to vowels and semi-vowels.

The table below gives a few examples of some of the correspondences which we have detected as being in common usage between Chinese *pinyin* and Tibetan. Even in this there are still exceptions: for example, as a rule the *pinyin* "zh" is used for the Tibetan "gr", but we have encountered cases, such as *xianzhang*, where Tibetans, in the reverse process, regularly use "kr".

The Tibetan transcription method we have used is that developed by Turrell Wylie;

Chinese (<i>pinyin</i>)	Wylie (Tibetan)	Chinese (<i>pinyin</i>)	Wylie (Tibetan)
a	<i>nga</i>	q	<i>ch</i>
c	<i>tsh</i>	qu	<i>chos</i>
ch	<i>chr, tr</i>	sh	<i>hr</i>

Chinese (<i>pinyin</i>)	Wylie (Tibetan)	Chinese (<i>pinyin</i>)	Wylie (Tibetan)
duo	<i>dor</i>	shen	<i>hrin</i>
j	<i>c</i>	suo	<i>so</i>
jian	<i>can</i>	x	<i>zh, c</i>
jie	<i>gya</i>	y	<i>dby</i>
ou	<i>ngo</i>	zh	<i>kr, gr, dr</i>

Elsewhere in the Directory, to aid the reader who is not familiar with the Tibetan language, we have used a rough approximation in English of the Tibetan sounds. For this we have used the usual forms common among English writers, except that we have tried to include the "r" to indicate the retroflex consonants (other in the name Tashi which is too well known to bear alteration). We have also tried to change final consonants so that they are the same as in Wylie - for example, we have written "Choedrag" not "Choedak", "Lagpa" not "Lakpa" and "Wangchug" not "Wangchuk".

Glossary

Amdo (Tibetan *A-mdo*) - one of the three provinces or regions (*mchol-kha-gsum*) traditionally considered to constitute Tibet. The area is now largely within the Chinese province of Qinghai, and was divided into semi-independent principalities, not ruled by Lhasa in recent times. Tibetans from the area have their own distinctive dialect and cultural traditions and are known as Amdowas.

CC - the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Chinese: *dang zhong yang*, Tibetan: *tang krung yang*.

CCP - the Chinese Communist Party, founded in Shanghai in July 1921. The Chinese term is *Zhongguo gong chan dang*; in Tibetan the term is not translated but is rendered phonetically as *krung-go gung bran tang*.

cheng guan qu (Chinese) - metropolitan district; administrative term for the inner urban area within a municipality (Chinese: *shi*) or county which is administered by its own town or city government. In the case of Lhasa the *cheng guan qu* is at a level of government below the municipality, making it equivalent to a county. Tibetan: *tran gong chu* or similar.

Chikyab (Tibetan: *spyi khyab*) - the title given to a regional governor in Tibet before 1959. The term is used in modern Tibetan to mean "general" as in the title *spyi-khyab hru'u-ci*, or General Secretary.

CPPCC - the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. First convened in 1949, the CPPCC is an institution consisting of representatives of non-Party organisations which support the Party. In nationality areas it includes leading religious figures and former aristocrats who support the Party ("patriotic upper strata"). It is the main public organ for the United Front (*q.v.*) and meets regularly to express support and sometimes to comment on Party policies. Tibetan: *Krung-go mi-dmangs chab-srid gros mol tshogs-'du*, or, more simply, *chab srid gros* (chab si droe).

Cultural Revolution - the campaign initiated in 1966 by Mao Zedong in order to regain control of the Party by ordering the youth to "bombard the headquarters" (purge opponents within the Party) and to eradicate "the Four Olds" (old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits). The Chinese authorities now describe it as "the Ten Bad Years", referring to the entire period from 1966-1976, although technically it lasted only about two years. In Tibet it is sometimes considered to have continued until 1979. Tibetan: *rigs-nas gsar-brje*.

Democratic Reforms - Party term for the implementation of radical reforms, particularly redistribution of land, initiated from the early 1950s in Kham and Amdo and from March 1959 in the TAR, where it followed the March 1959 Uprising. Chinese: *minzhu gaige*, Tibetan: *dmangs-gtso'i bcos-sgyur* (mangtso choegyur).

Dharamsala - hill station in Himachal Pradesh, Northern India, currently the seat of the Dalai Lama and of the Tibetan Government in exile.

Domed-Chikyab (Tibetan: *mdo-smad spyi-khyab*)- title of the Governor of Kham under the old Tibetan Government before 1959. Domed is the Tibetan term for Kham.

dratsang (Tibetan *grwa-tsang*) - a college within a major monastery or monastic university, usually composed of khamtsen, units accommodating monks from one area.

Dzongpon (Tibetan: *rdzong-dpon*)- the term for a county leader in Tibet before 1959, nowadays used as an equivalent for the modern Chinese term *xianzhang*. A dzong is the Tibetan term for a fort or the area governed by a fort, and is now used to mean a county (Chinese: *xian*).

Ganbu (Chinese) - cadre. The term is often used to refer to any member of the Party who holds a responsible position, but technically also applies to any non-Party member who holds a responsible position in the Government. Tibetan: *las byed-pa* (le che pa).

Gelugpa (Tibetan *dge-lugs-pa*) - the dominant school of Tibetan Buddhism, sometimes called the "yellow hat" school. Founded in the 15th century by Tsongkhapa, and led since the 17th century by the Dalai Lamas.

Gong An Ju (Chinese) - Public Security Bureau (PSB); local-level police force. Tibetan: *sbyi sde chu* (Chi de chu). The regional-level department of the PSB is referred to in Chinese as the *Gong An Ting* (Tibetan: *sbyi sde thing*), and the national-level ministry of the PSB is called the *Gong An Bu*.

Geshe (Tibetan: *dge-bshes*) - a monk or lama who has completed the highest course in metaphysics and other academic monastic studies in the Gelugpa school of Tibetan Buddhism; similar to a doctor of theology in the western system.

Gonpa (Tibetan: *dgon-pa*) - monastery.

Guomindang (Chinese) - The Nationalist Party, who ruled China under Chiang Kaishek until 1949, and have ruled Taiwan since then. Often referred to as the KMT, or Kuomintang.

Kachen degree (Tibetan: *mkhan chen*) - the equivalent in Tashilhunpo Monastery to the 'Geshe' degree.

Kadrung (Tibetan: *mkan drung*)- the title of a secretary in the Tibetan administration before 1959.

Kagyupa (Tibetan *bka'-rgyud-pa*) - the school of Buddhism originating in the 11th century, and now led by the Karmapas, whose traditional seat is at Tsurphu, fifty miles west of Lhasa.

Kalon (Tibetan *bka'-blon*) - minister in the Tibetan cabinet before 1959 and currently in exile.

Kanbu or Kanbu Assembly - see *Nangma Gang*

Kashag (Tibetan *bka'-shags*) - the cabinet of the Tibetan Government before 1959 and currently in exile. Chinese: *gexia*.

Kham (Tibetan *kham*)- eastern province of Tibet as traditionally conceived, ruled mainly by local rulers rather than by Lhasa. Most of Kham lies to the east of the Drichu (Yangtse river) and is now divided between Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces; a small part including Chamdo and Drayab lies to the west of the Drichu and is now within the TAR. Tibetans from the area have their own dialect and customs and are known as khambas.

Khenpo - see *Nangma Gang*

Jo-khang (Tibetan) - the most sacred temple in Tibet, situated in the Tibetan quarter or Old City of Lhasa, usually referred to in Tibetan as the *Tsug-lha-khang*.

Labrang (Tibetan *bla-brang*) - the residence or estate of a Trulku (*q.v.*) or Lama, and the patrimony inherited by his successors. Also used to refer to the court or advisers around a senior Lama. Also the name of the town (called Xiahe or Labuleng in Chinese) surrounding the prominent Gelugpa monastery of Labrang Tashikyiel in Amdo, in present-day Gansu Province.

laogai (Chinese) - reform through labour [camp]; equivalent to a prison. Inmates in a *laogai* have undergone a court trial and received a sentence for a criminal offence. Holds prisoners convicted of more serious offences than those committed by *laojiao* detainees. A *laogai* or prison inmate may be sentenced to death or up to 20 years imprisonment.

laojiao (Chinese) - literally, education through labour. A *laojiao* centre is a reform through education camp which houses detainees who have received administrative sentences, usually up to a maximum of four and a half years, from a committee without a trial.

le che pa - see *ganbu*

lonchen (Tibetan *blon-chen*) - the term for a Chief Minister in the traditional Tibetan Government between 1904 and 1959.

Monlam (Tibetan: *smon-lam*) - literally a prayer, but usually a short form of Monlam Chenmo, the Great Prayer Festival, traditionally held during the third week of the New Year at the Jokhang Temple in Lhasa. It was banned by the Chinese in 1966, reinstated in 1986, and has been banned as a public ceremony since 1989.

Nangma Gang (Tibetan: *nang ma sgang*) - literally, the inner office, the title for the domestic affairs office which ran the Panchen Lama's estate and affairs. The Chinese refer to it as the "Khenpo Assembly", sometimes translated as the "Kanbu Meeting Hall" (Chinese: *kan po hui yi ting*). Khenpo is the Tibetan word for abbot.

Nyingma-pa (Tibetan: *rnying-ma-pa*) - the oldest of the four main schools of Tibetan Buddhism, generally associated more with individual practitioners, often travelling ascetics or tantric yogis, than with monastic institutions.

PAP - People's Armed Police. See *Wu Jing*

Peaceful Liberation - Party term for the PLA's entry in 1950 into what is now termed the Tibet Autonomous Region. Tibetan: *zhi-wa'i bcings-bkrol* (shiwei ching drol).

ponpo (Tibetan *dpon-po*) - local chief; official in the traditional Tibetan Government, usually at local level; officer in the Tibetan Army before 1959.

Prefecture - the administrative area below the level of a province or region and above the level of a county. Chinese: *diqu*, Tibetan: *sa-khul*. The TAR is divided into seven prefectures, each of which is divided into seven or more counties. A "Tibetan autonomous prefecture" (Chinese: *Xizang zizhizhou*, Tibetan: *khru'u*) is a prefecture outside the Tibetan Autonomous Region but still considered as an autonomous entity because it includes a predominantly Tibetan population.

procuracy - A Chinese judicial agency which is responsible for investigating and prosecuting criminal cases. It also handles complaints against the police, prison officials and other branches of the administration. Tibetan: *zhib chu*, Chinese: *jiancha jiguan*.

PSB - Public Security Bureau. See *Gong An Ju*

qu (Chinese) - district. The term can be used for a district at any level, but is particularly applied to an administrative area larger than a township (*xiang*) but smaller than a county (*xian*). Tibetan: *chu*

Rinpoche (Tibetan *rin-po-che*) - literally, precious. A term of respect added to a lama's name.

shape - see *zhabs-pad*

shuji (Chinese)- secretary. The term is used only to refer to the secretary or leading member of a committee in the Chinese Communist Party, at any level. Tibetan: *hru'u-ci*.

TAR - the Tibet Autonomous Region; the Tibetan area west of the Driчу (the Yangtse river) and south of the Kunlun mountains. This is the only area recognised by modern-day China as "Tibet". The area was formally constituted as an "autonomous region" in 1965. Tibetan: *Bod rang-skyong ljongs*; Chinese: *Xizang Zizhiqu*.

ting (Chinese) - a government department or office at the level of a province or autonomous region; below a *bu* (Ministry or Bureau at state level, Tibetan: *pu'u*) and above a *ju* (local office or department, Tibetan: *chu*). Tibetan: *thing*.

Tsedrung (Tibetan *rtse-drung*) - term for a monastic official in the Tibetan government before 1959, sometimes rendered by the Chinese as *jinzhong*.

tsipon (Tibetan *rtsis-dpon*) - minister in the Tsigang or finance/taxation office of the Tibetan government before 1959.

trulku (Tibetan *sprul-sku*) - literally, "manifestation body". An incarnate lama, ie., a person who has achieved a level of spiritual ability which allows them to choose to be reborn as a human in order to help others. The Chinese translate the term incorrectly as "living Buddha".

turing (Tibetan *kru-ring*) - modern Tibetan term for the appointed foreman or leader of a committee, from the Chinese term *Zhuren*.

u-yon lhan-khang (Tibetan): committee, based on the Chinese term *wei yuan hui*. Sometimes used as a short form of *sa-ngas u-yon lhan-khang* (sa-ne u-yon lhen-khang), the neighbourhood committee (the grassroots level administrative unit for local residents who are not members of a work unit). In a monastery, for example, it is used as an abbreviation to refer to the "Democratic Management Committee".

United Front - the organ of the Party devoted to forming broad 'alliances' with non-Party and often with non-Chinese sectors of society, particularly by co-opting members of the "patriotic upper strata" to get them to acknowledge the supremacy of the Party. See also CPPCC. Chinese: *Tong zhan bu*, Tibetan: *'thab-phyogs gcig-sgyur* (thab-chog chiggyur).

U-Tsang (Tibetan *dbus-gtsang*) - the traditional name for the two areas of central Tibet including Lhasa and Shigatse respectively.

Wu Jing (Chinese) - People's Armed Police, a paramilitary unit formed from the People's Liberation Army in 1983, responsible for internal security, border controls, and the protection of state installations, including prisons.

xian (Chinese) - county, the middle level administrative unit. Tibetan: *shen* or *dzong*.

xiang (Chinese) - township. The lower level administrative unit, formerly covering a township, but in rural areas covering a group of villages. Tibetan: *shang*.

Xikang - the province created by the Chinese Nationalists in 1939 to describe Kham (*q.v.*), or at least those parts of it which lie to the east of the Driчу (the Yangtse). In 1955 Sikang province was dissolved and the area absorbed into Sichuan.

Xizang (Chinese) - the Chinese term for Tibet, referring only to the area now defined as the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Zang or **Zangzu** (Chinese) - the Chinese term for the Tibetan race.

zhabs-pad (Tibetan, pronounced "sha-pe) - term for the four ministers in the Kashag or cabinet of the Tibetan government before 1959.

zhang (Chinese) - head or leader (of an organisation) - Tibetan: *drang* [krang] or *go-'khrid* (go-tri). Eg., Tibetan: *shang-drang* is the head of a 'xiang', *pu'u-krang* (bu-drang, from the Chinese *buzhang*) is a Minister (in the Chinese Government).

zhuxi (Chinese) - Chairman or Governor, the highest level official within a government or legislative body, at any level. Tibetan: *kru'u-zhi*.

Administrative Terms

Each of the four bodies at regional level (the Party, the two legislative-type bodies (the Congress and the CPPCC) and the government) has a committee as its highest organ. The Party committee is headed by a secretary (*shuji*), and legislative and governmental committees are headed by a chairman (*zhuxi*). Party committees may also have an executive deputy secretary (*changwei fushuji*) and deputy secretaries (*fushuji*).

The committee at the top of the legislative-type bodies will have a number of deputy chairmen (*fuzhuren*). Government committees have, below the chairman (*zhuxi*) or governor (in the case of an autonomous region) or governor (in the case of a province), a vice-chairman (*fuzhuxi*), an executive deputy chairman (*changwei mishuzhang*) and a secretary general (*mishuzhang*).

Below the committees, a number of subsidiary bodies are formed to carry out administrative responsibilities. The Party and the government have committees (often translated as commissions) and departments; the legislative bodies have

committees and working groups. Party departments have heads (*buzhang*), and Party committees have chairmen (*zhuren*). Government departments at regional level are headed by regional directors (*tingzhang*), who may have deputy directors (*futingzhang*).

At prefectural level, the Party again operates through committees and their heads (*zhuren*). Government at this level is headed by a Commissioner (*zhuanyuan*), who may have a number of Deputy Commissioners (*fuzhuanyuan*). Below them, governmental responsibilities are divided between departments (*ju* or *chu*, the latter being used for public or state security departments), the general office (*bangongshi*) and committees. Departments and the general office have heads (*juzhang/chuzhang* and *zhuren* respectively) and deputy heads (*fujuzhang/fuchuzhang* and *fuzhuren* respectively). Committees also have heads (*zhuren*) and deputy heads (*fuzhuren*).

At county level, government is headed by a county head (*xianzhang*), who may have a deputy county head (*fuxianzhang*). Responsibilities are divided between departments (*ju*), which have heads (*juzhang*) and deputy heads (*fujuzhang*), the general office (*bangongshi*) which has a head (*zhuren*) and a deputy head (*fuzhuren*), and committees, which have heads and deputy heads (*zhuren* and *fuzhuren*).

Abbreviations

CCP	Chinese Communist Party
Col	Colonel
CMC	Central Military Commission
CPPCC	Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
CYL	Communist Youth League
Dept.	Department
DIC	Discipline Inspection Commission
Exec	Executive
M-G	Major General
NPC	National People's Congress
PAP	People's Armed Police
PCART (1956-65)	Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet
PLA	People's Liberation Army
PRC	People's Republic of China
Pref.	Prefecture
PSB	Public Security Bureau (Gong An Ju)
S-C	Senior Colonel
SWB	Summary of World Broadcasts (BBC)
TAC	Tibetan Autonomous County
TAR	Tibet Autonomous Region
TAP	Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
TMD	Tibet Military District
TIN	Tibet Information Network

Map of the Tibet Autonomous Region and Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures in Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces



Tibet Autonomous Region

Areas with Tibetan Autonomous Status under Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces

Disputed Border Areas

Administrative seat of a prefecture

Golmud

How To Use The Directory

There are some general points to note in using the Directory. The names of officials are in all cases listed as they would be found in most Chinese official publications - that is, they have been transliterated using either the *pinyin* system or one of a number of variant forms which in many cases are used by Chinese publications and official Chinese translators for Tibetan names. Since most readers will encounter the names of officials in Tibet through Chinese publications, and since even the name cards of the officials will use these variant forms of *pinyin*, it is these forms that have been used as the basis of the Directory.

We have printed the name of each official whom we believe to be Tibetan in SMALL CAPITALS.

If you want to know the Tibetan equivalent of any name, you can turn to Index 1, where the Tibetan equivalent has been added in the second column wherever possible.

In many cases, we have had difficulty establishing whether a person is Tibetan or Chinese, or indeed some other minority nationality. The most important of these cases are listed in Index 2. Some of those persons described as Chinese or Tibetan may in fact be of another nationality; we apologise for any such errors, which are due to the limited information we had at our disposal.

The symbol "+" has been used to indicate two people of the same or a similar name, where we think they may be in fact the same person.

For the names of Tibetan areas we have used their Tibetan names. Thus we have, for example, used Lhokha and Nyingtri to describe the prefectures called Shannan and Linzhi by the Chinese. If you want to know the Chinese terms for these place names, you will find them in Appendix III.

There is no standard way of phoneticising Tibetan words in English. We have tried to use a simple phoneticisation method for Tibetan names which will be generally familiar to most English speakers, sticking as closely as possible to the actual spelling of the Tibetan.

The Directory is divided into two parts. Part I lists the names of Tibetan leaders according to the geographical areas in which they work and the positions they hold. It is arranged roughly according to the Chinese administrative system, which envisages a hierarchy running from the national level, down to the provinces or autonomous regions, and onwards down to the counties.

To find the name of an official, you will first have to consult the index. Then you will need to note which area they work in.

If they work in the TAR, you should turn to Table 2 or Table 3. If they work in a county they will be in Table 3; if they work at any other level (prefectural or regional) they will be in Table 2. If the official you are looking for works in Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan or Yunnan, you will need to look at Table 5 if they work in a prefecture, a Military Sub-District or a county. If they work at any other level in those four provinces, you will find them in Table 4.

Six officials do not work in any province or region - they only have national level positions and can be found in Table 1.

Table 1: Tibetan Leaders at National and Provincial Level, 1997

The first table lists Tibetans who currently hold leadership positions at the national level, both in the administration and in some non-administrative bodies such as the Chinese Buddhist Association. The list includes the Tibetan leaders from the TAR who hold national positions. It also lists Tibetans who are provincial level leaders in provinces outside the TAR; these officials appear again in Table 4.

Table 2: The TAR Leadership, 1992-1997

The second table lists Tibetans who are or have been leaders in the TAR in the last five years. It includes many, but not all, of the departments of the regional government, as well as leading officials in the Party, the Congress, and the CPPCC. The table includes a list of the leaders of the Tibet Military District. Finally, it lists the leaders of the seven Military Sub-districts which lie within the TAR and the seven Prefectures which are equivalent to them.

To find an official in a regional-level department of the TAR, you will have to establish whether that department belongs to the government (of which we have listed 24 departments) or to the Party (with 9 departments or agencies).

The Public Security Bureau and the People's Armed Police (PAP) have been listed here as departments of the Government, although in fact the PAP now falls mainly under the jurisdiction of the Military. The Judiciary and the Procuracy are listed as agencies of the People's Congress, which is how they are defined in the Chinese Constitution. The Trade Union and the CYL are listed as agencies of the Party, since they appear as constituent or affiliate bodies in the Party Constitution; Chinese official publications list them in a separate administrative non-Party category called "Mass Organisations".

Table 3: County-level Leaders in the Tibet Autonomous Region, 1992

The third table lists the officials of the TAR government who are one stage lower than the regional-level cadres: that is, the prefectural and county leaders. To find a county you will first have to consult Appendix III to see which

prefecture it belongs to; then you can look it up under that prefecture. Each county has in fact about 10 or 20 leading officials, of whom we have included only the head, the deputy heads, and the chief of the PSB.

Table 4: Leaders of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces, 1997

Table four lists the leadership of the four provinces (Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu and Yunnan) which include areas defined by China as Tibetan autonomies. Although there are more Tibetans - at least 2.3 million - living in these areas than in the TAR, there are few high-level Tibetan leaders in these provinces because these Tibetan areas are fragmented among much larger Chinese administrative entities. Thus this table lists mainly the ethnic Chinese officials who represent the majority populations of the provinces which administer the Tibetan autonomous prefectures and counties.

Table 5: Known Leaders of Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures in Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces, 1997

Table 5 includes the names of civilian and military leaders in the Tibetan autonomous prefectures within the four provinces whose most senior leaders were given in the previous table. In order to find one of these prefectures you will first have to look in Appendix III to see to which province it belongs. The Military Sub-Districts are included along with each Prefecture, with which they share the same boundaries.

Part I of The Directory concludes with a series of short biographies of the most important of the current leaders in the Tibetan areas, both Chinese and Tibetan. We have tried to include all current senior leaders. It has not been possible to include biographies of all the leaders, and the personal histories of many in any case remain unknown.

Part II

The second part of the Directory offers basic information about the history of the administration of Tibet since the Chinese arrived in Lhasa in 1951. It consists of two chronologies. The first gives a brief overview of four of the five principal administrative bodies in what is now the TAR, as well as the dates on which their main meetings were convened. It allows the reader to put a date to the frequent references in Chinese literature to such events as "the Fourth Session of the 5th Committee".

More importantly, perhaps, it offers a simplified guide to the complex name changes which took place in the first three decades of Chinese rule. During this period the role of government and of Party leadership in the TAR were shifted from one organ to another as a result of the unrest which followed the invasion of 1950, the uprising of 1959, and the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

The main chronology is a detailed list of events concerning the five principal political institutions, principally their establishment, dissolution or changes of names. Many of these events were previously unknown. Note that precise dates for the beginning of any of these bodies is very complicated to establish, because different sources frequently give varying dates. This is because the establishment of a political organisation has at least three phases, any one of which could be seen as the date of formation - the issuing of an order by the central authorities in Beijing, the establishment and convening of a preparatory committee or group in Tibet to plan the new body, the formation of the new body itself, and its first formal meeting.

A second column lists significant and well-known incidents in Beijing or elsewhere to provide a context for the events listed in the first column.

Appendices

The names of the current members of the TAR Party Committee and the TAR Discipline Inspection Commission are listed in Appendix I and Appendix II respectively, since many of the Committee members do not appear elsewhere as office holders. These two lists show in theory the names of the most powerful people in the TAR.

Appendix III gives a list of all the counties and prefectures which are recognised officially as Tibetan autonomous areas, or as part of a Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (TAP), or of the TAR. It also includes the counties in Qinghai which are not within any TAP but which include significant numbers of Tibetans. More details of these counties are given in the introduction to Table 5.

If you want to see the statistical analysis of all the names of leading cadres in the TAR government, you should turn to Appendix IV. We know the names and positions of all the government officials included in this analysis, but for reasons of space we included only about a third of these names in the Directory.

A list of administrative terms and titles is included in Appendix VI, with a table showing the different levels of the Chinese administrative system. The names of all the regional level departments of the TAR is given in Appendix VII, as printed in a 1991 publication. You should note that some departments have since changed their names or even been dissolved since this list was drawn up.

Historical Introduction

Tsering Shakya

This Directory draws together the names of some of the leading officials in Tibetan-inhabited areas in China. The names are selected from lists of leading officials in the government, as well as from the membership list of the three main institutions in China: the Communist Party, the People's Congress and the Chinese Peoples' Political Consultative Conference. The list includes leading Chinese and Tibetan officials in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and prominent Tibetan cadres and officials from Sichuan, Gansu, Qinghai and Yunnan.

The present elite in Tibet is composed of three main groups of people. The first consists of Chinese cadres who entered the region in 1950 or later, and the second group consists of those Tibetans who rose through the ranks of the Party during the early 1950s and 1960s, reaching maturity during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976). A third group, which emerged during the period of liberalisation after 1979, consists of a sizeable number of persons recruited from the ranks of the traditional Tibetan aristocracy and from among high ranking lamas. This nexus of Chinese cadres, Tibetan cadres and traditional aristocrats and lamas makes up the main body of the elite.

The members of this elite often hold positions as either government or party cadres. The term cadre is applied to officials both in the government and the Party, and although there is no strict rule that all cadres must also be members of the Party, in practice the leading personnel in the government are almost always party members as well. One notable exception is that group of senior officials who are lamas: these people, mostly confined to the CPPCC, cannot be enrolled in the Party unless they have renounced all religious belief, since atheism is a basic requirement of Party membership.

Year	1986
Total number of cadres	52,311
Minority nationality cadres	31,567
Party members	23,268

Source: *Data for the History of CCP Organisation*

In 1993, the Party issued an internal document which showed that in 1986 a little over 60% of the cadres in the TAR were members of a "minority nationality", a term which in this context means that they were Tibetan. It also shows that a surprisingly low proportion of the total number of cadres were party members - less than 45% - although it is likely, as we have said, that the proportion of party members is much higher in the senior levels of the administration. Since those

figures were published, the total number of cadres has increased to 60,000, but no figures have been given for the percentage of party members.

The Chinese system of elite politics has its own particular characteristics. One of those characteristics is that the two concepts of "power" and "position" are not automatically related, as they are in some societies. In the Chinese system, a high position does not necessarily bring with it power, and, similarly, the exercise of power does not require a formal position or office. In Tibet, this distinction is most readily apparent in the case of those former aristocrats and high ranking lamas who hold positions in the government or in the CPPCC which entitle them to considerable privileges and social prestige but which do not in practice enable them to participate in the decision-making process.

This dichotomy reflects another significant division in the Chinese system between the Party and the government. It is evident that power resides in the hands of the Party and that it is the Party which retains the prerogative of conferring positions on non-Party members. Although the Party is never referred to in the substantive text of the Chinese Constitution of 1982, its first article describes China as a "socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class", and the Preamble refers several times to the historic leadership role of the Party. The Constitution describes the People's Congress as the highest decision-making body, which selects and appoints government leaders. In reality, at regional just as at national level, the People's Congress acts more like an administrative organ, while real policy formulation and the exercise of power rest with the Party.

Since the various organs of governments are in practice secondary to the interests of the Party, it is appropriate to look into some details of the genesis of the structure of the Party and its subsidiary organisations in Tibet. The Party structure arrived relatively recently in Tibet, some 30 years after its formation in China; the structure of the Tibet regional CCP was based on the provincial system existing at the time in China.

As the sinologist George Moseley¹ has noted, the Communist Revolution in China was purely an ethnic Chinese affair. Few members of other ethnic groups in China were involved, unlike the October Revolution in Russia, which involved many different nationalities. In China, the Communist Party was essentially an ethnic Chinese organisation, and when the Communists came to power in October 1949, there were very few revolutionary activities in the non-Chinese nationality areas.

The Communists first came into contact with Tibetan speaking people during the Long March (October 1934 - October 1936) when the Communist army retreated into the Tibetan marshes. In April 1935, the First Front Army led by Mao and Zhu De crossed the Jinsha river (the Yangtse, in Tibetan the Dri chu), bringing them into contact for the first time with non-Chinese people. Later the Communists marched north, crossing the Dadu River (the Mekong, in Tibetan the Gyamo Nguichu) and for

¹ "The Party and the National Question in China", Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1966.

the first time coming into contact with Tibetans. At the same time the Fourth Army, led by Zhang Guotao, crossed into Tibetan territory and from November 1935 to June 1936 remained in Aba (Ngaba in Tibetan) in north-western Sichuan, an area traditionally regarded as part of Eastern Tibet.

The PLA's experience in Eastern Tibet is now described in Communist Party mythology as a period of extreme hardship. In some areas the exhausted Red Army came under attack from local Tibetans, while in other parts they were welcomed and helped by the local people. The meeting in 1936 between Zhu De, the leader of the People's Liberation Army, and Getag Rinpoche, the head of Beri Monastery in Kandze, has passed into the party's hagiography and is portrayed in official writing as well as in paintings and posters as a symbol of Tibetan and Chinese unity.

At that time, the Party did not make any overt attempts to recruit members and preferred to work instead through traditional local leaders - an "united front" strategy that is described in official literature as one of the Party's "magic weapons". In the early period the policy was, sensibly, not to alarm indigenous leaders or the local people by criticising the local social system or by openly recruiting party members. Even so, a number of young Tibetans are said to have run away from home and joined the Party. The most notable among these are Tian Bao (known in Tibetan as Sangye Yeshe) and Yang Dongsheng (Sherab Dondrub), who were sent to the Party School in Yan'an in 1937. Later they were to occupy leading positions in the government and the Party. The Communists had always envisaged that such early recruits would form the backbone of their administration in these areas.

However, the Communists realised from the outset that although the Nationalists had exercised nominal control over Tibetan areas in Gansu, Qinghai, Yunnan and Xikang (the name for the separate province that covered the eastern areas of the traditional Tibetan region of Kham, dissolved into Sichuan in 1955), the areas lacked any kind of modern administrative infrastructure. The areas had effectively been ruled by traditional hereditary rulers, known in Tibetan as "pons", and when the Communists first came into power, they found themselves having to recruit new cadres and to establish a totally new administrative structure. It was the new rulers' lack of any structure for their rule that obliged them initially to adopt a policy of winning over the traditional ruling elite to serving the Communists' cause.

Although it was evident that the Communists lacked tangible support in all Tibetan areas, given their military strength it did not prove difficult for them to establish control over much of the area that had been under the nominal control of the Guomindang. In December 1949, when Liu Wenhua, the nationalist governor of Xikang, defected to the Communists, and Ma Pufang fled from Qinghai, all the Tibetan speaking areas in Eastern Tibet finally fell under the direct rule of the new regime. The Communists quickly created elementary administrative structures in these areas and declared that the areas inhabited by minority groups would enjoy "autonomy", allowing them to manage their own affairs. It is beyond the scope of this introduction to trace the evolution of Chinese nationality policy; it is sufficient

to say that the Chinese communists rejected the Soviet ideal of a republic and adopted the notion of creating "autonomous" areas within a unitary state.

The history of Tibet proper before 1950 is complex. Put at its simplest, it can be said that the traditional government under the Dalai Lama exercised total control over its external and internal affairs at the time of the Chinese invasion. Neither was there any significant Chinese presence in the area under the direct control of the Lhasa government - roughly corresponding to the present-day TAR - when the People's Republic was founded in Beijing in 1949. It was only after the attack on Chamdo in October 1950 that the signing of the 17 Point Agreement by the Dalai Lama's government seven months later finally established Chinese rule in Tibet. The agreement stipulated, from the Chinese side, that no changes would be made in the governing structure of the region, and that the Tibetans would not be forced to introduce social reforms. The agreement thus safeguarded Tibet from the reforms that were promulgated in China.

However, the situation was different in Tibetan-inhabited areas in Qinghai, Sichuan, Yunnan and Gansu. These areas were regarded as falling outside the scope of the 17 Point Agreement and were therefore subjected to the same political and administrative changes as the rest of China. Most of the traditional Tibetan area of Kham, which since the 1920s had been treated by Chinese governments as a separate province, was amalgamated in 1955 into the larger province of Sichuan, and the Tibetan areas known as Amdo were treated as part of the former Ma Pufang's province of Qinghai.

The new Chinese authorities made a legal and practical distinction between the areas that lay to the west of the Dri Chu river (the Yangtze), which included mainly the areas ruled by the Lhasa government and some other Tibetan speaking areas, and those areas to the east of the river, which had been under the nominal rule of the Nationalist government. While the area to the west of the river enjoyed the guarantees offered by the 17 Point Agreement, the Tibetans in other provinces were granted the right to local autonomy under a quasi constitutional document promulgated in 1949 called the "Common Programme". In 1954, when the first constitution was adopted, the right to autonomy for such areas was guaranteed, allowing areas with a sizeable minority population to set up a self-governing administration. The first such Tibetan autonomy had already been established in a county in Gansu province: the Pari (Tianzhu in Chinese) Tibetan Autonomous County had been founded on 6th May 1950, five months before the assault on Chamdo. By 1954 most of the Tibetan areas east of the Dri Chu river had been organised into autonomous counties or prefectures.

As far as the Tibetan heartlands were concerned, a very different policy was pursued. In January 1950, at a meeting in the ancient Buddhist pilgrimage town of Leshan in Sichuan, the Party established the Tibet Working Committee. Its members were cadres from the South West Military Region, whose leadership at the time included Deng Xiaoping. Zhang Guohua was appointed as secretary of the

Tibet Working Committee and Tan Guansan as deputy secretary; the other members were Chang Binggui, Chen Mingyi and Liu Zhenguo.

These cadres had been given the task of devising strategic and military plans for the invasion of Tibet, while Beijing concentrated on winning over the Lhasa government by diplomatic means. However, this group was to assume great significance and became the main ruling body in Tibet after October 1951, operating as a party organ behind the official administration, which was still in theory the Kashag and the traditional Tibetan Government under the Dalai Lama.

The only Tibetan member at the founding meeting of the Tibet Working Committee in Leshan was Tian Bao. Later, Baba Phuntsog Wangyal (the term Baba here is an epithet added in conversation by Tibetans to indicate that he is from Batang in Kham) was admitted as a member of the Working Committee on the instructions of the Central Committee in Beijing.

Some months later, the North-West Military Command, which controlled Qinghai and Gansu, ordered the formation of its own Tibet Working Committee, with Fan Ming as the secretary of the group. It appears that from the outset there was some conflict between the two groups on who should be responsible for Tibetan affairs. Both groups controlled large areas of Tibetan-speaking population and each felt that it should handle the Tibetan question.

The establishment of two groups created a lasting division within the PLA, which was to have serious repercussions in Tibet. We know that the South-West Military Command was to become the dominant player in Tibet, but it was only after the signing of the 17 Point Agreement that the two groups were forced to merge on order of the Party's Central Committee. In December 1951 the North West Tibet Working Committee was formally disbanded and in December 1952 the Central Committee appointed Zhang Jingwu to be the secretary of the new amalgamated committee, with Zhang Guohua as the 1st deputy secretary and Tan Guansan and Fan Ming as the 2nd and 3rd deputy secretaries.

The new Tibet Working Committee was now made up of two military groups, and it was from within this organisation that most of the senior Chinese leadership figures were to emerge. Although none of the present leadership in Tibet have any immediate connection with the first batch of Chinese cadres, the first batches of party and government cadres were drawn from former soldiers from the 18th Route Army, which was the main unit under the South West Military Command to be moved into Tibet after 1950.

The Tibet Working Committee was disbanded only in 1965, nine years after the setting up of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet (PCART), a quasi-governmental body which was made up of Tibetans and Chinese officials. Many of the Tibetan elite served on the PCART, which functioned as a joint body. The original PCART had to be disbanded and immediately reformed in the aftermath of the Tibetan uprising of March 1959, because many of its members

had been involved in the rebellion, and had either fled the country or been imprisoned.

It was not until September 1965 that Tibet was formally declared an autonomous region, with a regional government and administration of its own closely modelled on the Chinese provincial system. At the same time, a Tibet regional branch of the Communist Party was finally established. This brought Tibet firmly within the constitutional and administrative system of China. The regional People's Congress was inaugurated and Ngabo Ngawang Jigme was appointed as the first Governor or head of the administration. The role of Zhang Jingwu, who until then had been referred to as the "representative of the Central Government" in Tibet, was given less emphasis, and his position as leader of the party in the region was played down; shortly afterwards he was promoted and moved to Beijing to assume the post of deputy director of the United Front. Zhang Guohua, who had served as the 2nd secretary of Tibet Working Committee, was promoted to become 1st secretary of the new branch of the Communist Party in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

By 1965, when it was officially instituted as a separate branch organisation, the Party had been actively recruiting Tibetan and Chinese members in the Tibet region for some time. The total membership of the new TAR Party was 14,830, with 7,153 of its members coming from the minority nationalities, which meant that some 48% of the Party were Tibetans. This represented considerable progress for the Chinese, for official Party statistics show that in 1952 there had been only 877 members of the Communist Party in Tibet; no figure at all is given for the number of Tibetan party members. In fact, this is not strictly accurate, since we know that a tiny number of Tibetans had joined the Party before this period. Dorje Tseten, for example, the present Director of the Tibetology Research Centre in Beijing, had joined the Party in 1949, and Tian Bao, as we saw earlier, was a veteran of the Long March. It may be that the membership of these and other early Tibetan communists is recorded in the archives of the Sichuan Party branch, for during the early period all the Tibetans who had any connection with the CCP were from Eastern Tibet. Today, we have few figures for Tibetan party membership in provinces other than the TAR.

In the early period, even in the TAR, most prominent Tibetan Party members came from Kham. This is partly explained by geography and partly by their knowledge of the Chinese language. As a result, the early group of Tibetan communists from Eastern Tibet came to occupy important posts in the TAR.

The majority of Tibetan members are said to be from peasant backgrounds. Membership of course did not mean that these Tibetans began to exercise any real power. Although in the early period the Tibetans who had joined the Red Army came to occupy various positions in the Party and government, their roles were largely ornamental, fulfilling propaganda requirements for a display of minority involvement in Party affairs.

By 1986, Tibetans constituted 78% of the membership of the TAR Communist Party. By the end of 1989, there were 70,000 Party members, of whom minority members numbered 56,000, about 80% of the total membership. Yet still the only Tibetan to occupy any really significant post in the Party appears to have been Baba Phuntsog Wangyal, a leading Marxist intellectual. He had been the Director of the Propaganda Department of the 18th Corps, under the South-West Military Party Committee. At the time he was the only Tibetan with a measure of status and political power in the Communist Party, having not only a competent knowledge of Chinese but an ideological commitment to communism which enabled him to compete for positions of power and influence. But by 1957 he had fallen from favour during the anti-rightist campaign; he was purged from the Party and detained for nearly 20 years, never to hold any position of power again. Today, he lives in Beijing and devotes his time to writing.

The regional Communist Party system follows the provincial Party structure in existence in China, with a regional equivalent of the Central Committee, led by a Party secretary who presides over day-to-day affairs in the region.

Under the regional central committee, there are a number of departments or agencies, of which it is generally agreed that the most important are the following three:

- (1) the Organisation Department, which is responsible for appointments and personnel;
- (2) the Propaganda Department, which oversees education, cultural matters, the media, political studies and public health as well as propaganda; and
- (3) the United Front, which looks after relations with non-party organisations and traditional elites.

These three agencies are known as "party organs" and are directly responsible to the regional Party Central Committee which in turn reports to the Central Committee in Beijing. They operate both as organs of administration and as supervisors overseeing the implementation of Party policy in the relevant offices of the administration. The heads of these organisations wield significant authority in day-to-day affairs of the region.

The most senior figure in Tibet is the Party secretary of the regional CCP, who is appointed by the Party's Central Committee in Beijing in a highly secretive process. Since the establishment of the regional CCP in Tibet in 1965, there have been seven Party secretaries in Tibet. The first was Zhang Guohua, who was one of the PLA Generals who had led the attack at Chamdo in 1950. His tenure lasted until the middle of the Cultural Revolution when he came under severe attack from Red Guards and was accused of creating a fiefdom for himself. He was, however, never actually disgraced or removed and in 1968 was transferred peaceably to Sichuan.

His departure led to fierce in-fighting between various factions in Tibet, causing havoc in normal working procedures. Many of the leading Party officials came under attack and the Party's structure totally disintegrated. In September 1968, Beijing ordered the cessation of factional fighting and instructed all regions to establish a "Revolutionary Committee" based on the "three way alliance" between three forces: the Party, the cadres and the army. The Party structure was abandoned and power was then transferred to the Revolutionary Committee, described as "a temporary supreme organ of power".

The Revolutionary Committee in the TAR was made up of 27 people, of whom 12 were selected from mass organisations, 10 from the army and 5 representing the cadres. At its head was Zeng Yongya, a veteran army officer, and among its members were only four Tibetans: Ngabo Ngawang Jigme, Ragdi, Pasang and Tian Bao. It was significant that even at the height of the Cultural Revolution the Party felt the need to exhibit some kind of Tibetan participation in elite politics in the region, and even to maintain the role of Ngabo, whose aristocratic name appeared incongruously in the list of Revolutionary activists. These appointments were, however, largely cosmetic; Ngabo, for example, remained in Beijing during the period and did not attend any of the meetings. Even if he had been able to attend he would not have been in any position to make any stand in the committee, given his lack of support among the mass organisations, the military and the various factions.

The most interesting development at this time was the emergence of a new Tibetan party corps comprising figures such as Ragdi and Pasang, young Tibetans recruited by the Party in the mid-1950s and sent for education in China. This was an attempt by the Party to nurture an indigenous, ideologically pure political elite which would be politically and ideologically motivated in serving the new regime. The main criterion for membership of this new ruling elite was having the correct class background. During the Cultural Revolution, this became the sole requirement for selection.

Pasang and Ragdi are the two most prominent members of the Tibet regional Party to have emerged during the Cultural Revolution. Pasang came to public notice early in the 1960s, when she was promoted as a model of new revolutionary consciousness-raising among the Tibetan masses. Pasang, who was said to have been the *nang zen* or household servant of a wealthy aristocratic family, had run away from home at the age of 18 to join the PLA troops that had arrived in Tibet. She is said to have joined the Communist Party in 1959 and to have been sent to study in a nationality institute in China. There are few accounts of her holding any position during the early period between 1960 and 1968, other than a description of her as a "deputy magistrate in Nang County", but her name appeared regularly as that of a model cadre possessing the correct political and class backgrounds. Her first significant public appointment came during the Cultural Revolution, when in 1968 she was appointed as a vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee. The appointment indicated a huge leap in her status within the regional CCP to a senior level which she has occupied ever since.

Ragdi has a similar history. He is said to have come from a poor peasant background and to have joined the Communist Party in 1961. Like many young Tibetans, he first came into contact with the Party during the early 1950s, when the Party was wooing young people with poor peasant backgrounds to go to China to study. It is most likely that he attended one of the nationality institutes established in China to educate young students from Tibet and other minority areas. In 1961 he joined the Party and a year later returned to Nagchu where he served in the Prefectural Party Committee.

Because of their class backgrounds these two Tibetans rose rapidly through the ranks of the Party and by 1968 were the highest ranking Tibetan officials in the TAR. Ragdi is still at this level, with Pasang still nominally amongst the highest TAR elite.

As for the other Tibetan areas in Sichuan, Gansu, Qinghai and Yunnan, we have very little record of Tibetan participation in elite politics during the Cultural Revolution. It is most likely that cadres and Party members with clean class backgrounds were promoted to the foreground and that Party members with bad class backgrounds were purged. In the TAR, people such as Dorje Tseten, by then a party member for nearly 20 years who had been active in the late '50s and early '60s, disappeared during the Cultural Revolution, only to re-emerge much later.

The official statistics on Party membership omit figures for the years 1966-1971. This is partly explained by the fact that during the Cultural Revolution the Party organisation had fallen into disarray. It was during this period that a larger number of Tibetans began to join the party, and by the end of the Cultural Revolution they made up 33% of the Party membership.

Today, the Party secretary remains the single most important figure in Tibet. Between 1965 and 1984 there was a clear trend governing the appointments to this position: Zhang Guohua (1965-1967), Zhou Renshan (acting Party secretary in 1967), Zeng Yongya (1968-1971), Ren Rong (1971-1980), and Yin Fatang (1980-1985) were all veteran military cadres who belonged to the 18th Route Army of the 4th Field Army (under the South-west Military Command), which had entered Tibet in the 1950s. Cadres from this group dominated higher echelons of the Party and the ranks of cadres in Tibet. There also appears to have been a natural progression in this string of senior army officers, who on appointment to the position of Party secretary also assumed the role of Political Commissar of the Tibet Military District.

It was not until 1985 that this pattern of appointments began to change. In 1985 Wu Jinghua was appointed as the new Party secretary. He had no previous links with the region and as a member of the Yi nationality, was not even an ethnic Chinese. However, Wu had worked in Sichuan implementing Deng's reform policies in minority areas and had come to the notice of Hu Yaobang.

At the same time, another section of the elite was emerging - the Tibetan Party elite. Tian Bao, Ragdi and Pasang continued to hold senior posts as deputy secretaries, much as they had during the Cultural Revolution, but new Tibetans also emerged, most prominently Dorje Tsering, Dorje Tseten, and Gyaltsen Norbu. Under Wu Jinghua the majority of the deputy secretaries were Tibetans.

However, no Tibetan has yet occupied the post of the Party secretary in the region. While there is a constitutional requirement for the chairman of an autonomous government to be a national of the region, there is no such legal obligation on the Party. This failure remains a crucial test of the Party's ability to nurture indigenous figures with leadership qualities. After some forty years of Communist rule, their failure to appoint a Tibetan leader in the region seems increasingly hard to justify.

Today, a sizeable number of Tibetan cadres and senior party members have a vested interest in ensuring that the reins of leadership are passed on to them. However, for this to happen, there would have to be a change in the nature of Tibetan participation in the region's elite politics. Between 1950 and 1984, the role of Tibetans in elite politics was marginal and symbolic. The prominence of Tian Bao, who has held both government and party positions, is based on his role as one of the few minority members of the Long March, and depends upon the symbolic significance of that epic event in the Party's history. Ngabo Ngawang Jigme's sustained position in the leadership also owes much to symbolism in that, as a leading official in the traditional Government and as a signatory to the 17 Point Agreement, he represents the continuity between old Tibet and the new regime. Both Ngabo and Tian Bao are now, however, retired from active politics.

Even during the Cultural Revolution, when people like Ragdi and Pasang were in the forefront of politics in the region, their posts in the hierarchy can best be described as positional, since their presence did not alter the overall situation. One indication that their roles were primarily decorative is the fact that they survived so many upheavals and radical changes among the leadership. This suggests either that they did not present any threat to the leadership, or that they did not advance any particular policies. This earned them the reputation of reliable officials to be maintained in the highest positions as a sign of Tibetan involvement in the decision-making process.

A younger generation of Tibetan leadership is now emerging which includes well-educated men and women with strong ideological and class backgrounds, who are thus qualified to assert themselves in the higher politics of the Party. However, we have yet to see the Tibet region emerge as an autonomous political entity with its own internal elite political agenda, independent of connections in Beijing. The region's chronic dependence on subsidies from the centre and its lack of strong indigenous leadership continues to mean that, despite references to autonomy, the TAR still exercises less freedom than a normal province.

The degree of centralisation in Tibet policy formulation is exemplified by the role of the Work Forum on Tibet, or as it is properly called, the National Forum on Work in

Tibet. A body of this sort had existed in 1959. It re-emerged in 1980 at the request of the new Party Secretariat in Beijing, indicating that the main work of policy planning for the region was to be carried out by the senior leadership in the Chinese capital. The First Work Forum was convened by Hu Yaobang in 1980 and ushered in the most liberal period in recent history of Tibet; its basic policy was described as "leniency, leniency, leniency"². Four years later Hu Yaobang convened the Second Work Forum on Tibet, which called on the region to "open up" and linked its economic development with the rest of China. It was not until 1994, some ten years later, that the Third Work Forum on Tibet was convened in Beijing, calling for rapid economic developments and further integration with China³.

Since 1980, the Work Forums have become the main policy organ for Tibet. The way they operate demonstrates how policies for the region are formulated and put into practice: they are chaired by the General Secretary of the CCP, with cadres from Tibet being summoned to Beijing to hear the deliberations. The Tibet Work Forum is made up of senior Party leaders and although even the regional Party secretary is excluded from the working group, senior Party officials are allowed to present evidence to the group. This shows that policy decisions concerning the TAR are made at the highest level.

The theoretical structure of governance in the TAR is similar to that of the provincial governments in China, with the regional congress defined as the supreme organ of government and invested with the power to modify national law, to enact local legislation, and to appoint government and judicial officials. The constitution requires that the chairman of the government and of the congress of each region and province must be a member of the majority indigenous ethnic group of that region or province, with the result that ever since the establishment of the TAR in 1965, its Chairman has always been Tibetan - firstly Ngabo Ngawang Jigme, and after the Cultural Revolution, Tian Bao, Dorje Tseten, Dorje Tsering, and currently Gyaltzen Norbu, another Party member. The Congress too has always been headed by a Tibetan, and today more than 80% of the deputies at all levels of the People's Congress in the TAR are Tibetans.

In practice, as we have seen, the dominant members of the TAR People's Congress, as of the Government, remain the Party members. They occupy the most important positions and are most likely to dominate the decision making. Indeed, each session of the Congress openly includes in its schedule the convening of an *ad hoc* Party committee for that session, representing all the Party members present at the session and allocating them roles of influence in their respective sections of the Congress or the Consultative Conference. Because of the extreme secrecy involved and the paucity of source materials, it is difficult to discern whether conflict arises between the People's Congresses and the Party in the Tibetan areas, or how such conflicts are resolved. Nor is it possible to examine the intricacy of the appointments system. But in general the deputies to the People's Congress, who

² Yang Jingren, then the head of the United Front.

³ For a detailed account of the policies of the Third Forum, see *Cutting Off the Serpent's Head: Tightening Control in Tibet, 1994-5*, Tibet Information Network/Human Rights Watch-Asia, London & New York 1996.

include a number of "leading figures" such as former high ranking lamas, can be said only to be occupying "positions" which allow them to act as a legitimising agency for the Party. In this respect, they do not enjoy much more power than the regional chapter of the People's Political Consultative Conference, which, despite its role as an assembly for the airing of non-Party views, includes a significant number of Party members and also convenes an *ad hoc* Party committee to regulate or influence each session.

The regional People's Congress was first established in 1965, and like most institutions, it did not meet during the Cultural Revolution. The Congress was reconvened only after 1977, but it was not until 1979 that the revised Electoral Law of the People's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congress at All Levels was passed. This legislation formalised the functions of the NPC enshrined in the Constitution, and was further supplemented by the Organic Law for Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments.

These laws established the four tiers of the People's Congress. The National People's Congress, the highest level of the four, is elected for a full five year term; at the second level, the People's Congresses in each of the 29 provinces and autonomous regions also have five-year terms. Below these Congresses in the hierarchy are the prefectural and county level People's Congresses.

The regional People's Congresses, like the National People's Congress, serve as legislative bodies with power to modify national law and to enact laws. The People's Congresses have the dual role of being the legislative organ of the government and supervising the administration of officers in governing bodies and judicial organs. However, the regional People's Congresses meet only once a year, for a limited time, and they make no legislation or policy decisions. The dominant members of the National People's Congress remain the Party members, who play a leading role in guiding the non-Party members; it is these individuals who are most likely to exercise decision-making powers. The main role of the People's Congress is to signify that "the people of the whole country....enjoy the supreme power to manage the state". The election and existence of the Congress legitimise the power of the CCP and imply that the entire nation assents to its exercise of power.

Another important institution which plays a significant role in Tibet is the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The CPPCC was described by Ye Xuanping, a vice-chairman of the CPPCC, not as an administrative organ exercising power, but as "an important political consultative organization that plays a patriotic united front role".

The CPPCC does not have any legal status in the Constitution of the PRC, but it exists as a secondary institution established by the Communist Party. The existence of the CPPCC depends on the assumption of the dominant role by the Party. In China as whole, the CPPCC has very little significance and does not have any real impact in governance of the country, but in Tibet it still plays a special role. Like the People's Congress, the CPPCC exists at four levels: national, regional,

prefectural and county. However, unlike the People's Congresses, where members are supposedly elected by universal suffrage, appointment as a member of the CPPCC is a gift solely in the hands of the Party. The organisation is established by the Communist Party as a means of forming an alliance with non-Party members and organisations, who are said to exercise some degree of influence in society but are separated from the Party because of their class background or ideological orientation. The primary criterion for selection is the individual's acceptance of four cardinal principles: (1) leadership of the Communist Party (2) the guiding role of Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong thought (3) the people's dictatorship and (4) the socialist road.

To be selected as a member of the CPPCC, an individual must show that he or she is thoroughly reformed and willing to work under the people's democratic dictatorship. This category of people includes leaders like Lhalu Tsewang Dorje, one of the governors of Eastern Tibet and a former member of the Kashag. Lhalu was arrested in 1959 and imprisoned until 1979. Another significant figure is Chamdo Phagpa-lha (Phagpa-lha Geleg Namgyal), originally the head of Chamdo monastery, who has held high positions in the government and the CPPCC since 1960.

The CPPCC had important propaganda work to carry out during the early years, in order to show that the Communist Party was willing to accommodate non-communists. There was also an added emphasis on the benevolence of the Party towards class enemies. Today, this role has shifted, with the emphasis now on the organisation as disseminator of Party policy to the people. While on paper the Party emphasises that the CPPCC is a means of soliciting the views of influential members of society, in practice the system is designed to contain voices of dissent. In reference to the powerlessness of the CPPCC, people often mockingly refer to the three functions of the CPPCC as: "three things you must do with your hands: when you enter the meeting hall, you must shake hands, when the speeches are read, you must clap your hands, and finally when the vote is cast, you must raise your hands".

Notwithstanding this implication of passivity, in reality individual members can be quite assertive and make hostile criticisms. It was reported that during the height of pro-independence demonstrations in Lhasa in the late 1980s, the members of the CPPCC submitted a document criticising the Party's handling of the demonstrations. In recent years, one of the most difficult issues to be discussed in the forum was the recognition of the Dalai Lama. It was reported that many members refused to comment, while others reportedly stated that "there was no meeting of minds between the Central Government and ourselves, and whatever we have to say will not please the ears of the Party".

As we have seen, Tibetans are increasingly involved in the administration of the Party and government in the TAR. But it would be a mistake to assume that Tibetans are playing a more dominant role in the region. The highly centralised nature of the decision-making process and the rigidity of authority make it difficult for individual Party members or government cadres to raise issues which conflict

with established policies, and the region's economic dependence on the centre decreases its political leverage. Outside the TAR, where Tibetans constitute only a tiny minority, their ability to compete with ethnic Chinese for political power within the hierarchy of communist politics is limited.

In elite politics, whether in the Party or the government, the central issue is the degree to which special concessions should be made with regard to the region's historical and cultural separateness from China. This is termed "special circumstances" or "special needs". While the moderate factions in the Party argue that Tibet uniqueness must be taken into account and concessions must be made to the social and religious sentiments of the Tibetan people, the hard-liners or leftists argue that "special needs" is merely a term used by nationalists to obstruct "socialist construction". This debate has echoes of the struggle in the late 1950s between "local nationalists" and "Han chauvinists". Today, the issue has been made a test of political allegiance by the present Party secretary Chen Kuiyuan, who has attacked those who advocate "Tibet's special circumstances" as pandering to separatists.

In summary, we have in this Directory focused on elite politics and on the people who work for the regime. The question of the wider politics of Tibet - religious freedom, the Dalai Lama and ultimately the independence of the Tibet - are taboo subjects for the authorities, who expect Party members and government cadres to hold a single view and to oppose any idea of Tibetan independence. It is these sensitive subjects that are, however, the main concerns of the Tibetan people. As a result, this dichotomy has become a source of division between the people and their leaders in Tibet today.

Part I

Towards an Analysis of the Tibetan Cadre Force

Robert Barnett

"Leaders in Tibet: A Directory" is a collection of primary data about the leadership system in Tibet. On the primary level, it is a guide to the names and positions of some 1,200 senior figures who administer the Tibetan areas currently under Chinese rule. But it is also a contribution to a more complex endeavour - the effort to understand how those areas are governed.

In this sense the Directory provides some basic materials for the study of two main subjects: the formation of the political elite in contemporary Tibet, and the evolution of political structures in Tibet since the arrival of the Chinese in Lhasa in 1951. Eventually, as further materials are collected, it should become possible to chart the progression of individuals and interest groups through the ranks of the leadership in Tibet, and to detect the formation of those political and social groupings which influence the decision-making process in that area. This in itself will help us to attempt answers to such questions as who has influence in Tibet, whom they might be said to represent, the extent to which the Tibetan areas are autonomous, and what are the career routes pursued by future leaders.

The historical material presented in Part II of this collection gives some of the basic data required for answering questions about the nature of political institutions in Tibet. The radical shifts between different forms of the ruling apparatus since 1951, which can be seen in the chronologies in Part II, are instructive as to what one might call the experimental nature of China's rule in the Tibetan areas in the early period. The continuity underlying these shifts, which the chronologies also reveal, indicates some of the persistent and overriding concerns which appear to have dominated the thinking of China's policy makers on the Tibet question during the last half-century, despite the turmoil of some its phases.

At their simplest, these concerns may be summarised as a constant desire to ensure that the Party retains control over other institutions, and a secondary but powerful desire to make it appear that governmental or legislative institutions are in fact in control. In this sense Tibet can be seen as a case study of the Chinese system as a whole, where similar concerns have been well documented. The situation in Tibet is, however, more complex, because to the usual dynamic between the Party and the State it adds the peculiar stresses of the Chinese need to work out a coherent and practical role for their nationality policy. Put simply, the problem is how to make it appear that Tibetans rather than Chinese are running the system, when that system has already been made more complicated by the need to make it appear that it is run by a government and a legislature rather than by a political party.

If the strains between these two dynamics allow us to gain fresh insights into the Party-State relationship in China, the historical reality of conflict in the Tibetan areas offers particularly valuable opportunities to study the nature of the Chinese system because it allows us to examine the response of that system to moments of crisis. Protests, dissent and armed rebellion, and in particular the 1959 uprising, have dominated this period of history in the Tibetan areas, to an extent which is unknown or little documented elsewhere in the Chinese domain, and the reflection of these events in the formation and dissolution of political institutions is particularly rewarding for analysis because, in particular, it tends to demonstrate the extent to which the Party sees such moments as threats to its legitimacy. Official historians later sought to argue that those conflicts in Tibet were manipulated by or confined to the upper classes, but the character of the Chinese response, as evidenced by the institutional changes, implies that the Party saw them as threats to its claim to represent the people, and specifically the masses, in the Tibetan areas. These are issues which are explored further in Part II of this Directory, where we look at the history and structure of political institutions in Tibet. Essentially the same questions of representation and leadership underlie the name-lists which make up the bulk of Part I, and to which we now turn.

Terminology

The cadres whose names are listed in Part I derive their significance from an administrative system which is different in many respects from those of other societies. Some of these distinctions can perhaps be described through a closer definition of the terms that are used to describe that system, and which are used throughout this Directory.

The term **cadre** is popularly used in the West to describe a Party official, but in fact it includes any person with a responsible position in the government administration or in the Party, whether or not they are Party members. It also includes a large number of "technical and professional" cadres who work on official projects or in state enterprises, but are not officials in the usual sense of the word. This wide application of the term is in a sense a reflection of the pervasiveness of the Party and state apparatus in China: although that aspect of the system is now fragmenting, for much of the last four decades all aspects of society, including commerce, production and social services, were operated by the state, with a parallel Party section corresponding to each administrative unit. We should not, therefore limit our understanding of the term to Party officials, or even to administrators.

In 1986, when there were just over 52,000 cadres in the TAR, there were 29,000 cadres in the region who worked in government enterprises and businesses, and who were not immediately involved in political institutions, in the western sense of that term. It is likely that as Chinese society moves from being driven by state policies towards a modern, economically propelled entity, many of these commercial and industrial cadres will take on growing political

significance - but we have so far no materials to inform that hypothesis in the case of Tibet. In the meantime we must turn to the remaining 23,000 cadres who work in the Party or Government organisations of the TAR, or in "Mass Organisations". It is these figures who, broadly speaking, run the administration. We have called them, as the Chinese do also, **administrative cadres**, and it is these people in whom we are primarily interested for this study.

The Directory is not however a comprehensive list of all administrators in Tibet: it is a selection of names of administrative cadres in Tibetan areas who are defined as "**leading cadres**" - *'go-'khrid las-byas-pa* in Tibetan, or *lingdao ganbu* in Chinese. The leading cadres are those who occupy senior positions as heads or deputy heads of departments and offices at various levels, as well as the chairmen and vice-chairmen of relevant committees. It is from this pool of leaders or senior officials that we have drawn the materials for this work.

The word **administration** also needs to be defined, for it describes a rather larger and more structured entity than in some other models. We have used it here in a rather larger way than normal to describe the entire body of the Chinese political apparatus - that is, as we see it, the Party, the Government, the Congress, the Political Consultative Conference (the CPPCC), and the Military. A visual representation of this arrangement is presented in the chart that accompanies the Directory. In China the political system is viewed in a similar way, except that, understandably, they do not always include the military as part of the political system (or of the administration, as we are calling it); for them the fifth of the five principal branches of administration is the category known as "Mass Organisations", which includes the Trade Unions, the Communist Youth League and the Women's Federation. We have assumed, for lack of information to the contrary, that these bodies, apart perhaps from the Youth League, no longer carry much, if any, significance in the decision-making process in China, and so have generally not included them in our considerations. We have taken as a working hypothesis the view that the legislative or quasi-legislative bodies in this arrangement - the People's Congresses and the CPPCC - are in practice ineffectual. This has led us to treat them as if they were ceremonial bodies, for purposes of this discussion. By contrast, we have argued that the Party exercises a dominant role over the other four bodies in the Chinese system.

The Judiciary and the Procuracy, which in some political models have a prominent role, are not of much weight in the Chinese system, as far as we can tell. We have therefore followed the Chinese practice of not listing them as separate entities but of instead grouping them together with the Congress, which in theory appoints them.

We have used the word **Government** to describe the executive arm of the administration only, that is, the system of "People's Governments" which handles the day-to-day implementation of policy. The Government is, as we have seen, only one of five organs or agencies of the administration.

The administrative system in China is organised according to a system of **administrative levels**. Each of the five organisations in the system is parallel - that is, they are structured according to the same system of levels, arranged in a vertical hierarchy resembling a pyramid, with Beijing at the apex ("the national level" or "the Centre") and villages at the base ("the village level"). These can be seen in a simple form in Chart 1; a more detailed description of the pyramid, together with the main administrative terms used in modern Tibetan, is included in Appendix VI.

CHART 1: The Administrative Hierachy

	Administrative Levels	Chinese	Tibetan
National level	The Centre	<i>zhong yang</i>	
Province level	Provinces	<i>sheng</i>	
	Municipalities directly under the Central Government	<i>zhi xia shi</i>	
	Autonomous Regions	<i>zi zhi qu</i>	
Prefecture level	Prefectures	<i>di qu</i>	<i>sa khul</i>
	Autonomous Prefectures	<i>zi zhi zhou</i>	<i>khru'u</i>
	Municipalities or Cities	<i>shi</i>	<i>grong khyer</i>
County level	Counties (in rural areas)	<i>xian</i>	<i>rdzong</i>
	Inner City (in urban areas)	<i>chengguanqu</i>	
<i>Xiang</i> level	Township or Village cluster	<i>xiang</i>	<i>grong</i>
	Village	<i>cun</i>	<i>seb/tsun</i>

These terms are based on the terminology used by the Government to describe its definition of administrative areas. The Party, the Congress and the CPPCC follow the same model in their structures, and use the same terms as the Government to define the levels of their organisations. Thus, for example, the Party is organised into provincial, prefectural and county levels which match the government ones exactly. The Military, however, uses standard military terms to describe its hierarchy, but links them to the administrative levels.

CHART 2. Relation between Military Units and Administrative Levels

Administrative area	Military Unit	Chinese
Centre	Army	<i>Jun</i>
Province	Division	<i>Shi</i>
Prefecture	Brigade	<i>Lu</i>
County	Regiment	<i>Tuan</i>
	(Battalion)	<i>(Ying)</i>
Township	Company	<i>Lian</i>
Village	Platoon	<i>Pai</i>
Unit	Squad	<i>Ban</i>

The People's Armed Police (PAP), a paramilitary force formed in the 1980s for internal security operations, is said by some observers to operate the same

system of equivalences as the army, but one level lower. Thus a PAP division may have effective jurisdiction over an entire province but its commander may be ranked as a prefectural-level official, not as a provincial-level cadre, unless he is given a special promotion.

The levels that mainly concern us in this study are the provincial, prefectural and county levels. In the Chinese system an autonomous region such as the TAR is considered to be at the same level as a province; thus the Governor of the TAR is theoretically at the same level as the Governor of Sichuan, the Secretary of a Provincial Party Committee, and the Commander of a division of the PLA. Lhasa City, sometimes called Lhasa Municipality, enjoys special status and is treated as if it were a prefecture; this is also true of Xining. The inner city area of Lhasa, called in Chinese the *chengguanqu*, is ranked at the same level as a county, and in Nagchu in northern Tibet the area called Tsonyi, which is administered by and described as a *banshichu* or district office, has been elevated to the rank of a county.

The Chinese language has a relatively complex vocabulary to describe **offices** and **departments** at different levels, which has led to some confusion among western translators. There is, for example, no widely agreed word in English which gives the exact sense of the term "*ting*", a province-level office or department. Similarly, there is a convention among official Chinese translators working in English that the term "Commission" should be used in a different way from the word "Committee", although in Chinese they are the same word; thus the entities for Discipline Inspection and Nationality Affairs are called Commissions, while the subsidiary bodies of the NPC are sometimes still translated as Committees. The term Commission is perhaps used more often for permanent, full-time entities run like a committee but operating as executive agencies, which are subsidiary to some higher committee or body. We have not sought to standardise such terms with absolute consistency, but have tried to choose translations which will, given the context in which the words appear, make it clear to the reader what level of office or department is being described.

Chinese has various terms for offices, for which there are no fixed equivalents in English. The only exception to this is the term *bu* which, when it refers to a national-level entity in the government, is always rendered in English as a ministry; the term ministry being used in English only to describe a government body. It is not used for Party bodies, even though the Party also has *bus*. When a *bu* appears at a level below the national level, or when it is found in the Party, we have translated it as a department.

As a convention, we have used the word **director** to describe the leader of a department at provincial level. Although the Chinese often use an identical word to describe the head of a provincial and a county level department or office, we have used the word **head** to describe the leader of a department at prefectural or county level. The term we have used for the leader of a Commission or a Committee is **Chairman**.

The leader of each government body has a different title from the leaders of the departments of that body. The head of a provincial government is called a **Governor**, except in the TAR, where he is called a **Chairman** (although the word Governor is often used for the sake of clarity). The leader of a prefectural government is called a **Commissioner** in the TAR but in the Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures (TAPs), all of which by definition lie outside the TAR, the senior-most government leader is called a *zhouzhang*, which we have translated as **Head**. Note that some terms, such as chairman, secretary and commander, can be applied at any level, and their rank can be determined only by context.

The terms **regional level**, prefectural level and so on, are used here in two senses. In the looser sense, all the officials who work in offices or departments which have authority over a county can be said to be working at the county level, irrespective of his or her rank; this is the general way in which the term is used. But the term is sometimes used by the Chinese in a much more precise way to refer to the exact rank and personal status of an official. In this case, an official whose rank is that of a county level official can only be the head or deputy head of a body with authority over a county; his or her junior officials may work in a county level office, or even be the head of that office, but they do not enjoy the privileges of county level rank. The only people with provincial-level (or we could say more accurately, regional-level) rank in the TAR are the Secretary and Deputy Secretaries of the TAR Party Committee and the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the TAR government, the TAR Congress and the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee, plus the Commander and Deputy Commanders of the Tibet Military District. The directors of the 38 TAR regional-level departments do not themselves hold regional-level rank. This distinction is of course important when assessing Chinese statistics about the percentage of minority nationality cadres at regional-level. In this study we have generally used the term in its looser sense, to include all the senior staff at a given level, irrespective of the personal rank.

The term **secretary** is always used in the Directory to describe the leader of a Party committee. This term should not be confused with the term **Secretary-General**, which applies to the person with executive responsibility for the administration of the committee-type organisation which is the highest body of the Congress, the Government and the CPPCC. The post of Secretary-General is, therefore, not necessarily a Party position.

There has been some variation since 1949 in the terminology used for Party committee leaders. In brief, the position is as follows. During the 1950s, the term **secretary** was used simply for the senior-most leader in a Party committee; there were often two such leaders, who would be called a 1st and 2nd Secretary, with the Deputy Secretaries ranking below them. During the 1960s, there was a trend in regional-level organisations towards applying the term to an increasing number of persons, and at the same time making greater use of the prefixes "1st", "2nd" and "3rd" and so on, to differentiate those in charge, who were senior

to Deputy Secretaries. In 1971 the head of the TAR Party Committee elected at the 1st Party Congress was called the 1st Secretary, while all those below him were called simply "Secretaries" without enumeration, and without using the term Deputy Secretary at all. In other cases in this period the two top leaders are called 1st and 2nd Secretaries, and the others were called simply Secretaries. In 1980 the system was changed to give a 1st Secretary, followed by unnumbered Secretaries, followed by Deputy Secretaries. In August 1985, in the case of the TAR Party Committee, the title of 1st secretary was replaced with that of secretary and the title of secretary replaced with that of deputy secretary; the title of 1st or 2nd Secretary ceased to exist throughout the Region. There is one exception to this: earlier terminology has been retained throughout this period by the Military, where the unnumbered Secretary of a Party Committee is senior to the 1st Secretary, and the unnumbered Political Commissar is a higher rank than the 1st Political Commissar.

Further details of this system, together with some of the terms in Chinese and Tibetan for these categories, are given in Appendix VI.

For the purposes of this study the term **Tibet** is used in its wider, ethnographic sense to describe all those areas within present-day China which are or were recently inhabited mainly by Tibetans. This is different from the way the term is used by the Chinese, who refer only the area now called the TAR when they speak of Tibet. There is no term in Chinese to describe the larger entity which includes all traditional Tibetan areas, just as there is no term in Tibetan to describe an entity which includes both China and TAR, let alone China and Tibet. The term **region** was used in China until the mid-1950s to describe large administrative areas including two or more provinces (and still is in the Military's administration system) but we have used the term generally to refer to the TAR. It should also be noted that before 1965 the Chinese used the term "the Tibet region" to describe the area that became the TAR in that year; the term TAR was not applicable until then. The term provincial-level includes the TAR, and its senior-most officials are provincial-level officials, but we have generally used the term **provincial** more specifically to refer to the four administrative areas of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan. These are the four areas which include autonomous areas, such as Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures (TAPs), but which are not themselves autonomous as a whole.

Sources

The materials in this compilation are drawn almost entirely from official Chinese documents. The only exceptions are those taken as a last resort, where we have been unable to find any other source, from the *China Directory*, the annual publication issued by Radiopress, Inc., of Tokyo. It is generally assumed, although it is nowhere stated as such in the *China Directory* itself, that its lists are also based on official Chinese publications. Its strengths are the compendious lists of national-level organisations; it does not give county-level information and has details of few of the Tibetan prefectures outside the TAR.

The major sources of *Leaders in Tibet: A Directory* are not the newspapers or public collections issued by the Chinese Government, which are the usual basis for such studies, although we have referred to these often. Instead we have drawn on three exceptional official publications, two internal and the other rarely obtained. These have led to a huge increase in our knowledge of this subject.

The main text we have used is Volume 2 of "The Register of Chinese Government Organs: South West, North West" (*Zhongguo zhengfu jigou minglu Xinan Xibei (xia ce)*) issued by Xinhua in August 1992, as a public document with the ISBN number 7-5011-1705-5/Z.193.

Pages 473 to 515 of this book list the names, addresses and phone numbers of every leading county-level, prefectural and regional official in the TAR Government, making this a reference work of almost unequalled value. The *1992 Register* even lists the declared duties and responsibilities of each of the major offices, and the names of the heads and deputies of each department. Included is a section on the Tsonyi Special Administrative District, effectively an unannounced county established in a mineral-rich area of Nagchu prefecture but rarely referred to in any public literature. This document allows us for the first time to work out the actual proportion of leading Chinese and Tibetan cadres in the TAR government. It does not however, give details of Party cadres or Party organisations.

For information about the structure of the Party in Tibet we have turned to another, far rarer, text. This is the "Data for the History of CCP Organisation in the TAR (1950-1987)" (*Zhongguo gongchandang Xizang zizhiqu zhishi ziliao (1950-1987)*), an internal publication issued by the TAR Publishing House in 1993. Remarkably, it was not given a high level of classification and was printed with the ISBN number 223-00550-5/.21, and made available for sale (but not to foreigners) in Tibet and Sichuan, even though it was marked as *nei bu fa xing*. Over 600 pages long, it lists the membership and formation of each Party committee and government institution, as well as those of the CPPCC, the Military Committees and other organisations, in the Tibet region since the arrival of the Chinese. The name, dates of tenure and nationality of each leader are given for every leading position. Historical notes are provided about the formation and dissolution of the various bodies and institutions in the Tibet administration, including in the Party. It is on this book that we have based the chronologies in Part II of the Directory, and its tables have provided many of the statistics on party membership up to 1986. There is a huge amount of material in this book which we have not attempted to include in the Directory but which will be invaluable for historians. To give only one example, it is only from this work that we know that the Tibet Working Committee continued to function as a direct arm of the Party in Tibet until the formation of the Autonomous Region in 1965; previously it had been believed that the Committee had ceased to operate with the formation of the PCART in 1956.

The third text we have consulted is "The Collection of Materials on the Allocated and the Actual Numbers of Personnel in Units at Each Level of the Party, the Administration, Mass Organisations and Work Units in Enterprises under the Direct Authority of the Tibet Autonomous Region in 1991" (*1991 nian Xizang zizhiqu geji dang zhengqun jiguan ji qu zhi shiye danwei jigou bianzhi, shiyou renshu ziliao huibian*), issued by the TAR Organisations Allocation Committee (*Xizang zizhiqu jigou bianzhi weiyuanhui bangongshi*) in May 1992. This work, 176 pages long, is entirely composed of tables of statistics showing the number of positions allocated to each office, and the number actually occupied. The *1991 Collection of Materials* was issued in a confidential (*ji mi*) edition of which 300 copies were distributed. Again, there is much material here which will be invaluable to analysts of the Tibetan political structure. We have only included in the Directory the statistics it provides on the total numbers of cadres at each level of the administration, and in each of the main branches of the system.

Other sources which we have consulted include the 1994 edition of *Who's Who in China*, published by the Foreign Languages Press in Beijing. We have also referred frequently to editions of the Tibet Daily (*Xizang Ribao* in its Chinese language edition, or *Bod-ljongs nyin re'l tshags par* in the Tibetan edition) as well as to the various Chinese publications excerpted in translation by the BBC Monitoring Service in their daily compilation, the *Summary of World Broadcasts* (SWB).

Methods and Findings

The Directory lists some 1,220 officials responsible for areas which include parts of Tibet, or who are Tibetans in high leadership positions elsewhere in China.¹

It is, however, a selective, not a comprehensive list. There are a number of reasons why we have not sought to offer a complete list of cadres. First, it is extremely difficult to find out the names of many of these officials, especially those in the Party. Because of the limitations on access to such data, even to find the names we have included has taken many months of research. We still have almost no information about party officials at the county level or below - although we know that there were 4,293 of them in 1991 - , and very few details about officials at any level in the Tibetan autonomous prefectures outside the TAR. As a result the Directory is heavily biased towards the TAR, an omission which can only be corrected when more data emerges.

A second reason for excluding some names was space. Thus we have not included county officials other than the *xianzhang* or county head himself (they are all men, as far as we can tell), the deputy *xianzhang*, and the head of the county PSB. In addition, a small number of names - for example, those of the leaders of the TAR Sports Department - were omitted because we felt they were not immediately relevant to the focus of this study. We have however included

¹ The actual number of names listed is around 1,241, but this includes 20 entries which we think may be duplicates.

(as appendix IV) a statistical analysis of all leading officials in the TAR Government, allowing a much more accurate assessment of the composition of that body's cadre force.

Another serious limitation was the difficulty of telling which of the officials were Chinese and which were Tibetan, Hui, or another nationality. Some sources do provide this information, but in the majority of cases, including all the county level officials, we have had to guess the ethnicity of the officials from their names. This is an accurate method in about 80-90% of the cases, especially where Tibetans have a four syllable name. However, it is very hard to judge the ethnicity of many of the two syllable names, because in all our sources they have been reproduced in Chinese. Chinese is better than western languages at reproducing initial retroflex consonants - the "zh" and "ch" in pinyin correspond relatively closely to the "gr" and "kr" in Tibetan - but it is more or less incapable of finding an equivalent for many of the vowel sounds, the semi-vowels and the final consonants of Tibetan or many other languages. Thus the name Tamdrin is rendered as "Dan Muzhen", Ngodrub is written as "Ouzhu", and Urgyen becomes "Wu Jin". Since many of these syllables can also be used for Chinese names, there is often no way to be sure, even when looking at the original Chinese characters, whether the official in question is Chinese or Tibetan.² A further difficulty is that some Tibetans, especially in Eastern areas such as Dechen, prefer to be known by Chinese names. We have identified, by using other sources, 22 such officials in this compilation (their names are listed in Index 3), but no doubt there are other Tibetans using Chinese names whom we have not been able to identify. As a result of these two factors, there is an inherent imbalance in favour of Chinese names in the sources we have used. In order to compensate for this imbalance, we have tended to assume that in cases of doubt the official is Tibetan. A list of the most doubtful cases is presented as Index 2.

Nevertheless, the Directory includes enough material to permit some preliminary comments towards the study of the role of Chinese officials in Tibet. It identifies, for example, areas where our knowledge is weakest, chiefly the Tibetan areas outside the TAR, and the Party apparatus below the regional level. It shows the approximate distribution of Chinese and Tibetan cadres at the various levels, and indicates the areas of the administration as well as geographical areas (such as Nyingtri) where Chinese officials predominate. In addition, it illuminates small details of appointment procedures - for example, some prefectural Commissioners in the TAR are also members of the Regional Party Committee, and in some cases Deputy Commissioners have places on the TAR's Discipline Inspection Commission.

Another pattern that has become clear concerns the Tibetans resident outside the TAR. For the Directory we wanted to include provincial-level officials for all areas where Tibetans are resident, and so have listed 270 provincial officials who have administrative or political responsibility for the 2.39 million Tibetans

² See note on transliteration below

resident outside the TAR (300,000 more than live in the TAR). We found only 26 Tibetans among those provincial-level officials, a reflection of the problem that arises from the division of the eastern Tibetan areas among four provinces - Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan. Tibetans in those provinces represent only a small fraction of the population (for example, 0.3% of the population in Yunnan, and 0.1% in Sichuan), and in fact the actual percentage of Tibetan provincial-level officials in those areas is much higher than the percentage of Tibetans in the provincial population. Nevertheless, the level of representation by Tibetan provincial-level officials per head in those areas is much lower than in the TAR, where 2.1 million Tibetans are represented by at least 169 Tibetan provincial-level officials (according to our list).

CHART 3. Number of Tibetans and Tibetan Counties in each Province or Region

Percentages are given only for TAR officials because the data for other Tibetan areas is too meagre to be statistically significant.

		TAR		Qinghai		Gansu		Sichuan		Yunnan	
		Tib*	Ch	Tib	Ch	Tib	Ch	Tib	Ch	Tib	Ch
Population (1990) (millions)		2.09 (95.5%)	0.08	0.912 (20.5%)	3.545	0.367 (1.6%)	22	1.088 (0.1%)	107	0.111 (0.3%)	36.9
Number of Counties (1997)		79 (100%)	0	34 (83%)	6	8 (10%)	65	31 (17%)	151	2 (1.6%)	120
Total Cadres in the TAR		Number of Tibetans Amongst Cadres Listed in the Directory by Province									
		TAR		Qinghai		Gansu		Sichuan		Yunnan	
		Tib	Ch	Tib	Ch	Tib	Ch	Tib	Ch	Tib	Ch
Total Number of Cadres	16,062	541 (59.7%)	366	15	53	13	67	11	101	1	64
Provincial Level	3,404	169 (49%)	171	11	51	8	53	7	91	0	62
Prefecture Level	4,639	79 (45%)	98	4	2	3	10	4	10	1	2
County Level	8,019	288 (75%)	97	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0

* 'Tib' stands for Tibetans, Menba and Lhoba; 'Ch' stands for Chinese and other nationalities.

Notes:

- Some totals do not add up because six of the Tibetans included in the list have national-level status only, and so do not appear as provincial level.
- The entries for 18 Tibetans and two Chinese may be duplicates.
- Three Hui officials are included with the Chinese in this table, although it is possible that these Hui were actually Tibetan Muslims.
- The nationality of 10-20% of these cadres has been determined by the name alone and is not conclusive.
- Low figures are in most cases the result of insufficient data, especially in the areas outside the TAR, and are not significant.
- The percentages of cadres shown here are not based on a complete listing of all leading cadres and are not authoritative.
- The figure given for the total number of cadres, which is taken from the *1991 Collection of Materials*, was originally 23,295, but here we have deducted the figures for village and township level cadres, and for Mass Organisations, since these fall outside this study.

Of the 1,221 officials we have listed, 910 are from the TAR, giving us a relatively detailed picture of the administration there. The list includes, for the current period (by which we mean the years 1996-97), the names of 47 officials

who are currently at regional level in the TAR or who are heads of regional-level departments and offices. Of these, 17 are known to be Tibetans (36%) and 30 are Chinese (64%). This differs from the figure given by the Chinese authorities, which says that for the last 8 years an average of 77.5% of regional-level cadres have been Tibetan³. This may be because the Chinese are using a stricter definition of the term "regional level", or because they are including enterprises and businesses which belong to the administration but are not, in a western sense, part of it. The official interest in producing a high figure for the percentage of Tibetans at the topmost level of the elite reflects directly China's concern to show that its institutions are genuinely representative.

The next level of officials in the TAR are the deputy heads of regional departments, and the vice-chairmen of regional-level committees. Some of these also qualify as regional-level officials in the strictest sense of that term. In our research we have identified 133 such officials, and their names and titles are included in the Directory. Of these, 61 are Tibetans (46%) and 72 are Chinese (54%). Again, we find that our figures do not match the official statistics.

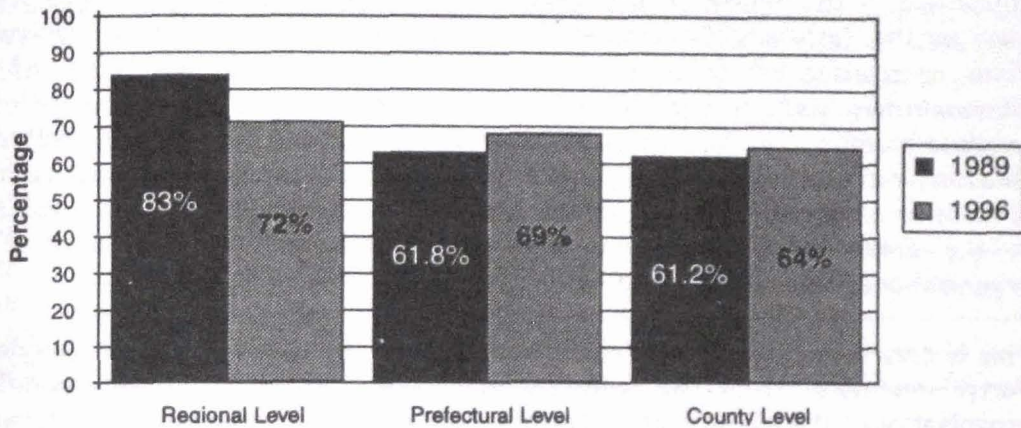
The level immediately below the region is that of the prefecture. Surprisingly, the official statistics state openly that there is a greater proportion of Chinese officials at prefecture level than at the higher levels, the opposite to what might be expected. At the county level there is again a higher proportion of Chinese officials, according to these statistics. In 1989 some 28% of regional-level officials in the TAR were Chinese or non-Tibetan, while nearly 40% of county level and prefectural cadres were Chinese. By 1997 the proportion of Chinese cadres in the counties and prefectures had dropped to 36% and 31% respectively, but we can see from the table below that we should still expect to find relatively more Chinese officials at the lower levels than at the higher levels.

This is not commensurate with the official figures for the Chinese population in Tibet, which places them at around 3.4% of the population of the TAR, and (by our calculations) at 21.3% of the population in Kham, and 45.5% of the population in Amdo⁴. It is also inconsistent with the geographic dispersal of the Chinese population, at least in the TAR, where the Chinese population is concentrated in Lhasa, are rarely found in rural areas.

³The published sources show a wide discrepancy over the 1989 figure for the number of minority cadres at regional level in the TAR. Some sources say that the figure was 72% (Hong Kong Standard, 7th December 1990), others that it was 83% (Tibet Daily, 11th October 1990 (see also TIN Doc. 26(TT), cited below)). Since 72% is the figure given in a secondary source and is exactly the same figure for the average percentage among cadres at all levels, we have assumed that the figure of 72% for the regional-level percentage is an error.

⁴ The terms Kham and Amdo, which in effect describe the Tibetan inhabited areas outside the TAR, and the definitions we have used for these calculations, are described in the introduction to Table 5. The proportions given here exclude for the sake of simplicity nationalities other than the Chinese and the Tibetans - in other words, they show the proportion of Chinese compared to Tibetans in what we have defined as Kham and Amdo, not the proportion of Chinese in the entire population.

CHART 4: Percentage of Minority Cadres at Regional, Prefectural and County Level in the TAR, 1989 and 1996



Sources: Tibet Television, July 1990 (SWB) and *Zhongguo Xinwen She*, March 1997

Our data includes the names of 76 prefecture-level officials currently in office in the TAR, 39 of them heads of departments and 37 deputies. Of these, 49 are Chinese - 64%, twice as high as the official figure. Our figure is, however, unbalanced because we have been able to include in the Directory a disproportionately large number of officials from the Military Sub-Districts. These correspond to the prefectures in the administration, but the proportion of minority cadres in the army is much lower than in the civilian areas of administration.

At this point we need to assess whether the data in the Directory is sufficiently representative to constitute a safe base for any statistical deduction. Although the number of names included here of TAR cadres is far greater than any existing western study of the area that we know of, it represents only a small proportion of the 23,000 cadres who work in the TAR in an administrative capacity and of the unknown number who work in the Tibetan areas outside the TAR. This we know from the *1991 Collection of Materials*, which gives precise figures for the different categories of officials at that time.

CHART 5: Number of Cadres in Administrative Organisations at each level in the TAR, 1991

	Total	Regional	Prefecture	County	<i>Xiang</i>
Total	23,295	3,404	4,639	8,019	7,233
Party	4,766	541	857	2,518	1,596
Congress	492	127	64		
Government	16,297	2,300	3,275	5,216	5,264
CPPCC	216	196			
Mass Organisations	1,207	220	247	266	373

Source: The *1991 Collection of Materials*

This list of course includes all cadres, not just the *lingdao ganbu* or leading cadres among the administrative contingent with whom we are primarily concerned in this study. It also includes a number of personnel in businesses used by the Party and Government organisations, though not those involved in state enterprises of other kinds. Nevertheless it shows the scale of the administrative machinery in the region, with one administrative cadre for every hundred members of the population. It shows, too, that the names listed in the Directory represent about 6% of the total number of administrative cadres in the TAR. It also shows, probably for the first time, the scale of the Party operation in the area: 20% of the region's cadres are working directly in Party organisations, half of them at county level.

This is only a fraction of the Party's operation in Tibet: a much larger number of Party members work as officials in governmental or other non-Party organisations. We do not have current figures for the total number of cadres who are Party members, but we do know from the *Data for the History of CCP Organisation* that in 1975, for example, there were 17,278 members of the Communist Party in the TAR who were cadres - 36% of the total membership. 15 years later, the Party had increased in size by nearly 50% to 70,000 members, meaning that we should now expect there to be some 30,000 cadres in the TAR who are Party members - well over half the total number of cadres and more than all the administrative and Party cadres put together. In fact, the late 1970s were peak years for Party domination of the cadre force. By 1985, the percentage of cadres who were Party members had dropped from 48% in 1979 to 41%, and the total number of cadres fell by nearly 7,000 in the same period. These figures thus provide graphic evidence in support of the claim that Hu Yaobang and his followers ordered 15,000 Chinese cadres in Tibet to return to China, as part of an initiative in 1980 to strengthen local autonomy and move towards liberalisation.⁵

However, the same figures also demonstrate how rapidly Hu Yaobang's initiative was reversed. In 1984, the same year that the Second Work Forum on Tibet called for Chinese provinces to send workers to initiate a construction boom in the TAR under the rubric of the "Help Tibet" drive, the number of cadres rose by 2% to 52,000. In 1986, the last year for which we have figures, the number of cadres who were Party members passed 23,000 and the corresponding percentage increased to 44%, only four points below the peak figure achieved in 1979.

CHART 6: Numbers of TAR Cadres who were Party Members, 1971-1986

Year	Total Number of Cadres	Number of Cadres who are Party Members	Percentage of Cadres who are Party Members
1971	25014	10622	42.46%
1972	29917	12010	40.14%

⁵ Hu Yaobang's 1980 initiative is described in more detail in the quotation that follows from "Unification of Answers to Foreigners' Questions".

1973	31863	13463	42.25%
1974	35501	[not known]	-
1975	37891	17800	46.98%
1976	40819	19676	48.20%
1977	42084	20222	48.05%
1978	44986	21371	47.51%
1979	55016	26516	48.20%
1980	59708	28620	47.93%
1981	54029	24419	45.20%
1982	52693	23192	44.01%
1983	50296	21777	43.30%
1984	51587	21212	41.12%
1985	52023	22478	41.12%
1986	52311	23268	44.48%

Source: the *Data for the History of CCP Organisation*

These figures also show that when the Chinese authorities give statistics about the percentage of Tibetan cadres, they usually use as their base the entire cadre force - that is, they include in the calculation all the officials and technicians in government owned enterprises, businesses and work units, as well as the administrative cadres. The total number of cadres, if the technicians and enterprise staff are included, now comes to around 60,000; as we have seen, the administrative cadres, including those who run the Party organisations comprise less than half that amount. This may in part explain why we find lower percentages of Tibetans in our selection, which draws purely on administrative cadres, compared to the Chinese figures, which include the technical and business cadres as well.

As discussed above, we know that in 1991 there were 23,000 cadres in the five principal branches of the administration, and that 20% of those were involved in running Party organisations. We know also that a majority of these cadres worked at the county or prefectural level - some 15,000, or around 65% of the total force of administrative cadres - with a relatively small team numbering just over 3,000 working in the 38 regional offices of the TAR government or in the six party organisations at that level. It is evident that our selection of officials is, therefore, small when compared to the total number of administrative cadres in the region. At regional level, for which we have the most information, those cadres detailed in the Directory represent just over 10% of the total number of regional-level cadres. We do not know the actual number of *lingdao ganbu*, the elite of the administrative cadres, whom our selection aims to represent; even the internal documents do not give exact statistics for this category. However, from the *1992 Register* we can calculate the exact size of the cadre elite within government offices at regional, county and prefectural levels in the TAR, at least as it stood in 1992.

CHART 7: Analysis of the 1,633 Leading Cadres in the TAR Government, 1992

	Total Number	Tibetans		Chinese	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Regional offices*	442	195	44%	236	53%
Prefectural offices	183	114	62%	69	38%
County offices	997	760	76%	237	24%
Total number of government cadres*	1,633	1,069	65%	542	33%

Sources: The *1992 Register* and the *1991 Collection of Materials*

* There were also 11 leading officials in regional-level offices who appear from their names to be members of the Hui nationality. It is impossible to say if these Hui are Tibetan Muslims or Chinese Muslims, so they have not been included in either ethnic category.

Note: The figures in column 1 are taken directly from the *1991 Collection of Materials*, and those in columns 2-5 are derived indirectly from the *1992 Register*, issued a year later. This table gives details of government cadres in the TAR; it does not include party cadres, or those working in other branches of the Chinese administration. The figures here, and especially the percentages, are approximations only, because the nationality of some officials may have been identified incorrectly.

The data provided by the *1992 Register* relates to only part of the question, since, as a public document describing government positions, it does not give any indication about the Party apparatus in the TAR, let alone the military. However, by comparing this with the figures given in the *1991 Collection of Materials*, we can see that the proportion of the administrative cadres in the Government offices who are regarded as "leading cadres" (or at least, regarded as significant enough to be included in the *1992 Register*) is around 19% at the regional level, 5% at the prefectural level and 18% at the county level. If we extrapolate from this figure to the other sections of the administration, assuming them all to have similar proportions of leading to non-leading cadres, this would indicate that in actual figures, if we use the data for the 1991 cadres, there were some 640 leading cadres at regional level in the TAR, some 230 at prefectural level, and about 1,440 at county level. This would mean that that our sample includes 53%, 76% and 26% of the leading cadres at each of the three levels respectively - an average of 52%, with particularly high coverage for prefectural level officials. The Directory therefore can be said to offer the details of probably half the leading cadres in the TAR. In addition these figures show that the leading cadres whom we are studying represent a surprisingly large contingent within the administrative cadre force, on average about 14% of the officials in their offices. This permits significant insight into the composition of the cadre force.

The *1992 Register* lists eight heads of prefectures, and most of the 72 heads of counties in the TAR. As we would expect, given that it is Government policy to have a Tibetan in the top position in each prefecture and county, in line with the Constitutional requirements for nationality autonomy, almost all of these head positions in the TAR were occupied by Tibetans in 1992; here again we are reminded of the underlying drive to legitimise the Chinese system by

demonstrating its representativeness. There are two cases where a county head appears to have been a non-Tibetan, and two cases where a Chinese deputy secretary is apparently acting as the head while the leading post is vacant, but, overall, China's claim to have almost 100% appointment of Tibetans to the top leadership positions in the governments (but not necessarily the Party organisations) of counties and prefectures is borne out by this document. The importance of this, however, is not that it confirms Chinese claims, but that it gives us for the first time a benchmark against which to assess whether or not this policy has changed since the *1992 Register* was published.

About four years ago, one year after the *1992 Register* was published with its impressive proof of Tibetan involvement in the grassroots leadership, a number of unofficial reports were received by TIN from Tibet that Chinese cadres were being sent to the TAR to take up positions as county leaders. This was said by Tibetans to be a new development, since these positions had until then been held by Tibetans. At the time there was no way to assess these reports, and no way of knowing for sure whether any new Chinese arrivals were displacing Tibetan incumbents or simply replacing another Chinese colleague who had finished his or her tour of duty. Few indications have emerged from the official press about county level appointments in the last few years. However, those that have been noted have indeed reported the appointment of ethnic Chinese cadres to county leadership positions in the TAR - Zhang Zhaotian⁶ to Dromo (Yadong) in Southern Tibet, and Zhang Xuexi to Sakya.⁷ We can now say with some certainty that almost any appointment of a Chinese cadre as a county head would be a replacement of a Tibetan and will be evidence of a policy reversal since the publication of the *1992 Register* five years ago.

One of the most frequent complaints of the Tibetan dissident movement has been that the Chinese authorities undermine the power of those to whom they grant leading positions by placing Chinese officials as their deputies. This cannot be proved or disproved, but the *1992 Register* provides evidence to indicate that there may well be a policy to appoint at least one Chinese official as deputy head in each county and prefecture. 62 of the 72 counties in the TAR documented in the *1992 Register* have at least one Chinese amongst the three or four *fuxianzhang*, or deputy heads, of each county. The consistency of this pattern must indicate a policy decision, just as much as did the fact that almost no Chinese held the position of county or prefecture leader in 1992. The concentration of Chinese officials in the ranks of deputy secretaries can be seen in the analysis of the 287 deputy heads of prefectures and counties, which includes all holders of that post.

⁶ Zhang Zhaotian was an "Aid Tibet" cadre who was sent to take up the post of county head in Yadong county, according to his own account published in "Tibet Studies" (*Xizang Yanjiu*), Vol 1, 1996.

⁷ Zhang Xuexi was county head in Sakya by May 1996, when Chen Kuiyuan visited the area, according to Tibet Daily (*Xizang Ribao*) on 1st June 1996. Both posts were held by Tibetans in 1992; Sakya at that time was one of the few counties with no Chinese leading cadres.

CHART 8: Ethnicity of the 287 Deputy Heads of Prefectures and Counties in the TAR, 1992

	Tibetans	Chinese	Hui
Total	20	15	2
Proportion of Total	54%	41%	5%

Source: The 1992 Register

The table shows that over a third of all Chinese who work as leading officials at the county level are in the ranks of deputy heads.

A tentative analysis of the other positions held by Chinese officials in county offices throughout the TAR suggests that an unusually high proportion operate in departments relating to finance and economic planning. This is not a new development: a confidential document produced in 1986 states explicitly that this is the one area where Chinese officials have not been able to give way to local officials. The document is in the form of a catechism, designed to be memorised *verbatim* by high level officials for recitation in the event of being questioned by foreign visitors; it shows Chinese awareness, even at that relatively early date, of western criticisms about the possibly cosmetic appointment of Tibetans to high profile positions, and is worth reproducing at some length:

"Question 11: How are the relations between Tibetan and Han cadres at the moment?"

"Answer: There are about 33,900 cadres from Tibetan and other minority nationalities in TAR, that makes about 62% of cadres in TAR. Cadres from Tibetan and other minority nationalities in TAR's Party Committee, the Government, the Standing Committee of the People's Congress and the leading body of the Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) reach 83.8%. All the leaders of the Standing Committee of People's Congresses at all levels and of the People's Government are Tibetans and other minority nationalities.

"Question 12. In which Governmental Department are the least Tibetan cadres?"

"Answer: In the Government Tibetan cadres make up 70%. Following the training of nationality cadres, this percentage will continue to rise. In the Economic and Planning Commission there are relatively few Tibetans. Still, their head is Tibetan.

"Question 13. How many Party members are there in Tibet? How many Tibetans are there among them?"

"Answer: There are 60,000 Party members. Among them, Tibetans and other minority nationalities make up about 56% (40,000 people).

"Question 14. How many of the Tibetan cadres in TAR come from Tibet proper?"

"Answer: The overwhelming majority of Tibetan cadres in TAR comes from Tibet proper. According to our cadre policy, local Tibetan cadres and

Tibetan cadres from other places are all treated equally and according to their skills and talents.

"Question 15. After visit by the Party's General Secretary Hu Yaobang visit to Tibet in 1980, he announced that Han cadres should be largely reduced. Some say there was a decision to cut Han cadres by 85%. Is this plan still carried out?"

"Answer: The *zhongyang* [central authorities] have pointed out that work in Tibet should mainly be done by Tibetan cadres. So, when it was decided to withdraw those Han cadres which were in a position to be withdrawn, that was a decision which conformed to reality. But this does not in any way imply that Han cadres are not important or are not needed.

"Question 16. After Hu Yaobang's visit to Tibet, has the number of Han cadres increased or decreased?"

"Answer: Decreased by at least 15,000.

"Question 17. Why was it that Han cadres were to be withdrawn after 1980? Was it that Hu Yaobang was not satisfied with them?"

"Answer: There is no question of not being satisfied with them. That the cadres of Tibet should mainly be Tibetans conforms with the principles of Autonomous Nationality Regions and also with the concrete reality in Tibet. Moreover, lots of Tibetan cadres have already been trained and their work performance is also very good.

"Question 18. Are all Tibetan cadres up to standard? Are Tibetan cadres only appointed in order to raise their statistical percentage?"

"Answer: In order to develop Tibet our Party and State have always grasped the very important and long term task of training Tibetan cadres and cadres of other minority nationalities. These cadres have played an extremely important role in the TAR and its development. Facts show us that the overwhelming majority of them are up to the standard required."⁸

It can be inferred, from the indications in this document and in the *1992 Register*, that positions in economic planning departments or as deputy heads are regarded as strategic appointments by the Chinese authorities.

As we have seen, the *1992 Register* provides precise numbers of the leading cadres at all three levels in the TAR, together with their names, from which we can with a reasonable degree of accuracy gauge their nationality. Of the 1,633 leading government cadres in the TAR, it identifies 442 as regional-level leaders, 183 as prefectural leaders and 997 as county level leaders. The percentage of Tibetans at some of these levels is not very different from that publicised by the Chinese authorities - 65% of leading cadres at all levels are Tibetans, according to this data, only seven points lower than the figure usually given by the authorities for the overall proportion of Tibetans in the total cadre force.

But one discrepancy is notable. We saw earlier that the official figures suggest that more Chinese are present at lower levels of the administration; the analysis

⁸ The original document, entitled "Unification of Answers to Foreigners' Questions about Tibet", is printed in Chinese in large characters for internal use, with no date or publication details. It can be dated to 1986 from internal references. The TIN reference is TIN Doc 26(TT).

of the 1992 data shows that, at least at that time, there were more Chinese in percentage terms among leading cadres at the higher levels of the administration. In regional offices of the TAR government, Tibetans represented only 44% of the leading cadres, a significant finding that has not been documented before. We have arrived at this figure by counting all the heads and deputy heads of regional-level government offices and departments; it seems likely that the Chinese authorities used the more narrow definition of "regional level" to limit their analysis to the tiny number of dignitaries who are chairmen or vice-chairmen of the Congress, the CPPCC, and the other organs of the body politic where, much as we saw in the county leadership, there is a policy decision to place Tibetans in visible and prestigious roles.

If there is a policy to place Tibetans in the most senior ceremonial positions, it does not appear to apply to the leadership of the 38 offices and departments of the regional government, which as was noted earlier, do not bring to the individuals the kudos of regional-level status. Even though we see signs that there is a policy to place Tibetans in the top positions in most bodies, Tibetans preside over only 20 of these offices, a little over 54%. If we include the two heads of TAR departments who are Hui, the percentage of non-Chinese or "minority nationality" heads of regional departments rises to 59%.

If we return now to the data that can be deduced from the names in the Directory, we can show the approximate distribution of those positions most frequently held by Chinese and Tibetan officials, as far as we have been able to detect.

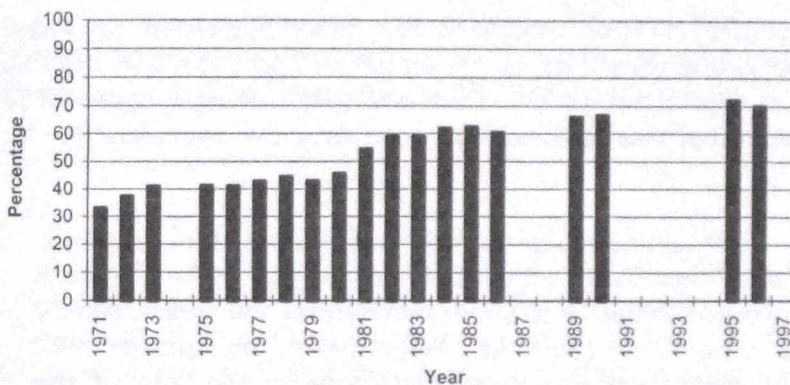
Chinese	Positions	Tibetan
23	Heads	128
26	PLA Commanders	1
29	PLA Deputy Commanders	8
40	Party Secretaries	19
67	Deputy Directors	48
77	Directors	28
80	Vice-chairman	50
103	Deputy heads	165
494	Totals	454

This is not a scientific analysis, because the names in the Directory are by no means a systematic sample, and many people hold more than one office. It indicates strongly that Tibetans tend to take jobs as heads of counties, while Chinese tend to take jobs as deputy heads and vice-chairmen. With departments at provincial or regional level, as we have seen earlier, there appears to be less concern to place Tibetans in the leading positions. However, this table is not a safe indicator of trends at provincial level, because it includes cadres from Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan, where Tibetans are statistically insignificant at that level.

The table also demonstrates the dominance of the Chinese in the PLA, as far as this can be ascertained. The Directory lists 158 military leading officials at provincial or prefectural (sub-district) level, 98 of them in the TAR, of whom 26 (16%) are Tibetan.

In conclusion, the documents we have consulted and the Directory itself yield percentages which differ in part from official Chinese statistics concerning the number of Tibetan or non-Chinese in the TAR cadre force. Such figures are usually announced each year, and repeated frequently in public announcements. Comparative listings, however, which show the variation in this percentage from year to year, are harder to find, and those that we have obtained show some decreases in the percentage, which have not received any previous public comment, as far as we know.

CHART 10: Minority Cadres as a Percentage of Total Cadres in the TAR, 1971-1996



Sources: TIN Doc. 68(WJ) Data for the History of CCP Organisation in the TAR; Tibet TV, July 1990; Tibet Daily, February 1991; Globe and Mail, April 1995; *Zhongguo Xinwen She*, March 1997.

The public figures show that the percentage of non-Chinese cadres is steadily increasing, and is now at about 70%, compared to about 61% ten years ago. The largest one year increase came in 1981, another reflection of Hu Yaobang's initiative at the First Work Forum on Tibet (in 1980) to reduce the number of Chinese officials in Tibet. There are two years - 1986 and 1997 - in which a decrease is shown, both of them following shortly after a National Work Forum on Tibet. The 2% drop from 1995 to 1997 indicates a loss of some 1,200 Tibetans or other non-Chinese people from the list of cadres, and could be a result either of the down-sizing within the administration which began in around 1992, or of a policy to send Chinese technicians, cadres and managers from the hinterland to Tibet. In public speeches by leaders in Tibet, since the Third Forum of July 1994, there has been an increase in efforts to persuade Tibetans to accept non-Tibetan officials and colleagues, both in private business and in officialdom. For example, in September 1996 the Party Secretary in Tibet re-emphasised the importance of the principle that the ethnic Chinese are inseparable from the Tibetans and that the Tibetans are inseparable from the ethnic Chinese. Secretary Chen explained, according to this newspaper report of

his speech, that it was necessary, natural and "imperative" for non-Tibetan cadres to work in Tibet for practical reasons:

"It is necessary to uphold "the two inseparables". Defending and building Tibet is not just the cause of the people in Tibet, but also the common cause of the people of all nationalities of the entire country. Therefore, it is quite natural for some cadres of the Han and other nationalities from the hinterland to join the corps of cadres of Tibet."

"He stressed that it is necessary objectively to understand the fact that our region does not have sufficient personnel and its backbone is weak, thus affecting the modernization drive. It is imperative to build a corps of cadres with local cadres of the Tibetan nationality as the basis and main force, together with a sufficient quantity of cadres of the Han nationality and other nationalities from the hinterland."⁹

A more detailed explanation of this argument had been presented by Raidi, Chen's immediate deputy, one month earlier, in which he had described the mix of cadres of Tibet not as natural but as "extraordinary". He therefore appealed to Tibetans more on moral rather than practical grounds to show consideration for their colleagues:

"Cadres of different nationalities must respect, trust, learn from, support, show concern for and help each other and they must make progress together. We must take the initiative to show concern for the livelihood and work of comrades who just came to Tibet from the interior and appropriately improve their work and living conditions in the light of the local and department's actual conditions."¹⁰

The increased frequency and explicitness of these remarks probably reflects a decision to introduce more Chinese cadres into Tibet, although this is hard to confirm from the available statistics.

⁹ Chen Kuiyuan, Regional Meeting on the Work of Cadres, 16th August 1996. This is taken from a summary published in the Tibet Daily on 17th September 1996, pp.1, 3 under the title "Regional meeting on the work of cadres held in Lhasa - seriously study the '1st July' speech of General Secretary Jiang Zemin; strive to build a high-quality corps of cadres in our region". This translation was published in English by the BBC's SWB on 8th October 1996.

¹⁰ Raidi, Tibet CCP Standing Committee, 16th August, published in Tibet Daily, 7th September 1996, pp.1-2. Published in English by the BBC's SWB on 2nd October 1996 (FE/D2732/CNS 021096). The full text of this section of the speech is given in Appendix V. Four days earlier Raidi had given unusually precise figures on new cadre recruits from China, announcing that 591 Chinese cadres had arrived in the TAR in 1995 to work there for a three year period to "serve as a "bridge" in economic cooperation between Tibet and other parts of China" and to "accelerate economic growth in Tibet". He added that 168 more were due to arrive later that year (1996), "most of them specializing in culture, education, science, technology, public health and enterprise management". He also said that 30,000 other people from China (a term which could include Amdo Tibetans) had worked in Tibet between 1990 and 1995, but said that they "were engaged primarily in commercial activities and moved from place to place". Xinhua in English, 12th August 1996 (SWB 13th August 1996).

The problem underlying the interpretation of Chinese data on minority cadres, as with all these attempts to analyse statistics, is the question of aggregation: do the official figures include so much data as their base that they are no longer useful? In terms of Tibetan cadres, the practice of aggregating large categories of figures does appear to complicate the issue. We have already seen that Chinese figures include commercial and technical cadres as well as those involved in administration; since, implicitly, our major concern is to answer the question, who wields power in Tibet, the inclusion of some 29,000 cadres not explicitly involved in the handling of power is unnecessary to our enquiries.

Even within the administrative structure, a similar tendency is reproduced: the Chinese system counts the People's Congress, the CPPCC and the "Mass Organisations" as parts of the administration, although these agencies are generally believed neither to have any power, nor to have any significant role in administration. We should therefore be attempting to base our assessment of the Tibetan role in the administration and in the decision-making process by concentrating on data that includes only effective bodies, namely the Party, the Military and the Government. Unfortunately the data available so far does not easily allow such differentiation. We can summarise our sources in this way:

(1) statistics about cadres:

- The *1991 Collection of Materials* gives full statistics on all bodies but does not allow us any way to differentiate between Tibetan and Chinese officials
- public statistics give percentage figures for the total number of cadres at each level, but they are aggregated to include all five bodies, as well as commercial and technical positions; their assessment of officials at the highest levels may be based on a very small number of chiefly honorary positions.

(2) names of cadres

- public documents give information on members of all five bodies but only at the highest levels
- The *1992 Register* gives full information but on the Government only, not on the Party or the PLA, and only for 1992
- The *Data for the History of CCP Organisation* gives full information on all bodies, but only until 1987

What is really required for this study is an up-to-date list version of the *Data for the History of CCP Organisation*, or a document similar to the *1992 Register*, giving names and positions of each cadre, but including Party positions as well. Without this our deductions are very limited, particularly in relation to Tibetan areas outside the TAR.

Findings

We can, in conclusion, summarise a number of provisional findings indicated by our data so far:

- 20.5% of all administrative cadres worked in Party organisations in the TAR in 1991; there were 10 Party organisers for every 34 government officials.; most of these government officials were probably also Party members. Over 23,000 (44%) of the total number of cadres were Party members in 1986
- Chinese figures for percentages of nationality cadres are aggregated to include as its base the total cadre force, most of which is not part of the administrative or political bodies
- Chinese figures for the higher levels of the administration are misleading because they are based on a very small number of top officials, using a narrow definition of the term regional level, which anyway includes a number of positions which are largely ceremonial. Our data suggests that the proportion of Chinese officials at the higher levels of the administration is higher than indicated by official figures for regional level cadres
- The sample collected in the Directory, which we estimate includes approximately 52% of the leading officials in the TAR, lists 34% of regional-department level officials and above as Tibetan, less than half the official figure
- the *1992 Register* shows that in the TAR Government (but not in the Party or other bodies) all except two heads of government administrative areas in the TAR (the region, the prefectures and the counties) were Tibetans, but only 59% of heads of regional level departments were Tibetan or Hui
- the sample in the Directory lists 46% of officials who currently are deputy heads of regional departments or vice-chairmen in the TAR as Tibetans, about two thirds of the official average for minority cadres in the TAR
- the sample in the Directory lists 36% of prefecture level officials currently in office in the TAR as Tibetans; the official figure is 69%. The *1992 Register* shows that 62% of leading officials in the Government were Tibetan at that time, but does not include the Party or other bodies
- the *1992 Register* shows that in the Government 76% of all leading county officials were Tibetan at that time, higher than the figure of 62% given by the Chinese authorities for the entire administration at the county level.

- official figures show a lower proportion of Chinese at the regional level, and a higher proportion at the county level; our figures, which are disaggregated, show the reverse: a higher proportion at the regional level and a lower proportion at the county level.
- there is a much lower proportion of Tibetans in the military leadership than in the Tibetan areas than in the civilian leadership. The TIN sample found 86 Chinese who were TAR military leaders, and 16 Tibetans (16%).
- according to official figures for 1993, there were 19,510 Tibetan women cadres in the TAR, 32.3% of the total cadre force. But among the 544 leading TAR cadres in the TIN sample we have been able to identify only 36 women (6.6%).¹¹ This suggests that the Chinese figure of 22.5% for women at regional level in the TAR is misleading and that the number of Tibetan women officials who are leading cadres is very low.

For further charts see Appendix VIII

¹¹ We have found an unpublished official document which tends to confirm this finding - the captions to photographs exhibited by the TAR Government at the UN Women's Conference in Beijing in September 1995, which were displayed but not as far as we know published, said that only 8.94% of Tibetan women cadres in the TAR in 1993 were at county level or above, almost exactly matching our findings. The same caption cites the figures of 32.3 and 22.5% for the total and regional-level percentages. See TIN Doc. 10(VG).

Table 1: Tibetan Leaders at National and Provincial Level, 1997

This table gives the names of Tibetans who hold current positions at the national level in the PRC or who hold positions at province level other than in the TAR.

When using this table of national leaders three factors should be borne in mind. Firstly, even though these people hold national level positions, many of these positions are not within political institutions, and so do not imply even within the Chinese system that these leaders are in positions of power. For example, some of those listed here are members of the leadership of "social organisations" such as the Chinese Buddhist Association and the Association for Well-known Chinese Figures; the Tibet Development Fund, for example, is a non-governmental organisation which raises funds for development and other projects. Some hold leading positions in "mass organisations", such as the All-China Youth Federation. These are national level entities, but are not nowadays rated as a significant part of the body politic.

Secondly, 19 of the 25 Tibetans listed as holding positions at the national level hold their primary positions at the provincial level. Their national positions are usually honorific extensions of their provincial posts, and require only occasional attendance from them at annual meetings in the capital. There are six Tibetans amongst those who we have been able to identify as holding non-honorific posts in Beijing as their primary roles: Dorje Tsering, Dorje Tseten, Lobsang Trinley [Luosang Chinai], Phuntsog Wangyal and Thudob Dorje. Amongst these five, two are deputy leaders, one is an adviser, and one heads an academic body, leaving only Dorje Tsering, Minister of Civil Affairs, as a Tibetan who is clearly an office-holder at national level. Ngabo Ngawang Jigme, probably the most prominent Tibetan official in the PRC since the death of the 10th Panchen Lama in 1989, remains a national leader with no provincial ties, despite his retirement from active politics in 1993, but his current position, as a vice-chairman of the CPPCC, is largely honorific.

Thirdly, there may be many Tibetans working in Beijing or in national bodies who are not listed here, either because their positions are more junior, or because they hold leading positions in bodies whose personnel are not publicly listed.

The 25 national leaders listed here can be divided according to their principal positions:

7 are leaders in the Party at national level

3 are in Government at national level (this includes Dorje Tsering, who is also in the Party leadership at this level)
6 are leaders in the CPPCC at national level
4 are leaders in the People's Congress at national level
6 are leaders in non-political organisations at national level

The 18 provincial leaders listed here, who do not hold national positions, can be categorised in a similar way:

7 are leaders of the CPPCC at provincial level
5 are leaders of the People's Congress at provincial level
3 are Military leaders at provincial level (in Sichuan and Guizhou)
2 are leaders in Governments at provincial level
1 is a Chief Procurator at provincial level (in Gansu)

This table includes Akya Rinpoche, even though he is Mongolian and not Tibetan, on the basis that his position as the senior lama at Kumbum monastery in Qinghai places him as a leader within a key Tibetan cultural institution where he in effect represents Tibetan interests.

We have not included in this list those Tibetans who are members but not leaders of national bodies, such as deputies to the National People's Congress or to the Party Congress.

The first column gives the name of the leader as it is usually romanised in Chinese official publications, using a variant form of the standard Chinese romanisation system, *hanyu pinyin*. This variant of *pinyin*, used for Tibetan names, is not standardised in China and the reader will come across many alternative spellings of these names in Chinese publications. Some of the alternative spellings have been included in the biographies.

Name in Chinese	Possible Tibetan Name	Level of Highest Position	Position
AJIA LOBSANG TUBDAIN GYURME GYACO (MONGOLIAN)	AKYA LOBSANG THUBTEN GYURME GYATSO (AKYA RINPOCHE)	NATIONAL	VICE-PRESIDENT, ALL-CHINA YOUTH FEDERATION VICE-PRESIDENT, BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION OF CHINA VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC 7 TH QINGHAI PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
BAI MA	PEMA	PROVINCIAL	VICE-GOVERNOR, QINGHAI PROVINCE
BAINMA DANDZIM	PEMA TENZIN	PROVINCIAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC 7 TH QINGHAI PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
BOMI JANGBA LUOZHU	BOMI (OR DROKMI) CHAMPA LODRUB (BOMI RINPOCHE)	NATIONAL	VICE-PRESIDENT, BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION OF CHINA PRESIDENT, TIBETAN INSTITUTE OF LAMAISM
BU DASHI	BU TASHI	PROVINCIAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC 7 TH GANSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
BU QIONG	BUCHUNG	NATIONAL	MEMBER OF 15 TH CENTRAL DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, TAR PARTY COMMITTEE SECRETARY, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR
CAI DAN	TSETEN	PROVINCIAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, STANDING COMMITTEE, 8 TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, QINGHAI
CEDAIN ZHOIMA (F)	TSETEN DROLMA	NATIONAL	EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN, CHINA FEDERATION OF LITERARY AND ART CIRCLES VICE-CHAIRMAN, TIBET REGIONAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC MEMBER OF PARTY COMMITTEE, TAR
COMOILING DANZIM CHILAI	TSEMONLING TENZIN TRINLEY (TSEMONLING RINPOCHE)	NATIONAL	VICE-PRESIDENT, BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION OF CHINA VICE-PRESIDENT, TIBET BRANCH, BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION OF CHINA
DANZIM	TENZIN	NATIONAL	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP 15 TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPUTY SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, TAR
DOJE CEDAIN	DORJE TSETEN	NATIONAL	HEAD OF TIBETOLOGY INSTITUTE MEMBER OF STANDING COMMITTEE, CPPCC 8 TH NATIONAL COMMITTEE
DOJE CERING	DORJE TSERING	NATIONAL	MINISTER OF CIVIL AFFAIRS MEMBER OF CCP 15 TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE
GAISANG DOJI	KELSANG DORJE	PROVINCIAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, STANDING COMMITTEE, 8 TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, QINGHAI
GU JIASAI	GURONG GYALSRI	PROVINCIAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC 7 TH QINGHAI PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
GUMTAMCANG DANBEI WANGXU	GUNGTHANGTSANG TEMPA WANGCHUG (GUNGTHANG RINPOCHE)	NATIONAL	STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CPPCC 8 TH NATIONAL COMMITTEE VICE-PRESIDENT, CHINA TIBET DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION VICE-PRESIDENT, BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION OF CHINA VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC 7 TH GANSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
HUANG ZHENGOING	LOBSANG TSEWANG	PROVINCIAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC 7 TH GANSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
HUANJUE CENAM	PALJOR TSENAM	NATIONAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, NPC NATIONALITIES COMMITTEE

Name in Chinese	Possible Tibetan Name	Level of Highest Position	Position
			CHAIRMAN, STANDING COMMITTEE, QINGHAI PROVINCIAL 8 TH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS
JAMYANG LOSANG JIGME TUBDAIN QOIGYI NYIMA	JAMYANG LOBSANG JIGME THUBTEN CHOEKYI NYIMA (JAMYANG ZHEPA RINPOCHE)	NATIONAL	STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CPPCC 8 TH NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEAD OF LABRANG MONASTERY, XIAHE, GANNAN TAP, GANSU VICE-PRESIDENT, BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION OF CHINA VICE-CHAIRMAN, STANDING COMMITTEE, GANSU 8 TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS
JIANG MU	?	PROVINCIAL	DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, SICHUAN PROVINCIAL MILITARY DISTRICT
KUNGSA YEDO	KHANGSAR YE-DOR (YESHE DORJE)	PROVINCIAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC 7 TH SICHUAN PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
LHAMIN SOINAM LHUNZHUB	LHAMON SONAM LHUNDRUB	NATIONAL	STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CPPCC 8 TH NATIONAL COMMITTEE VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC TIBET REGIONAL COMMITTEE
LI DEKUI	?	PROVINCIAL	CHIEF PROCURATOR, GANSU PROVINCE
LIU YONGKANG	TSERING WANGDU	PROVINCIAL	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, GUIZHOU PROVINCIAL MILITARY COMMAND
LU KEJIAN	?	PROVINCIAL	CHAIRMAN, GANSU 8 TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS
LIEQUE	LEGCHOG	NATIONAL	ALTERNATE MEMBER OF THE CCP 15 TH CENTAL COMMITTEE DEPUTY VICE-CHAIRMAN, TAR PARTY COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN, TAR PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT
LUO TONGDA	LOBSANG DAWA	PROVINCIAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, SICHUAN 8 TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS
LUOSANG CHINAI	LOBSANG TRINLEY (?)	NATIONAL	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, STATE BUREAU OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
LUOSANG LINGZHI DUOJIE	LOBSANG LHUNDRUB DORJE	PROVINCIAL	VICE-GOVERNOR, GANSU PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT
NGAPOI CEDAIN ZHOIGAR (F)	NGABO TSETEN DROLKAR	NATIONAL	VICE-PRESIDENT, ALL-CHINA WOMEN'S FEDERATION
NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME	NGABO NGAWANG JIGME	NATIONAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC HONORARY PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION FOR WELL-KNOWN CHINESE FIGURES PRESIDENT, CHINA-TIBET DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
OU ZEGAO	GUTSURTSANG (FAMILY NAME)	NATIONAL	VICE-GOVERNOR, SICHUAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT ALTERNATE MEMBER OF CCP 15 TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE
PAGBALHA GELEG NAGYAI	PHAGPA-LHA GELEG NAMGYAL	NATIONAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE 8 TH NPC VICE-PRESIDENT, TIBET DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION VICE-PRESIDENT, BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION OF CHINA CHAIRMAN, CPPCC TIBET REGIONAL COMMITTEE
PUNCOG WANGJIE	PHUNTSOG WANGYAL	NATIONAL	ADVISOR, NPC NATIONALITIES COMMISSION
RAIDI	RAGDI	NATIONAL	MEMBER OF CCP 15 TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, TAR CHAIRMAN OF STANDING COMMITTEE, PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR

Table 1: Tibetan Leaders at National and Provincial Level, 1997

Name in Chinese	Possible Tibetan Name	Level of Highest Position	Position
SAMDING DOJE PAMO DEQING QUZHEN	SAMDING DORJE PHAGMO DECHEN CHOEDREN	NATIONAL	MEMBER OF STANDING COMMITTEE OF CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR
SANG GYE GYA (SANGJIEJA)	SANGYE GYAL	NATIONAL	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP 15 TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPUTY SECRETARY, QINGHAI PROVINCIAL CCP COMMITTEE
SENGQEN LOZANG GYAINCAIN	SENGCHEN LOBSANG GYALTSEN	NATIONAL	MEMBER OF 8 TH NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEMBER OF NPC NATIONALITIES COMMITTEE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR HONORARY CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF TASHILHUNPO MONASTERY, SHIGATSE, TAR
TUDAO DORJE	THUDOB DORJE	NATIONAL	VICE-MINISTER, STATE NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS COMMISSION
XIANGGEN BADENG DUOJI	KYABGON PALDEN DORJE	NATIONAL	VICE- PRESIDENT, BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION OF CHINA
YANG MAOJIA (F)	?	PROVINCIAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, QINGHAI PROVINCIAL 8 TH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS
YANG SHICHANG (YUEJIA)	YOUGYAL (?)	PROVINCIAL	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR OF SICHUAN PROVINCIAL MILITARY DISTRICT
YANGLING DOJE	YANGLING DORJE	PROVINCIAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC 7 TH SICHUAN PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
ZHAXI ANJIA	TASHI NAMGYAL (FAMILY NAME: RONWO NANGSOTSANG)	PROVINCIAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC 7 TH QINGHAI PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE

Table 2: The TAR Leadership, 1992-1997

This table lists a selection of leading officials in the Tibet Autonomous Region over the last five years. It is arranged in the order which is sometimes used by Chinese documentalists in internal documents, with the Party listed first, followed by the Congress (officially the supreme legislative body in China), and then the Government. The CPPCC, as a consultative party, is placed after the government. We have added the military last, since it does not officially have a role in the administration¹.

This list includes officials at the regional and at the prefectural levels in the TAR. It gives the names and positions of some 518 officials whom we know to have held office at those levels in the TAR during this period; 180 of these people are still serving in their positions. 248 (47.8%) of these higher level TAR officials are Tibetans, and the remaining 267 are Chinese. The dates we have given indicate only when we happen to know from our sources that a person was in a particular position; in most cases the same person will have held that office for longer than the dates shown here, and may still be holding it.

At least three of these officials are officially described as members of the Hui nationality. This could mean that they are Tibetan Muslims, a group which the Chinese system does not recognise as distinct from the Hui or "Chinese Muslims". Tibetans view the two groups very differently. There are 16 other officials who from their names could be either Chinese or Hui; with no additional information to go on apart from the names we have assumed them to be Chinese. Two official are members of the Menba people, who live in southern Tibet.

Of those in this list who are currently in office, 47 are regional level leaders or are heads of regional-level departments and offices. Of these, 17 are Tibetans (36%) and 30 are Chinese or Hui (64%).

A further 133 officials are currently serving as deputy heads of regional departments or as vice chairmen of regional level committees. Of these deputy leaders, 61 are Tibetan or Menba (46%) and 72 are Chinese or other nationalities (54%).

The prefectural officials are listed in a different order to the regional officials. First the Military equivalent - the Military Sub-district - is listed for each prefecture. Then the civilian leaders of each prefecture are listed. We have included only the names of the "Commissioner" and his or her deputies for each prefecture; the term Commissioner is used to describe the head of a prefectural government (but note that a different term is used for the head of an

¹ The internal list of TAR leaders, *Data for the History of CCP Organisation in the TAR*, lists leaders in the same order and according to the same categories as we have described here, except that it includes the listings for Military Party Committees and places them immediately after the Government, and before the CPPCC. It lists the Mass Organisations as a sixth arm of the system.

autonomous prefectural government). We have also included the names of the Secretary of the Party committee in each prefecture, where these are available.

Prefectures were not originally listed in the Chinese Constitution as an administrative unit in their own right, and are officially seen as a branch agency of a Province; as a result prefectures in mainland China do not have their own Congress or branch of the CPPCC. In the TAR, as in all autonomous prefectures, some prefectures have set up committees of the CPPCC, but there are very few references to these in public documents and we have not been able to identify any of their leaders.

Of the 177 prefecture-level officials included in this list, 79 (44%) are Tibetan and 98 are Chinese. 78 of these officials are currently in office, of whom 27 (35%) are Tibetan.

We have included all the Military Sub-districts immediately after the listing for the Tibet Military District, but in fact only six of the seven Sub-Districts are ruled by the Tibet Military District. Although the Tibet Military District is equivalent in status to the TAR or to a province, and is a part of the Chengdu (formerly the South West) Military Region, it includes only about two-thirds of the TAR. The western area of the TAR, which includes the border with Ladakh and Kashmir in India, and several disputed areas, is administered for military purposes by the Southern Xinjiang Military District, which falls under the Lanzhou (formerly the North West) Military Region. Thus the Ngari Military Sub-District is ruled from Lanzhou via Urumqi, not from Chengdu via Lhasa.

The names of officials are listed in the romanised forms used by most official Chinese publications. The Tibetan equivalents, where appropriate, can be found in the Index. Entries for Tibetans and for the Menba officials are printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
<u>TAR Party Committee</u>	4th Committee	4th Committee	4th Committee	5th Committee	5th Committee
Secretary Deputy Secretaries	Hu Jintao ¹ Chen Kuiyuan ² RAIDI (EXEC) GYAINCAIN NORBU BASANG (F) Mao Rubai DANZIM Zhang Xuezhong	Chen Kuiyuan RAIDI (EXEC) GYAINCAIN NORBU BASANG DANZIM Zhang Xuezhong	Chen Kuiyuan RAIDI (EXEC) GYAINCAIN NORBU Guo Jinlong (exec) BASANG DANZIM Zhang Xuezhong	Chen Kuiyuan RAIDI (EXEC) GYAINCAIN NORBU(EXEC) Guo Jinlong (exec) BASANG DANZIM Yang Chuantang LIEQUE	Chen Kuiyuan RAIDI (EXEC) GYAINCAIN NORBU(EXEC) Guo Jinlong (exec) BASANG DANZIM ⁴ Yang Chuantang LIEQUE
Standing Committee Members	Zi CHENG Chen Hanchang BUQIONG LIEQIE Feng Jun	Zi CHENG Chen Hanchang BUQIONG LIEQIE Feng Jun ³	Hu Yongzhu Yang Chuantang Zi CHENG Chen Hanchang BUQIONG LIEQIE Yang Futang Li GUANGWEN Lu Huimin	Hu Yongzhu Zi CHENG Chen Hanchang BUQIONG Lu Huimin Li GUANGWEN Li LIGUO SANGZHU	Hu Yongzhu Zi CHENG Chen Hanchang BUQIONG Lu Huimin Li GUANGWEN Li LIGUO SANGZHU
Secretary General Deputy Secretary General(s)	Chen Hanchang	Chen Hanchang	Li LIGUO DEJI CUOMU (F)	Li LIGUO	Li LIGUO
TAR Party Committee (1995): Full list in Appendix I					
<u>Advisory Committee</u> Chairman	Zhang Xiangming	[Committee Disbanded ⁵]			

¹ Hu Jintao remained in this position officially until December 1992, despite retiring to Beijing in October 1990 because of "ill-health". He did not return to Tibet, and was promoted to the Standing Committee of the Politburo in October 1992.

² Chen Kuiyuan was first identified in the official press as a Deputy Party Secretary in the TAR on 15th April 1992, but had already taken over the leadership on 3rd March of that year, according to unofficial reports. He was publicly announced as the new Party Secretary nine months later, on 1st December 1992.

³ Feng Jun died on 8th August 1993.

⁴ On 19th September 1997 Danzim was listed in China Daily under the alternative name of Danzim Gyaco (Tenzin Gyatso).

⁵ The TAR Party's Consultative Committee was disbanded on 17th December 1993 following an announcement by the 14th Party Congress on 18th October 1992.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
<u>Discipline Inspection Commission (DIC)</u> Secretary Deputy Secretaries DIC members ('95): Full list in Appendix II	BASANG (F)	BASANG (F)	BUQIONG BAI ZHAO	BUQIONG ⁶ WANG WANJUN Wang Hemin QUJIA Zhang Yueping SUOLANG JIANDING	BUQIONG WANG WANJUN Wang Hemin QUJIA Zhang Yueping SUOLANG JIANDING
<u>External Propaganda Department</u> Director Deputy Directors		Dai Yuhu	Dai Yuhu		Wang Huilin
<u>Organisation Department</u> Director Deputy Directors	Feng Jun MINGMA WANGDUI	Feng Jun MINGMA WANGDUI	Lu Huimin Zhang Yongfa MINGMA WANGDUI	Lu Huimin Zhang Yongfa MINGMA WANGDUI BASANG DUNZHU	Lu Huimin Zhang Yongfa MINGMA WANGDUI ⁷ BASANG DUNZHU
<u>Political-Legal Commission</u> Secretary Deputy Secretaries	ZI CHENG Zhou Qishun	ZI CHENG Zhou Qishun	ZI CHENG Zhou Qishun GYAMCO NAMGYAL BAI ZHAO	ZI CHENG ⁸ Zhou Qishun NAMGYAL BAI ZHAO	ZI CHENG NAMGYAL
<u>Propaganda Department</u> Director Deputy Directors	Chen Hanchang	Chen Hanchang QINRAO JIACU ⁹	Chen Hanchang DU TAI (EXEC) Huang Yusheng	Chen Hanchang DU TAI (EXEC) Huang Yusheng Li Weilun XIRAO JIACHU QUNJIAO	Chen Hanchang DU TAI (EXEC) ¹⁰ Huang Yusheng Shen Kaiyun QUNJIAO

⁶ On 21st February 1995 *Tibet Daily* listed Basang as still secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission.

⁷ Mingma Wangdui died on 9th March 1997, aged 57, in Chengdu.

⁸ Tibet TV, on 20th December 1995, referred to Ming Jia as secretary of the Political-Legal Commission.

⁹ Qinrao Jiaku moved in 1994 to become deputy director of TAR Government Information Office.

¹⁰ Du Tai is also the chairman of the Tibet Association for Cultural Exchange with Foreign Countries.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
Regional Party School President Party Committee Secretary	Zhang Xuezhong Chui Jianguo	Zhang Xuezhong	Zhang Xuezhong DAWA		
"Tibet Daily" Editor-in-Chief Deputy Editor	Jia Rui	Li Changwen ¹¹	Gao Yanxiang	Gao Yanxiang	Gao Yanxiang Li Jiayun
United Front Work Department Director Deputy Directors	ZHENG YING PUBU DUNZHU	ZHENG YING	LUOSANG DANZENG	LUOSANG DANZENG	LUOSANG DANZENG ¹² CHILAI
Work Committee for Organs under the Regional Committee Secretary	Chen Hanchang	Chen Hanchang			
Regional Trade Union Council Chairman	GAZANG GONGBU	GAZANG GONGBU	GAZANG GONGBU	GAZANG GONGBU	GAZANG GONGBU
CYL Regional Committee Secretary	LUOSANG GYAINCAIN	LUOSANG GYAINCAIN	LUOSANG GYAINCAIN		
TAR Regional People's Congress	5th Congress	6th Congress	6th Congress	6th Congress	6th Congress
Standing Committee Chairman Vice-chairmen	NGAPO... ¹⁴ PAGBALHA... ¹⁵ NGAMYAI SENGQEN... ¹⁶ PUDOJE	RAIDI SENGQEN... PUDOJE	RAIDI PUQUNG ZHENG YING SENGQEN ... PUDOJE	RAIDI PUQUNG (EXEC) ZHENG YING SENGQEN ... PUDOJE	RAIDI PUQUNG (EXEC) ZHENG YING SENGQEN ... PUDOJE

¹¹ The 1994-96 editions of *China Directory* list Li Changwen as editor-in-chief of *Tibet Daily*, but we have been unable to confirm this and have not included it.

¹² Luosang Danzhen is also vice-chairman of the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee.

¹³ Secretary-generals of the Regional People's Congress are also Vice-chairmen of the Congress.

¹⁴ Ngapoi's full name is Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme

¹⁵ Pagbalha's full name is Pagbalha Geleg Namgyal

¹⁶ Sengqen's full name is Sengqen Lozang Gyaincain

Table 2: The TAR Leadership, 1992-1997

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
Secretary General ¹³ Deputy Secretary Generals	JANGZHONG ZHAXI DOJE LHUNZHUB TABKYAI ¹⁷ DOJE PAMO ¹⁸ (F) Wang Guangxi Hu Songjie Wang Guanxi (?)		DOJE PAMO (F) NAMGYAI Gong Daxi HUOKANG... ¹⁹ Tian Fujun Li Weilun BAIMA DUOJI YONGZHONG GAWA Cui Jiguo Ma Guanghua BASANG LUOBU	NAMGYAI DOJE PAMO (F) Gong Daxi Tian Fujun Li Weilun BAIMA DUOJI YONGZHONG GAWA Cui Jiguo Ma Guanghua BASANG LUOBU Zhou Xizhi ²⁰	DOJE PAMO (F) NAMGYAI Gong Daxi Tian Fujun Li Weilun BAIMA DUOJI ²¹ YONGZHONG GAWA Cui Jiguo QIABAI CIDAN PINGCUO Ma Guanghua Li Duoshu BASANG LUOBU
Regional Higher People's Court President	ZI CHENG	ZI CHENG	BAI ZHAO	BAI ZHAO	BAI ZHAO
Regional Higher People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator	YANG YOUCAI	YANG YOUCAI	YANG YOUCAI	TUDENG CAIWANG	TUDENG CAIWANG
TAR People's Government					
Chairman Vice-chairmen	GYAINCAIN NORBU Mao Rubai (exec) Ma Lisheng PUQUNG GYAMCO GYIBUG... ²²	GYAINCAIN NORBU LABA PUNCOG CERING SANGZHUB TOINZHUB GYAMCO GYIBUG...	GYAINCAIN NORBU Yang Chuantang (exec) ²⁴ LABA PUNCOG CERING SANGZHUB TOINZHUB	GYAINCAIN NORBU Yang Chuantang (exec) GYAMCO (EXEC) Chen Hanchang (exec) LIEQUE (EXEC) LABA PINGCUO	GYAINCAIN NORBU Yang Chuantang (exec) GYAMCO (EXEC) Chen Hanchang (exec) GYIBUG ... LABA PINGCUO

¹⁷ Also spelt as Luozhu Taokai.

¹⁸ Doje Pamo's full name is Samding Doje Pamo Deqin Quzhen

¹⁹ Huokang's full name is Huokang Suolang Bianba. He died on 27th December 1994.

²⁰ Zhou Xizhi left this position in September 1996, and Xu Mingyang was appointed in his place.

²¹ Baima Duoqi died on 10th October 1996.

²² Gyibug's full name is Gyibug Puncog Cedain

²³ Tang Zhengqi was removed from this position in December 1992.

²⁴ Yang Chuantang and Luosang Toinzhub were appointed vice-chairmen of the Government on 26th December 1993.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
Secretary General Deputy Secretary Generals	LABA PINGCUO Gong Daxi CEREN SANGZHU Fan Wanbin (Manchu) Tang Zhengqi ²⁵ SUOLANG DAJI Zhao Lianjin Chen Jiecheng	NGAPOI RENGING Chen Jiecheng	GYAMCO (EXEC) Yang Futang Chen Hanchang (exec) GYIBUG ... CERING ZHOUGA (F) LUOSANG TOINZHUB Liang Gongqing BAIMA CHILIE NGAPOI RENGING Chen Jiecheng	CERING SAMZHUB Liang Gongqing ²⁵ TOINZHUB Yang Song CERING ZHUOGA (F) LUOSANG TOINZHUB XIANG YANG Sun Qiwen GYIBUG.. BAIMA CHILIE Chen Jiecheng NGAPOI RENGING ²⁶	CERING SAMZHUB TOINZHUB Yang Song CERING ZHUOGA (F) LUOSANG TOINZHUB XIANG YANG Sun Qiwen LIEQUE Xu Mingyang DUOJI BAIMA CHILIE
<u>Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Commission</u> Director Deputy Directors	LUOSANG DANZHEN Fu Yuanchun Yao Peizhi ²⁷ Lin Dawu Zhu Qingshan Nie Gongqing ²⁸	Wang Cunxin HAWANG LUOBU BENZONG (F) Changming		Yu Xuelin	
<u>Civil Affairs Department</u> Director	ZHAXI PINGCUO ²⁹	DAWA GENGBA ³⁰	DAWA GENGBA	DAWA GENGBA ³¹	Ma Zebi (f)

²⁵ Liang Gongqing was removed from this position in July 1995.

²⁶ Ngapoi Renging, the son of Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, died in October 1995.

²⁷ On 13th December 1992 it was announced that Yao Peizhu was dismissed from this position and appointed director of the Golmud office of the Regional People's Government.

²⁸ In 1986 Nie Gongqing was listed as deputy commissioner of Nyingtri Prefecture. In December 1992 he was appointed deputy director of the 'One River, Two Streams' project.

²⁹ This could be the same as Jaxi Pingcuo, who is listed as a member of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the TAR Party Committee in 1995.

³⁰ Dawa Gengba was officially appointed as head of the Civil Affairs Department on 22nd April 1991, but Zhaxi Pingcuo was still in office in October 1991, and on 18th October 1993 Dawa Gengba was confirmed by the Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress as the new director of the Civil Affairs Department.

³¹ Dawa Gengba was formally replaced by Ma Zebi on 12th July 1995. He died by his own hand in August 1995.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
Deputy Director	Ma Zebi (Hui) (f) ZHANG DAWA CAIBA QIANGBA CHILIE	Su Yunzong			
Communications Department Director			Huang Duoqun	Wu Jilie	Wu Jilie
Cultural Department Director Deputy Directors	QIANGBA PINGCUO Fu Wei Hu Jinan JIAYANG LIAO JIKANG	QIANGBA PINGCUO JIAYANG LUOBU CIREN SUONAM JIACUO	XIZHU LANGJIE ³² JIAYANG	XIZHU LANGJIE JIAYANG	XIZHULANGJIE JIAYANG LUOBU
Deputy Secretary of Party Group					QIANG SHIYUN
Economic Planning Commission Director Deputy Director	XIANG YANG ³³ Sun Qiwen ZHAXI Liu Zhichang Wu Shunde CIREN DUOJI	Sun Qiwen Wang Dianyuan	Sun Qiwen Wu Shunxiang CIREN DOJE Wang Dianyuan	Sun Qiwen	Wu Shunxiang ³⁴
Education Commission Director Deputy Directors			Yang Chaoji Zou Kaihua	Yang Chaoji	Yang Chaoji ³⁵ DANBA GYALCAN

³² Also written as Sheizhu Namgyai

³³ He remained as Party Secretary of this committee or of its Party equivalent until at least 1995.

³⁴ Wu Shunxiang replaced Sun Qiwen in July 1995 as director of the Economic Planning Commission.

³⁵ Yang Chaoji died in Chengdu on 23rd June 1997 aged 65.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
<u>Education, Science and Technology Commission</u> ³⁶ Director Deputy Directors	Yang Chaoji XIZHU LANGJIE DAWA (F) ³⁷ QIANGBA DUOJI OUZHU Zou Kaihua QINGBA YANGZONG Sun Guangming DANBA JIANCUN CHEN ZUHE	CIDUO	LUOGA	Xiao Huaiyuan	Xiao Huaiyuan
<u>Finance Department</u> Director Deputy Directors	Tian Fujun Zhang Wei ZHOUCA DUOJI PINGCUO Liu Zhiping	Tian Fujun Zhang Zijian DUOJI CAIWANG PINGCUO	PINGCUO Zhang Zijian	PINGCUO ³⁸ Zhang Zijian	Yang Xiaodu ³⁹ Zhang Zijian
<u>Foreign Affairs Department</u> Director Deputy Directors	QUJIA Gong Liefu Chen Bing	QUJIA Chen Bing	QUJIA	QUJIA	SUOLANG Ju Jianhua
<u>Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department</u> Director Deputy Directors	TOINZHUB ⁴⁰ Wei Yushen Lu Wengqi	TOINZHUB Qiao Yuanzhong Wei Yushen	TOINZHUB	TOINZHUB	Qiao Yuanzhong

³⁶ The Education Department (Chinese: *Ting*), the Science and Technology Commission and the Science and Technology Association were combined to form the Education, Science and Technology Commission under Yang Chaoji in December 1986. Later (probably after 1992) a separate Education Department was formed again under Yang Chaoji, but the Education, Science and Technology Commission retained the word 'Education' in its title, and from at least 1994 was run by Luoga. Since at least July 1995, however, when Luoga was dismissed from his position and replaced by Xiao Huaiyuan, the former director of the TAR Economic Research Centre, the Commission has been referred to only as the Science and Technology Commission, without the use of the word 'Education'.

³⁷ Dawa was also known as Mao Weihua; she was appointed Party secretary when the Science and Technology Commission was formed in 1986.

³⁸ Pingcuo was removed from this position in July 1995.

³⁹ Also written as Yang Shaodu. He was previously deputy commissioner of Nagchu Prefecture.

⁴⁰ Also written as Dunzhu.

Table 2: The TAR Leadership, 1992-1997

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
	Li Anguo	Zhao Yingzhou ⁴¹ Wang Jiayu SUODUO			
Health Department Director Deputy Directors	CERING ZHOUGA (F) Zhao Wenhe ADENG QIANGBA CHILIE ⁴² TUDENG	CERING ZHOUGA SANBA DUNZHU DUNZHU Liqian TUDENG	TUDENG	TUDENG	TUDENG Zhang Wenkang
Justice Bureau Director Deputy Directors Prison Bureau Director	Chen Darong BIANBA Fan Weizhong Wen Xueyi	Chen Darong Mou Lujun ⁴³ Mou Lujun	Chen Darong Mou Lujun	Jiaqu ⁴⁴ Mou Lujun	ZHAXI DUNZHU Mou Lujun CERING PINGCUO
Nationalities and Religious Affairs Commission Director Deputy Directors Party Committee Secretary	GYU DGAV ⁴⁵ CUOMU (F) (MENBA) JIARE LUOSANG DANZENG CHEN RENDE	GYU DGAV Ma Chongying	GONGJUE CIREN ⁴⁶ Ma Chongying	Ma Chongying	JIANGBA GADENG ⁴⁷ Ma Chongying JIARE LUOSANG DANZENG Shi Lai
People's Armed Police Commander Deputy Commander	Li Jiaru (M-G) GAJIN ⁴⁸	Li Jiaru GA JIN	Tan Huasheng GAJIN	Tan Huasheng GAJIN	Wang Jianping ⁵⁰ GAJIN

⁴¹ Zhao Yingzhou, who was also a deputy to the Regional People's Congress, returned to 'inland' China in late 1996 or early 1997.

⁴² Qiangba Chile was removed from this position in December 1992.

⁴³ Mou Lujun was appointed deputy director of the Justice Bureau, and as director of the Labour Reform [*Laoga*] Bureau, which is probably the same as the Prison Bureau. He was previously the director of the Education Through Labour [*Laojiao*] Bureau under the PSB.

⁴⁴ Jiaqu was removed from this position in July 1995 and replaced by Zhaxi Dunzhu.

⁴⁵ Sometimes phonetically written as Yuga or You Ge.

⁴⁶ Xinhua on 31st May 1994 described Zhou Dunyou as 'in charge' of TAR nationalities and religious affairs but it is more likely that he was a deputy director.

⁴⁷ Also written as Xiangba Gadain

⁴⁸ Also written as Kajin or Jiajin

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
1st Political Commissar Political Commissar Deputy Political Commissar Chief of Staff Director of Political Department Deputy Director, Political Department Director, Propaganda Office, Political Dept Director of Logistics Department Political Commissar of Logistics Dept. Director of Finance Office, Logistics Dept.	ZHANG ZHU (S-C) ⁴⁹ Chen Huaquan Xue Feng	ZHANG ZHU (S-C) Chen Huaquan Xue Feng	ZHANG ZHU (S-C) Chen Huaquan Xue Feng	ZHANG ZHU (M-G) Chen Huaquan Xue Feng	Lei Shengyun ZI CHENG ZHANG ZHU (M-G) Yu Shien Liu Huawen Wei Haiming Chen Huaquan Song Zifa PUBU CIREN Luo Wanxiang Xue Feng Chen Bochun Chen Deguo Yang Congan Zhou Guiyun Luo Wanxiang Li Guanming
<u>Post and Telecommunication</u> <u>Administration</u> Director	ZENG ZHONGYI Xie Dayong XIANGBA QUDENG ZHAXI WANGMU (F) DANZENG YANGPEI	ZENG ZHONGYI	ZENG ZHONGYI	ZENG ZHONGYI	ZENG ZHONGYI
<u>Press and Publications Bureau</u> Director Deputy Director	LUOSANG PINGCUO	LUOSANG PINGCUO	LUOSANG PINGCUO	LUOSANG PINGCUO	LUOSANG PINGCUO Yu Yongzhan

⁴⁹ Also written as Jiangzhub.

⁵⁰ From 27th February Wang Jianping is listed as Comander of the Tibet People's Armed Police (PAP); Tan Huasheng was last identified in Tibet Daily in that position on 27th August 1996. In March 1997 Wang Jianping is described as 'Combined Forces Commander', as in charge of 'military and police forces', and as 'Regional Police Forces Commander' as well as Commander of the PAP.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
Public Security Bureau Director Deputy Directors	BAIMA DUOJI WUJIN MA DENGSHAN PINGCUO DUOJI Li Feng	BAIMA DUOJI LUOBU Wujin Zhou Kaifu Liu Decai	BAIMA DUOJI Wujin	BAIMA DUOJI ⁵¹ Wujin	ZI CHENG Wujin ⁵² Zhou Kaifu
Party Committee Secretary	Zhou Qishun	Zhou Qishun	Zhou Qishun	Zhou Qishun	Zhou Qishun
Radio and Television Department Director Deputy Directors	Du Tai Qiu Derong Li Xiaokang Wang Chaoyun MINGMA CAIREN	GAISANG NAMGYAI MINGMA CAIREN Lagui Li Yongfa	GAISANG NAMGYAI	GAISANG NAMGYAI	GAISANG NAMGYAI
State Security Department Director Deputy Director	GAISANG QUPEI	GAISANG QUPEI	GAISANG QUPEI	GAISANG QUPEI Li Hui	GAISANG QUPEI
Supervision Department Director Deputy Directors	LUOSANG CEREN WANG WANJUN DUNZHU BANDEN Hou Zhenxiang ZHAXI				
Tourism Bureau Director Deputy Director	NGAPOI RENQING ⁵³	Tang Zhengqi	Tang Zhengqi	Tang Zhengqi Zhou Lizong	Tang Zhengqi Zhou Lizong Zhang Wansheng
Township Enterprise Bureau Director	Peng Shisheng	Peng Shisheng	Peng Shisheng	Peng Shisheng	Peng Shisheng

⁵¹ Died October 1996.

⁵² Wujin was described as "leader" of the TAR Public Security Bureau in *Tibet Daily* on 27th August 1996.

⁵³ Ngapoi Renqing was formally removed from his position and replaced by Tang Zhengqi on 18th October 1993.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
<u>TAR Government Beijing Office</u> Director Deputy Directors	Zheng Guangju Ma Hanjie NIMA CIREN	Zheng Guangjin	Nima Ciren Dong Guobao Chen Qihua Qiangxin		
CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee	5th Committee	6th Committee	6th Committee	6th Committee	6th Committee
Chairman Vice-chairmen	RAIDI PAGBALHA... ZHENG YING DOJE PAMO... LHAMIN ... (EXEC) ⁵⁴ JIMZHONG ... ⁵⁵ LIU YONGKANG LHALU CEWANG DOJE HJOKANG ... GONBASAR... ⁵⁶ TANGMA... ⁵⁷ QABA GAISANG WANGDU Qu Jinnan ⁵⁸ CEDAIN ZHOIMA (F) DUOJIZHA... ⁵⁹	PAGBALHA ... BASANG (F) LUOSANG DANZENG JANGZHONG ZHAXI DOJE LHAMIN ... JIMZHONG ... LHALU CEWANG DOJE TANGMAI ... GONBASAR ... QABA GAISANG WANGDU ⁶⁰ CEDAIN ZHOIMA (F) SUOLANG ZHUOMA ⁶¹ (F) Wang Hailin QIAZHA... ⁶²	PAGBALHA ... BASANG (F) LUOSANG DANZENG JANGZHONG ZHAXI DOJE LHAMIN ... JIMZHONG ... LHALU CEWANG DOJE TANGMAI ... GONBASAR ... QABA GAISANG WANGDU CEDAIN ZHOIMA (F) SUOLANG ZHUOMA (F) Wang Hailin QIAZHA...	PAGBALHA ... BASANG (F) LUOSANG DANZENG JANGZHONG ZHAXI DOJE LHAMIN ... JIMZHONG ... LHALU CEWANG DOJE TANGMAI ... GONBASAR ... QABA GAISANG WANGDU CEDAIN ZHOIMA (F) SUOLANG ZHUOMA (F)... Wang Hailin QIAZHA... ⁶³ Xu Hongsen	PAGBALHA ... BASANG (F) LUOSANG DANZENG JANGZHONG ZHAXI DOJE LHAMIN ... JIMZHONG ... LHALU CEWANG DOJE TANGMAI ... GONBASAR ... QABA GAISANG WANGDU CEDAIN ZHOIMA (F) SUOLANG ZHUOMA (F)... Wang Hailin Xu Hongsen DUOJIZHA ...

⁵⁴ Lhamin's full name is Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub

⁵⁵ Jimzhong's full name is Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog

⁵⁶ Gonbasar's full name is Gonbasar Tubden Jigzha.

⁵⁷ Tangmai's full name is, in its Chinese pinyin form, Tangmai Gongjue Baimu.

⁵⁸ Qu Jinnan died aged 69 in his home town of Jinan, Shandong Province on 12th January 1997.

⁵⁹ Duojizha's full name, in the standard Chinese form, is Duojizha Renzeng Qinmo Jiangbai Luosang.

⁶⁰ Qaba Gaisang Wangdu was the former King of Derge in Kham.

⁶¹ Suolang Zhuoma's full name is Yabxi Suolang Zhuoma. She is the mother of the late 10th Panchen Lama. The father of the Panchen Lama, Yabxi Goipso Cedan (Yanshi Gonpo Tseten) was a vice-chairman of the TAR Branch of the CPPCC until his death in 1990.

⁶² Qiazha is an abbreviation for Qiazha Qiangba Chilie (Chadrel Rinpoche), the Abbot of Tashilhunpo Monastery and, for much of the period from 1989 to 1995, head of the search committee for the reincarnation of the 10th Panchen Lama.

⁶³ Chadrel Rinpoche was detained in Chengdu on 17th May 1995, and formally expelled from the CPPCC on 23rd May 1996. He was given a 6 year sentence for "the crime of splitting the country" on 21st April 1997, apparently for sending information to the Dalai Lama about the search for the Panchen Lama's reincarnation.

Table 2: The TAR Leadership, 1992-1997

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
Secretary General Deputy Secretary Generals	Wang Hailin Xu Hongsen	Xu Hongsen DUOJIZHA ... YABXI WANGDUI Zhou Qishun GAMA CEDAIN Yang Chaoji Xu Hongsen	Xu Hongsen DUOJIZHA... YABXI WANGDUI Zhou Qishun GAMA CEDAIN Yang Chaoji Xu Hongsen	YABXI WANGDUI Zhou Qishun GAMA CEDAIN Yang Chaoji YANG YOUCAI Xu Hongsen DEQIN WANGMU (F) LUOSANG QUNDAN	YABXI WANGDUI Zhou Qishun GAMA CEDAIN Yang Chaoji YANG YOUCAI Xu Hongsen DANBA QIJIE ⁶⁴
<u>Tibet Military District</u>					
Party Committee 1st Secretary Secretary Deputy secretary DIC Deputy Secretary	Hu Jintao Wang Xinqian CIREN WANGDUI (MG)	Chen Kuiyuan	Chen Kuiyuan	Chen Kuiyuan	Chen Kuiyuan Hu Yongzhu Meng Jinxi
Commander	Zhou Wenbi	Zhou Wenbi	Zhou Wenbi	Zhou Wenbi (M-G)	Zhou Wenbi (M-G) Meng Jinxi ⁶⁵
Deputy Commanders	Gao Changjin Xu Minggao LIU YONGKANG GAMA CEDAIN (M-G) Dong Guishan Wang Kezhong	Gao Changjin Xu Minggao LIU YONGKANG GAMA CEDAIN (M-G) Dong Guishan Wang Kezhong Lu Dengming	LIU YONGKANG GAMA CEDAIN (M-G) Dong Guishan Wang Kezhong Lu Dengming	LIU YONGKANG GAMA CEDAIN (M-G) Dong Guishan Wang Kezhong Lu Dengming Wang Shunhe	Wang Fan GAMA CEDAIN (M-G) Dong Guishan Lu Dengming Wang Shunhe Liu Shiguo HE ZHIGUANG
1st Political Commissar					Chen Kuiyuan ⁶⁷

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⁶⁴ Danba Qijie was appointed in December 1996.

⁶⁵ Chen Songmao is also Political Commissar of the Logistics Department and Party Secretary of the Logistics Department.

⁶⁶ In November 1996 Meng Jinxi was listed as Commander of the PLA Tibet Military District Command. He had previously been listed as commander of the Logistics Department of the PLA Tibet Military District Command and as deputy secretary of its Party Committee. Prior to this he had been Vice-commandant of Kunming Military School in Yunnan Province. Zhou Wenbi has not made an appearance in the monitored press since 23rd May 1996.

⁶⁷ [No specific text provided for this footnote]

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
Political Commissar Deputy Political Commissars Inspector Chief of Staff Deputy Chief of Staff	Geng Quanli (M-G) Zhou Yangyu (M-G) JIANG CHENGGUANG Deng Yongliang (M-G)	Hu Yongzhu Zhou Yangyu (M-G) JIANG CHENGGUANG Gong Xunzong	Hu Yongzhu (M-G) JIANG CHENGGUANG Gong Xunzong QIU JIAN	Hu Yongzhu (M-G) JIANG CHENGGUANG(M-G) Gong Xunzong QIU JIAN Tao Changlian	Hu Yongzhu (M-G) JIANG CHENGGUANG(MG) Gong Xunzong QIU JIAN Tao Changlian (M-G) Zhang Jinshan Feng Lanqun(Col)⁶⁷ Zhe Errong Song Junzhong Zeng Ran CIREN DUNZHU
Political Department Director Deputy Directors Director, Security Office of Political Dept.	Qiu Jian Guan Lianxun	Tao Changlian Guan Lianxun	Tao Changlian Guan Lianxun Wang Liangui	Wang Liangui Guan Lianxun Dong Jiancai	Wang Liangui Guan Lianxun Dong Jiancai Hui Zhinong
Logistics Department Director Deputy Directors Director, Political Dept. of Logistics Dept. Director, Barracks Office of Logistics Dept. Director, Military Supplies, Logistics Dept.	Wang Shunhe Xiao Rongji Li Jiuhao	Wang Shunhe	Chen Songmao⁶⁸	Chen Songmao	Chen Songmao Yang Denghe Li Jiuhao Huang Daohe Wang Wenxiu Geng Keichang
Party Committee Secretary, Logistics Dept Party Committee Deputy Secretary, Logistics Dept.					Li Houyin Chen Aimin Yang Ganglin Chen Songmao Yang Denghe

⁶⁷ Although Chen Kuiyuan is not officially listed in this position it is assumed that as Party Committee 1st Secretary of the Tibet Military District Command he is also 1st Political Commissar.

⁶⁸ In 1989 Feng Lanqun was Secretary-General of the Martial Law Command in Lhasa. In 1996 SWB listed him under the alternative name of Peng Lanqin, although this is probably wrong.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
<p>Director, Equipment and Technology Dept. Deputy Director, Equipment & Technology Dept.</p> <p>Airforce Commander Airforce Political Commissar</p>	Ding Lanzhu Zhou Tingshui	Ding Lanzhu Zhou Tingshui	Ding Lanzhu	Ding Lanzhu	Xue Zhan Zheng Zhibin Ding Lanzhu
<p><u>Lhasa sub-district</u> Commander Deputy Commanders</p> <p>Political Commissar Deputy Political Commissars</p> <p>Director, Political Department</p> <p>Director, Logistics Department</p>				DUOJIA	Jiang Huanjun LABA PINGCUO Ren Deshan DUOJIA GAWANG DENGBA CIZHEN Chen Dacong Sha Zhonglin
<p><u>Shigatse sub-district</u> Commander Deputy Commanders</p> <p>Acting Political Commissar</p> <p>Director, Mobilisation Office, HQ</p> <p>Director, Political Department</p> <p>Director, Logistics Department</p>	Zhou Dengguo	Zhou Dengguo	Zhou Dengguo	Zhou Dengguo	Wang Bingwen Li Damo Liang Chongfu Yang Guoqin Guan Lianxun Ouzhu Cheng Ziyou Gao Mingliang
<p><u>Lhokha sub-district</u> Commander Deputy Commanders</p>	Guo Zhengqing		Yang Rongfu Xie Xiaoguo Hu Shanwen	Yang Rongfu Xie Xiaoguo Hu Shanwen	Liu Chengwen Guo Zhenqing Xie Xiaoguo Hu Shanwen

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
Political Commissar Director, Political Department Director, Logistics Department Deputy Director, Logistics Department					Yang Rongfu Chen Baoqian Zhu Keying Mu Dongming
<u>Nagchu Sub-district</u> Commander Deputy Commander Political Commissar Deputy Political Commissar Chief of Staff Deputy Chief of Staff Director, Political Department Director, Logistics Department	Liu Zianmao		Liu Yuntang (?)		Hu Changzheng ZHUOZENG QIZHA Lu Guanrong Feng Zhiping Liu Xianmao Zheng Xin Li Quepei Wang Yeming Xiao Yingsheng Shen Xiaoyan Dong Guanzheng
<u>Chamdo sub-district</u> Political Commissar	Zhang Fuli	Zhang Fuli	Zhang Fuli	Zhang Fuli	Sun Zhiwen
<u>Ngari sub-district</u> Commander Deputy Commander Political Commissar Deputy Political Commissar Director, Logistics Department				RENDUOJI Ding Defu	Liu Yuntong Peng Guoxiang Xiao Wangdui Liu Fumin
<u>Nyingtri sub-district</u> Commander Deputy Commanders	Tan Rongsheng				Han Rongzhong Tan Rongsheng JIANGYANG CIPEN Cheng Shengpei

Table 2: The TAR Leadership, 1992-1997

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
Acting Political Commissar Deputy Political Commissar Deputy Chief of Staff Director, Political Department Deputy Director, Political Department Director, Logistics Department Deputy Director, Logistics Department					Li Yuan Qu Dacheng Sun Zhijun Yang Huilin Xu Haifeng Han Xuejie Li Chuanzhi DUNZHU DUOJI
Lhasa City					
Mayor Deputy Mayors Party Committee Secretary Deputy Directors PSB Director Deputy Directors	LUOGA Dou Jinghui Wang Jingxuan Zhao Jiyuan LAMU RENOING WEISE ZHAXI DUNZHU Chen Daxin Kong Fansen	LUOSANG TOINZHUB JIACUO LAMU RENOING WEISE	LUOSANG TOINZHUB JIACUO LAMU RENOING WEISE	LUOSANG TOINZHUB JIACUO LIEQIE Hou Jianguo Zhao Lianjun	LOBSANG GYAINCAIN Ji Jingheng DEJI ZHOUGA (F) OU YANGXIANG PINGCUO LUOSANG TOINZHUB LOBSANG GYAINCAIN Hou Jianguo Zhao Lianjun NAMGYAI Li Jianguan
Shiqatse City Mayor Deputy Mayors	CAIWANG BANDIAN ZIREN WANGLA	CAIWANG BANDIAN	CAIWANG BANDIAN	CAIWANG BANDIAN BIANBA CIREN ⁷¹	BIANBA CIREN

⁶⁹ An internal document (TIN Ref Doc. 20(WN)) issued by the Political-Legal Commission of the Lhasa Municipal Party lists Wang Huaisheng as the director of the Lhasa Municipal PSB in March 1994. (See 'Security Preparations for the Anniversary' in TIN Background Briefing Paper No. 26, 29th December 1995)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
Party Committee Secretary	Meng Shaoqian Zhang Rangsan WUJIAN NIMA CIREN (MAJOR) ⁷⁰	QUNPEI	QUNPEI	QUNPEI	QUNPEI
Shigatse Prefecture Commissioner Deputy Commissioners	SANGZHU ⁷² Qiao Yuanzhong(f) ⁷³ DEXIA DUNZHU DUOJI SUOLANG CIREN RAODIAN Zhu Yaoping CINUO Li Shengrui	CAIWANG BANDIAN Zhu Yaoping BIANBA Li Shengrui DANZENG ZHOUGA Qiao Wenzhou He Jingren	CAIWANG BANDIAN	PINGCUO	PINGCUO ⁷⁴
Party Committee Secretary	BAI ZHAO		SANGZHU	SANGZHU	Zhang Zezhong
Ngari Prefecture Commissioner Deputy Commissioners	LABA CIREN CIREN DA CHILAI ⁷⁵ Wu Jilie CHILAI LUOSANG TUMEI CIREN LANGJIE	LUOSANG DANDA CIREN Ren Shilun GONGSANG ZHAXI BAIMA OUZHU			
Party Committee Secretary	GONGJUE CIREN	Kong Fansen	Kong Fansen ⁷⁶		DAWA CIREN

⁷⁰ This is not the same Nima Ciren as the director of the TAR Government's Beijing Office.

⁷¹ Bianba Ciren was described as the Mayor of Shigatse City in the People's Daily (Beijing) on 2nd August 1995, so he may already have replaced Caiwang Bandian by that date.

⁷² Sangzhu ended his term as Commissioner of Shigatse Prefecture in December 1992.

⁷³ Qiao Yuanzhong was dismissed from this position in December 1992.

⁷⁴ Caiwang Bandian was still described as the Commissioner of Shigatse Prefecture in the People's Daily on 11th March 1997 although China Directory lists Pingcuo in this position.

⁷⁵ Da Chilai was formally dismissed from this position on 18th December 1992.

⁷⁶ Kong Fansen died in a road accident near Urumqi on 29th November 1994. He was declared a model worker and a national hero shortly afterwards.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
<u>Nagchu Prefecture</u> Commissioner Deputy Commissioners	TUDENG CAIWANG Tang Min PUBU DUNDUO CIREN YUZHEN (F) Yang Xiaodu RENSONG Hong Sifa LI GUANGWEN	LUOSANG GYAINCAIN PUBU DUNDUO GERMA MARQIONG CAIWANG DA ABU	LUOSANG GYAINCAIN	LUOSANG GYAINCAIN	SUOLANG ⁷⁷
Party Committee Secretary Deputy Secretary		LI GUANGWEN	TUDENG CAIWANG DAWA CIREN (?)	AKOU	AKOU Wu Guang SUOLANG
<u>Chamdo Prefecture</u> Commissioner Deputy Commissioners	LUOSANG NAMGYAI WANGDUI Chang Guozhen YAXI XIANGBA PINGCUO Cai Xinling Sun Yingjie ⁷⁸	Yang Xiaodu Chang Guozhen ZEPEI LUOSANG CIREN Liu Haitao Wu Bingcong			LUOSANG NAMGYAI
Party Committee Secretary Deputy Secretary			LI GUANGWEN	LI GUANGWEN	LI GUANGWEN TUDENG CIREN
<u>Nyingtri Prefecture</u> Commissioner Deputy Commissioners	SUOLANG DANREN PINGCUO JIEBO Mao Wenxue CAIWANG JIACUO (MENBA) Qi Yaozeng	SUOLANG DANZENG BAIMA CAIWANG Qi Yaozeng ADENG Shi Huanwen Zou Yongsì			
Party Secretary Deputy Party Secretary				Jin Xisheng	WANGJIE
<u>Lhokha Prefecture</u> Commissioner	LUOSANG TAZHU	XIANGBA PINGCUO ⁷⁹	XIANGBA PINGCUO	XIANGBA PINGCUO	

⁷⁷ Suolang was identified as 'chairman' of the Nagchu prefectural government in a Tibet Daily article on 2nd March 1996.

⁷⁸ Sun Yingjie was removed from this position on 13th December 1992, and appointed a vice-director of the 'One River, Two Streams' Project.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996-97
Deputy Commissioners	Xue Lin CIDENG PINGCUO GESONG DUNZHU PINGCUO WANZHA DEJI ZHUOGA QUZHEN Zhao Jiabi	PINGCUO WANGZHA CIREN			
Party Committee Secretary	BUQIONG	BUQIONG	BUQIONG	BUQIONG	
Deputy Secretary				CIREN	
PSB Director	LUOBU DONDRUB				LUOBU DONDRUB

¹⁹ Xiangba Pingcuo was formally appointed as Commissioner of Lhokha Prefecture in December 1992.

Table 3: County-level Leaders in the Tibet Autonomous Region, 1992

The basic level of administration in the TAR is the county. In 1991 there were a total of 8,019 administrative cadres working in the counties of the TAR, of whom 5,458 were in government offices. Of these, 997 were "leading cadres".

This list gives the names of 384 of these county-level leaders, of whom 288 (76%) are Tibetan.

Sources for county-level leaders are rare, and the names listed here all date from 1992, unless marked otherwise, and are taken from "The Register of Chinese Government Organs", issued by Xinhua in that year. We have more recent information only for two counties, Sakya and Yadong; this is given in footnotes at the appropriate place.

A detailed analysis of this data is presented in Appendix IV, which indicates among other things a clustering of Chinese officials among Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Heads of counties. It also shows a distinctively atypical clustering of Chinese officials in Nyingtri prefecture; this is consistent with the findings of the 1990 census, which showed Nyingtri to have at 10.57% a proportion of resident Chinese five times higher than any other prefecture of the TAR apart from Lhasa (the prefecture includes the base or the main garrison force of the Tibet Military District). The Register, and other sources, also show an above normal deployment of Chinese officials in Economic Planning Departments at various levels.

Each county has in fact about 10 or 20 leading officials, of whom we have included only the head (the *xianzhang*), the deputy heads, and the chief of the county PSB.

We have added in the last column our estimation of the Tibetan names of those officials whom we believe are Tibetan.

To find a county you will first have to know which prefecture it belongs to; a list of all the counties and their prefectures is included in Appendix III. Six counties have been created in the TAR since "The Register" was issued: Srinda, Thopa, Bitu, Yanjin in Chamdo prefecture; Nyima in Nagchu prefecture, and Lungkar in Ngari. There is also a new county in Qinghai, the "Mangya-Datsaidam Provisional County". We have not been able to include leaders from these counties.

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
Lhasa Municipality (equivalent to Prefecture Level)		
Lhasa Metropolitan District Head Deputy Heads	TAJIE BIANBEI Liu Changshan MIMA LANGZHUI	DARGYE PENPHEL MIGMAR NAMDRUB OR LHUNDRUB
Lhundrub County Head Deputy Heads	JIANZHAN Zhan Xingwu NIMA CIREN GESANG CIREN DAWA CIREN	GYALTSEN OR GYAL-DREN NYIMA TSERING KELSANG TSERING DAWA TSERING
PSB Head		
Taktse County Head Deputy Heads	QIMEI DUOJI Du Xianguang XIAO DANZENG KEZHU PASANG	CHIME DORJE TENZIN (JUNIOR) KHEDRUB PASANG
PSB Head		
Nyemo County Head Deputy Heads	DUIZENG Jiang Chunrong DANZENG BAZHU QIMEI ZHUOGA (F) LUOSANG CIREN	DU-TSEN? TENZIN BAGDRO CHIME DROI KAR LOBSANG TSERING
PSB head		
Damshung County Acting Head Deputy Heads	ADENG RAGDENG XIRAO SANG-GA QUJUI NIMA	NGA-DEN OR A-DEN RABTEN SHERAB SANG KAR CHOEKYI NYIMA
PSB head		

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
Head of County People's Court Head of County People's Procuratorate	DANZENG PINGCUO JIANGCUO	TENZIN PHUNTSOG GYATSO
Chushul County Head Deputy Heads PSB head	CI DUOJI BUQIONG Zhu Shuyou DAQIONG SUOLANG	TSE DORJE BUCHUNG DACHUNG SONAM
Meldrogungkar County Head Deputy Heads PSB head	LUOSANG DUOJI Wang Ping QIANGBA RAOJIE Xu Shengkuan LUOSANG JIANCUO AWANG LANGZHU	LOBSANG DORJE JAMPA RABGYE LOBSANG GYATSO NGAWANG NAMDRUB OR NAMDROL
Toelung Dechen County Head Deputy Heads PSB head	SUOLANG WANGDUI Zhu Shuyou QUNPEI LONGREN RESANG Zhang Shiyin CAI DEJIANG XIA NIMA	SONAM WANGDU CHOEPHEL LUNGRIG RIGSANG OR RABSANG SHAR? NYIMA
Nagchu Prefecture		
Tsonyi Special Administrative District Head Vice head PSB Head	Zhang Xinpo CHILAI LUOBU CIREN ANGJIA DAN MUDA	 TRINLEY NORBU TSERING NAMGYAL TENDAR
Nagchu County Head Deputy Heads	GAMA DAWA MINGJIU	KARMA DAWA MINGYUR

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
PSB head	Bai Wancai BAIMA QIMEI	PEMA CHIME
Lhari County Head Deputy Heads PSB head	JIANGCUN WANZHA QU DA Li Qifan QUNPEI	GYALTSEN WANGDRAG CHOEDRAG? CHOEPHEL
Shentsa County Head Deputy Heads PSB head	GONGJUE GASANG GADONG Cui Jianlai Fang Luo	KONCHOG KELSANG KELDEN?
Drachen County Head Deputy Heads PSB head	RENZENG QUNPEI JIADUO ZHAXI WANGJIU BU DAMA Wang Zhanpeng	RINZEN CHOEPHEL GYA-DOR TASHI WANGCHUG BU DAMA?
Nyenrong County Head Deputy Heads PSB head	BU DANBA Bai Qunfa GAYU GADIAN	BU TENBA KAR-YU KELDEN
Diru County Head Deputy Heads PSB head	DANZENG Sun Dexun SITA DUOJI ZHAXI DUNZHU Li Changchun	TENZIN SRITHAR DORJE TASHI DONDRUP
Sog County Head Deputy Heads	CIREN SITA SANGPEI WANGJIE	TSERING SRITHAR SAMPHEL WANGGYAL

Table 3: County-level Leaders in the Tibet Autonomous Region, 1992

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
PSB head	Zhong Deshu JIANGCUN QUJIA ZHI TA	GYALTSEN CHOEGYAL DRI-TA?
Peigong County Head Deputy Heads PSB head Head of county People's Court Head of county People's Procuracy	PENG ZHA CHILAI QUNPEI BAIMA JIANCENG ZHAXI PINGCUO CAIDUO KADUO ZHAXI	PHUN-DRA? TRINLEY CHOEPHEL PEMA GYALTSEN TASHI PHUNTSOG TSE-DOR KAR-DOR TASHI
Amdo County Head Deputy Heads PSB head	DALA GUODUO Liang Xuelun DANZENG GONGGA CIREN PENGCUO	DALHA GOR-DOR TENZIN GONGKAR TSERING PHUNTSOG
Chamdo Prefecture		
Chamdo County Head Deputy Heads PSB Head	JUNMEI BUQIONG Liu Genzhu XIANGBA ZHAXI Deng Shihua LUOCI	GYURME BUCHUNG JAMPA TASHI LOTSE
Markham County Head Deputy Heads	MAILANG WANG CHUANFU ZEDENG ZHAXI Xie Chonghui QIMEI ZEREN	MONLAM TSETEN TASHI CHIME TSERING

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
Gonjo county Head Deputy Heads	BA'ERDENG Chong Jiang ZHAXI PINGCUO ZHAXI ZEREN Ni Jinyan	PALDEN TASHI PHUNTSOG TASHI TSERING
Pashoe County Deputy Heads	Wei Nai'an DANZHEN WANGJIA Zhao Xianzhong MEILANG DENGZHAO	TAMDRIN WANGGYAL MONLAM DONDRUB
Dzogang county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	XIAO TUDENG JIAYONG GESANG RENQING LUOSANG DANZENG Kong Changqing	THUBTEN (JUNIOR) JAMYANG KELSANG RINCHEN LOBSANG TENZIN
Pelbar county Deputy Heads	Shi Anqing San Langbing SILANG JIANGCUN ZHAXI BADENG ZHAXI ZEPEI	TSERING? GYALTSEN TASHI PALDEN TASHI TSEPHAL
Lhorong county Head Deputy Heads	XIANGBA GELE GESANG WANGZHA LUNZHU JIANGCUN LUOSONG YIXI	JAMPA GELEG KELSANG WANGDRAG LHUNDRUB GYALTSEN LOBSANG YESHE
Jomda county Head Deputy Heads	SUODA Wang Feng Yixi Li Hongliang	SO-DA (SONAM DARGYE?) YESHE

Table 3: County-level Leaders in the Tibet Autonomous Region, 1992

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
	ZHAXI CHENGPEI	TASHI TRINPHEL?
Riwoche county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	DUOGE QUZA LUOGA BAIMA ZEWANG Zhao Minxuan SONGJI JIANGCUN	DORJE CHOEDRAG? LOGA PEMA TSEWANG SANGYE GYALTSEN
Tengchen county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	DENGZHU WANGJIA YONG-GE Wang Peikui KAYA NIMA Mei Ziqing ALANG	DONDRUB WANGGYAL YUNGG? GAYA? NYIMA ALANG OR NGANANG
Drayab county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	YONG QI GUSONG (F) Guo Zonghui DAWA ZEDENG BAZHU	YUNGCHEN? KUNSANG DAWA TSETEN BAGDRO
Lhokha Prefecture		
Nedong county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	BAIQU WANGJIA Chang Xixue Yan Yurao BIANBA KANGJIE WANGJIU	PELCHOE WANGYAL PENBA GANG-GYAL? WANGCHUG
Chonggye county Head Deputy Heads	CIREN DUOJI REN DIAN Ma Zhengyu NIMA CIREN	TSERING DORJE RIN-TEN? NYIMA TSERING

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
PSB head	Chen Hongdong	
Tsome county Head Deputy Heads	DUOJI JIANGBAI CIREN BAWU SHI XUEDONG CIREN WANGDUI	DORJE JAMPHEL TSERING PAWO TSERING WANGDU
PSB head		
Gyatsa county Head Deputy Heads	WUJIN PINGCUO LUOSANG Mao Guoyi SUOLANG DUOJI Yang Guoyi CIREN	URGYEN PHUNTSOG LOBSANG SONAM DORJE TSERING
PSB head		
Gongkar county Head Deputy Heads	LUOZHUI BIANBA Yin Shusen SUOLANG WANGDUI Xue Changxue BIANBA	LO-DRUB? PENBA SONAM WANGDU PENBA
PSB head		
Lhodrag county Head Deputy Heads	DANZENG ZHADIAN GESANG DUOBUJIE Li Mingyou BAIMA JINMI DUO BUJIE	TENZIN TRA-DEN KELSANG TOPGYAL PEMA JIGME TOPGYAL
PSB head		
Chusum county Head Deputy Heads	SUOLANG JIANGCUN DEQING (F) Zhang Tianshen LUOSANG QUDA	SONAM GYALTSEN DECHEN LOBSANG CHOEDAR

Table 3: County-level Leaders in the Tibet Autonomous Region, 1992

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
PSB head	ZHAXI PINGCUO	TASHI PHUNTSOG
Zangri county Head Deputy Heads	LABA Wang Shengde DUO BUJIE LUOSANG TUOMEI WANGJIU	LHAGPA OR LAWA TOPGYAL LOBSANG THOGME WANGCHUG
PSB head		
Dranang county Head Deputy Heads	CIREN Zhou Zeshan CIREN DUOJI Yan Xinrui DAWA QUZHEN YIXI WANGJIU	TSERING TSERING DORJE DAWA CHOEDREN YESHE WANGCHUG
PSB head		
Tsona county Head Deputy Heads	SUOLANG QUNPEI PINGCUO DUNZHU JIANCUN SUOLANG CIREN	SONAM CHOEPHEL PHUNTSOG DONDRUB GYALTSEN SONAM TSERING
PSB head		
Lhuntse county Head Deputy Heads	DUOJI PINGCUO Hu Renmin BAIMA QUZHEN Huang Keguang Wang Huaiting SANGZHU	DORJE PHUNTSOG PEMA CHOEDREN
PSB head		SAMDRUB
Nagartse county Head Deputy Heads	LUOSANG WUJIN AWANG XIRUO Hao Yuanfang SUOLANG YIXI	LOBSANG URGYEN NGAWANG SHERAB SONAM YESHE

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
PSB head	BAIMA CIREN	PEMA TSERING
Shigatse Prefecture		
Shigatse City Mayor Deputy Mayors	CAIWANG BANDIAN ZIREN WANGLA Meng Shaoqian Zhang Rangsan WUJIAN NIMA CIREN (MAJOR) NIMA CIREN	TSEWANG PALDEN TSERING WANGLAG URGYEN NYIMA TSERING NYIMA TSERING
PSB head		
Tingkye county Head Deputy Heads	PINGCUO WANGJIA Luo Buqiao Zhang Xuexi CIREN DUNZHU DUO BUJIE	PHUNTSOG WANGGYAL TSERING DONDRUB TOPGYAL
PSB head		
Sakya county Head Deputy Heads	BAIMA ¹ CHUCHENG DA TONGZHU XIAO TONGZHU ZHAXI	PEMA TSULTRIM DONDRUB (SENIOR) DONDRUB (JUNIOR) TASHI
PSB head		
Gyantse county Head Deputy Heads	DAN MUZHEN Ji Li Zhang Hengxu MIMA CIREN He Shengmin GONGGA JIANZAN CIREN DUOJI	TAMDREN MIGMAR TSERING GONGKAR GYALTSEN TSERING DORJE
PSB head		

¹ On 1st June 1996 the Tibet Daily identified Pema (Baima) as secretary of the Party Committee in Sakya county. The county head was named as Zhang Xuexi

Table 3: County level Leaders in the Tibet Autonomous Region, 1992

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
Lhartse county Head Deputy Heads	CIREN DUNLA Xia Guangyan QIONG ZHAXI OUZHU PINGCUO	TSERING DON-LA? CHUNG TASHI NGODRUP PHUNTSOG
Tingri county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	OUZHU DACI DUO BUJIE XI YUN DUODUN LUOBU SUODUO	NGODRUB DA-TSE (DAWA TSERING?) TOPGYAL SHE-YON (SHERAB YONTEN?) DOR-DON (DORJE DONDRUP?) NORBU SO-DOR (SONAM DORJE?)
Khangmar county Deputy Heads PSB head	MEILONG JIANGCUN Wang Yusheng Gu Zhenfen	MONLAM GYALTSEN
Nyalam county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	GESANG QUNPEI MIMA Sun Guoyou QIQIONG CIREN DUNZHU	KELSANG CHOEPHEL MIGMAR KYI-CHUNG? TSERING DONDRUB
Kyirong county Head Deputy Heads	TONGZHU BANJIU LABA	DONDRUB PALJOR LHAGPA OR LAWA

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
PSB head	Zhang Tingguang QIONGDA ²	CHUNG DAG
Yadong (Droma) county Head Deputy Heads	BIANBA CIREN ³ SUOLANG CIDENG Fu Hougang CIREN QUNPEI SUODAN QIONGDA	PENBA TSERING SONAM TSETEN TSERING CHOEPHEL SO-TEN (SONAM TENZIN) CHUNG DAG
PSB head		
Shetongmon county Head Deputy Heads	CIREN NANMUJIA CAIBA LUODAN Liu Guixing LUOSANG DAWA SHIQU	TSERING NAMGYAL TSEPAG LO-TEN? LOBSANG DAWA SRICHOE
PSB head		
Nyamring county Head Deputy Heads	CIREN JIABU ZHAXI NUOBU Xu Caichang CIREN DUOJI DUO ZHAN	TSERING GYALPO TASHI NORBU TSERING DORJE DOR-DREN?
PSB head		
Gampa county Head Deputy Heads	CIWANG NUOBU WANGDUI Liu Guanjun PUBU DAWA	TSEWANG NORBU WANGDU PHURBU DAWA
PSB head		

² Qiong Da remained in this position until at least 1996. In April 1996 a Shigatse court sentenced him to 2 years for torturing a suspect and illegally detaining several others. The sentence was suspended for 3 years.

³ In 1996 the head of Yadong county was Zhang Zhaotian, a Chinese cadre, according to an article in Tibet Studies (*Xizang Yanjiu*), Vol.1, 1996.

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
Drongba county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	CIREN GONGBU BIANBA CIREN Hui Zuoxin BIANBA Guo Nanfang PUBU CIREN	TSERING GONPO PENBA TSERING PENBA PHURBU TSERING
Saga county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	ZHAXI CIREN LUODUO CIDAN ZHAXI CIWANG LUOBU Wang Shuchen BAIMA WANGLA	TASHI TSERING LO-DOR (LOBSANG DORJE?) TSETEN TASHI TSEWANG NORBU PEMA WANGLHA
Rinpung county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	BASANG CIREN DUOJI GELIE JIACUO CIDUN Zhou Qingfu Duan Haixiang	PASANG TSERING DORJE GELEG GYATSO TSETEN
Panam county Head Deputy Heads	QUNPEI WANGLA Zhang Changhai LONGDAN DAWA CIREN ZHAXI WANGDUI	CHOEPHEL WANGLHA OR WANGLAG LUNGTEN DAWA TSERING TASHI WANGDU
Namling county Head Deputy Heads	CIREN Qiao Zenglou LABA CANMUJIE	TSERING LHAGPA SANGYE

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
PSB head	CIREN BANJIU TUDENG BIANBA	TSERING PALJOR THUBTEN PENBA
Ngari Prefecture		
Gar county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	BAIMA OUZHU CIREN DUOJI DAJI Chu Tianyuan LUOSANG	PEMA NGODRUP TSERING DORJE DARGYE LOBSANG
Tsochen county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	ZHAXI BANJIU Kou Famin BANDAN QUPEI DAWA ZHAXI WUJIN	TASHI PALJOR PALDEN CHOEPHEL DAWA TASHI URGYEN
Burang county Head Deputy Heads PSB Vice head	GEJU JIANZAN Wang Yuchang DANZENG NUBU WANGDUI	GEJU? GYALTSEN TENZIN NORBU WANGDU
Gergye county Head Vice head PSB head	WUJIN JIACUO JIABU CIREN TAGEI	URGYEN GYATSO GYALPO TSERING DARGYE
Ruthog county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	Ya Xiangqian CIREN OUZHU GAMA RENQING QIANGBA ZHAXI GONGJUE DUOJIE	TSERING NGODRUB KARMA RINCHEN JAMPA TASHI KONCHOG DORJE
Tsamda county Head	LUOSANG QUNPEI	LOBSANG CHOEPHEL

Table 3: County-level Leaders in the Tibet Autonomous Region, 1992

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
Vice head PSB head	ZHAXI CAIZHU LUOSANG	TASHI TSEDRUB LOBSANG
Gertse county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	LAJIA CANGZHEN (F) GUCUO Wang Weimin SANGGA DAJI	LHAGYAL SANGDRON OR TSAMDRON GU-TSO? SANGKAR DARGYE
Nyingtri Prefecture		
Nyingtri county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	QUNZENG SUODUO Chang Baohua Zheng Shaofu AWANG QUNZONG DA WANGDUI	CHOEZIN SO-DOR (SONAM DORJE) NGAWANG CHOEZOM WANGDU (SENIOR)
Metog county Head Deputy Heads	SANGJIE ZHABA JIANGCUO Xue Guangming	SANGYE DRAGPA GYATSO
Nang Dzong county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	LUOSANG OUZHU Liu Yuchao SUOLANG CIREN DUO BUJIE JIACUO	LOBSANG NGODRUP SONAM TSERING TOPGYAL GYATSO
Menling county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	JIACUO JIANGCUN ZHOU CHANGSONG Pei Peñxia Yang Guangming	GYATSO GYALTSEN

Position	Name (Chinese version)	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)
Dzayul county Head Deputy Heads	AWANG ZHAXI LUOLUO Zhao Tanglin Wang Fuhu NIMA CIREN BADONG	NGAWANG TASHI LOLO NYIMA TSERING PALDEN
Pome county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	BAIMA CAIWANG Zhang Yuqing LANGJIA CAIBA Cheng Zunxiang Wang Dunlan	PEMA TSEWANG NAMGYAL TSEPAG
Kongpo Gyamda county Head Deputy Heads PSB head	ZHALUO DUOJI Zhang Fenglin LABA CIREN PAJIA DUO BUJIE ZHUO LUO	TRA-LO? DORJE LHAGPA TSERING PA GYAL TOPGYAL DRO-LO?

Table 3: County-level Leaders in the Tibet Autonomous Region, 1992

Table 4: Leaders of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces, 1997

Table 4 lists the current leadership of the four Chinese provinces which include Tibetan areas. The provinces are Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu and Yunnan, all of which include areas defined by China as "Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures" (TAPs) or "Tibetan Autonomous Counties" (TACs).

There were 2.39 million Tibetans living in these areas at the time of the last census in 1990, about 300,000 more than in the TAR at that time. In Qinghai, Tibetans constitute 20.46% of the population, but in the other provinces they are statistically insignificant: they represent 1.6% of the population in Gansu, 0.1% in Sichuan, and 0.3% in Yunnan.

In terms of administrative (and geographic) areas, however, Tibetans are much more prominent. This can be seen from the number of counties allocated to Tibetans as TACs or as counties within TAPs: 32 out of 41 counties in Qinghai (78%), 8 out of 73 counties in Gansu (10%), 31 out of 182 counties in Sichuan (17%), and 2 out of 120 in Yunnan (1.6%).

This list gives the names of 270 current leaders at province level in these four provinces. Most of them are ethnic Chinese officials, reflecting the ethnicity of the majority populations of these provinces. Among them we were able to identify 11 Tibetan leaders at province level in Qinghai, 8 in Gansu, and 7 in Sichuan. The proportion of such leaders in Qinghai in our sample corresponds with the proportion of Tibetans in the population of the province; in Gansu and Sichuan the number of Tibetan figures at province level is greater than their proportion of the population. Two of these Tibetan leaders were in senior Party positions (although one of these, Doba, died in 1996).

The list is organised according to the five main organs of the administrative system: the Party, the Congress, the Government, the CPPCC and the Military. All names are given in the form commonly used by Chinese publications.

	Qinghai	Gansu	Sichuan	Yunnan
Provincial Party Committee				
Secretary	Yin Keshang	Yan Haiwang	Xie Shijie	Gao Yan
Deputy Secretaries	Tian Chengping Cai Zhulin SANG JIEJIA Yao Xiangcheng	Zhang Wule Sun Ying Yang Zhenjie Zhao Zhihong	Xiao Yang Song Baorui (Exec) Qin Yuqin (f) Pu Haiqing Yang Chonghui	He Zhiqiang Linghu An Li Jiating
Standing Committee Members	Tang Zhengren DOBA (DIED 1996) Wang Hanmin Li Mingjin Feng Mingang	Li Huilin Rao Fengzhu Zhong Zhaolong Shi Zongyuan Liang Peizhen Yang Huaixiao Lu Hao Mou Benli	Diao Jinxiang Sun Tongchuan Luo Liangyang Xi Yifang Shi Zhiyi Huang Yinkui Zhang Zhongwei Geng Quanli Shen Guojun Zhang Delin	Zhang Baosan Meng Jiyao Wang Tianxi Li Jie Sun Gan Yang Jianqiang Niu Shaoyao Wang Xueren
Secretary General			Tao Wuxian	Sun Gan
Organisation Department				
Director	Li Mingjin	Lu Hao	Luo Lianyang	Meng Jiyao
Executive Deputy Director			Chen Wenguang	Jiang Xingchang
Deputy Director			Ren Dengju Zhang Zhongying Peng Bailin Zheng Chaofu	
Propaganda Department				
Director		Shi Zongyuan	Xi Yifang	Wang Tianxi
Deputy Directors			Zhang Zhongyan Li Zhixia Jia Benqian	Zhao Shaomin Guo Zhengbing

Table 4: Leaders of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces, 1997

	Qinghai	Gansu	Sichuan	Yunnan
			Du Jiang Hu Yuanren	
<u>United Front Work Department</u> Director Deputy Director	Cheng Buyun	Mou Benli	Zhang Tinghan Wang Yongce	
<u>Political-Legal Commission</u> Secretary Deputy Secretary	Feng Mingang	Yang Huaixiao	Wang Jingrong	
<u>Committee for Comprehensive Management of Social Security</u> Chairman	Tian Chengping	Yang Huaixiao	Song Baorui	Linghu An
<u>Secrecy Committee</u> Chairman	Yao Xiangcheng		Yang Chonghui	
<u>Provincial Party School</u> President	Yin Keshang		Pu Haiqing	
<u>"Qinghai/Gansu/Sichuan/Yunnan Daily"</u> Editor-in-Chief			Yao Zhineng	Wang Zeming
<u>Commission for Discipline Inspection</u> Secretary	<u>DOBA</u> (DIED 1966)	Rao Fengzhu	Shen Guojun	Sun Gan
<u>Provincial People's Congress</u>				
Standing Committee Chairman Vice-chairman	<u>HUANJUE CENAM</u> YANG MAOJIA (F) Ma Wending GAISANG DOJE	<u>LU KEJIAN</u> Ma Yuhai JAMYANG LOSANG JIGME TUBDAIN	Yang Xizong Kang Zhenhuang LUO TONGDA Rao Yongyu (f)	Yin Jun Bao Yongkang Yang Yitang Yang Ming

	Qinghai	Gansu	Sichuan	Yunnan
	Ma Shiqing Gao Ni CAI DAN Sun Zhaoran Wang Enke Tang Zhengren	QIIGE NYIMA Wang Jintang Mu Yongji Yao Wencang Hu Huie (f) Ke Maosheng	Ren Lingyun Wei Siqu Wang Shuyun Sun Ziqiang Meng Junxiu Xu Shangzhi Liu Zishou Li Yongshou Mou Xuheng Meng Junxiu	Dao Guodong Li Shuji Bai Zuoguang Bao Hongzhong Mai Ciqiu
Secretary General		Tang Jiefu		
Regional People's Higher Court President	Ma Yougong	Wang Shiwen	Li Yulong	Qiu Chuangjiao
Regional People's Higher Procuratorate Chief Procurator	Liu Xiao	Li Dekui	Gong Dulun	He Zhenjun
Provincial People's Government				
Governor	Tian Chengping	Sun Ying (acting)	Song Baorui	He Zhiqiang
Assistant Governor	Wang Hanmin (exec.)	Kong Lingjian	Xu Shiqun	Li Jiating (exec)
Deputy Governors	La Bingli BAI MA Liu Guanghe Zhao Leji Jia Xitai	Lu Ming Chen Qiling Guo Kun Cui Zhenghua Yun Xiaosu Han Xiuguo LUOSANG LINGZHI DUOJE	Zhang Zhongwei Li Meng OU ZEGAO Gan Yuping Li Dacheng Zou Guangyan	Niu Shaoyao Liu Jing Yang Jianqiang Huang Bingsheng Zhao Shumin Dai Guanglu
Assistant Deputy Governors			Xu Zhongmin Li Jin Liu Binjie	

Table 4: Leaders of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces, 1997

	Qinghai	Gansu	Sichuan	Yunnan
Secretary General	Li Qing	Cheng Youqing	Li Chaopu Zhang Zhongyuan	Wu Guangfan
<u>Office of Information</u> Director				Gao Fayuan
<u>Foreign Affairs Office</u> Director	Wang Yinhu	Ye Shaoqiu	Li Changchun	
<u>Planning Commission</u> Chairman		Wang Jun	Wang Jinxiang	
<u>Economic and Trade Commission</u> Chairman		Li Wenzhi	She Guohua	
<u>Commission of Foreign Economic Trade and Cooperation</u> Chairman	Liu Chunyou	Li Gui	Zhang Yingwen	Cai Jingtai
<u>Education Commission</u> Chairman		Wang Songshan	Wang Kezhi	Hai Song
<u>Science and Technology Commission</u> Chairman		Wei Qingtong	Yuan Jingkui	Lin Wenlan
<u>Nationalities Affairs Commission</u> Chairman		Yang Yingzhong	Zhu Hongming	Ma Lisan
<u>Public Security Department</u> Director		Wang Jintang	Lu Zhou	Liu Xuanlue
<u>Provincial People's Armed Police Corps</u> Commander Deputy Commanders	Ren Jinfu Wang Xiaolong	He Hu	Lin Xianze (Maj-Gen)	Si Jiuyi

	Qinghai	Gansu	Sichuan	Yunnan
Political Commissar	Liang Yeping	Wang Yongyin	Zhu Zhijun (Maj-Gen)	Chen Huaquan
<u>Supervision Department</u> Director	Guo Shaozong	Ma Huaixi	He Xiaoqing	Yu Yangchang
<u>Civil Affairs Department</u> Director	Wang Xiwen	Wang Fengming	Jiang Baoshan	Liu Jiangming
<u>Justice Department</u> Director		Zhang Kelu	Zeng Xianzhang	Tian Changwei
<u>Finance Department</u> Director		Wang Guoxiang	Huang Gongle	Wang Yongdian
<u>Trade Department</u> Director	Zhao Henglun		Zhao Min	
<u>Communications Department</u> Director		Hu Guobin	Liu Zongshan	
<u>Environmental Protection Bureau</u> Director	Zhou Yongling			
<u>CPPCC Provincial Committee</u>				
Chairman Vice-chairmen	Han Yingxuan BAINMA DANDZIM Liao Aiting Song Bu GU JIASAI	Shen Xiaozeng HUANG ZHENGQING Li Zhong Han Zhengqing Zhu Xuanren	Nie Ronggui YANGLING DOJE Liu Yuanxuan Liu Changjie Chen Zuxiang	Liu Shusheng Zhao Tingguang Dao Shixun Li Jin Chen Liying (f)

Table 4: Leaders of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces, 1997

	Qinghai	Gansu	Sichuan	Yunnan
Secretary General	Han Shenggui ZHAXI ANJIA Cheng Buyun AJIA LOBSANG TUBDAIN GYURME GYACO (MONGOL) Li Xihong Ma Jinxiao Ma Yuanbiao	GUNTAMCANG DANBEIWANGXU Wang Ping Chen Jianhong Ying Zhongyi BU DASHI Bai Yufeng (f)	Li Keguang Yang Daidi (f) KUNGSА YEDO Liu Shibai Zhang Tinghan Zeng Pingjiang Luo Yuanjun Liu Shaoxian Hao Zhenxian Zhang Yujun	Xiang Chaozong Li Lingde Li Minde Zhu Yinggeng Liu Bangrui Lu Bangzheng Wang Zhaomin Ma Kaixian Lang Dazhong
		Xu Shanghe	Liu Yongshun	Li Mingde
<u>Provincial Military District</u>				
Commander Deputy Commanders	Wang Yuyuan Liu Dengyun Ma Weidong	Liang Peizhen (M-G) Lan Zhongjie	Ding Zhaoqian (M-G) Zhang Fengjiao (M-G) Tao Delun (M-G) Liu Daikun (M-G) Luo Liewen (M-G)	Yao Shuanglong Xie Heming (M-G)
Political Commissar Deputy Political Commissars	Li Tianrong	Li Zhong (M-G) Du Hua	Geng Quanli (M-G) Zhou Canxi (M-G) Zhu Guiheng (M-G) Shi Zhili (M-G)	Li Jie
Director of Political Department Deputy Director of Political Department				Zhou Anjun Zhang Jingcai

Table 5: Known Leaders of Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures in Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces

There are eight Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures (TAPs) in China - six TAPs in Qinghai, one in Gansu, two in Sichuan, and one in Yunnan. In addition, Sichuan, and Gansu each have one Tibetan Autonomous County (TAC). We have been able to find little information about the local leaders of these areas, which include altogether some 74 counties.

Jyekundo (Yushu) TAP in Qinghai, Kandze TAP in Sichuan and Dechen TAP in Yunnan, together with Mili TAC in Sichuan, roughly correspond to the traditional Tibetan province of Kham, or at least that part of it which lay to the east of the Driчу (the Yangtse). The total number of Tibetans in this area according to the 1990 census is 985,000, about three and half times the 268,000 Chinese registered in this area.

The remaining TAPs in Qinghai plus Ngaba TAP in Sichuan, together with Ganlho TAP and Pari TAC in Gansu, correspond roughly to the traditional province of Amdo. Many Tibetans consider the current Chinese counties surrounding Xining, the capital of Qinghai, as parts of traditional Amdo, such as Bayan Khar (Chinese: Hualong), Kumbum (Huangzhong), Do-wi (Xunhua), and Minhe counties in Tsoshar (Haidong) Prefecture, as well as Serkog (Datong) county in Xining Municipality. None of these counties have the status of a TAC, but they have significant Tibetan populations, totalling some 193,600 people.

In effect, the ethnographic border of Tibetan inhabited areas (which are disputed) includes part but not all of these counties, making statistical comparisons difficult. If we include the Tibetans from Tsoshar and Xining, the total number of Tibetans in the area corresponding to Amdo comes to 1.4 million, using the official 1990 figures. This is slightly more than the number of Chinese in that area (1.17 million), if we exclude the 2.04 million Chinese then registered in the prefectures of Tsoshar and Xining.

This table gives the names of 53 lower level leaders in these Tibetan prefectures and counties (in some of which the leadership is shared with other minority nationalities). The low number of Tibetan leaders whom we have been able to identify at this level is a reflection of our lack of information; a further complication comes from the possibility that there may be a higher percentage of Tibetans in these areas who use Chinese names and whom we have therefore not been able to detect as Tibetans.

Of the 53 leaders we have identified, 17 are Government officials, 7 are Party leaders and one is from the Congress; the rest are army officers. The number of military leaders we have included here is disproportionately large compared to

the number of civilian leaders because of our lack of source materials for these areas.

As in other tables, the names are given in the romanised form generally used by Chinese publications, and those whom we think are Tibetan are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; the Tibetan equivalents are listed in column three.

The names of areas are given in an anglicised version of the forms used by (as far as we can tell) most local Tibetans, which in Qinghai are often quite different from the official Chinese names. The Chinese names of all the TACs and TAPs can be found in Appendix III.

Prefecture / Military Sub-District	Name (Chinese Version)	Possible Tibetan Name
Qinghai		
<u>Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture</u> Head of Prefectural Government <u>Golog Military Sub-district</u> Political Commissar Deputy Commander Deputy Political Commissar Director of Political Department Director of Logistics Department	DAJIE Shao Deshan CAIRANG DUOJIE OU LOU Wang Junting Fan Wanshun	DARGYE TSERING DORJE NGO-LO
<u>Jyekundo [Yushu] Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture</u> Head of Prefectural Government Party Committee Secretary <u>Jyekundo Military Sub-district</u> Commander Political Commissar Chief of Staff	Han Wenlu Zhao Qizhong Yao Tianfu Zhang Jianguo CAI WA	TSEWANG?
<u>Tsoshar [Haidong] Military Sub-district*</u> Commander Political Commissar	Yang Zhichang Jin Yuxiang	
<u>Tsolho [Hainan] Military Sub-district</u> Director of Political Department Director of Logistics Department	Wang Longfa Tang Zhiming	
<u>Malho [Huangnan] Military Sub-district</u> Political Commissar Deputy Commander	Zheng Guozhu Wang Dianlong	
<u>Xining Military Sub-district*</u> Commander Political Commissar Deputy Political Commissar Chief of Staff	He Xiong Zhou Kuanmin Zhang Faqian Ma Yuantai	
Gansu		
<u>Ganlho [Gannan] Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture</u> Head of Prefectural Government Deputy Heads Party Committee Secretary	GONGBAO JIA Jiang Changhong Liang Mingyuan Yang Zhengang	GONPO GYAL OR GYAB

<p>Standing Committee Member of Party Committee Head, Party Committee Propaganda Department Deputy head, Party Committee Propaganda Dept.</p> <p>Senior Prefectural Leaders (<i>zhou shang ling dao</i>)</p> <p>Chairman, Ganiho Prefectural People's Congress Ganiho Military Sub-District Commander</p> <p><u>Counties:</u> Head of Chone County Government, Ganiho Head of Towo County Government, Ganiho Deputy Head of Machu County Government, Ganiho Party Secretary of Machu County, Ganiho</p>	<p>Dong Zhizhong Gong Yanzhang Che Jianjun</p> <p>DANZHEN JIA Xu Menglong Chen Zhixun Dong Huaide Bai Yimin</p> <p>GONGBU ZHAXI Dong Zhizhong</p> <p>XU DENG Hu Yinghai REN JIAMU Dan Zhita</p>	<p>TENZIN GYAL OR GYAB</p> <p>GONPO TASHI</p> <p>SHUDEN? RIN GYALMO? (F)?</p>
Sichuan		
<p><u>Ngaba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture</u> Head of Prefectural Government</p> <p><u>Ngaba Military Sub-district</u> Commander Political Commissar Deputy Political Commissar Director of Logistics Department</p>	<p>ZE BAZHU</p> <p>JIANG MUCAN Zheng Jianhai REN QIAN Pan Yingming</p>	<p>TSE BAGDRO?</p> <p>GYALTSEN RINCHEN</p>
<p><u>Kandze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture</u> Head of Prefectural Government Deputy Head Party Committee Secretary</p> <p><u>Kandze TAP Military Sub-district</u> Commander Deputy Commander Political Commissar Deputy Political Commissar Chief of Staff Director of Logistics Department</p>	<p>ACHENG Wang Dingqing Li Zishou</p> <p>Yang Zhirong Yang Shengli Wang Kaoting Li Xuefeng Bi Zhibiao DA PUCUO</p>	<p>A-TRIN</p> <p>PHUNTSOG (SENIOR)</p>
Yunnan		
<p><u>Dechen TAP Military Sub-district</u> Commander Deputy Commander Director of Political Department</p>	<p>Wei Huiyi SINA JICENG He Jiazhuo</p>	<p>TSE-NOR? GYALTSEN</p>

*Tsoshar and Xining do not include Tibetan Autonomous areas.

Biographies

Name: Ajia Lobsang Tubdain Gyurme Gyaco

Name in pinyin: *a jia luo sang tu dan jiu mei jia cuo*

Tibetan Name: Akya Lobsang Thubten Gyurme Gyatso

Nationality: Mongolian

Date of Birth: August 1950

Birthplace: Haiyan, Qinghai

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC 7th Qinghai Provincial Committee¹

Vice-president, Buddhist Association of China

Vice-president, All-China Youth Federation

Abbot of Kumbum Monastery, Qinghai Province

History: 1965: Studied at Tashilhunpo Monastery, Shigatse, Tibet

1982-91: Vice-chairman of Qinghai Provincial Buddhist Association

1979-84: Member of National Youth Federation Committee; Vice-chairman of Qinghai Provincial Youth Federation

1991-93: Member of 5th Executive Council of Buddhist Association of China

1991-93: Chairman of Democratic Management Committee of Kumbum Monastery; deputy secretary-general of CPPCC 6th Qinghai Provincial Committee; chairman of 3rd Council of Qinghai Buddhist Association

1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 7th Qinghai Provincial Committee

Member of CPPCC 7th and 8th National Committees

Name: Bai Ma

Name in pinyin: *bai ma*

Tibetan Name: Pema

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: April 1946

Birthplace: Jyekundo, Qinghai

Position: Deputy governor, Qinghai Provincial People's Government

History: 1965: Graduated from Nationality Teachers School, Jyekundo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

1968: Joined CCP

1972-73: Served as deputy secretary of Communist Youth League of China, Trindu County Committee, Jyekundo

1974-76: Deputy secretary of Trindu County Party Committee

1976-79: Deputy head of Qinghai Education Bureau

1979-83: Deputy secretary and secretary of Communist Youth League, Qinghai Provincial Committee

1983-85: Deputy head of Qinghai Animal Husbandry Department

1985-92: Deputy secretary of Tsolho Tibetan Autonomous Prefectural

¹ Positions are current unless otherwise indicated.

Party Committee; head of Tsolho Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
1993: Governor of Qinghai Province

Name: Baima Duoje

Name in pinyin: *bai ma duo ji*

Tibetan Name: Pema Dorje

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: April 1936

Birthplace: Pome, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress

History: 1956: Joined CCP

1959: Graduated from Central Political and Law Cadres School

1964-65: Served as deputy director of the Political Science Department, deputy political commissar and director of the Political Division of Drapchi prison, TAR

1971-73: Deputy head of Reform-Through-Labour Group, Public Security Group of TAR

1974-92: Head of Public Security Bureau and head of Public Security Department, TAR

1983-1987: Member of 3rd TAR Party Committee

1992: General secretary of the Party Committee of the Tibetan General Force of the PAP

1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 6th TAR People's Congress

1996 Oct 10th: Died in Lhasa aged 61

Name: Bai Zhao (Zhao Weidong)

Tibetan Name: Pe-drag (Pema Dragpa)

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: June 1944

Birthplace: Jomda, TAR

Position: President, Regional People's Higher Court²

History: 1972: Joined CCP

1985: Graduated from literacy training course of Central Party School

1965-71: Served as head of Renba District, Rinpung County

1972-73: Secretary of Renba District Party Committee

1982-83: Deputy secretary and secretary of Rinpung County Party Committee; director of Planning Economic Committee; deputy commissioner of Shigatse Prefectural Administrative Office

1983-1986: Standing Committee member of the Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee, under the name of Zhao Weidong

1986-92: Secretary of Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee; chairman of CPPCC Shigatse Prefectural Committee

1990: Member of the Presidium, 3rd session of the 5th TAR People's Congress

² There is a Bai Zhao listed as being deputy director of the TAR Economic Development Research Centre in December 1994 but he is unlikely to be the same person.

1992: Deputy to CCP 13th and 14th National Congresses
 1993: President of TAR Higher People's Court; deputy secretary of TAR
 Political-Legal Commission

Name: **Baima Chilai**

Name in pinyin: *bai ma chi lai*

Tibetan Name: Pema Trinley

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy secretary-general of the TAR People's Government

Name: **Bainma Danzim**

Name in pinyin: *bai ma dan zeng*

Tibetan Name: Pema Tenzin

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: June 1931

Birthplace: Malho, Qinghai

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC 7th Qinghai Provincial Committee

History: 1956: Joined CCP

1957: Graduated from Clinical Medicine Department, Beijing Medical College

1975-79: Served as deputy director of People's Hospital, Jyekundo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture; deputy director of Qinghai Provincial Bureau of Public Health

1979-81: Director of Qinghai Provincial Bureau of Public Health

1981: Deputy governor of Qinghai Province

1988: Deputy of 7th NPC

1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC Qinghai Provincial Committee

Name: **Basang (f)**

Name in pinyin: *ba sang*

Tibetan Name: Pasang

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: March 1937

Birthplace: Gongkar, TAR

Position: Deputy secretary, TAR Party Committee

Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

History: 1956: Joined a unit of the PLA

1957: Sent to study at Tibet Nationalities Institute

1959: Joined CCP

1965-68: Deputy magistrate of Nang Dzung County

1968 Sep: Elected Vice-chairman of the newly established TAR Revolutionary Committee; held post until 1979 Aug

1971 Aug: Elected secretary of the new TAR Communist Party Secretariat after the Cultural Revolution

1973 Jul: Elected chairman of the Women's Federation of Tibet

Aug: Elected member of the CCP Central Committee by the 10th People's Congress
1975 Jan: Elected member of the Standing Committee of the 4th NPC; head of a women's delegation to Japan
1978 Feb: Elected deputy for the TAR to the 5th NPC
1979 Jun: Member of the Budget Committee at the 2nd Session of the 5th NPC
1979: Aug: Elected Vice-chairman of the People's Government of the TAR; held post until 1983
1979-83: Secretary of Nang Dzong County Party Committee
1971-85: Secretary of TAR Party Committee
1982 Nov: Member of the Presidium, 5th Session of the 5th NPC
1983-1986: President of the Tibet Nationalities Institute (concurrently with Yang Dongsheng)
1984 May: Identified as director of the office of the Party Rectification Guidance Group under TAR Party Committee and deputy secretary of TAR Party Committee
1984 Jul-1987 Nov: Member of Standing Committee of 4th term of CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee
1985 Nov: Identified as secretary of the TAR Party Committee Discipline Inspection Commission
1986: Deputy secretary of TAR Committee and secretary of TAR Party Committee Discipline Inspection Commission
1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 6th Tibet Regional Committee
1975-1978: Member of Standing Committee of 4th and 5th NPCs
1973-87: Member of CCP 10th through 12th Central Committees
1992: Deputy to CCP 14th National Congress. Member of 14th CCP Central Discipline Inspection Commission
1997: Not re-elected to Discipline Inspection Commission at the 15th Party Congress

Name: Bomi Jangba Luozhu

Name in pinyin: *po mi qiang ba luo zhu*

Tibetan Name: Bomi (of Drokmi) Champa Lodrub (Bomi or Drokmi Rinpoche)

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1918

Birthplace: Chamdo, TAR

Position: Vice-president, Buddhist Association of China

President, Tibetan Institute of Lamaism

Tutor to the Chinese-appointed 11th Panchen Lama

History: At the age of eight, entered the Choede (pinyin: Quide) Monastery in Dzayul County, Nyingtri Prefecture, to become a monk; joined Garden Monastery at the age of seventeen

1958: Attained the title of Geshe

1995 Secretly elected by other lamas to be Ganden Tripa (head of the Gelugpa School of Tibetan Buddhism) but not confirmed by the Chinese authorities

1994 Apr: Led a TAR Buddhist delegation to Taiwan

1995 Nov: He was nominated by the Chinese authorities to officiate at the Golden Urn ceremony, held on Nov 29th, which was arranged by the Chinese to appoint their own choice of the 11th Panchen Lama following the Dalai Lama's recognition of a boy the previous year. Also chosen to draw the final lot from the Golden Urn.

Nov 29th: Announced as the teacher of the Chinese-appointed 11th Panchen Lama. The Chinese authorities also acknowledged his position as the Acting Ganden Tripa.

Name: Bu Dashi

Name in pinyin: *bu zha xi*

Tibetan Name: Bu Tashi

Date of Birth:

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace:

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Gansu Provincial Committee

Name: Buqiong

Name in pinyin: *bu qiong*

Tibetan Name: Buchung (1)

Date of Birth:

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace:

Position: Standing Committee Member, TAR Party Committee

Secretary, Regional Discipline Inspection Commission

Member of 15th Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission

Name: Cai Dan

Name in pinyin: *cai dan*

Tibetan Name: Tseten

Date of Birth: April 1936

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace: Malho, Qinghai

Position: Vice-chairman, Standing Committee, Qinghai 8th Provincial People's Congress

History: 1954: Joined CCP

1965-72: Magistrate of Drachen County and 1st secretary of Drachen County Party Committee

1972-79: Secretary of Nagchu Prefectural Party Committee

1979-80: Head of Judicial Department, TAR

1980-82: Deputy head of Organisation Department of TAR Party Committee and head of Personnel Bureau of TAR

1982-83: Deputy head of Qinghai Provincial Judicial Department

1989-93: Director of Qinghai Provincial Nationalities Affairs
Commission; head of Organisation Department, Qinghai Provincial Party
Committee
1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 8th Qinghai Provincial
People's Congress

Name: **Cedain Zhoima (f)**

Name in pinyin: *cai dan zhuo ma*

Tibetan Name: Tseten Drolma

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: June 1937

Birthplace: Shigatse, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Executive Vice-chairman, China Federation of Literary and Art Circles

Member of the TAR Party Committee

History: Daughter of a herdsman; gained fame as a singer in the 1950s

1956: Joined Shigatse Cultural Troupe

1958: Studied in Xianyang, Shaanxi Province ³

1959: As part of the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic, performed as a singer in Zhongnanhai and met Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other Party and State leaders

1961: Joined CCP

1963 Aug: Singer at a guest performance of a singing and dancing troupe in the USSR

1964: Graduated from Vocal Music Department of Shanghai Conservatory of Music having studied under Professor Wang Pingsu

Joined the chorus of *The East is Red* and sang the song *The Brilliance of Chairman Mao*

1964: Served as a singer in the TAR Ensemble

1964: Member of CPPCC 4th National Committee

1978: Member of 2nd Council of Chinese Musicians' Association and Vice-chairman of 3rd Council of Chinese Musicians' Association; member of Standing Committee of 5th NPC

1979 Jun: Member of the Presidium, 2nd Session of the 5th NPC

1980 Aug: Member of the Presidium, 3rd Session of the 5th NPC

1981-1983: Member of Presidium, 4th and 5th Sessions of 5th NPC, 1st Session of 6th NPC

1983: Deputy to 6th NPC

1984 Oct: Head of an artists' delegation to Congo and Zaire. Also headed an art delegation to Macao; during their performance tour the Macao Zhongtian Co. Ltd. invested 200,000 yuan to found the "Tseten Drolma Art Foundation"

1986/87: Member of Presidium, 4th and 5th Sessions of 6th NPC

³ This probably refers to the "Tibetan Public School", established by the Tibet Region in Xianyang in Shaanxi Province in 1957. The school prepared a large number of cadres and professional technicians for the task of "carrying out democratic reforms and socialist construction" in Tibet, according to the *Data for Historical Materials*. In 1965 the Tibet Nationality Institute was established in Xianyang on the basis of the Tibetan Public School.

1987 Jul-1987 Nov: Member of Standing Committee of 4th term of CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

1983-1993: Deputy director of Cultural Bureau, TAR. Chairman of Federation of Literary and Art Circles of Tibet, Vice-chairman of CPPCC 4th, 5th and 6th TAR Committee

1988: Member of 4th National Committee, Chinese Federation of Literary and Art Circles; vice executive chairman of 5th National Committee, Chinese Federation of Literary and Art Circles

1988: Member of CPPCC 7th National Committee

1993: Member of CPPCC 8th National Committee

Name: Cering Samzhub

Name in pinyin: *ze ren sang zhu*

Tibetan Name: Tsering Samdrub

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: October 1940

Birthplace: Gonjo, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

History: 1955: Joined CCP

Served as head of Zhiran (Tibetan: Driran) District, Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture

Deputy magistrate of Ningling County, Chamdo Prefecture

Deputy secretary of Chamdo Prefectural Party Committee

Commissioner of Chamdo Prefectural Administrative Office

1978 Jan-1983 Apr: Vice-chairman of 3rd CPPCC Chamdo Prefectural Committee

Head of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Bureau, TAR

Director of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Committee, TAR

Secretary-general of TAR People's Government

1993: Vice-chairman of TAR People's Government

Name: Cering Zhuoga (f)

Name in pinyin: *ci ren zhuo ga*

Tibetan Name: Tsering Drolkar

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1943

Birthplace: Lhokha, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

History: 1955: Joined a PLA medical team in her home town of Tsethang

Sent to study medicine at the North-west Nationalities Institute, Lanzhou

1963: Graduated and was employed in public health work

1971: Became deputy director of TAR Public Health Department

1980: Became director of TAR Public Health Department

Jan 1994: Became the first Tibetan woman to be appointed to a Vice-chairmanship of the TAR Government

Name: Chen Hanchang

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: 1939

Birthplace: Sichuan

Position: Standing Committee member and deputy secretary, TAR Party Committee

Head of Propaganda Department, TAR Party Committee

Executive Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

History: 1983 Apr-1986 Aug: Deputy secretary-general of the TAR Party

Committee's Secretariat, but was in office for only 4 months of this time as he was studying at the Central Party School for the rest of this period

1986 Sep: General manager of the TAR Aviation Company

1986 Dec: General secretary of the Party Group of the TAR Aviation Company

1990: Standing Committee member of the TAR Party Committee

1991: Secretary-general of the TAR Party Committee

1991: Director of the Propaganda Department of the TAR Party Committee

1993-1994: Secretary of the TAR Party Work Committee for Organs under the Provincial Committee

1994: Executive Vice-chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Government

Name: Chen Kuiyuan

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: January 1941

Birthplace: Kangping, Liaoning

Position: Secretary, TAR Party Committee

Member of CCP 15th Central Committee

1st Secretary of the Tibet Military District Party Committee

1st Political Commissar of the Tibet Military District

History: Graduated from Political Education Department, Inner Mongolia

Teachers College in 1964

1965: Joined CCP

1980-1989: Served as deputy secretary-general, secretary-general, member of Standing Committee, deputy secretary and secretary of Hulunbuir League Party Committee

1989-1991: Member of Standing Committee of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Party Committee, with responsibility for higher education; Vice-chairman of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional People's Government, and secretary of Institute of Higher Learning Working Committee of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Party Committee.

1992 March: Unofficially noted as Deputy Party Secretary, Tibet

1992: December: announced as Secretary of TAR Party Committee; member of CCP 14th Central Committee

1993: Deputy to 8th NPC

1997 Feb: Leader of Tibet delegation of deputies to 5th session of the 8th NPC in Beijing

Name: **Chen Songmao** Nationality: Chinese
 Date of Birth: Birthplace:
 Position: Logistics Department Director, Tibet Military District
 Secretary of the Party Committee of the Logistics Department of the Tibet Military District
 History: 1994: Political commissar of the Logistics Department of the Tibet Military District

Name: **Comoiling Dandzim Chilai**

Name in pinyin: *ce muo ling dan zeng chi lie*
 Tibetan Name: Tsemonling Tenzin Trinley (Tsemonling Rinpoche)
 Nationality: Tibetan
 Date of Birth:
 Birthplace:
 Position: Vice-president, Buddhist Association of China
 Vice-president, Tibet Branch, Buddhist Association of China
 History: 1985: Vice-president of Institute of Tibetan Buddhism
 1989: Identified as Vice-president of the Tibet Branch of the Buddhist Association of China
 1996: Member of Leading Group on Construction of the Great Stupa for the 10th Panchen Lama

Name: **Cui Jiguo** Nationality: Chinese
 Date of Birth: November 1931 Birthplace: Wendeng, Shandong
 Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress
 Member of CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee
 History: 1947: Joined PLA
 1948: Joined CCP
 Served as Company Secretary of East China Field Army
 Branch director of Tax Bureau and deputy director of Finance and Trade Department, Gulou District, Nanjing
 Head of Finance and Trade Department, and director of General Office, Tingkye County, TAR
 Deputy secretary and secretary of Tingkye County Party Committee
 Secretary of Shetongmon County Party Committee, TAR
 1972-1977: Member of the Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee
 1977-1983: Deputy secretary of the Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee
 1982-1986: General secretary of TAR Political-Legal Committee

1983-1985: General secretary of Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee, and returned to Deputy general secretary in 1985 Aug
1986 Dec: General secretary of the TAR Party School
1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 6th TAR People's Congress
1996: Identified as a member of the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Name: **Dajie**

Name in pinyin: *da jie*

Tibetan Name: Dargye

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Head of Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Prefecture
Director of Qinghai Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Environmental Protection Committee

History: 1994: Identified as governor of Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
1997 Mar: Deputy to the NPC

Name: **Danba Qijie**

Name in pinyin: *dan ba qi jie*

Tibetan Name: Tenpa Choegyal

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy secretary-general of the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

History: 1996 Sep: Appointed deputy secretary-general of the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Name: **Danzim**

Name in pinyin: *dan zeng*

Tibetan Name: Tenzin

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: December 1946

Birthplace: Driru, Nagchu

Position: Deputy Secretary, TAR Party Committee
Alternate member, CCP 15th Central Committee

History: Attended Fudan University in Shanghai, Journalism Department
1965: Joined CCP
1979-80: Served as deputy director of the Office of the editor-in-chief, *Tibet Daily*
1980-83: Deputy editor-in-chief, *Tibet Daily*
1982 Dec: Elected member of Central Committee of Communist Youth League
1983-85: Director of Tibet Regional Bureau of Culture
Vice-chairman of Tibet Federation of Literary and Art Circles
Member of Standing Committee of TAR Party Committee

1985: Deputy secretary of TAR Party Committee
 1987 Nov: Re-elected alternate member of the CCP 13th Central Committee by its 1st Plenum
 1982-1997: Alternate member of CCP 12th, 13th and 14th Central Committees
 1988 May: Head of a TAR cultural delegation to North Korea
 1997: Head of a TAR Dance Troupe tour to Italy, Switzerland, Norway and Greece

Name: **Doba**

Name in pinyin: *duo ba*

Tibetan Name: Doba

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: September 1932

Birthplace: Chabcha, Qinghai

Position: Standing Committee member, Central Discipline Inspection Commission of 14th Central Committee

Alternate member of the CCP Central Committee

Standing Committee member of the Qinghai Provincial Party Committee Secretary, Qinghai Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission

History: 1955: Joined CCP

1962-64: Deputy secretary of Mangra County Party Committee

1964-70: Deputy division chief at Qinghai Provincial Animal Husbandry Department

1973-85: Secretary of Tsolho Prefectural Party Committee and Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefectural Committee

1985: Standing Committee member of Qinghai Provincial Party Committee; Secretary of Qinghai Provincial Party Discipline Inspection Commission

1992: Member of CCP Central Discipline Inspection Commission; deputy to CCP

14th National Congress

7th August 1996: Died of diabetes at the age of 64

Name: **Doje Cedain**

Name in pinyin: *duo jie cai dan*

Tibetan Name: Dorje Tseten

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: October 1925

Birthplace: Kumbum, Qinghai

Position: Head of Tibetology Institute, Beijing

Standing Committee member, CPPCC 8th National Committee

History: Studied at Beijing Normal University

1949: Joined CCP

1953: Helped to establish Tibet's first full-time elementary school

1958: Deputy general secretary of PCART

1959 Mar-1965 Aug: Member of Party Group of the PCART

1960 Apr: Identified as director of the General Bureau of the PCART
1961 Apr-1962 Jul: Deputy general secretary of Party Committee of the organisations of the PCART
1962 Jul-1965 Dec: Deputy general secretary of Party Committee of Tibetan Working Committee and PCART
1965 Sep-1966 May: Member of the PCART Party group
(1967: Disappeared during the Cultural Revolution)
1976 Oct: Leader of the Party Core Group of the TAR Education Department
1978 May: Secretary of the Party Group of the TAR Education Department
1980 Jul-1983 Sep: 1st Secretary of Lhasa Municipal Party Committee
1980 Dec: Standing Committee member of the TAR Party Committee
1980: Identified as president of the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences
1982 Sep-1986 Nov: Deputy head of the TAR Committee for Collecting Party History Materials
1983 Jan-1985 June: General secretary of the Standing Committee of the TAR Party Committee
1983 Apr: Elected Chairman of the People's Government of TAR (held post until 1985 Dec)
May: Identified as deputy for TAR to the 6th NPC
1984 Oct: Head of Tibet Goodwill Delegation to Nepal
1985 Jun: Appointed deputy secretary of TAR Party Committee (held post until 1985 Nov)
Dec: Appointed Vice-chairman of the NPC Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee; identified as a special researcher of the Institute of Research on World Religions under the Chinese Academy of Sciences
1986 Mar: Appointed Vice-chairman of the NPC China-Spain Friendship Group
Apr: Elected Standing Committee member of the 6th NPC; identified as advisor of the United Front Work Committee under the CCP Central Committee
Aug: Member of NPC delegation in Uruguay, Panama and Cuba
1987 Jun: Member of NPC delegation to Mongolia (head: Peng Chong)
Oct: Identified as director of the Tibetology Research Centre, Beijing

Name: **Doje Cering**

Name in pinyin: *duo ji cai rang*

Tibetan Name: Dorje Tsering

Date of Birth: November 1939

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace: Sangchu, Gansu

Position: Minister of Civil Affairs

Member of CCP 15th Central Committee

Deputy Chief of State Council Leading Group in charge of Boundary Delimitation

History: c.1954: Worked with the district government in Sangchu County

c.1956: Elected head of a production brigade of a People's Commune
 1959: Transferred to the TAR
 1960: Joined CCP
 1962: Appointed county magistrate
 1965-66: Magistrate of Nagartse County and Gyatsa County, Lhokha Prefecture
 1972-73: Deputy-secretary of Lhokha Prefectural Revolutionary Committee
 1973-77: Secretary of the Communist Youth League of the TAR Party Committee, and from February 1974, general secretary of its Party Group
 1974 Nov: Identified as a member of the TAR Party Committee and as secretary of the *Hongqi* (Red Flag) People's Commune in Nagchu County
 1977 Oct-1983 Mar: 1st secretary of the Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee
 1977 Nov: Elected member of the Standing Committee member of 2nd TAR Party Committee
 1978 Dec: Elected member of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the CCP Central Committee
 1980 Oct-1983 Jun: 1st secretary of Shigatse Military Sub-district Party Committee
 1982 Oct: Identified as Vice-chairman of the TAR People's Congress
 1983: Elected Standing Committee member of the 3rd TAR Party Committee
 1983 Apr: Elected Vice-chairman of the TAR People's Government
 1984 Jun-1986 Sep: Joint Principal of TAR Party School
 1985 Nov: Deputy secretary of the TAR Party Committee
 1985 Dec: Elected acting chairman of the TAR People's Government
 1986 Jun: Elected chairman of the TAR People's Government
 1986 Dec: Elected Vice-president of the Tibet Nationalities Institute
 1987: Member of CCP 13th Central Committee
 1988: Deputy to 7th NPC
 1990: Deputy Minister of Civil Affairs
 1992: Member of CCP 14th Central Committee
 1993: At the nomination of Premier Li Peng, confirmed as Minister of Civil Affairs at the 12th session of the 8th NPC, thus becoming the first Minister of Tibetan nationality in the history of China

Name: **Dong Guishan (Major-general)**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Commander, Tibet Military District

History: 1994 Aug: Identified as deputy commander of the Tibet Military District

1996 May: Promoted to Major-General

Name: **Dong Jiancai** Nationality: Chinese
Date of Birth: Birthplace:
Position: Political Department Deputy Director, Tibet Military District

Name: **Duoji**
Name in pinyin: *duo ji*
Tibetan Name: Dorje Nationality: Tibetan
Date of Birth: Birthplace:
Position: Secretary-general of the TAR People's Government
Deputy secretary of the "1997 Visit China Year" TAR Organising Committee
History: 1996 Sep: First listed as secretary-general of the TAR People's Government

Name: **Duoji zha Renzeng Qinmo Jiangbai Luosang**
Name in pinyin: *duo ji zha jiang bai luo sang*
Tibetan Name: Dorje Drag Rinchen Chenmo Jamphel Lobsang
Nationality: Tibetan
Date of Birth:
Birthplace:
Position: Vice-chairman of the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Name: **Feng Lanqun** Nationality: Chinese
Date of Birth: Birthplace:
Position: Chief of Staff of the Tibet Military District
History: 1989: Secretary-general of the Martial Law Command in Lhasa

Name: **Ga Jin**
Tibetan Name: Ka-chen? Nationality: Tibetan
Date of Birth: Birthplace:
Position: Deputy Commander of the TAR People's Armed Police
History: 1984: member of Party Committee of Tibet General Force of the PAP
1994: identified as a Deputy Commander of the PAP in Tibet
1996 April: given the rank of a deputy group (corps) commander equivalent to a divisional commander

Name: **Gaisang Doji**

Name in pinyin: *ge sang duo jie*

Tibetan Name: Kelsang Dorje

Date of Birth: January 1936

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace: Trika, Tsolho

Position: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of Qinghai Provincial 8th People's Congress

History: 1955: Joined CCP

Served as deputy secretary of Communist Youth League of China, Pema County Committee, Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

Chief of Publicity Department and deputy secretary of Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Party Committee

Head of Golog Tibet Autonomous Prefecture

Secretary of Golog Tibet Autonomous Prefecture Party Committee

Deputy head of Publicity Department and chairman of Qinghai Provincial Cultural Association

Head of Press and Publications Bureau Committee of Qinghai Provincial Party Committee

1988: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 7th Qinghai Provincial People's Congress

1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 8th Qinghai Provincial People's Congress

1982: Alternate member of CCP 12th Central Committee

1987: Alternate member and member of CCP 13th Central Committee

1991: Led Qinghai Theatre Troupe to Lhasa

1992: Deputy to CCP 14th National Congress; later a special category member of the 14th Central Committee

Author of anthology *The Sound of Flute Lingers On*; and *Raindrops Among Clouds*

Name: **Gama Cedain (Major-General)**

Name in pinyin: *xia ma ze deng*

Tibetan Name: Karma Tseten

Date of Birth: June 1936

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace: Derge, Sichuan

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Deputy Commander, Tibet Military District

History: 1950: Joined some PLA troops when they were passing through his village

1953: Sent to study in a cadre school in Dartsedo and at the Southwest Nationalities Institute in Chengdu

1957: Joined CCP

1959: Joined PLA

1972: Made deputy commander of the Shigatse Military Sub-Command after studying at the Nanjing Military Academy

1979: Graduated from Basic Training Department of Military Academy

1983: Promoted to the post of commander
After 1984: Deputy general secretary Shigatse Military Command Party Committee
1987: Member of Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee
1988: Promoted to major-general
1993: Identified as deputy commander of Tibet Military District
1996: Identified as Vice-chairman of CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Name: Gonbasar Tubden Jigzha

Name in pinyin: *gong ba sang tu deng ji zha*

Tibetan Name: Gonpasar Thubten Jigdrag (Gonsar Rinpoche)

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1917

Birthplace: Nang Dzong, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

History: 1924 : Recognised as incarnate lama of Gonsar Med Monastery

1955-60: Deputy chief of Tibet Military Region Cadre School General Affairs Section

1960-65: Member of Councillors Office of PCART

1977 Dec-1983 Apr: Member of Standing Committee of CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional Committee

1983 Apr: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee

1983 May-1984 Aug: Group leader of CPPCC Working Group on Religion

1983: Member of CPPCC 6th National Committee

1988: Member of CPPCC 7th National Committee

1988: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th Tibet Regional Committee

1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 6th Tibet Regional Committee

1996 May 22nd: Withdrawal from the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee; announced on the same day that Chadrel Rinpoche was dismissed from his post in the CPPCC

Name: Gong Daxi

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: August 1936

Birthplace: Shanghai

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress

History: 1959: Joined CCP

1971-76: Alternate member of the 1st TAR Party Committee

1974-80: Secretary of Damshung County Party Committee. He was also a practising vet in Damshung at this time

1980-85: Deputy director of Bureau of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, under the TAR People's Government

1983 Apr-1987 Nov: Member of Standing Committee of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee

1983 May-1986 May: Group leader of CPPCC Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Working Group

1985 Dec: Vice-chairman of TAR People's Government (re-elected Aug 1988)

1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of TAR 6th People's Congress

1997: Delegate to CCP 11th National Congress, Beijing

Name: **Gong Xunzong**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Political Commissar, Tibet Military District

Name: **Gu Jiasai**

Name in pinyin: *gu jia sai*

Tibetan Name: Gurong Gyalsri

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1910

Birthplace: Trika, Tsolho

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC 7th Qinghai Provincial Committee

History: Formerly 2nd Mipon (mi dpon) Gurong Gyalsri, the lama of Derge

Dzogchen Monastery in what was then Xikang Province (Western Sichuan/Kham). Later consecrated in Gurong and Namdzong Monasteries, Chentsa County

Served as head of Nyingma-pa school of Tibetan Buddhism in Qinghai Province

1951-52: Deputy secretary general of CPPCC Qinghai Provincial Committee

1952-64: Deputy secretary general of CPPCC Qinghai Provincial Committee

1984-93: Council member of Buddhist Association of China; advisor to Buddhist Association of Qinghai Province; Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th, 6th and 7th Qinghai Provincial Committees

Name: **Guan Lianxun**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Political Department Deputy Director, Tibet Military District

History: April 1991: Confirmed as a deputy to the 5th TAR People's Congress

Name: **Guo Jinlong**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: July 1947

Birthplace: Nanjing

Position: Executive Deputy Secretary, TAR Party Committee

Alternate member of the CCP 15th Central Committee

History: 1969: Graduated from Physics Department, Nanjing University
1979: Joined CCP
Served on staff of Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Water and Electricity Bureau, deputy director and director of Culture and Education Bureau, Zhongxian County, Eastern Sichuan
1982-85: Magistrate, Zhongxian County and deputy secretary, Zhongxian County Party Committee
1985-87: Deputy director, Research Office of Rural Policy, and deputy director, Agricultural and Economic Committee, Sichuan Province
1992-93: Deputy secretary and secretary, Leshan City Party Committee; Standing Committee member, and deputy secretary of Sichuan Provincial Party Committee
1993: Deputy secretary, TAR Party Committee
1994 Dec: first reference to him holding the position of executive deputy secretary to the TAR Party Committee

Name: **Gumtamcang Danbei Wangxu**

Name in pinyin: *Gong tang cang dan bei wang xu*

Tibetan Name: Gungthangtsang Tempa Wangchug (Gungthang Rinpoche)

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: February 1926

Birthplace: Dzoge, Sichuan

Position: Standing Committee member, CPPCC 8th National Committee

Vice-president, Tibet Development Foundation

Vice-president, Buddhist Association of China

Vice-president, CPPCC Gansu Provincial Committee

History: The 50th abbot of Ganden Monastery in Tibet, foremost of the 4 abbots in Labrang Monastery, Gansu, and the 6th reincarnation of Gungthangtsang. Lives in Lanzhou, Gansu Province
1931: Officially recognised as 6th reincarnation of Gungthangtsang
1935: Studied at the Wensi college of the Labrang Monastery
1945: Returned to Chanding Monastery in Ngaba Prefecture
1954: Became Dance Master in Labrang Monastery, Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu
1953 & 1982: Vice-chairman of Buddhist Association of Gansu Province; Standing Council member and Vice-chairman of Buddhist Association of China
1978-88: Member of 5th, 6th and 7th CPPCC National Committees
1984-93: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th and 6th Gansu Provincial Committees
1988: Proposed the establishment of the Gannan Tibetan Education Foundation, which was finally launched in 1994 May
1993: Standing Committee member of CPPCC 7th and 8th National Committees

1992: Visited the United States for three weeks at the invitation of a religious organisation

Name: Gyaincain Norbu

Name in pinyin: *jiang cun luo bu*

Tibetan Name: Gyaltzen Norbu

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: August 1932

Birthplace: Bathang, Sichuan

Position: Executive Deputy Secretary, TAR Party Committee

Chairman, TAR People's Government

Deputy to the 8th NPC

Alternate member of CCP Central Committee

History: 1950-52: Worked as a translator with the 18th PLA Corps stationed in Tibet

1953-56: Head of Public Security Bureau, Chamdo

1956: Joined CCP

1959-63: Served as staff officer of Chamdo Garrison Headquarters; deputy secretary of Pashoe County Party Committee, Chamdo Prefecture; magistrate of Pashoe County, Chamdo Prefecture

1964-65: President of Chamdo Intermediate People's Court

1964-1969: Deputy secretary of Zhabdun (or Zhadong)⁴ Special Party Committee

1972-73: Commissioner of Shigatse Prefecture and general secretary of Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee⁵

1973 Jun-Aug: Deputy leader of the Core Party Group of the People's Protection Group of the TAR Party Committee

1973 Aug-75 Dec: President of TAR Higher People's Court and leader of its Core Party Group

1977-83: Alternate member of the 2nd TAR Party Committee

1979 Jan: Appointed as a secretary of the Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee but did not take up office

1979 Jun: Appointed as general secretary of the Party Group in the Commissioner's Office of Shigatse Prefecture but did not take up office

1979: Chief procurator of TAR People's Procuratorate and general secretary of its Party Group

1981 Oct-83 Aug: Deputy secretary of Political-Legal Committee of TAR Party Committee

1983 Dec-85 Jun: Standing Committee member of 2nd TAR Party Committee

1983 Aug: Secretary of the Political-Legal Committee of TAR Party Committee

⁴ The Zhabdun or Zhadong Special Committee was a Prefecture level body from 1961 until at least 1974, under the Tibet Working Committee until 1965 and thereafter under the TAR. Zhabdun or Zhadong [Tibetan: Trabdun], currently known as Zhongba [Tibetan: Drongba] is now a county within Shigatse Prefecture.

⁵ From 1969 until October 1976 the committee was known as the Shigatse Prefectural Revolutionary Committee

1985: Deputy Secretary of 3rd TAR Party Committee
1986 Nov: Head of TAR Party Committee for Collecting Party History Materials
1990: Chairman of TAR People's Government
1992-1997 Sep: Alternate member of CCP 14th Central Committee
1993: Deputy to 8th NPC

Name: Gyamco

Name in pinyin: *jiang cuo*

Tibetan Name: Gyatso

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1939

Birthplace: Dzogang County

Position: Executive Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

History: 1952: Ran away with the PLA

1958: Enrolled at the Tibet Nationalities Institute

1960: Joined CCP

After graduation, served as an interpreter for the State Surveying Team for three years, and then became a cadre with the TAR Planning Department

1971-73: Served as secretary of Dramo⁶ Machinery Plant Party Committee

1973-79: Deputy Director of Bureau [*ju*] of Industry under Tibet People's Government, and deputy secretary of its Party Committee

1979: Director of Department [*ting*] of Industry of TAR, and secretary of its Party Group; Vice-chairman of TAR Regional People's Government (re-elected 1983 April and 1988 August)

1979 Aug: Vice-chairman of the TAR Government

1980 Jul: Member of the Party Group of TAR Government

1986 March: Head of a Tibet trade delegation to Nepal

Name: Gyibug Puncog Cedain

Name in pinyin: *ji pu ping cuo ci den*

Tibetan Name: Kyibug Phuntsog Tseten

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1930

Birthplace: Gyantse, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

History: 1947: Graduated, aged 17, from school in Lhasa

1950-52: *Dzongpon* (county leader) of Gyantse under Tibet Government

1952-55: Principal of Gyantse Primary School

1956: Head of the Gyantse Office of the PCART

1959 Dec-1965 Sep: Standing Committee member of CPPCC 1st Tibet Regional Committee

1961: Served as deputy assistant director of the Gyantse Administration Office

⁶ Dramo [Chinese: Zhamo] is a Chinese name for Pome county in Nyingtri [Kongpo] Prefecture.

1964: Served as a deputy assistant director of the Shigatse Administrative Office

1965: Transferred to Lhasa from Shigatse to serve as deputy director of the General Office of the TAR People's Government

1966-68: Deputy director of General Office of TAR People's Congress

1977-82: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional Committee

1983: Vice-chairman of TAR People's Government; deputy to 6th NPC

1988 & 1993: Member of CPPCC 7th and 8th National Committees

Name: **Han Wenlu**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Head of Jyekundo Tibet Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai province

History: 1994: Commissioner of Jyekundo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai province

Name: **He Zhiguang (Major-General)**

Tibetan Name: [not known]

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy commander of the Tibet Military District

History: 1996 Sep: First listed as deputy commander of the Tibet Military District

1997 July 30th: Promoted by the Central Military Commission to the rank of major-general

Name: **Hu Yongzhu (Major-General)**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Standing Committee member, TAR Party Committee

Political Commissar, PLA Tibet Military Area Command

Secretary of Tibet Military District Party Committee

Alternate member of the CCP 15th Central Committee

Name: **Huang Zhengqing**

Tibetan Name: Lobsang Tsewang

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: March 1903

Birthplace: Lithang, Sichuan

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC 7th Gansu Provincial Committee

History: 1928-49: Served as Guomindang commander of Peace Preservation Corps in Labrang

1949: Revolted in Labrang

Served as head of Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and commander of South Gansu Military Sub-district
1950-54: Deputy director of Gansu Provincial Agriculture Department, Vice-chairman of North-west Administrative Committee, and deputy director of its Animal Husbandry Department
1954 & 1959: Deputy to 1st and 2nd NPCs
1954-64: Vice-chairman of Nationalities Committee and Deputy governor of Gansu Province
1955: Granted rank of major-general
1968-93: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 2nd to 7th Gansu Provincial Committees Standing Committee member of CPPCC 5th to 7th National Committees

Name: Huanjue Cenam

Name in pinyin: *huan jue ce nam*

Tibetan Name: Paljor Tsenam

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: May 1929

Birthplace: Malho, Qinghai

Position: Chairman of Standing Committee, Qinghai 8th Provincial People's Congress

Vice-chairman, NPC Nationalities Committee

History: 1954: Joined CCP

1951-56: Director of United Front Work Department, Qinghai; Qinghai Branch of the Communist Youth League of China, Qinghai Provincial Committee and Vice-chairman of Qinghai Provincial Youth Federation
1956-60: Deputy secretary of Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefectural Committee

1975-81: Secretary of Tsochang Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture; director of Propaganda department, Qinghai Provincial Party Committee
1981-83: Head of Tsochang Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture; director of Propaganda Department, CCP Qinghai Provincial Committee

1983: Deputy secretary of Qinghai Provincial Party Committee

1988 and 1993: Chairman of Standing Committee of 7th and 8th Qinghai Provincial People's Congress

1988 and 1993: Deputy of 7th and 8th NPCs

Name: Jamyang Losang Jigme Tubdain Qoigyi Nyima

Name in pinyin: *jia mu yang luo sang jiu mei tu deng que ji ni ma*

Tibetan Name: Jamyang Lobsang Jigme Thubten Choekyi Nyima
(Jamyang Zhepa or Jamyang Rinpoche)

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: April 1948

Birthplace: Kangtsa, Qinghai

Position: Standing Committee member, 8th CPPCC National Committee

Vice-chairman, Gansu Provincial People's Congress
 Vice-president, Buddhist Association of China
 Abbot of Labrang Monastery

History: Recognised as the 6th incarnation of the 6th Jamyang Zhepa of Labrang Monastery

1956: Chairman of Gansu Provincial Buddhist Association
 From 1959: served as Vice-chairman of All-China Youth Federation
 1962: Vice-chairman of Buddhist Association of China
 Vice-chairman of CPPCC 4th and 5th Gansu Provincial Committees
 1988: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 6th Gansu Provincial Committee
 1978-93: Standing Committee member of CPPCC 5th to 8th National Committees
 1990 & 1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committees of 7th and 8th Gansu Provincial People's Congresses

Name: **Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje**

Name in pinyin: *jiang zhong zha xi duo ji*

Tibetan Name: Changdrong Tashi Dorje

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1925

Birthplace: Menling County

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee⁷

History: 1950-53: Served in Tibet Government

1956-58: Served as deputy director of the office of the *Chikyab* (governor) of Da-Kong⁸
 1959 Dec-1965 Sep: Standing Committee member, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee
 1963 Mar-1965 Aug: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 1st Lhasa Municipal Committee
 1960-64: Deputy commissioner of Nyingtri Prefecture
 1964-65: Deputy mayor of Lhasa City
 1965 Aug: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 2nd Lhasa Municipal Committee
 1965-68: Deputy director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry under the TAR People's Government
 1977 Dec-1983 Apr: Standing Committee member and Vice-chairman of the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee
 1983 April: Elected Vice-chairman of the TAR People's Congress
 1986 Mar: Member of the Presidium, 4th Session of the 6th NPC
 1987 Mar: Member of the Presidium, 5th Session of the 6th NPC
 1988 Mar: Member of the Presidium, 1st Session of the 7th NPC
 1993: Member of CPPCC 8th National Committee

⁷ He withdrew from all positions in the TAR CPPCC on 23rd May 1996.

⁸ Da-Kong [Chinese: Tagong] was an administrative area under the traditional Tibetan Government combining Dagpo [dwags-po], which roughly corresponds to present day Nang Dzong and Gyatsa counties, and Kongpo, which is those parts of present day Nyingtri prefecture north of Menling county.

Name: Jiang Chengguang

Tibetan Name: [not known]

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Political Commissar, Tibet Military District

History: 1981 Feb: General secretary of Chamdo Military Command Party
Committee

1981 Apr: Standing Committee member of Chamdo Prefecture Party
Committee until at least 1987

Name: Jiang Mu

Tibetan Name: Gyalmo?

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Chief of Staff, Sichuan Provincial Military District

Name: Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog

Name in pinyin: *jin zhong jian za ping cuo*

Tibetan Name: Chintrung (Tsedrung⁹) Gyaltsen Phuntsog
(known as Bumthang Tsedung)

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1926

Birthplace: Lhundrub, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

History: 1949-50: Served as a *Tsedrung* or monastic official in the secretariat of
the Tibet Government

1955-56: Served as head of the County Administration of the Tibet
Government in Toelung Dechen

1956: Joined CCP

1956-59: Deputy section chief of Foreign Relations Division of CCP
Tibet Work Committee

1962-63: Deputy mayor of Lhasa

1963-65: Deputy division chief of Commerce of the PCART

1977 Dec-1983 Apr: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional
Committee

1983 Apr-1987 Nov: Chairman of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee

1985 Jul -1987 Nov: Director of Working Committee of Suggestions

1979-93: Director of TAR Department of Commerce; Vice-president of
TAR Academy of Social Sciences

⁹ 'Chintrung' is the Tibetan spelling for the Chinese phoneticisation of *Tsedrung*, the Tibetan term for a monastic official.

Name: Kungsa YedoName in pinyin: *kong la yi duo*

Tibetan Name: Khangsar Ye-dor (Yeshe Dorje)

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: October 1916

Birthplace: Drontse, Gyantse

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC 7th Sichuan Provincial Committee

History: Previously served as head of escort of 9th Panchen Lama, as a senator of Xikang (Western Sichuan/Kham) Peace Preservation Headquarters and chief of Khangsar Town, Kandze

After 1949: Worked as director, Kandze County Aid Committee

1950-60: Deputy director of Culture and Education Division of the People's Council, Kandze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture; Deputy secretary-general, Kandze Tibet Autonomous Prefecture People's Council

1960-80: Member of Sichuan Provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee; member of Provincial People's Council; Vice-chairman of CPPCC Kandze Tibet Autonomous Prefectural Committee

1980-89: Deputy governor of Kandze Tibet Autonomous Prefectural People's Congress

1989 & 1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 6th and 7th Sichuan Provincial Committee

Name: Laba PuncogName in pinyin: *la ba ping cuo*

Tibetan Name: Lhagpa Phuntsog

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1942

Birthplace: Gyantse County

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

President of Tibet Academy of Social Sciences

History: He studied in Xianyang in Shaanxi Province (Tibet Nationalities Institute)

1960: Joined a class in Tibetan language studies at the Central Nationalities Institute in Beijing and studied Tibetan history, literature and Buddhism His graduation paper was called "Study of the Sakya Tradition"

1960: Joined CCP

1964: Graduated from the Central Nationalities Institute and became a teacher at the Tibet Nationalities Institute and then at Tibet University

1964-70: Served as deputy group leader of Tibetan Research Section, Tibet Nationalities Institute

1971-79: Vice-president of Tibet University (then called Tibet Teacher's College), and after 1975 Deputy leader of its Core Party Group

1975 Jul-1976: Deputy head of the Revolutionary Committee of the Nyingtri Branch of the Tibet Nationalities Institute

1979-91: Deputy head of Propaganda Department, TAR Party Committee

1978: Member of Preparatory Committee of Tibet Academy of Social Sciences
1981: Director of the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences
1981: General secretary of the Party Group of the TAR Federation of Literary and Art Circles
1983 May-1984 Aug: Deputy group leader of CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee Working Group on Propaganda
1983-1985: Deputy secretary of the Party Committee of the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences
1983-1987: Member of 3rd TAR Party Committee
1983 Apr-1987 Nov: Standing Committee member of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee
1983: Became President of Tibet Academy of Social Sciences
1984 Aug: Group leader of CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee Working Group on Propaganda
1985: General secretary of the Party Committee of the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences
1987: Participated in the International Tibet Studies Symposium in Hungary
1991 Apr: Elected as Vice-chairman of TAR, in charge of cultural and educational affairs

General editor of the multi-volume *Tibet Anthology* and the *Outline of Tibetan History*, both of which were first published in 1987

Name: **Lhalu Cewang Dorje**

Name in pinyin: *la lu ci wang duo ji*

Tibetan Name: Lhalu Tsewang Dorje

Date of Birth: 1915

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace: Lhasa, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

History: Married into the Lhalu family which had included both the 8th and 12th

Dalai Lamas

Attended a private school at the foot of the Potala Palace in Lhasa and then a school for children of secular officials at the Jokhang, one of the most important Buddhist temples in Tibet

1927: Entered government service as a 5th rank official

1937: Appointed *Kadrung* (secretary) to the Kashag

1941: Promoted to *Tsipon* (Finance Minister) of the Financial Department

1945: Became *Kalon* (Cabinet Minister) in the Dalai Lama's government

1950: Appointed Governor of Eastern Tibet

1955: Received by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai in Beijing

1957-59: Commissioner of Grain Stores

1959: Participated in the Tibetan Uprising, was charged as being one of its leaders and sentenced to 6 years in prison

1965: Released from prison

During the next ten years he and his wife settled in the northern suburbs of Lhasa as farmers.

1977-83: Served as Standing Committee member of CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional Committee

1983: Became Vice-chairman of the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the Tibet Cultural and Historical Data Editorial Board

1988: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th Tibet Regional Committee

Sep: Elected Standing Committee member of the Association for Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of China

1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 6th Tibet Regional Committee
Member of CPPCC 5th to 8th National Committees

Name: **Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub**

Name in pinyin: *la min suo lang lun zhu*

Tibetan Name: Lhamon Sonam Lhundrub

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: December 1934

Birthplace: Lhartse, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Standing Committee member, 8th CPPCC National Committee

History: 1956-60: Served as a member of the *Nangma Gang*¹⁰ and secretary of the Internal Affairs Department of the Panchen Lama

1960-64: Served as deputy secretary-general of CPPCC Shigatse Prefectural Committee

1964-65: Deputy commissioner of Shigatse Administrative Commissioners Office; Vice-president of Youth Federation of TAR; Standing Committee member of PCART

1965-68: Deputy secretary general of TAR People's Committee

1977 Dec-1983 Apr: Standing Committee member and Vice-chairman of CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional Committee

1977-1987 Nov: Director and Deputy director of research committee of Historical Materials of CPPCC; deputy to 3rd NPC; member of CPPCC 5th and 8th National Committees

April 1983-Nov 1987: Chairman of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee

1987-93: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th and 6th Tibet Regional Committees

Name: **Lobsang Gyaincain**

Name in pinyin: *luo sang jiang cun*

Tibetan Name: Lobsang Gyaltsen

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1957

Birthplace:

Position: Mayor, Lhasa City

¹⁰ *Nangma Gang* was the highest office of the Panchen Lama's Court. The Chinese refer to it as the Khenpo Assembly (*kan po hui yi ting*).

History: 1996 May 6th: Elected Mayor of Lhasa.

1996 May 9th: Previously unknown, he made his first major public appearance at a meeting in Lhasa. Believed to have been formerly a senior official in Nagchu Prefecture¹¹. Used to work in Education and in the Communist Youth League. Also worked for the Government in different areas, with farmers and nomads

1986 Dec: General secretary of the Party Group of the Tibet Branch of the Communist Youth League of China

Name: **Li Dekui**

Tibetan Name: [not known]

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: June 1946

Birthplace: South Gansu

Position: Chief procurator of Gansu Provincial People's Procuratorate

History: 1965: Joined CCP

1977: Graduated from Politics Department, Central Nationalities Institute

1980-82: Served as deputy secretary and secretary of South Gansu Uighur Autonomous County Party Committee

1984: Deputy commissioner of administrative office of Zhangye Prefecture, northern Gansu

1984: Deputy secretary of Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefectural Party Committee

1984-85: Head of Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture

1985: Secretary of Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefectural Party Committee

1991: Deputy secretary of Gansu Provincial Party Discipline Inspection Commission

1993: Chief procurator of Gansu Provincial People's Procuratorate

1987: Deputy of CCP 13th National Congress

Name: **Li Guangwen**

Tibetan Name: [not known]

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Standing Committee member, TAR Party Committee
Party Committee Secretary, Chamdo Prefecture

History: 1986 Sep: Party secretary of Nagchu Prefecture Party Committee

1994: Listed in the positions of Standing Committee member of the TAR Party Committee and Party Committee secretary of Chamdo Prefecture

Name: **Li Liguo**

Tibetan Name: [not known]

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

¹¹ In 1993 listings of officials in Tibet, there is a Lobsang Gyaltzen who held the position of Deputy Political Commissar of Nagchu Prefecture Sub-command; it is likely but not certain that this is the same person.

Position: Standing Committee member, TAR Party Committee
Secretary-general of TAR Party Committee

Name: Li Weilun

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: August 1937

Birthplace: Rudong, Jiangsu

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress

History: 1949: Joined CCP

1960: Graduated from Department of Political Science of Central Nationalities Institute

1972 May-1983: Vice-principal of TAR Party School

1975 Feb-1983: Deputy general secretary of TAR Party School

1975: Served as deputy director of Political Department, Tibet Nationalities Institute

1975-92: Vice-president, deputy secretary and secretary of TAR Party Committee

1981 Feb-1983: Deputy head of Propaganda Department of the TAR Party Committee

1983 May-1986 Dec: General secretary and managing vice-principal of the TAR Party School

1983-1987: Member of 3rd TAR Party Committee

1986 Dec: Head of Propaganda Department under the TAR Party Committee

1993: Vice chairman of Standing Committee of 6th TAR People's Congress

Name: Liang Gongqing

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: November 1945

Birthplace: Qinzhou, Guangxi

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government¹²

History: 1967: Graduated from Chemistry Department, Yunnan University

1973: Joined CCP

1974-75: Served as deputy head of Publicity Department, Daguan County Party Committee

1975-80: Deputy secretary of Party branch and deputy director of Nitrogenous Fertiliser Factory, Zhaotong Prefecture, Yunnan Province

1980-83: Deputy-director of General Office of Small-Size Fertiliser Factories, Zhaotong Prefectural Administrative Office

1983-88: Deputy-secretary and secretary of Zhaotong City Party Committee

1989-92: Deputy-secretary, secretary and commissioner of Administrative Office, Zhaotong Prefecture

1993-July 1995: Vice-chairman of TAR People's Government

¹² Liang Gongqing was removed from this position in July 1995.

Name: **Lieque**

Name in pinyin: *lie que*

Tibetan Name: Legchog

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: October 1944

Birthplace: Gyantse, TAR

Position: Executive Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

Deputy Secretary, TAR Party Committee

Alternate member of the CCP 15th Central Committee

History: 1972: Joined CCP

Served as teacher of Tibet Gyantse Middle School

1980 Jul-1986 Dec: Deputy head of the Organisation Department of the TAR Party Committee

1983-1987: Standing Committee member of the 4th TAR People's Congress

1986 Dec: Executive deputy head of the Organisation Department of the TAR Party Committee

1990: Listed as Division chief and head of Tibet Party Committee Organisation Department

1992 Jan: Listed as Standing Committee member, TAR Party Committee

1991-1996: Secretary of Lhasa Municipal Party Committee

1992: Deputy to CCP 14th National Congress

1994 Apr: Listed as a leading Party figure during celebrations commemorating the 45th anniversary of the founding of the PRC

1995 Sep: Listed as Vice-chairman of TAR Party Committee

Name: **Liu Shiguo**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Commander, Tibet Military District

History: First listed in this position in February 1995

Name: **Liu Yongkang**

Tibetan Name: Tsering Wangdu

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Political Commissar of the Guizhou Provincial Military District

History: 1990-1996: Deputy Commander of the Tibet Military District

1992: Listed as deputy secretary of TMD Discipline Inspection Commission

1992: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Name: **Lu Dengming**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Commander, Tibet Military District

1974-81: 1st Secretary of Drango County Party Committee, Sichuan; 1st Secretary of Kandze Tibetan Autonomous Prefectural Party Committee
1982: Deputy governor of Sichuan Province
1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 8th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress
1975, 1978 & 1993: Deputy to 4th, 5th, and 8th NPCs

Name: Luosang Chinai

Name in pinyin: *luo sang chi nai*

Tibetan Name: Lobsang Trinley?

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Director, State Bureau of Religious Affairs

Name: Luosang Danzeng

Name in pinyin: *luo sang dan zhen*

Tibetan Name: Lobsang Terzin

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1938

Birthplace: Lhartse, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Head of the TAR United Front Work Department

Member of the TAR Party Committee

History: 1957: Graduated from Central Nationalities Institute, Beijing

1958: Joined CCP

1961-64: Served as Khangmar District head, Nagchu County, and secretary of Kangmar District Party Committee, Nagchu County

1965-72: Magistrate of Shentsa County, Nagchu Prefecture; deputy secretary and secretary of Shentsa County Party Committee

1972-87: Director of Nagchu Prefectural Revolutionary Committee, commissioner of Nagchu Prefectural Administrative Office, deputy secretary and secretary of Nagchu Prefectural Party Committee

1981 Feb-1982 May: Chairman of CPPCC 3rd Nagchu Prefectural Committee

1984 May: 1st general secretary of the Party Committee of Nagchu Military Command

1984 Aug-1987 Aug: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 4th Lhasa Municipal Committee

1987-92: Secretary of the Commerce Department of the TAR Party Committee and director of the TAR Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Committee

1992: Head of United Front Work Department of TAR Party Committee

1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 6th TAR Committee

Name: **Luosang Lingzhi Duojie**

Name in pinyin: *luo sang ling zhi duo jie*

Tibetan Name: Lobsang Lhundrub Dorje

Date of Birth:

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy governor of Gansu Provincial People's Government

Name: **Luosang Toinzhub**

Name in pinyin: *luo sang dun zhu*

Tibetan Name: Lobsang Dondrub

Date of Birth: November 1943

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace: Taktse, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

Secretary of Lhasa City Party Committee

Member of the TAR Party Committee

History: 1963: Joined CCP

1965: Graduated from accounting speciality, Tibet Nationalities Institute

1965-70: Served as teacher at Tibet Nationalities Institute

1972-82: Department head of the Tibet Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Institute and deputy head of its Party Committee

1983-86: Deputy secretary of the TAR Party Committee and Vice-president of the Party School of the TAR Party Committee

1986-92: Deputy secretary of Lhokha Prefectural Party Committee and commissioner of Lhokha Prefectural Administrative Office

1992: Deputy secretary of Lhasa City Party Committee and Mayor of Lhasa

1993: Vice-chairman of TAR People's Government

1993: Deputy to 8th NPC

Name: **Ma Guanghua**

Nationality: Hui

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Secretary General, TAR People's Congress

Member of the TAR Party Committee

History: 1992: Head of TAR Office of Compilation and Translation

Name: **Meng Jinxi**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Commander of the Tibet Military District

History: Previously listed as Deputy commandant of the Kunming Military

School, Yunnan

1996 Aug: Identified as commander of the Logistics Department of the Tibet Military District

Name: **Namgyai [Langjie]**

Name in pinyin: *lang jie*

Tibetan Name: Namgyal

Date of Birth: February 1933

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace: Bathang, Sichuan

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress

History: 1956: Joined CCP

1957-65: Served as deputy director of Department of United Front Work of Chamdo Branch of CCP Tibet Work Committee

1964 Dec: Elected deputy for the TAR to the 3rd NPC

1965 Aug: Elected member of the TAR People's Committee and as Mayor of Lhasa (until 1968), under the name Kelsang Namgyal

1965 Nov: Deputy secretary of the Party Group of the Lhasa Government

1966: Deputy secretary of Lhasa Municipal Committee

1968-76: Head of Lhasa Revolutionary Committee

1972-80: Secretary of Lhasa City Party Committee

1977 Dec: Elected member of the TAR Revolutionary Committee

1979-83: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional Committee, and a member of its Party Group

1980 Jul: Standing Committee Deputy secretary of the Party Group TAR People's Congress

1982 May: Standing Committee member of the 3rd TAR People's Congress

1983-93: Standing Committee Vice-chairman of the 4th to 6th TAR People's Congress, and Deputy secretary of its Party Group from 1987

1988: Deputy to 7th NPC

1995 Mar: Listed in SWB as deputy secretary of the Political-Legal Committee of the TAR Party Committee

Name: **Ngapoi Cedain Zhoigar (f)**

Name in pinyin: *a pei cai dan zhou ga*

Tibetan Name: Ngabo Tseten Drolkar

Date of Birth: November 1919

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace: Lhasa, TAR

Position: Vice-president, All-China Women's Federation

History: Born into the Yuthog family

1954 Mar: Deputy director of Lhasa Patriotic Women's Federation

1956 Nov: Deputy director of Tibet Patriotic Women's Federation

1959 Dec: Elected Standing Committee member of the CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional Committee

1959 Mar: Standing Committee member of the PCART

1964 Oct: Elected deputy for TAR to the 3rd NPC

1965-66: Member of the People's Committee of the TAR

1965 Feb: Identified as president of the Tibet Women's Federation (until Dec 1981)

1965 Sep: Standing Committee member of the CPPCC 2nd Tibet Regional Committee
 1973 Jul: Identified as Vice-president of Tibet Women's Federation
 1975 Mar: Identified as deputy for Tibet to the 4th NPC (re-elected 1978 to the 5th NPC and in 1983 to the 6th NPC)
 1977 Dec: Standing Committee member of the CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional Committee
 1978 Sep: Elected Vice-chairman of the Women's Federation (confirmed in September 1983)
 1981 Dec: Identified as president of the Tibet's Women's Federation
 1985 Oct: Identified as honorary president of the Tibet Women's Federation

Name: Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme

Name in pinyin: *a pei a wang jin mei*

Tibetan Name: Ngabo Ngawang Jigme

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: Feb 1910

Birthplace: Lhasa, TAR

Position: Honorary President, Association for Well-Known Chinese Figures
 President, Tibet Development Foundation

History: 1936-1949: Served as grain official, civil magistrate, auditor and administrator of Chamdo Prefecture.

1950 June: Appointed as *Domed-Chikyab* (Governor of Kham)

1950 Oct: Captured by Communist troops entering Chamdo.

1951 Apr: Head of the Tibetan delegation to Beijing

May: Tibetan signatory of the "17 Point Agreement on the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet"

Sep: Appointed member of the Minorities Commission under the State Council (until 1954 Aug)

Nov: By-elected member of the CPPCC (until 1954 Dec)

1952: Identified as deputy commander of Tibet Military Region (until 1977)

1954 Aug: Elected deputy for Tibet to the 1st NPC (re-elected to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th NPCs)

Sep: Appointed member of the National Defence Council (until Cultural Revolution)

1955 Sep: Appointed lieutenant-general; conferred the "Order of Liberation", 1st class

1956 Apr: Appointed member of the PCART

May: Appointed secretary-general of PCART

1959 Apr: Elected Vice-chairman of the CPPCC (until 1964 Dec)

Dec: Appointed chairman of PCART

1961 Aug: Identified as head of a cadre school in Lhasa

Sep: Accompanied the Panchen Lama to Beijing

1962 Jan: Report on Tibet to the CPPCC in Beijing

Aug: Accompanied the Panchen Lama on his return to Tibet; appointed Vice-chairman of the Election Committee for the TAR
1965 Jan: Elected Vice-chairman, Standing Committee of the NPC
Sep: Appointed executive chairman of the presidium, 1st session of the 1st People's Congress of Tibet; elected 1st chairman of the TAR
1968 Sep: Elected Vice-chairman of the newly established TAR Revolutionary Committee
1969-74: Numerous public appearances, primarily in his capacity as Vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, usually in Beijing, sometimes in Lhasa
1975 Jan: Confirmed as Vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the 4th NPC (again in March 1978 and June 1983 by the 5th and 6th NPCs)
1979 Aug: Elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of TAR (until April 1981)
1980 Aug: Permanent member of the Presidium, 3rd session of the 5th NPC
Sep: Appointed member of the Constitution Revision Committee
1981 Jan: Donates 1,230,000 yuan for Tibetan children's welfare and economic construction
Feb: Head of a NPC delegation to Colombia, Guyana, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela
Apr: Appointed chairman of the TAR People's Government (until April 1983)
Nov: Permanent chairman of the 4th session of the 5th NPC
Nov: Member of the Presidium, 5th Session of the 5th NPC
1983 Mar: Head of an NPC delegation to Sri Lanka and Nepal
Apr: Elected chairman of the People's Congress of the TAR
Jun: Elected chairman of the Nationalities Committee of the 6th NPC
1984 Mar: Elected honorary director-in-chief of the Welfare Fund for Handicapped
1986 Mar: Executive chairman of the 4th Session of the 6th NPC

Married to Ngabo Tseten Drolma; he has 12 children.

Name: Ou Zegao

Name in pinyin: *ou ze gao*

Tibetan Name:

Family name: Gutsurtsang

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: December 1947

Birthplace: Songpan, Sichuan

Position: Deputy governor, Sichuan Provincial People's Government

Alternate member of the 15th Central Committee

History: 1976: Graduated from Mathematics Department, Sichuan Normal College

1981: Joined CCP

1976-83: Served as teacher and deputy dean of studies of Barkham Teachers School
 1983-87: Deputy magistrate and magistrate, Marthang County, Sichuan Province
 1985-88: Deputy secretary and secretary, Marthang County Party Committee
 1988-93: Standing Committee member, director of the Propaganda Department, and deputy secretary and secretary of the Autonomous Prefectural Committee
 1993: Deputy secretary of Sichuan Nationality Work Committee; Deputy governor, Sichuan Province

Name: Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai

Name in pinyin: *pa ba la ge lie lang jie*

Tibetan Name: Phagpa-lha Geleg Namgyal

Nationality: Tibetan

Full name: Phagpa-lha Lobsang Tenzin Geleg Namgyal

Date of Birth: February 1940

Birthplace: Lithang, Sichuan

Position: Chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Vice-chairman, Standing Committee, 8th NPC

Vice-president, Tibet Development Foundation

Vice-president, Buddhist Association of China

History: Confirmed in 1942 as 11th incarnation of Phagpa-la from Chamdo Geden

Jampaling

1950: Elected deputy director of the Liberation Committee of Chamdo

1952: Entered Sera monastery

1953 Jun: Elected council member of the Buddhist League

Apr: Elected a member of the PCART

1958 Feb: Identified as Standing Committee member of PCART

1959 Mar: Elected deputy for Tibet to the 2nd NPC

Apr: Elected Vice-chairman of the CPPCC

Nov: Accompanied the Panchen Lama on a tour in China (until 1960 Feb)

1960 Feb: Identified as chairman of PCTAR (until 1965 Sep)

1961 Sep: Accompanied Panchen Lama to Beijing

1963 May: Accompanied the Panchen Lama to the May Day celebrations in Beijing

1963 Oct: Identified as director of the Religious Affairs Committee of PCART (until 1965 Sep)

1965 Sep: Elected member of the Tibetan People's Congress and Vice-chairman of TAR

1966-67: Subjected to reform through labour during the Cultural Revolution

1972 Jan: First appearance after the Cultural Revolution. Named in his former post as Vice-chairman of the 4th CPPCC (confirmed in '78 by the 5th NPC and in '83 by 6th CPPCC)

1973 Oct: Gives an interview in Lhasa on the development of Tibet

1978 Feb: Elected deputy for TAR to the 5th NPC
1979 Jan: Identified as Vice-chairman of the Reception Committee for Returned Tibetan Compatriots; Aug: Elected Vice-chairman of People's Government of TAR (until 1983 Apr)
1980 Aug: Member of the Presidium, 3rd Session of the 5th NPC
Sep: Appointed member of the Constitution Revision Committee
Dec: Elected Vice-president of the Buddhist Association (until 1986)
1981 Nov: Member of the Presidium, 4th Session of the 5th NPC
1983 Apr: Elected Vice-chairman of the TAR People's Congress
Jun: Elected executive chairman of the 6th CPPCC
1985 Aug: Head of a CPPCC delegation to Nepal
1988: Vice-chairman of the CPPCC 7th National Committee; Vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the 5th TAR People's Congress; Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th Tibet Regional Committee
1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 8th NPC; chairman of 6th CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee
1997: Elected executive chairman of the Presidium of the 5th Session of the 8th NPC

Name: **Pudoje**

Name in pinyin: *bu duo ji*

Tibetan Name: Bu Dorje

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: September 1939

Birthplace: Tengchen, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress

History: 1960: Joined CCP

1967-74: Served as deputy Party Secretary of Dongfeng Chromium Mine

1974 Jun: Deputy head of the Production Command Group under the Tibet Revolutionary Committee

1975-79: Deputy head of the Industrial Communications Office under the Revolutionary Committee, which after 1977 combined with the Finance and Trade Office

1978-79: Vice-chairman of the Economic Planning Commission under Tibet Government, and Deputy secretary of its Party Group from March 1979

1979 Aug: Vice-chairman of the TAR People's Government (until Apr '83), and a member of its Party Group

1979-83: Alternate member of the 2nd TAR Party Committee

1979-83: Head of TAR Infrastructure Construction Commission

1979 Feb: Deputy secretary of the Party Group of the TAR Government's Basic Construction Commission

1983 Apr: Elected Vice-chairman of the TAR People's Congress (re-elected Aug '88); 1st secretary of Shigatse Prefectural Committee, and from November 1984 general secretary of Shigatse Military Command Party Committee

1983-87: Member of the 3rd TAR Party Committee

1983-93: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 4th to 6th TAR People's Congresses
 1984 Jun-1986 Sep: Principal of Shigatse Party School (concurrently with Dorje Tsering)
 1987: Joined the Party Group of the TAR People's Congress

Name: **Puncog Wangjie**

Name in pinyin: *ping cuo wang qiu*

Tibetan Name: Phuntsog Wangyal

Date of Birth: 1921

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace: Bathang, Sichuan

Position: Advisor, NPC Nationalities Commission

History: 1939: Studied at the Mongolian-Tibetan School in Beijing.

1950 Jan-1951 Dec: Member of Tibet Working Committee established in Leshan in Sichuan on 1950 Jan 24th

1950 Nov-1951 Jul: 2nd Deputy general secretary of Chamdo Prefectural Working Committee

1951 Dec-1956 Apr: He remained a member of the Tibet Working Committee after it joined with the North-west Tibet Working Committee

1951-64: Served successively as member of the South-west Military and Political Council; member of the South-west Nationalities Commission; deputy Party secretary of Chamdo Prefecture; director of the Propaganda Department in the 18th PLA Corps stationed in Tibet

1956 Apr-1958 Mar: Member of the Tibet Autonomous Working Committee when it was established

1956: Deputy director of Preparatory Committee of the Tibet Committee of the CPPCC in Lhasa

1956 Dec: Appointed Deputy director of the United Front Work Department of Tibet Working Committee but did not take up office

1958: Purged during the Anti-Rightist Campaign and moved to Beijing

1959: Listed as a member of PCART

1963: Identified as deputy director of the Central Institute of Nationalities, Beijing

1965 Sep: Identified as member of the TAR People's Committee¹³

1973 Aug: Identified as Vice-chairman of the Tibet Federation of Trade Unions, and general secretary of its Party Group from 1980-1984

1979 Aug: Listed as Standing Committee member of the 3rd TAR People's Congress

1980 Aug: By-elected for Sichuan Province to the 5th NPC (confirmed in 1983 and 1988 by the 6th and 7th NPCs); this was his first appearance after the Cultural Revolution

1980 Sep: By-elected Standing Committee member of the 5th NPC (re-elected to the 6th and 7th NPCs in 1983 and 1988)

1981 Oct: Elected member of the 8th Executive Committee of the Tibet Federation of Trade Unions (until 1988)

¹³ The People's Committee acted as the government of the TAR from September 1965 until January 1967.

Nov: Elected Vice-chairman of the Nationalities Commission of the 5th NPC (re-elected to the 6th and 7th NPCs in 1983 and 1988)
1982 Nov: Member of the Presidium, 5th Session of the 5th NPC
1983-1987: Member of the 3rd TAR Party Committee
1983 Jun: Member of the Presidium, 1st Session of the 6th NPC
1984: General secretary of the TAR Nationalities Affairs Commission, which was renamed the Nationality and Religious Affairs Commission in 1986
1986 Mar: Member of the Presidium, 4th Session of the 6th NPC
1987 Mar: Member of the Presidium, 5th Session of the 6th NPC
1988 Mar: Member of the Presidium, 1st Session of the 7th NPC

Name: Puqung

Name in pinyin: *pu qung*

Tibetan Name: Buchung (2)¹⁴

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: December 1937

Birthplace: Rinpung, TAR

Position: Executive Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress

Member of the TAR Party Committee

History: 1956: Joined CCP

1963-69: Magistrate of Saga County; served as deputy secretary, CCP Saga County Committee

1966: Member of the Zhabdun (or Zhadong) Special Committee under the TAR

1973-75: Standing Committee member of the Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee, and deputy head of the Shigatse Revolutionary Committee

1975-79: Deputy director of Bureau of Commerce of TAR; deputy head of its Party Group from 1976

1979 Jul: Elected Vice-chairman of TAR People's government (re-elected April 1983 and 1988), and a member of its Party Group from July 1980

1980-83: Standing Committee member of the 2nd TAR Party Committee

1980-83: Director of Foreign Trade Bureau and head of Department of Commerce and its Party Group

1983-87: Member of the 3rd TAR Party Committee

1986 Sep: Secretary of Ngari Prefecture Party Committee, and from September 1987 General secretary of the Party Committee of Ngari

Military Sub-district

1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 6th TAR People's Congress

¹⁴ There is a second Buchung (usually spelt in *pinyin* as Buqiong) who is a Standing Committee Member of the TAR Party Committee and Secretary of the Regional Commission for Discipline Inspection, and who is listed as Buqiong earlier in this biographies section.

Name: Qaba Gaisang WangduiName in pinyin: *qia ba ge sang wang dui*

Tibetan Name: Chaba Kalsang Wangdu

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1927

Birthplace: Lhasa, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

History: 1950-59: Served as chief manager of Agriculture, Military Supplies and Mint of Tibet Government

1956-62: Served as deputy chief of Statistics Section of Industry and Commerce Division of PCART

1959-1965 Sep: Standing Committee member and Deputy secretary of CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

1965 Sep: Standing Committee member CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

1965-67: Deputy director of the TAR Public Health Bureau

1977 Dec-1983 Apr: Member of Standing Committee of CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional Committee1983 Apr-1987 Nov: Member of Standing Committee of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee

1982-86: Deputy director of Public Health Bureau of TAR; Vice-president of Tibet Branch of Chinese People's Bank; Deputy mayor of Lhasa

1959-86: Member of Standing Committee of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce

1988 & 1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th and 6th TAR Committee Member of CPPCC 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th National Committees**Name: Qiabai Cidan Pingcuo**Name in pinyin: *qia bai ci dan ping cuo*

Tibetan Name: Chapei Tseten Phuntsog

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Vice-chairman of the TAR Regional People's Congress

History: Research fellow at the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences

1997 Jul: First listed in the position of Vice-chairman of the TAR People's Congress

Name: QujiaName in pinyin: *qu jia*

Tibetan Name: Choegyäl

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Secretary, TAR Discipline Inspection Commission

History: 1971-77: Deputy secretary of Ngari Prefectural Party Committee

1978-86: Secretary of Ngari Prefectural Party Committee

1980-84: Head of the Propaganda Bureau [*bu*] of the TAR Party Committee
1983-87: Member of the Standing Committee of the 4th TAR People's Congress
1982-86: Deputy secretary of the Tibet Branch of the Communist Youth League
1983-87: Member of the 3rd TAR Party Committee
1986-87: Member of the Ngari Prefectural Party Committee
1986 Sep-1987: General secretary of the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee
1986 Nov-1987 Aug: Chairman of CPPCC 4th Lhasa Municipal Committee
1987 Aug-1987 Nov: Chairman of CPPCC 5th Lhasa Municipal Committee
1981 Sep-1987 Oct: Chairman of CPPCC 3rd Ngari Prefectural Committee
1991: Head of Foreign Affairs Office, TAR

Name: **Qiu Jian**

Tibetan Name: Choe-gyen?

Nationality: Tibetan?

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Political Commissar, Tibet Military District

Name: **Raidi**

Name in pinyin: *re di*

Tibetan Name: Ragdi

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: August 1938

Birthplace: Driru, Nagchu

Position: Executive Deputy Secretary, TAR Party Committee

Chairman of Standing Committee, TAR People's Congress

Member of CCP 15th Central Committee

History: Mid-50's: Sent to Beijing where he was trained, probably at the Central

Nationalities Institute

1961: Joined CCP

1962: Returns to Tibet to serve in the Nagchu Prefectural Party Committee

1968: Selected as a member of the TAR Revolutionary Committee¹⁵

1972-75: Served as a secretary of Nagchu Prefectural Revolutionary Committee

1975 Dec: Identified as chairman of the Poor and Lower Peasants' and Herdsmen's Federation of Tibet (until 1977), and general secretary of its Party Group

¹⁵ From September 1968 until 1979 the TAR Revolutionary Committee and later its Core Group replaced the TAR Party Committee

1975-85: A secretary of the TAR Revolutionary Committee, and the TAR Party Committee after 1979
 1976-77: Deputy head of the TAR Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department
 1977 Aug: Elected alternative member of the CCP Central Committee by the 11th Party Congress (until 1982 Sep)
 1976-79: Vice-chairman of TAR Revolutionary Committee
 1979-83: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 3rd TAR People's Congress
 1979-85: Secretary of TAR Discipline Inspection Commission
 1981 Aug: Head of a friendship delegation of Party workers to Romania
 1982-92: Alternate member of CCP 11th Central Committee; member of CCP 12th, 13th, and 14th Central Committees
 1985: Deputy secretary of TAR Party Committee
 1986 Jul-1987 Nov: Vice-chairman and member of Standing Committee of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee
 1987 May: Head of a Tibetan Animal Husbandry observation group to Austria
 1988: Chairman of CPPCC 5th Tibet Regional Committee
 1991 Jul: Briefly held the title of executive deputy secretary of the TAR Party Committee
 1993: Chairman of Standing Committee of 6th TAR People's Congress
 1993: Deputy to 8th NPC

Name: **Samding Doje Pamo Deqing Quzhen (f)**

Name in pinyin: *sang ding pa mu de xing qu zhen*

Tibetan Name: Samding Dorje Phagmo Dechen Choedren

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1942

Birthplace: Nyemo, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress

Member of Standing Committee of National CPPCC Committee

History: 1946: 14th Incarnation of Samding Dorje Phagmo

1956-59: Director of Religious Affairs of Gyantse Office of PCART

1959: Flees to India

1959 Dec-1965 Sep: Nominally Vice-chairman, Tibet CPPCC

1961: After her return to Tibet elected Vice-chairman of CPPCC 1st Tibet Regional Committee

1965 Sep: Elected member of the TAR People's Congress; disappears during the Cultural Revolution

1977 Dec-1983 Apr: member of Standing Committee and Vice-chairman of CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional Committee

1978 Feb: Elected deputy for TAR to 5th NPC (confirmed in 1983 by the 6th NPC)

1983 Apr-1987 Nov: Chairman of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee

1984-86: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 4th TAR People's Congress
1980-86: Standing Council member of Buddhist Association of China
1982-86: Vice-president of Tibet Branch of Buddhist Association of China
1988 & 1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 5th and 6th TAR People's Congress
1988: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th Tibet Regional Committee
1988-93: Member of Standing Committee of CPPCC 7th and 8th National Committee

Name: **Sang Gye Gya**

Name in pinyin: *sang jie jia*

Tibetan Name: Sangye Gyal

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: November 1942

Birthplace: Tsongkha, Qinghai

Position: Deputy Secretary, Qinghai Provincial Party Committee

Alternate member of the 15th Central Committee

History: 1963: Graduated from Department of Language and Literature, Qinghai

Nationalities Institute, Xining

1972: Joined CCP

1971-75: Served as deputy head of Editorial and Translation Department, Qinghai People's Publishing House

1975-80: Chief of Publishing Division, Bureau of Culture of Qinghai Province

1980-83: Deputy director of Qinghai Provincial Publishing Bureau; deputy director of Department of Culture, Qinghai Province

1983-88: Director of Qinghai People's Publishing House, and deputy director of Publicity Department, Qinghai Provincial Party Committee

1988: Deputy Secretary of Qinghai Provincial Party Committee

Name: **Sangzhu**

Name in pinyin: *sang zhu*

Tibetan Name: Samdrub

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Standing Committee Member, TAR Party Committee

History: 1980 Sep: Deputy secretary of Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee

1983 Apr-1984 Jan: Member of Standing Committee of 4th TAR People's Congress; resigned in 1984 Jan

1984-87: Head of Organisation Department of Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee

1985 May-1986 May: Vice-chairman of Shigatse CPPCC

1987 Jan-1987 Oct: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 4th Shigatse Prefectural Committee

1992: Commissioner of Shigatse Prefecture

1994-95: Secretary of Shigatse Prefecture Party Committee
 1996 Jun: Listed as Standing Committee member of TAR Party Committee

Name: Sengqen Lozang Gyaincain

Name in pinyin: *sheng qin luo sang jian zan*

Tibetan Name: Sengchen Lobsang Gyaltsen

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1936

Birthplace: Rinpung, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress

Honorary director of Democratic Management Committee of Tashilhunpo Monastery, Shigatse

Member, 8th NPC

Member of NPC Nationalities Committee

History: 1953-86: Incarnate Lama at Tashilhunpo Monastery

1956: Won Kachen degree (the equivalent in Tashilhunpo for the 'Geshe' degree or doctorate of theology)

1959-65: Served as chairman of Religious Affairs Committee of Shigatse Prefecture

1963 Sep: Deputy director of 3rd term council of Tibetan Branch of Buddhist Association of China

1965-68: Vice-chairman of TAR People's Committee

1977-83: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 3rd TAR Committee

1979-86: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 3rd and 4th TAR People's Congress

1980 Feb: Member of NPC delegation to Thailand (Head: Deng Yingchao)

1982-86: Standing Council member of Buddhist Association of China

1983-86: Vice-president of its Tibet Branch

1988: Elected member of the Nationalities Committee under the 7th CPPCC

1988 & 1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 5th and 6th TAR People's Congress

1993: Member of Standing Committee of 8th NPC

Deputy to 3rd through 5th NPCs; member of CPPCC 5th through 7th National Committees

Name: Sun Qiwen

Tibetan Name:

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: April 1941

Birthplace: Shenyang, Liaoning

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

History: Received a senior middle school education

1964 Oct: Started work

1975 Sep: Joined CCP

1964-65: Clerk at a Class-A centre of the China Machinery and Equipment Corporation in the Northeast
1965-76: Clerk at a general company in Lhasa affiliated to the TAR Supply Bureau
1976-84: Was head of the Operation Department of the general company and later head of the Planning and Statistics Department of the TAR Supply Bureau
1984-86: Served successively as deputy head of the TAR Supply Bureau and deputy manager of the Supply Bureau's Materials and Supply Company
1986-93: Vice-chairman of the TAR Planning and Economic Commission and deputy secretary of its leading party group (between March and July 1990 he had a study stint at the Central Party School)
Since 1993: Chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Planning and Economic Commission and deputy secretary of its leading party group
1994 Dec 23rd: Appointed Vice-chairman of Tibet Autonomous Region
1995 Jul: Removed as chairman of TAR Economic and Planning Committee
1995 Aug: Resigned as Vice-chairman of Shenzhen-Nongbo Industrial Shareholding Company, and as deputy director of the Hainan Office of the TAR

Name: Suolang Jianding

Name in pinyin: *suo lang jian ding*

Tibetan Name: Sonam Gyaltsen

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Secretary, TAR Discipline Inspection Commission

History: 1984-86: Deputy general secretary of the Party Committee of Organisations under the TAR

1986 Dec: Member of TAR Discipline Inspection Commission

Name: Tangmai Gongjue Baima (f)

Name in pinyin: *tang mai gong jue bai ma*

Tibetan Name: Thangme Konchog Pema

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1919

Birthplace: Lhasa, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

History: Born into the family of Sampho which included the 7th Dalai Lama

1952-54: Served as teacher at the Cadre School, Tibet Military Region

1962-66: Vice-chairman of Lhasa Women's Federation

1980-83: Vice-chairman of TAR Women's Federation

1983-87: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee

1983 May-1984 Aug: Group leader of CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee Working Group of Propaganda

1988 & 1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th and 6th TAR Committees

Name: Tao Changlian (Major-General) **Nationality: Chinese**
Date of Birth: **Birthplace:**
Position: Deputy Political Commissar, PLA Tibet Military Area Command

Name: Tian Fujun **Nationality: Chinese**
Date of Birth: May 1931 **Birthplace: Yanshi, Henan**
Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress

History: 1952: Joined CCP

1959: Served as deputy section chief, Henan Provincial Tax Bureau

1959-64: Secretary at Shigatse Prefectural Planning Committee

1964-68: Deputy director of general office of TAR Finance and Foodstuff Bureau

1971-78: Head of TAR Tax Bureau

1978-86: Deputy head of the TAR Finance Bureau, and a member of its Party Group from 1983, and general secretary of the Party Group from 1985

1986: Head of the TAR Finance Bureau

1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 6th TAR People's Congress

Name: Toinzhub

name in pinyin: *dun zhu*

Tibetan Name: Dondrub

Date of Birth: 1939

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace: Shetongmon

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

History: 1961: Joined CCP

Served as secretary and Standing Committee member of Namling County Party Committee

Vice-chairman of Namling County Revolutionary Committee

1974 Feb-'75 Nov: Deputy head of Shigatse Prefecture Revolutionary Committee

1975-79: Deputy secretary of Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee

1979-86: Secretary of the Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee; served as Deputy secretary from 1985 Aug

1979-84: Head of Shigatse Prefecture Discipline Inspection Commission
 Commissioner of Shigatse Prefectural Administrative Office

1986: Head of TAR Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, and general secretary of its Party Group from 1987

1993: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

Name: Tudao Dorje

Name in pinyin: *tu dao duo ji*

Tibetan Name: Thudob Dorje

Date of Birth: May 1942

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace: Lhasa, TAR

Position: Deputy minister, State Nationalities Affairs Commission

History: 1968: Graduated from Philosophy Department of Beijing University

1972: Joined CCP

1974-78: Deputy secretary of Party Committee and Vice-president of Party School, Ergun Left banner, Heilongjiang Province

1985: Member of State Nationalities Affairs Commission

1985: Vice-chairman of TAR People's Government

1991 Nov 7th: Appointed Vice-president of State Nationalities Affairs Commission

Name: Tudeng Caiwang

Name in pinyin: *tu deng cai wang*

Tibetan Name: Thubten Tsewang

Date of Birth:

Nationality: Tibetan

Birthplace:

Position: Chief Procurator, TAR Higher People's Procuratorate

Deputy Secretary of Regional Procuratorial and Judicial Commission

Member of TAR Party Committee

History: 1986: Deputy general secretary of Nagchu Prefectural Party Committee¹⁶

1990 Dec: Administrator of the Administrative Region of Nagchu

Name: Wang Fan

Date of Birth:

Nationality: Chinese

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Commander of the Tibet Military District

Name: Wang Hailin

Date of Birth: October 1930

Nationality: Chinese

Birthplace: Boli, Heilongjiang

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee¹⁷

History: 1949: Joined CCP

1957-66: Served as deputy division chief of Shaanxi Provincial Public Security Bureau

1972-92: Division chief, deputy head and head of Organisation Department, TAR Party Committee

¹⁶ It is possible that this could be a different Thubten Tsewang

¹⁷ According to a Xinhua article that day he withdrew from all positions in the TAR CPPCC on 23rd May 1996.

1982 Apr: Deputy head of the Human Resources Office of the TAR, and deputy head of its Party Group

1988: Elected Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th Tibet Regional Committee

1993: Vice-chairman, CPPCC 6th Tibet Regional Committee

Name: **Wang Hemin**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Secretary, TAR Discipline Inspection Commission

History: 1995: Elected as a deputy secretary of the TAR Discipline Inspection Commission

Name: **Wang Jianping**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Commander of the TAR People's Armed Police

Name: **Wang Liangui**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Political Department Director, Tibet Military District

History: 1990: Member of the Presidium of the TAR People's Congress

1995: Identified as Political Department Director of the Tibet Military District

Name: **Wang Shunhe (Major-General)**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Commander, Tibet Military District

History: 1985 Sep: Member of the Standing Committee of the 4th Party Committee of the Tibet Military District

1994: Listed as Logistics Department Director of the Tibet Military District

1996: Identified as major-general

1996: Political Commissar of Tibet Military District

Name: **Wang Wanjun**

Tibetan Name: [not known]

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Director, TAR Discipline Inspection Commission

History: 1983 Oct: Deputy director of the TAR Finance Department and Deputy general secretary of its Party Group

1986 Dec: Deputy director of the TAR Supervision Department and Deputy general secretary of its Party Group

Name: **Xiang Yang**

Tibetan Name: La Lang (Na-nang?)

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1938

Birthplace: Do-wi, Qinghai

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

History: Family background: Lower-middle peasant

Personal background: Received college education, started work in 1953 March, became a party member in 1956 Feb

1953-55: Studied at the North-west Nationalities Institute, Lanzhou

1955-59: Worked at the Xinhua bookstore in Gannan, Gansu

1959-62: Worked in Gar County, Ngari, TAR

1962-70: Served on the staff of the Secretariat of the Religion Bureau under Ngari Prefectural Administrative Office

1970-73: Vice-chairman of the Tsamda County Revolutionary Committee

1971-77: Member of the Standing Committee of the Ngari Prefectural Party Committee, and deputy head of the Prefectural Revolutionary Committee

1973-76: Deputy head of Ngari Prefecture Revolutionary Committee under the name of La Lang

1973-80: Deputy secretary of the Ngari Prefectural Party Committee and commissioner of the Ngari Prefectural Administrative Office

1980-88: Vice-chairman and deputy secretary of the TAR Planning and Economic Commission

1983: Director of the TAR Finance Department and secretary of the department's leading Party group, chairman of the TAR Planning and Economic Commission and deputy secretary of its leading Party group

1988-92: Chairman of the TAR Planning and Economic Commission and secretary of its leading Party group

Since 1992: Secretary of the leading Party group of the TAR Planning and Economic Commission

1994 Dec 23rd: Appointed Vice-chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region

1995 Aug: Resigned as chairman of Guangdong Shenzhen-Tibet Enterprise Company

Name: **Xianggen Baden Duoji**

Name in pinyin: *xiang gen ba den duo ji*

Tibetan Name: Kyabgon Palden Dorje¹⁸

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

¹⁸ He is known by Tibetans as Lithang Kyabgon Palden Dorje. 'Lithang Kyabgon' literally means 'the saviour of Lithang', a term of respect reflecting his status as the most senior lama in the area.

Position: Vice-president, Buddhist Association of China

Probably a Vice-President of the Tibet Branch, Buddhist Association of China

Name: **Xu Hongsen**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: November 1933

Birthplace: Bangbu, Anhui

Position: Secretary General, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

History: 1957: Joined CCP

1949-55: Served successively as regiment deputy team leader, team leader, division deputy team leader of the Cadre School of Tibet Military District

1973: Director of General Office of Civil Affairs Bureau, Lhasa City

1979-87: Deputy division chief, division chief and deputy head of United Front Work Department of the TAR Party Committee

1977 Dec-1983 Apr: Member of Standing Committee of CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional Committee, and a member of its Party group

1983 Apr-1987 Nov: Secretary General of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee, and a member of its Party group

1993: Secretary-general of CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee; Vice-chairman of CPPCC 6th Tibet Regional Committee

Name: **Xu Mingyang**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

Member of TAR Party Committee

History: 1995 Jul: Appointed Vice-chairman of TAR People's Government

Name: **Xue Feng**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Chief of Staff, TAR People's Armed Police

Name: **Yabxi Suolang Zhoima (f)**

Name in pinyin: *rao xi suo lang zhou ma*

Tibetan Name: Yabshi Sonam Drolma

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: April 1916

Birthplace: Do-wi, Qinghai

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

History: Mother of the 10th Panchen Lama

1954 Mar: Director of Lhasa Patriotic Women's Federation

1956 Nov: Director of Tibet Patriotic Women's Federation

From 1956: Served successively as member of PCART; member of the All China Women's Federation

1959-65: Member of 1st CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee; honorary chairman of CPPCC Shigatse Prefectural Committee

1980-87: Member of Standing Committee of CPPCC 3rd and 4th TAR Committees

1988 & 1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th and 6th TAR Committees

1993: Member of CPPCC 8th National Committee

Name: Yabxi Wangdui

Name in pinyin: *rao xi wang dui*

Tibetan Name: Yabshi Wangdu

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Name: Yang Chaoji

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: April 1932

Birthplace: Yingshan, Sichuan

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Secretary of the TAR CCP Education Work Committee

Director of TAR Education Committee

History: 1958: Joined CCP

1961: Graduated from Mathematics Department, Sichuan Teachers College

Served successively as teacher, secretary of department of the Party Committee, head of the Organisation Department of the College Party Committee, and Vice-president of Sichuan Teachers College

Vice-president of Tibet Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Institute, and deputy secretary of the Party Committee of the Institute

1985: Vice-president of Tibet University, and deputy secretary of the Party Committee of the University

Director of Education, Science and Technology Committee of TAR

Director of Education Commission of TAR

Deputy secretary of Education Working Commission of the TAR Party Committee

1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 6th Tibet Regional Committee

16th June 1997: Died

Name: Yang Chuantang

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: 1945

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy secretary, TAR Party Committee

Executive Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

History: 1989-93: Secretary of Shandong Provincial Communist Youth League

Committee

1993: Deputy to 8th NPC for Shandong Province

1993: Executive Vice-chairman of TAR People's Government

1993: Standing Committee member of TAR Party Committee

1995: Deputy secretary of TAR Party Committee

Name: **Yang Maojia (f)**Name in pinyin: *yang mao jia*

Tibetan Name:

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: November 1932

Birthplace: Trika, Qinghai

Position: Vice-chairman, Qinghai Provincial 8th People's Congress

History: 1954: Joined CCP

1957-59: Served as Vice-chairman of Women's Federation, Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

1959-62: Chairman of Women's Federation, Tsolho Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

1963-69: Deputy director of Propaganda Department, Qinghai Provincial Women's Federation

1980-81: Vice-president of Qinghai Nationalities Institute

1981-83: Deputy governor of Qinghai Province

1983-93: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 6th, 7th and 8th Qinghai Provincial People's CongressesName: **Yang Shichang (Major-General)**

Tibetan Name: Yougyal ?(Chinese: Yuejia)

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Political Commissar of Sichuan Provincial Military District

Name: **Yang Song**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: November 1950

Birthplace: Haixing, Hebei

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Government

History: 1975: Joined CCP

1976: Graduated from Physics Department, Xinjiang University

1976-86: Served as section chief of Ngari Prefecture Planning Committee

1986-90: Deputy commissioner of Ngari Prefectural Administrative Office, and member of Ngari Prefecture Party Committee

1987: General secretary of the Party Committee of Organisations directly under the Ngari Prefectural Party Committee

1990-92: Deputy director of General Office of "One River, Two Streams" Development Construction Committee, TAR

1993: Vice-chairman of TAR People's Government

Name: Yang Youcai

Tibetan Name: Tashi Choephel

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: December 1933

Birthplace: Dechen, Yunnan

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

History: 1957: Joined CCP

1960-65: Served as deputy magistrate of Gonjo County

1965-67: Member of Standing Committee, Gonjo County Party Committee, Chamdo

1966 Jan-1967: Commissioner of Administrative Office, Chamdo

1966 Jan: Vice-chairman of the CPPCC 2nd Prefectural Committee

1971-83: Secretary of Chamdo Prefectural Party Committee

1978 Jan-1980 Nov: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 3rd Chamdo Prefectural Committee

1980 Nov-1983 Apr: Chairman of CPPCC 3rd Chamdo Prefectural Committee

1983 Sep-1986 Aug: 1st general secretary of the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee, and from 1987 1st general secretary of the Lhasa Military Command

1987: Deputy procurator of the TAR People's Procuratorate

1987: Deputy general secretary of the TAR Discipline Inspection Commission

1988: Secretary of Lhasa City Party Committee; procurator-general of the TAR People's Procuratorate

1982: Deputy to the CCP 12th National Party Congress

Name: Yangling Dorje

Name in pinyin: *yang ling duo ji*

Tibetan Name: Yangling Dorje

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: April 1931

Birthplace: Drayab, TAR

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC 7th Sichuan Provincial Committee

History: 1949: Joined CCP

1956-66: Served as deputy secretary of the Sichuan Branch of the Communist Youth League

1973-74: 1st Secretary of Derge County Party Committee

1975-79: 1st Secretary of Ngaba Prefectural Party Committee

1980: Deputy governor of Sichuan Province

1980-85: Vice-chairman of the TAR People's Government

1980-85: Secretary of TAR Party Committee

1983-85: Chairman of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee

1986: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 5th Sichuan Provincial Committee

1988 & 1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 6th and 7th Sichuan Provincial Committee

1977 & 1987: Deputy to CCP 11th and 13th National Party Congresses

1982: Alternate member of CCP 12th Central Committee

1988: Deputy to 7th NPC

Name: Yonzhong GawaName in pinyin: *yong zhong ga wa*

Tibetan Name: Yungdrung Gawa (or Gyalwa)

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: 1937

Birthplace: Drachen, Tibet

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress

History: Ancestry traces back to the Yuan Dynasty (Mongol; mid 14th century);

Incarnate Lama of Lupu (Bonpo) Monastery, Drachen County, Nagchu Prefecture

1956-60: Served as chairman of Drachen County Liberation Committee, and member of PCART

1960-62: Executive council member of Buddhist Association of China and Tibet Branch of Buddhist Association of China

1962-65: Vice-chairman of Nagchu Prefectural Religious Affairs Committee

1965 Sep: Standing Committee member of CPPCC 2nd Tibet Regional Committee

1963-92: Vice-chairman of CPPCC Nagchu Prefectural Committee, and vice-chairman of Tibet Branch, China Buddhist Association

1977 Dec-1983 Apr: Member of Standing Committee of CPPCC 3rd T Tibet Regional Committee1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 6th TAR People's Congress**Name: Yu Shien**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Political Commissar of the TAR People's Armed Police

History: First listed in this position in April 1997

Name: Zhao Qizhong

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Party Committee Secretary, Jyekundo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai

Name: Zhang Yueping

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Deputy Secretary, TAR Discipline Inspection Commission

History: 1992: Head of Office of Miscellaneous Affairs

1996 Jul: Appointed member of the Law Commission of the TAR People's Congress

Name: Zhang Zhu (Major-general)

Tibetan Name: [not known]

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Political Commissar, TAR People's Armed Police

Member of TAR Party Committee

History: 1987: Deputy general secretary of the Party Group of the TAR People's Armed Police

1992: Deputy general secretary of the Party Committee of the Tibet General Force of the PAP

1993 Dec 31st: Awarded the title of major-general on New Year's Eve

Name: Zhaxi Anjia

Name in pinyin: *zha xi an jia*

Tibetan Name: Tashi Namgyal (Family name: Rongwo Nangsotsang)

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: May 1923

Birthplace: Rebkong, Qinghai

Position: Vice-chairman, CPPCC 7th Qinghai Provincial Committee

History: He traced his ancestry to Sakya family in the 13th century, and visited

Sakya in 1956 and met the present Sakya (Sakya Tenzin), then only 13

1946-49: Served as councillor of Guomindang Qinghai Provincial Government

1949-51: Deputy magistrate and acting magistrate of Rebkong County

1952-58: Head of Malho Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture; deputy director of its Food Department

1981-83: Deputy director of Civil Affairs Department, Qinghai Province

1983-88: Member of Standing Committee and deputy secretary-general of CPPCC Qinghai Provincial Committee

1988 & 1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 6th and 7th Qinghai Provincial Committees

Name: Zheng Ying

Tibetan Name: Sonam Norbu

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth: December 1933

Birthplace: Payul, Sichuan

Position: Vice-chairman, TAR People's Congress

History: 1956: Joined CCP

1964-69: Served as magistrate of Panam County, Shigatse

1973-78: Secretary of Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee and commissioner of Shigatse Administrative Office

1977 Dec-1983 Apr: Standing Committee member and Vice-chairman of CPPCC 3rd Tibet Regional Committee, and Deputy general secretary of its Party group from 1980

1978: Deputy to 5th NPC

1979: Appointed Deputy general secretary of the TAR Discipline Inspection Commission but did not take office

1979: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 3rd, 4th and 5th TAR Committees; director of United Front Work of TAR Party Committee

1983 Apr-1987 Nov: Chairman of CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee

1988: Member of CPPCC 7th National Committee

1993: Vice-chairman of Standing Committee of 6th TAR People's Congress

Name: **Zhou Qishun**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth: November 1932

Birthplace: Shexian, Anhui

Position: Party Committee secretary, TAR Public Security Bureau

Vice-chairman, CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

History: 1956: Joined CCP

1957-70: Served as teacher of Tibet Class, Central Political-Legal Cadre School

1973-80: Vice-president of Political-Legal Cadre School, Security Bureau, TAR

1980-82: President of Police School, TAR

1980-86: Deputy head of Public Security Department, and from 1983 deputy head of Judicial Department and secretary of the Public Security Department of the TAR Party Committee

1987-1993: Deputy general secretary of the Political-Legal Committee of the TAR Party Committee

1993: Vice-chairman of CPPCC 6th Tibet Regional Committee

Name: **Zhou Wenbi (Major-General)**

Nationality: Chinese

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Commander, Tibet Military District

Member of the TAR Party Committee

Name: **Zi Cheng**

Tibetan Name: Tsultrim

Nationality: Tibetan

Date of Birth:

Birthplace:

Position: Standing Committee Member, TAR Party Committee

Secretary of the TAR Political Legal Committee

1st Political Commissar of the TAR People's Armed Police

Director of the TAR Public Security Bureau

History: According to an article in "*Shijie Zhishi*" on 1st Jan 1991, his family were "farm-hired hands for 3 generations". He joined the revolution at the age of 18, and was sent to study at the Beijing Public Security

Institute in 1963. He has worked in public security and judicial work in Tibet ever since.

1973: Deputy president of the TAR Higher People's Court

1975: President of the TAR Higher People's Court

1975: Deputy leader of the Party Group of the TAR Higher People's Court, and general secretary of its Party Group from 1982

1983: Deputy general secretary of the TAR Political-Legal Committee

1983-1987: Member of the TAR 3rd Party Committee

He became increasingly prominent in the summer of 1990. On 30th August 1990, he was named immediately after the local Party Secretary and Governor at a meeting on Public Security in Lhasa. On 14th September, he was the major speaker at a Party meeting on the anti-splittist struggle. Later on in November 1990 he presided over major personnel changes in the Tibetan Court system.

Part II

Introduction: Continuity and Contradiction in TAR Institutions

The first part of this Directory provided an overview of the people who run the political institutions of Tibet. This section looks in more detail at the history of those institutions in the TAR.

The same concerns which can be detected as underlying the policies governing the appointment and deployment of cadres can also be seen in the formation and dissolution of their institutions. At its simplest, we might describe these concerns, as illustrated by the pattern of institution-building in Tibet over the last 45 years, as first, the need to defend the Party's control over other political bodies, and second, as a desire to give the impression that governmental or legislative institutions, on the one hand, and Tibetans, on the other hand, are in fact in control.

The history of modern Tibet offers useful opportunities to study the nature of these conflicting dynamics within the Chinese system as it operated in Tibet, because unrest in the Tibetan areas during this period obliged the authorities to react with great speed at certain moments. At these moments of crisis the direction of their policies is more clearly revealed. It is partly because of this that Tibet has a special place in Chinese studies: if it is argued that the 1959 uprising in Tibet was the most serious armed challenge to the modern Chinese state since its inception, Tibet consequently offers one of the clearer examples of how the Chinese system functions under pressure. While this argument may not be literally true in the sense that the rebellion could ever have led to the collapse of the state, it has considerable validity insofar as the Tibetan areas were at very high risk of becoming ungovernable - indeed, it took some nine years before all parts of the area were fully under Chinese control. The 1959 crisis led the authorities to make, overnight, radical changes in the nature of their institutional deployment: in the words of one Tibetan who was there at the time, "When the Chinese arrived in Tibet, the Party stayed in the shadows; the uprising forced it to come out into the light". It was one of several moments when the mechanics of administration were laid bare.

On the larger scale, the 1959 uprising and subsequent Tibetan rejections of Chinese rule can be argued to have been among the most blatant challenges to the legitimacy of the Communist Party's claims to authority in China as a whole. It is noteworthy that the most detailed and senior internal critique of Mao's rule so far known to have been written - the Panchen Lama's 70,000 Character Petition of 1962 - came from a Tibetan and used as its example the situation in the Tibetan areas. Mao's reaction to that petition (he is said to have described it as 'a poisoned arrow aimed at the Party') was perhaps an acknowledgement that the Party's failure to make good its claim to represent Tibetans had potential implications for its legitimacy in China as well. The downfall of the

Panchen Lama as a result of the petition has also been seen as an acknowledgement that the document, while ostensibly about the situation in the Tibetan areas, was really a comment about Mao's policies throughout China.

We can perhaps best analyse the profusion of governing institutions and organs created in Tibet during the last four decades by considering them in the light of the Party's search for legitimacy, a particularly delicate undertaking in areas where it had few historical connections. The story of the Party's institution-building in Tibet suggests that it had decided on two principle devices to legitimise its presence: representativeness and continuity. China may have arrived in the Tibetan capital in October 1951 with a conquering army, but it did not seek to impose its will by force. Instead, its prime concern was to negotiate endorsement from all those who, it could be argued, represented the traditional elites of the various leading sectors in the region (there is little indication of any attempt to create an institution which represented the masses, or any social sector other than the elites). This need was especially urgent in areas such as Tibet, where the Party could not, as in China, cogently present itself as having liberated the people from the Japanese invaders, since the Japanese had not penetrated that far to the west.

One example demonstrating these concerns is that when the Chinese army arrived in Lhasa it ordered the traditional leaders to retain their institutions, side by side with the new Tibet Working Committee, until 1959. This shows the lengths to which Mao was prepared to go in order to create the impression of representativeness in the administrative system in Tibet. It also shows that, for the Chinese leadership in Tibet, the preferred method to project legitimacy was to stress continuity rather than revolution, and to allow existing institutions to remain apparently untouched. This policy was explicitly set out in the text of the Seventeen Point Agreement which the Chinese and the Tibetans signed in 1951.¹

A more detailed study of the documents consulted for this chronology shows that, behind this apparent maintenance of the traditional system, a new, hybrid entity had been created. What is loosely portrayed in general writings as the traditional Tibetan government in the period from 1951 to 1959 in fact comprised three "leading bodies": the *Kashag* or former Cabinet, the traditional leaders from the two self-ruling areas of Drayab and Chamdo grouped together under the neologism of the "Chamdo Liberation Committee", and delegates of what was now called the "Kanbu Meeting Hall" or the "Khenpo Council", which was meant to represent the *nangma gang* or inner office of the Panchen Lama's *labrang* or court at Shigatse, a body which had previously been largely local in significance. It is the relationship among these three leading bodies, rather than the relationship between the Tibetan traditional system and the Party, which is

¹ Article 4 of the Seventeen Point Agreement read: "The Central Authorities will not alter the existing political system in Tibet. Neither will the Central Authorities alter the established status, functions and powers of the Dalai Lama. Officials of various ranks shall hold office as usual" Xinhua, in English, 27th May 1951.

actually described in Party documents as "co-existence". The overall arrangement was clearly motivated in part by a desire to provide representation for the different elites of the geographical regions within the inner Tibetan area west of the Yangtse, as well as to give an impression of continuity with earlier practice. However, when the arrangement is looked at in detail, it is clear that 1950s "co-existence" was very different from the traditional system: the continuity was largely cosmetic.

As in so many Chinese institutional arrangements, it is only the details which indicate the actual line of authority in any given situation. In the case of the phase of the 1951-59 "Co-existence", when Tibet was officially governed by the three leading bodies, a note in one official history states that the tripartite arrangement among the traditional leaders was in fact carried out "under the supervision" of Chinese officials. Officially speaking, this supervision was carried out not by the Tibet Working Committee but by the Central Government Delegation, in a manner which suggests that the Chinese wished to be seen as maintaining the tradition of the Qing dynasty *Amban* or Political Resident in Lhasa. In fact, however, these two bodies - the Working Committee and the Central Government Delegation - comprised the same people, who could present themselves either as Party leaders or as Government officials, according to need; they were also senior figures in the regional military hierarchy, as Tsering Shakya pointed out in his introduction, suggesting that for much of the first 30 years of Chinese rule in Tibet the relationship between the military and the civilian leadership was symbiotic. The effort to keep the Party in the background,² and even to play down the role of the Central Delegation, is another reminder of the emphasis placed on maintaining the impression that the new institutions were in line with tradition and were representative.

The efforts to reconcile Chinese dominance of the new structure with the need to present an appearance of continuity led to striking contradictions at moments of crisis. The PCART (the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet), for example, was formed in 1956 as a consultative body to the three leading bodies; it was planned that it would take over the government of the region in 1962, thus shifting the function of representation gradually over a 12 year period from the traditional institutions who made up the three leading bodies to a newly created institution which would include the same members of the elite but would allow the Chinese much more flexibility. The 1959 uprising de-railed this plan of gradual innovation. The PCART had to be rapidly re-constituted as the governing body four years earlier than intended, although many of its members had defected to the side of the rebels and had then fled or been imprisoned. Even the internal histories which we have consulted for this compilation do not explain or acknowledge the mechanics by which the PCART convened on 8th April 1959 what is officially termed its "first meeting" and overnight assumed responsibility for the administration of the entire Tibet region, replacing the three leading bodies. It had also held a "first meeting", besides

² The Tibet Working Committee was so reticent that it was previously thought by observers to have been disbanded in 1956. The *Data for the History of CCP Organisation* shows that it continued until 1965.

several others, some three years earlier. Strangely, given the fact that a number of its members had just fled or been removed, the 1959 "first meeting" is described as the first meeting with a full attendance of the membership. This presumably can only have been true if some rapid changes had been made to the membership list between the end of the uprising in March and the convening of the "first meeting" three weeks later.

Thus, even when faced with the crisis of the uprising, the Chinese chose, in the PCART, to create an institutional apparatus that maintained the impression of continuity, as well as of representativeness, rather than to impose an explicitly Chinese institution. The determination to maintain that line must have been largely due to the strength at such periods of the United Front Work Department, the Party agency given the task of building alliances with non-Party institutions and elites, but the effort by the United Front to maintain appearances of continuity led to strange contortions. Although the April 1959 session of the PCART was described as the first full meeting of the organisation, the Chinese authorities insisted that its leader was absent: the Dalai Lama was still, they said, head of the newly-reformed PCART, although he had fled to India a month earlier and had already publicly renounced any accession to Beijing's rule. The Chinese maintained this position for the next three years, arguing that the Dalai Lama had been kidnapped and had been forced to speak out against his will. Even when the Party faced the crisis of 1959 and the evident absconding of what it had hoped would be its main agent in Tibet, it apparently felt that the name of the Dalai Lama was needed after 1959 to support the claim that, through him as their leader, the Tibetan people endorsed the democratic reforms.³

Other measures taken to maintain the image of representation were no less bizarre. The two leaders of Drayab and Chamdo who had been appointed to the Chamdo Liberation Committee and thus to the governing caucus of the entire Tibet region in 1951 were the two leading reincarnated lamas of that area - Chamdo Pagpha-lha (now addressed in Tibet as Pagpha-lha Geleg Namgyal) and Drayab Rinpoche (Loden Sherab). At the time, however, they were then seven and eleven years old respectively. Dorje Phagmo, who was also an important reincarnation, was made Director of the Religious Affairs Bureau in Gyantse in 1956, when she was 14. It is hard to see how these children could have been viewed as anything other than puppet figures in a supposedly representative arrangement; perhaps the United Front advised that the religious faith of the Tibetans would impute adult qualities to their child representatives.

The Chinese ability to claim a Tibetan figure as a legitimate - and legitimising - representative irrespective of his or her age remains one of the strangest side-aspects of the Communist story in Tibet, and raises complex questions about the real thinking of the United Front. The use of children to endorse Party policy

³ Other traditional leaders were also given honorary positions although they had fled to India. Samding Dorje Phagmo, for example, was made a vice-Chairman of the CPPCC in 1959 although she did not return to Tibet until two years later.

is not confined to the case of the Chamdo Liberation Committee: the Chinese authorities still argue that the invasion of Tibet was carried out because of a telegram sent to Mao Zedong and the PLA Commander Zhu De by the 10th Panchen Lama calling on them to send troops to liberate Tibet.⁴ The Panchen Lama was eleven years old at the time. The same device is being used today with the new official Panchen Lama, now seven years old, and the child Karmapa, head of the Kadgyupa School of Tibetan Buddhism, now 13: both have had to meet the Chinese President, where they made carefully prepared and widely publicised pronouncements about accepting socialism or Chinese rule.⁵

Another contradiction emerges when the United Front has to pursue the policy of maintaining apparent continuity in its representative institutions at times of crisis: its officials find that they have to institute a new body overnight by administrative *fiat*, without recourse to any representative process, just as they did with the re-forming of the PCART in 1959. This is a complicated situation, since most of the political bodies, including the Government itself, are meant to be elected bodies or at least are constructed as committees in way that suggests they are elected. The device of re-inventing committees is not an archaic phenomenon. A similar process took place in the summer of 1995, when the authorities responded to the highly de-stabilising arrest of Chadrel Rinpoche, the abbot of Tashilhunpo, by convening the Democratic Management Committee of the Monastery and replacing all its members by administrative order; a similar process took place in Drepung monastery the following year.⁶ Both cases were nevertheless presented as continuities to the previous arrangements. Such forms of crisis response are therefore still part of contemporary political practice in Tibet, if not in China.

⁴ It is presented in this way by Chinese official accounts, but in fact there were two telegrams, one in October 1949 supposedly written by the Panchen Lama, which said, "It is fortunate that the North-West has been liberated under your leadership [...] the time for the liberation of Tibet is also very near. On behalf of Tibetan people, I, the Panchen, pay tribute to your highness and hereby send my love and support." The second telegram, which appealed to Mao to "swiftly send the army to liberate Tibet" was sent three months later but was signed by the "Khenpo Council", the Panchen Lama's court. See *Banchan Dasha*, Jamphel Gyatso, Oriental Publishing House, Chapter 3.

⁵ In 1994 the 17th Karmapa was guest of honour at the National Day ceremony in Tiananmen Square. Xinhua described the occasion: "At about nine o'clock when the 100,000-people grand evening party was going on, General Secretary Jiang Zemin of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, walked over to Garmaba to shake hands with him. Following the Tibetan tradition, the 10-year old Living Buddha presented a white hada (a piece of silk) as a gift to Jiang Zemin, and Jiang presented one to him in return. The Garmaba said, "The central government has paid special attention to my trip in Beijing, I have had a pleasant time and I heartily thank the central leadership. " [...] Jiang gave his best wishes in the Tibetan language to the Garmaba, and the Garmaba put his palms together, saying " Long live the People's Republic of China!" (Xinhua in English, 1st October 1994, in SWB 4th October 1994).

⁶ In December 1996, the Democratic Management Committee of Drepung monastery was similarly replaced at the end of a five month process of political re-education, which was partly designed (explicitly) to identify which members of the previous committee were politically reliable enough to be retained on the new committee. The rapid re-construction of the committee differed slightly from the instance at Tashilhunpo in that at Drepung the authorities dropped the word Democratic from the title of the replacement committee; but in fact the new committee at Drepung, while apparently having the same functions as its predecessor, included as its leaders lay officials rather than monks, a wholly radical shift in the character of the institution.

A concern to obtain the endorsement of the traditional elite institutions is still a dominant factor in China's negotiating position with the Tibetan exiles today. This position is in many ways a repetition of the offers presented by the Chinese in the Seventeen Point Agreement. Beijing's current offer to the Dalai Lama of a position in the National People's Congress or as a vice-President, should he agree to return, mirrors the 1959-1962 fiction that the Dalai Lama was still head of the PCART. This arrangement is arguably an attempt to reproduce in modern terms the Dalai Lama's status in the Yuan and Qing courts, as seen by the Chinese.

The first of the two chronologies presented in this section allows us to see at a glance the changes in nomenclature in four of the main bodies in the TAR during the decades since the Chinese arrival in Tibet. They show also the terms of office of the main committees during this period. In one way, the story these name changes tell is visible on the page: where the names of the institutions have remained unchanged, Chinese rule in Tibet can be said to have been relatively simple. It is evident that the profusion of name changes and the reforming of leading institutions in the late 1950s and again in the mid 1960s reflects the serious disruption of the uprising and of the Cultural Revolution respectively. We can sense the difficulties that the Chinese experienced, and perhaps their wish to keep the Party in the background, for the first 20 years of Chinese rule in Tibet, from the little-noted fact that the 1st Party Congress did not take place until 1971. Similarly, the fact that the Tibet Revolutionary Committee, which in effect replaced what should have been the 2nd People's Government, was not disbanded until 1979, tends to confirm reports de-stabilisation in the TAR continued long after the Cultural Revolution itself had finished.

But such a simple view is not always accurate: the progression of CPPCCs looks relatively ordered throughout the entire period until we notice that the second session was never formally dissolved, and that it took some 12 years before the third session could be convened. We know that there was no second People's Congress in 1972, because of the continuing effects of the Cultural Revolution, but we do not know the reasons why the gaps between Party Congresses in the TAR lasted for six, seven or even more years instead of the usual five years until as late as 1990. We can guess, however, that the 3rd Party Congress, due in November 1988, was delayed first by the repeated outbreak of unrest, then by the sacking of Party Secretary Wu Jinghua for "right deviationism", and finally by the declaration of martial law in March 1989. It was convened nearly two years late, eight weeks after martial law had been repealed.⁷

The details in these chronologies are drawn mainly from the document the *1991 Data for the History of CCP Organisation in Tibet*, but even in that compendious work there are many details which are not given or which are unclear to us; in one or two cases, unfortunately, the relevant pages are missing from our copy

⁷ It may also be significant that the Congress was delayed until the arrival in Tibet of the Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, who made an inspection tour of the region in July 1990.

of the text. Its materials finish in October 1987, from which point much of our material is derived from newspaper articles and the valuable compilations of the SWB; but surprisingly some of details even of the most recent period remained elusive - in particular, the dates of plenary session of the TAR Party Committee since 1990. Some dates are confused, because, to give one example, certain sources date the founding of an institution to the order from Beijing authorising its formation, while others prefer the date of its formal inauguration.

The first column of the chronology of political institutions gives the dates of principal meetings of the leading bodies and details of the name changes which indicated the formation of new or re-constituted institutions. The second column gives brief indications of major events which provide an indication of the wider political context in which the institutional changes were taking place.

The Six Congresses, Governments and CPPCC Committees of the TAR

1. The TAR Party

<p>January 1950 - September 1965 24th January 1950 June 1951 16th January - 3rd February 1966</p>	<p>Tibet Working Committee Tibet Working Committee established in Leshan, Sichuan North-West Tibet Working Committee established in Lanzhou, Gansu; amalgamated with Tibet Working Committee in December 1951 Congress of the CCP of the Tibet region (Xizang <i>diqu</i>)</p>
<p>September 1965 - February 1967 1st September 1965 February 1967</p>	<p>TAR Party Committee¹ TAR Party Committee established, replacing the Tibet Working Committee The power of the organisation was "seized"</p>
<p>June 1967 - September 1968 24th June 1967</p>	<p>Tibet Military Control Commission Military Control Commission established; it took over all leadership roles until September 1968; continued to exist until 1979</p>
<p>September 1968 - September 1969 5th September 1968 17th September 1969</p>	<p>TAR Revolutionary Committee Revolutionary Committee established; assumed roles of both Party and Government until September 1969 Core Group of Revolutionary Committee² established; superseded by the 1st TAR Party Committee in August 1971</p>
<p>August 1971 - October 1977 7th - 12th August 1971 24th - 27th October 1977</p>	<p>1st TAR Party Committee 1st session of 1st Congress 2nd session of 1st Congress</p>
<p>October 1977 - November 1983 21st - 27th October 1977 15th May - 3rd June 1980 10th - 19th January 1981</p>	<p>2nd TAR Party Committee 1st session of 2nd Congress 5th session of 2nd Congress 6th session of 2nd Congress</p>
<p>November 1983 - July 1990 27th November - 2nd December 1983</p>	<p>3rd TAR Party Committee 1st session of 3rd Congress</p>
<p>July 1990 - August 1995 11th - 16th July 1990</p>	<p>4th TAR Party Committee 1st session of 4th Congress</p>
<p>August 1995 - 29th July - 5th August 1995 4th November 1996</p>	<p>5th TAR Party Committee 1st session of 5th Congress 2nd session of 5th Congress</p>

¹ The Tibet Working Committee became the TAR Party Committee. It was not numbered as the 1st TAR Party Committee, perhaps because a Congress of Deputies was not convened.

² The Core Group of the TAR Revolutionary Committee effectively took control of the role of the Party leadership from the TAR Revolutionary Committee, and the latter became the leading Governmental body.

2. The TAR People's Government

<p>May 1951 - March 1959</p> <p>until March 1959</p> <p>May 1951 - July 1961</p> <p>December 1950 - April 1959</p>	<p>Co-existence of the Three Leading Bodies "Co-existence" of the Kashag, the Khenpo Council and the Chamdo Liberation Committee (the "three leading bodies"), under the "supervision" of the Delegation of the Central (Chinese) Government</p> <p>The Kashag, or traditional Tibetan Government, set up in 1751, continued</p> <p>The Khenpo Council, formed while in exile by the previous Panchen Lama, was reformed to represent the Shigatse area</p> <p>The Chamdo Prefecture People's Liberation Committee was formed to represent the Chamdo area</p>
<p>April 1956 - April 1959</p> <p>22nd April 1956</p> <p>6th May 1956</p> <p>28th March 1959</p> <p>April 1959 - September 1965</p> <p>8th April 1959</p> <p>28th June - 17th July 1959</p> <p>22nd September - 26th October 1959</p> <p>2nd - 13th April 1961</p> <p>18th September - 4th November 1964</p> <p>30th August 1965</p>	<p>The PCART as a Consultative Body Under the Delegation of the Central Government, the PCART was formed as a consultative body to the three "leading bodies"</p> <p>1st full session of the PCART</p> <p>Zhou Enlai orders the PCART to take over government of Tibet</p> <p>The PCART takes over government of the Tibet Region</p> <p>1st session of the PCART "with all members" after the establishment of the Tibet Regional Government; the PCART took over administration of the Tibet Region, replacing the three "leading bodies"</p> <p>2nd session of the PCART "with all members"</p> <p>3rd session of the PCART "with all members"</p> <p>5th session of the PCART "with all members"</p> <p>7th session of the PCART "with all members"</p> <p>Final session of the PCART</p>
<p>September 1965 - January 1967</p> <p>8th September 1965</p> <p>24th January 1967</p>	<p>1st TAR People's Committee Tibet People's Committee was elected and took over administration of the TAR</p> <p>Power taken away "illegally" by Cultural Revolution elements</p>
<p>June 1967 - September 1968</p> <p>24th June 1967</p>	<p>Tibet Military Control Commission Military Control Commission established: continued to exist until 1979</p>
<p>September 1968 - August 1979</p> <p>5th September 1968</p>	<p>TAR Revolutionary Committee Established</p>
<p>August 1979 - April 1983</p> <p>3rd August 1979</p>	<p>3rd TAR People's Government³ Established</p>
<p>April 1983 - August 1988</p>	<p>4th TAR Peoples' Government</p>
<p>August 1988 - January 1993</p>	<p>5th TAR People's Government</p>
<p>January 1993 - -</p>	<p>6th TAR People's Government</p>

³ There is no record of a 2nd People's Government as such.

3. TAR People's Congress

<p>September 1965 - January 1967 1st - 9th September 1966</p>	<p>1st TAR People's Congress 1st session of 1st People's Congress</p>
<p>November 1977 - April 1983 29th November - 2nd December 1977 6th - 14th August 1979 1st April 1981 - [?]</p>	<p>3rd TAR People's Congress⁴ 1st session of 3rd People's Congress 2nd session of 3rd People's Congress 3rd session of 3rd People's Congress</p>
<p>April 1983 - August 1988 20th - 29th April 1983 July 1984 May 1986 July 1987 January 1988</p>	<p>4th TAR People's Congress 1st session of 4th People's Congress 2nd session of 4th People's Congress 4th session of 4th People's Congress 5th session of 4th People's Congress 6th session of 4th People's Congress</p>
<p>August 1988 - January 1993 25th July - 6th August 1988 27th July - 9th August 1989 20th - 31st May 1990 27th April - ? 1991 3rd May - ? 1992</p>	<p>5th TAR People's Congress 1st session of 5th People's Congress 2nd session of 5th People's Congress 3rd session of 5th People's Congress 4th session of 5th People's Congress 5th session of 5th People's Congress</p>
<p>January 1993 - January 1993 15th - 25th May 1994 1995 15th - 24th May 1996 14th - 23rd May 1997</p>	<p>6th TAR People's Congress 1st session of 6th People's Congress 2nd session of 6th People's Congress 3rd session of 6th People's Congress 4th session of 6th People's Congress 5th session of 6th People's Congress</p>

⁴ There is no record of a 2nd People's Congress in the TAR.

4. The Tibet Regional Committee of the CPPCC

<p>6th July 1956</p>	<p>CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee The decision to establish the Tibet Regional Committee of the CPPCC was taken at the 6th session of the PCART</p>
<p>December 1959 - September 1965 12th - 20th December 1959</p>	<p>CPPCC 1st Tibet Regional Committee 1st session of 1st CPPCC</p>
<p>6th September 1965 - ⁵ 4th - 11th September 1965</p>	<p>CPPCC 2nd TAR Committee 1st session of 2nd CPPCC</p>
<p>November 1977 - April 1983 30th November - 3rd December 1977 2nd August 1979 17th April 1981</p>	<p>CPPCC 3rd TAR Committee 1st session of 3rd CPPCC 2nd session of 3rd CPPCC 3rd session of 3rd CPPCC</p>
<p>April 1983 - July 1988 18th - 30th April 1983 18th July 1984 16th July 1985 17th July 1986 22nd July 1987</p>	<p>CPPCC 4th TAR Committee 1st session of 4th CPPCC 2nd session of 4th CPPCC 3rd session of 4th CPPCC 4th session of 4th CPPCC 5th session of 4th CPPCC</p>
<p>July 1988 - April 1993 13th July - 4th August 1988</p>	<p>CPPCC 5th TAR Committee 1st session of 5th CPPCC</p>
<p>April 1993 - April 1993 13th - 21st May 1994 14th - 24th May 1995 ? - 22nd May 1996 ? - 21st May 1997</p>	<p>CPPCC 6th TAR Committee 1st session of 6th CPPCC 2nd session of 6th CPPCC 3rd session of 6th CPPCC 4th session of 6th CPPCC 5th session of 6th CPPCC</p>

⁵ There was no formal conclusion to the 2nd CPPCC because of the Cultural Revolution.

History of Political Institutions in Tibet: A Chronology

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
1950		
24 th January	The Tibet Working Committee is established in Leshan, Sichuan Province	
6 th -9 th June		3 rd Plenum of the 7 th Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing
6 th -24 th October		Chinese forces attack Chamdo
25 th October		China intervenes in the Korean war
December-April 1959	The Chamdo Prefecture People's Liberation Committee is formed to represent the Chamdo area	
27 th December-1 st January 1951		The 1 st Chamdo People's Congress elects Liberation Committee
1951		
22 nd April		The delegation of the Tibet government arrives in Beijing for negotiations on the future of Tibet
23 rd May		The delegation signs the Seventeen Point Agreement
May-July 1961	The "Khenpo Council", formed while in exile by the previous Panchen Lama, was reformed to administer the Shigatse area	
May-March 1959	"Co-existence" between the Kashag ¹ , the Khenpo Council and the Chamdo Liberation Committee (the three "leading bodies") under Chinese "supervision"	
June	The Party's North-West Tibet Working Committee is established in Lanzhou, Gansu Province	
June	Pome ² Prefectural Working Committee established	

¹ The Kashag, or cabinet of the traditional Tibetan Government, which Chinese historians say was set up in 1751, continued to function until March 1959.

² Now a county in Kongpo (Nyingtri) prefecture.

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
July	Sanshiizuzu ³ Branch Working Committee established	
9 th September		The first PLA units arrive in Lhasa in accordance with the agreement of 23 rd May
October	Lhasa Municipal Committee established	
November		Zhang Jingwu appointed First Secretary of the Tibet Work Committee of the CCP
December	North-West Tibet Working Committee merged with the Tibet Working Committee in Lhasa	
December	Organisational Department established	
December	Propaganda Department established	
December	United Front Department established	
December	Social Department ⁴ established	
December	Mass Movement Department established	
December	Policy Research Office established	
December	Youth Work Committee established	
December	Finance Committee established	
December	Tibet Branch of the People's Bank of China established	
December	The Temporary Gyanitse Prefectural Working Committee established	
1952		
	Administration Office established	
1 st February		The Central People's Government launches the Five Anti's Movement
February	Tibet Military District and its Party Committee established	
	1 st meeting 1 st -8 th December 1952	

³ This is thought to be a Chinese name for what is now called Drayab (Chinese: Chaya) county in Chamdo Prefecture.

⁴ The Social Department included functions now covered by the Public Security Bureau.

Events and Congresses: National and TAR	TAR Meetings and Committees	Date
	Shigatse Temporary Working Committee established	February
	Tibetan Trade Company established	April
	Shigatse Working Committee established	July
	Yadong [Dromo] Construction Committee established	July
The Central People's Government issues an order promulgating the PRC General Programme for the Implementation of Regional Autonomy for the National Minorities		9 th August
	Gyantse Branch Working Committee established	August
	Gyantse Working Committee established to govern Lhokha Prefecture	August
Office of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee established		September
	Discipline Inspection Commission (Supervision Committee) officially established	3 rd September
1953		
The Chinese Central Government Council appoints Gao Gang, Rao Shushi, Peng Dehuai, Lin Biao and Liu Bocheng as Chairmen respectively of the North-East, East China, North-West, Central South, and South-West Administrative Committees (which replace the military and political committees)		14 th January
	Lhasa Patriotic Youth Federation established	January
	Mass Movement Department cancelled	28 th January
	Information Committee established	March
Buddhist Association of China established		April
	Administration Office Merged into Finance Department	August
	Lhasa Municipal Committee cancelled	November
	Lhokha Temporary Party Committee established	December

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
1954		
29 th January		In Beijing China and Indian representatives sign the "Sino-Indian Agreement on Trade and Intercourse in the Tibet Region of China." The preamble to the agreement proclaimed the famous "Five Principles of Co-existence" ("Panch Sheela")
February	Yadong Frontier Defence Committee formed on the basis of the Yadong Construction Committee	
6-10 th February		4 th Plenum of the 7 th Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing
July		1 st NPC in Beijing, attended by the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama
3 rd - 6 th September		Chinese artillery shelling of Nationalist occupied offshore territory
20 th September		The NPC adopts the constitution of the PRC
27 th September		The NPC elects Mao Zedong as Chairman of the PRC, Zhu De as Deputy Chairman and Liu Shaoqi as Chairman of the standing committee of the NPC
25 th December	Ceremonies in Lhasa, Ya'an and Xining mark the formal establishment of the Yadong Construction Committee	
1955		
9 th March		The State Council passes the decision on establishing the Preparatory Committee for the TAR; it appoints the Dalai Lama as chairman and the Panchen Lama and Zhang Guohua as Deputy Chairmen of the Committee
4 th April		5 th Plenum of the 7 th Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing
April	Chamdo, Sanshijiuzu and Pome Working Committees merged together. They form a Standing Committee under the name of the Chamdo Branch Working Committee	
5 th -30 th July		2 nd Session of the 1 st NPC, Beijing
April	Tagong ⁵ Working Committee established	

⁵ Da-Kong [Chinese: Tagong] was an administrative area under the traditional Tibetan Government combining Dagpo [*dwags-po*], which roughly corresponds to present day Nang Dzong and Gyatsa counties, with Kongpo, which is those parts of present day Nyingtri prefecture north of Menlung county. Tagong became Nyingtri (Linzhil) prefecture in 1960.

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
25 th August	Lhokha Temporary Party Committee is changed to Lhokha Temporary Working Committee	
4 th -11 th October		6 th Plenum of 7 th Central Committee, Beijing
1956		
16 th January-3 rd February	Congress of the Tibet Regional CCP	
7 th March	CCP leading Party Group of the Tibetan Newspaper Publishing House established	
22 nd April	The official ceremony marking the establishment of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet (PCART) is held in Lhasa. The PCART is formed as a consultative body to the three "leading bodies"	
6 th May	1 st full session of PCART	
May	Planning Department established	
May	Lhokha becomes an independent Prefecture and the Lhokha Prefectural Working Committee is established	
June	Finance Department established on the basis of the Finance Committee	
1 st July	Yadong <i>zhongxin</i> [Centre] County Committee established (governed by Gyantse Working Committee)	
July	Lhokha Prefectural Working Committee cancelled; more than 20 people left to form the Lhokha Working Team	
17 th August	Information Committee disbanded	
29 th August	CCP Party Group of the Tibet Branch of the People's Bank of China established	
August	Lhasa Branch Working Committee of the Tibet Working Committee established to govern Lhasa City	
15 th -27 th Sept		Opening of the 8 th Party Congress in Beijing
20 th September		In Kathmandu China and Nepal sign an agreement on the maintenance of friendly relations, trade between Nepal and Tibet and the withdrawal of

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
		the Nepalese military from Tibet
28 th September		1 st Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing
September	Rural Work Department established	
6 th October- November 1960	1 st Buddhist Association of China (Tibet Branch)	
8 th November	A preparatory committee for the Tibet Committee of the CPPCC established in Lhasa	
10 th -15 th November		2 nd Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee, Beijing
1957		
1 st May-7 th June		The 'Hundred Flowers' movement reaches its climax with many open criticisms of the CCP by non-members
	Rural Work Department cancelled	
May	Tagong Working Committee cancelled and Tagong Working Team and Party Committee established	
July	Planning Department cancelled	
July	New Party Committee of the Chamdo Garrison Command established	
August		Anti-Rightist Campaign launched
20 th September-9 th October		3 rd Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing
1958		
April		People's communes set up, marking beginning of the Great Leap Forward
3 rd May		4 th Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing
5 th -23 rd May		2 nd Session of the 8 th Party Congress, Beijing
25 th May		5 th Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee, Beijing
	Name of Policy Research Office changed to Investigation and	

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
	Research Office	
September	Working Team and Party Committee cancelled and Tagong Prefectural Working Committee re-established	
25 th October		The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region is formally established
26 th October		The Chinese People's Volunteers complete their withdrawal from Korea
28 th November-10 th December		6 th Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee, Wuchang
November-January 1966	CPPCC 1 st Chamdo Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 12 th -19 th November	
December	Youth Work Committee merged with the Women's Work Committee to form the Youth-Women's Work Committee	
December	Tibet Branch of Xinhua News Agency merged with Tibetan Newspaper Publishing House	
December	The Lhokha Prefectural Working Committee is resumed	
1959		
	Gyantse Prefecture established	
March	The Lhasa Municipal Working Committee is resumed	
March	The Lhasa Military Control Commission is established	
10 th March		The Tibetan uprising begins in Tibet
17 th March		The Dalai Lama leaves Lhasa for India
29 th March		Tibetan troops join the uprising against the Chinese
23 rd March		Uprising suppressed
28 th March	The dissolution of the Kashag, or traditional Tibetan government, is ordered by Zhou Enlai	The State Council appoints the Panchen Lama Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet (PCART) and establishes Chamdo military control committee under Lhasa military command (June 1961)
1959-1963	1 st Party Committee of the Tibet Military District	1 st Party Congress of the Tibet Military District 20 th -2 nd April 1959

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
April	The Chamdo Liberation Committee is cancelled	
2 nd -5 th April		7 th Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee of the CCP, Shanghai
April-September 1965	The Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet (PCART) governs the Tibet Region under the Delegation of the Central Government	
8 th April	1 st meeting of PCART "with all members" after the establishment of the Tibet Regional Government. The PCART takes over the administration of the Tibet Region, replacing the three "leading bodies"	
28 th June-17 th July	2 nd session of the PCART "with all members"	
2 nd -16 th August		8 th Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee of the CCP, Lushan
22 nd September-26 th October	3 rd session of the PCART "with all members"	
25 th October	Land Reform Commission set up by PCART	
26 th October	Lhasa Municipal Government established	
November-May 1964	CPPCC 1 st Gyantse Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 11 th November 1959	
December-September 1965	CPPCC 1 st Tibet Regional Committee 1 st meeting 12 th -20 th December 1959	
21 st October		Armed clash in Ladakh. The UN General Assembly adopts a resolution calling for 'respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people'. The Chinese Government issues a statement describing the resolution as unlawful
December-November 1965	CPPCC 1 st Shigatse Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 6 th December 3 rd meeting 20 th July 1962	
1960		
January-August 1965	CPPCC 1 st Lhasa Municipal Committee 1 st meeting 19 th -24 th January 1960	

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
January-June '64	CPPCC 1 st Tagong Prefectural Committee	
February	Tagong renamed as Linzhi (Nyingtri)	
February	Heihe Prefectural Working Committee is renamed as Nagchu Prefectural Working Committee	
February-November 1965	CPPCC 1 st Lhokha Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 8 th -16 th February 1960	
February-January 1966	CPPCC 1 st Nagchu Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 8 th -14 th February 1960 2 nd , 3 rd & 4 th meetings opened from 19 th December 1961-11 th August 1963	
March-September 1964	CPPCC 1 st Ngari Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 7 th -12 th March 1960	
16 th April		"Red Flag" (<i>Hongqi</i>) criticises changing Soviet attitudes, indicating the emergence of the Sino-Soviet dispute
10 th -15 th July		Zhou Enlai and Kim Il Sung sign the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance
September	The Tibet Military Command is formed	
November-September 1963	2 nd Buddhist Association of China (Tibet Branch)	Qinghai University formally opens in Xining
November		Tan Guansan may have been acting as First Party Secretary of the TAR
1961		
14 th -18 th January		9 th Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing
10 th February	The Tibetan Working Committee decides to cancel the Party's Committee of Subordinate Organisations Governed Directly by the Tibetan Working Committee and establish the Organisational Committee of the Tibetan Working Committee and the Organisational Committee of the Autonomous Preparatory Committee	
1 st March		A "Red Flag" editorial calls for 'the hundred flowers to bloom in academic research'

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
2 nd -13 th April	5 th session of the PCART	
2 nd May	Social Department cancelled and the Political-Legal Department established	
July	The private office of the Panchen Lama is dissolved ⁶	
1962		
30 th April		Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends message to Indian government protesting against intrusions into Xinjiang
28 th July	The Tibetan Working Committee decides to merge the two Party Committees and to establish the Organisational Committee of the Tibetan Working Committee and the Preparatory Committee	
31 st July	The Party Group of the Civil Administration Office is established	
31 st July	The Party Group of the Public Health Office is established	
12 th August	Political-Legal Department cancelled	
24 th -27 th September		10 th Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee, Beijing
25 th September	The Tibetan Newspaper Publishing House and the Tibet Branch of Xinhua News Agency are split into two departments	
20 th November		China announces a unilateral cease-fire in the Sino-Indian war to be effective from 21 st November
1963		
8 th March	Tibet's first elected county government, the People's Congress of Nadong County, elects Tashi Gyaltzen as county head	
3 rd -21 st May	The First Congress of the TAR's Communist Youth League of China is held in Beijing	
September-October 1962	3 rd Buddhist Association of China (Tibet Branch)	

⁶ This was the highest office of the Panchen Lama's court, and is known in Tibetan as *Nangma Gang*. The Chinese refer to it as the Khenpo Assembly [*kan po hui yi ting*].

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
December-1977	2 nd Party Committee of Tibet Military District 2 nd Party Congress of the TMD 12 th -16 th December	
1964		
1 st February		A People's Daily editorial launches the 'learn from the PLA campaign'
14 th -26 th March		The Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region People's Congress in Urumchi
May	Gyantse prefecture is cancelled and merged with Shigatse prefecture	
May	The Gyantse Prefectural Working Committee is merged with the Shigatse Prefectural Working Committee and the Nyingtri Prefectural Working Committee is merged into the Lhasa Municipal Working Committee	
11 th June		The PLA air force shoots down a Nationalist Party, US-made aircraft over North China
July	Nyingtri Prefecture is cancelled and Nyingtri Prefectural CPPCC Committee joins the Lhasa Committee of the CPPCC	
July	Gyantse Prefectural CPPCC committee merges with Shigatse CPPCC Prefectural Committee	
August - *	CPPCC 2 nd Ngari Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 3 rd -16 th August 1964	
18 th September-4 th November	7 th meeting of PCART at which the Panchen Lama is criticised and removed from his position on the standing committee of PCART	
22 nd September	The Tibet Nationality Institute is formed on the basis of the Tibet Public School	
October	The Finance office and the Grain Bureau merge to form the Finance and Grain Office.	China carries out its first nuclear test
17 th December	The State Council formally removes the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama from leadership positions in PCART	

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
21 st December		The 1 st Session of the 3 rd NPC in Beijing
1965		
3 rd January		The NPC re-elects Liu Shaoqi as chairman of the PRC
August - *	CPPCC 2 nd Lhasa Municipal Committee 1 st meeting 15 th -20 th August 1965	
August	Lhasa People's Government is changed to the Lhasa People's Committee	
August	The Tibetan branch court of the Supreme People's Procuratorate is cancelled and the Tibetan Autonomous People's Procuratorate established	
14 th August	The Central Committee and Tibet Working Committee decided that from 1 st September Ngari Prefectural Working Committee would become Ngari Local Committee of Tibet; Lhokha Working Committee was renamed as Lhokha Local Committee	
30 th August	Final session of the PCART	
September - January 1967	1st TAR People's Congress	
1 st -9 th September	The 1 st Session of the 1 st People's Congress of Tibet in Lhasa. It ends with the formal declaration and establishment of the Tibet Autonomous Region	
9th September	Establishment of the Tibet Autonomous Region	
6th September - *	CPPCC 2nd Tibet Regional Committee 1 st meeting 4 th -11 th September 1965	
8 th September	The 1 st TAR People's Congress elects the People's Committee of the TAR, which held its first meeting on September 15 th 1965. It operated until May 1966. From May 1966 until January 1967 the Committee continued to rule the Tibet Government, but on 24 th January its power was "illegally taken away"	
September - January 1967	1st TAR People's Committee	

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
September	The TAR People's Congress decides to remove the Tibet Branch of the Supreme Court of China and establish the Supreme People's Court of the TAR.	Zhang Guohua becomes Party Secretary of the TAR
September	Nagchu Prefectural Working Committee is renamed the Nagchu Local Committee	
September	The Party Committee of the Public Health Department is established	
September	The Tibet Working Committee is renamed the TAR Party Committee and Prefectural Working Committees are renamed Local Committees	
September-February 1967	TAR Party Committee⁷	
15 th September	1 st meeting of the People's Committee of the TAR	
November - *	CPPCC 2 nd Lhokha Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 22 nd October 22 nd	
November - *	CPPCC 2 nd Shigatse Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 20 th November 1965	
1966		
January - *	CPPCC 2 nd Chamdo Prefectural Committee	
January - *	CPPCC 2 nd Nagchu Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 31 st January 1966	
March	Party Group of the Civil Administration Office is cancelled and the Party Committee of the Civil Administration Department established	
March	The Party Committee of the Finance and Grain Department established	

⁷ This Party Committee was not numbered as the 1st TAR Party Committee, probably because a Congress of Deputies was never convened to elect it

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
1 st May		Zhou Enlai announces formally the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
1 st -12 th August		11 th Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee of the CCP; Beijing formalises the Cultural Revolution
1967		
15 th January		The Central Committee decides that Zhang Guohua should go back to Beijing "to take a vacation"
24 th January	The power of the People's Committee is "illegally taken away"	
February	The power of the TAR Party Committee is "seized"	
February	Ngari, Lhokha and Nagchu Prefectural Party Committees are disbanded	
March	Shigatse Prefectural Party Committee is disbanded	
May	The Central Committee decides to implement military control in Tibet	
24 th June - September 1968	Tibet Military Control Commission	
24 th June	The Tibet Military Control Commission is established to implement military control in Tibet. This commission took over all leadership roles until September 1968, although it continued to exist until 1976.	
July	Chamdo Prefectural Party Committee is overthrown	
7 th September		Fighting breaks out between Indian and Chinese troops on the Tibet-Sikkim border
1968		
September-August 1979	TAR Revolutionary Committee ^a	

^a The TAR Revolutionary Committee assumed the roles of both the Party and the Government until September 1969, when the role of the Party leadership was in effect taken over by the Core Leadership Group of the Revolutionary Committee, while the Revolutionary Committee became the leading Governmental body. The Core Leadership group was superseded by the 1st Party Committee in August 1971.

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
5 th September	The TAR Revolutionary Committee established in Lhasa	
17 th September	The Core Group of the TAR Revolutionary Committee established	
13 th -31 st October		12 th Plenum of the 8 th Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing
November	Ngari Prefectural Revolutionary Committee established	
1969		
March	Lhokha and Nagchu Prefectural Revolutionary Committees established	
April-October 1976	Chamdo Prefectural Revolutionary Committee established	
1 st -24 th April		Opening of 9 th Party Congress, Beijing
28 th April		1 st Plenum of the 9 th Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing
September	Shigatse Prefectural Revolutionary Committee established	
17 th September	The Central Committee of the CCP decides the members of the Core Group of the TAR Revolutionary Committee	
1970		
23 rd August-6 th September		2 nd Plenum of the 9 th Central Committee of the CCP, Lushan
December		Ren Rong becomes chairman of the Tibet Revolutionary Committee
1971		
March/April		PRC admitted to UN
7 th April 1971	The Central Committee of the CCP appoints Ren Rong head of the Core Leadership Group of the TAR Revolutionary Committee	
August-October 1977	1st TAR Party Committee 1 st session of the 1 st TAR Party Congress 7 th -12 th August	Ren Rong elected TAR Party Committee secretary
18 th August		The 3 rd Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Party Congress elects Kang Jianmin as 1 st Secretary of the Party Committee

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
13 th September		Lin Biao's plane crash and death is reported
December		Tibet Publishing House formed
1972		
		US President Nixon visits China
1973		
22 nd February		Henry Kissinger visits China
12 th April		Deng Xiaoping re-emerges as deputy premier
18 th May	The Tibet Military Control Commission is cancelled but retains its name	
24 th -28 th August		Opening of 10 th CCP National Party Congress, Beijing
30 th August		1 st Plenum of the 10 th Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing
1974		
1975		
8 th -10 th January		2 nd Plenum of the 10 th Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing
13 th -17 th January		1 st Session of the 4 th NPC
9 th September		The 10 th anniversary of the TAR Region is celebrated in Lhasa; Hua Guofeng leads the delegation sent by the central government
1976		
8 th January		Death of Zhou Enlai
3 rd February		The CPPCC appoints Hua Guofeng as acting Premier of the State Council
4 th -5 th April		Thousands of people mourn Zhou Enlai in Tiananmen Square (the Tiananmen Incident)
7 th April		The CPPCC Politburo resolves to appoint Hua Guofeng First Deputy

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
		Chairman of the CPPCC and Premier of the State Council. Deng Xiaoping is dismissed from all his posts.
9 th September		Death of Mao Zedong
October-October 1987	CPPCC 3rd Ngari Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 12 th -20 th November 1981 2 nd meeting 21 st -27 th October 1984	The period of Socialist Construction begins
6 th October		The arrest of the Gang of Four and the end of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
7 th October		The CPPCC appoints Hua Guofeng as its Chairman and as chairman of its Military Affairs Committee in succession to Mao Zedong
1977		
8 th February		US President Jimmy Carter receives Huang Zhen, indicating the normalisation of Sino-US relations
1977-1984	3rd Party Committee of the Tibet Military District 3 rd Party Congress of the TMD July 1977	
July	2 nd Lhasa Municipal Committee elected	
21 st July		The 3 rd Plenum of the 10 th CPPCC National Committee confirms Hua Guofeng as leader of the CCP
12 th -18 th August		Opening of 11 th Party Congress, Beijing
29 th November-2 nd December	1 st Session of 3 rd TAR People's Congress	
November-April 1983	3rd TAR People's Congress 1 st session of the 3 rd TAR People's Congress 29 th November-2 nd December 1977 2 nd session of the 3 rd TAR People's Congress 6 th -14 th August 1979 3 rd session of the 3 rd TAR People's Congress 1 st April 1981.? ?	
October-November 1983	2nd TAR Party Committee 1 st session of the 2 nd TAR Party Congress 21 st -27 th October 1977 5 th session of the 2 nd TAR Party Committee 15 th May-3 rd June 1980 6 th session of the 2 nd TAR Party Committee 10 th -19 th January 1981	

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
13 th -16 th November	1 st Session of the 3 rd Lhasa People's Congress	
November-April 1983	CPPCC 3 rd Tibet Regional Committee 1 st meeting 30 th November 3 rd December 1977 2 nd meeting 2 nd August 1979 3 rd meeting 17 th April 1981	
November-June 1982	CPPCC 3 rd Lhasa Municipal Committee 1 st meeting 10 th -16 th November 1977	
November-May 1983	CPPCC 3 rd Lhokha Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 12 th November 1977	
1978		
January-March 1985	CPPCC 3 rd Shigatse Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 8 th -10 th January 1978	
26 th February-5 th March		5 th NPC held in Beijing
April-October 1987	CPPCC 3 rd Nagchu Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 1 st -7 th April 1978 2 nd meeting 25 th May 1982	
18 th -22 nd December		3 rd Plenum of the 11 th CPPCC National Committee
1979		
1 st January		US-China normalisation takes effect End of shelling of Nationalist controlled offshore islands
February	Ngarl Revolutionary Committee is cancelled and the Ngarl Prefectural Commissioner's Administrative Office is established	
29 th March		Wei Jingsheng is arrested as a counter-revolutionary
3 rd August-April 1983	The 3 rd TAR People's Government	

Events and Congresses: National and TAR	TAR Meetings and Committees	Date
	At the 2 nd session of the 3 rd TAR People's Congress the Autonomous Revolutionary Committee is cancelled and replaced by the TAR People's Government	6 th - 14 th August
The Intermediate People's Court of Beijing sentences Wei Jingsheng to 15 years imprisonment		16 th October
1980		
	The Planning Commission and Economic Commission merge into the Planning and Economic Commission	January
	With the approval of the State Council Ngari prefecture reverts from Xinjiang back to Tibet	January
Yin Fatang appointed as TAR Party Secretary		March
Tibet Work Seminar, later known as the 1 st Tibet Work Conference		7 th April
Hu Yaobang makes an inspection tour of Tibet and announces six point policy of liberalisation		22 nd - 31 st May
	The Party Group of the TAR People's Government formed	20 th July
3 rd Session of the 5 th NPC meets in Beijing		30 th August - September 10 th
	Food Department merged into Commerce Department and Foreign Trade Bureau	September
1981		
Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao are sentenced to death with two years reprieve		25 th January
	The Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry is established	July
1982		
	The 4 th Lhasa People's Congress decides to reform the revolutionary committee system, and establishes the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress and the Municipal People's Government	1982

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
June-August 1987	CPPCC 4 th Lhasa Municipal Committee 1 st meeting 8 th -14 th June 1982 2 nd meeting 13 th -20 th August 1984 4 th meeting 15 th -22 nd October 1986	
1 st -11 th September		Opening of 12 th Party Congress in Beijing
October-November 1986	4 th Buddhist Association of China (Tibet Branch)	
1983		
1983	With the approval of the Central Committee and the State Council, Nyingtri Prefecture is re-established.	
February	17 th Session of the Standing Committee of the 3 rd TAR People's Congress	
April-August 1988	4th TAR People's Government	
20 th -29 th April	The opening of the 4 th TAR People's Congress	
April-August 1988	4th TAR People's Congress 1 st session of the 4 th TAR People's Congress 20 th -29 th April 1983 2 nd session of the 4 th TAR People's Congress July 1984 4 th session of the 4 th TAR People's Congress May 1986 5 th session of the 4 th TAR People's Congress July 1987 6 th session of the 4 th TAR People's Congress January 1988	
April-July 1988	CPPCC 4th Tibet Regional Committee 1 st meeting 18 th -30 th April 1983 2 nd meeting 18 th July 1984 3 rd meeting 16 th July 1985 4 th meeting 17 th July 1986 5 th meeting 22 nd July 1987	
April-October 1987	CPPCC 3 rd Chamdo Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 1 st -8 th April 1983	
May	Publications Bureau cancelled and Tibet People's Publishing	

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
	House re-established	
May-October 1987	CPPCC 4 th Lhokha Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 24 th -30 th May 1983	
21 st July	Party Group of the 4 th Standing Committee of the People's Congress formed	
August	Forestry Department is separated from the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department. In December 1986 they were combined again to form the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Commission	
November-July 1990	3 rd TAR Party Committee 1 st session of the 3 rd TAR Party Congress 27 th November-2 nd December	
1984		
27 th Feb- 28 th March		2 nd National Forum on Work in Tibet meets in Beijing
October	Chamdo Prefectural Buddhist Association established	
1 st November	Lhasa Branch of the Buddhist Association of China established	
1984-1991	4 th Party Committee of Tibet Military District 4 th Party Congress of the TMD	
1985		
February	Tibet Normal Institute (the Teacher Training College) is cancelled and Tibet University is founded	
March-October 1987	CPPCC 4 th Shigatse Prefectural Committee 1 st meeting 21 st -27 th March 1985	
April	Nagchu Prefectural Buddhist Association established	
April	Shigatse Prefectural Buddhist Association established	
May		Wu Jinghua appointed Party Secretary of the TAR
27 th May	Scripture Institute of Tibetan Buddhist Association opened	
8 th August	Lhokha Prefectural Buddhist Association established	

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
August/ October 1987	4 th Term of the Hainan Prefectural Committee of the CPPCC Meeting in August 1987 Meeting in December 1987	
September		20 th Anniversary of the founding of the TAR
21 st October	Hainan Prefectural Buddhist Association established	
1986		
1 st February	Ningxia Prefectural Party Committee established	
November/ October 1987	5 th Buddhist Association of China (Tibet Branch)	
December	Nanshan/ Affairs Commission and Religious Affairs Commission merged into Religious Affairs Commission	
December	Education Department and Science and Technology Commission merged into Education and Technology Commission	
1987		
January/ April 1983	CPPCC 4 th Ganda Prefectural Committee Meeting 27-29 th January 1983	
25 th March		Opening of 5 th Session of 6 th National People's Congress in Beijing
June	3 rd Lhasa Municipal Committee elected	
August/ October 1987	CPPCC 5 th Lhasa Municipal Committee Meeting 17-19 th August 1987	
27 th September		First independence demonstration led by twenty one monks in Lhasa
1 st October		Police open fire on demonstrators, killing at least 8, foreign journalists are expelled
October 25 th - 31 st		Opening of the 13 th Party Congress
1988		

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
5th March		Major demonstration in Lhasa
July-April 1993	CPPCC 5 th TAR Committee 1 st meeting July 1988	
August-January 1993	5 th TAR People's Congress 1 st session of the 5 th TAR People's Congress 25 th July-6 th August 1988 2 nd session of the 5 th TAR People's Congress 27 th July-9 th August 19889 3 rd session of the 5 th TAR People's Congress 20 th -31 st May 1990 4 th session of the 5 th TAR People's Congress 27 th April-? 1991 5 th session of the 5 th TAR People's Congress 3 rd May-? 1992	
August-January [?] 1993	5 th TAR People's Government	
December		Hu Jintao replaces Wu Jinghua as Party Secretary of the TAR
1989		
28 th January		The Panchen Lama dies while visiting Shigatse
March		Zhang Shaosong acts as Political Commissar during martial law
7 th March		Martial law declared in Lhasa after 3 days of demonstrations
3 rd -4 th June		Crackdown in Tiananmen Square
5 th October		The Dalai Lama is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize
1990		
1 st May		Martial law is lifted in Lhasa
July-August 1995	4 th TAR Party Committee 1 st session of the 4 th Party Congress 11 th - 16 th July 1990	
19 th -29 th July		Jiang Zemin makes an inspection tour of Qinghai and the TAR
25 th October	1 st session of the CPPCC 3 rd Lhasa Municipal Committee	
November	12 th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5 th TAR People's Congress	
1991		

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
23 rd May		40 th Anniversary of the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet is celebrated in Lhasa
July		Raidi becomes Executive Deputy Secretary of the TAR Party Committee
August	16 th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5 th TAR People's Congress	
August		Zhang Xuezhong apparently the leading Deputy Party Secretary until March 1992
8 th September	6 th session of CPPCC 3 rd Lhasa Municipal Committee	
1991-1996	5 th Party Committee of the Tibet Military District 5 th Party Congress of the TMD	
1992		
March		Chen Kuiyuan appointed as First Party Secretary, but it is not announced until December
May/June	3 rd session of the CPPCC 5 th TAR Committee	
September	1 st session of the CPPCC 6 th Lhasa Municipal Committee	
1993		
January-	6th TAR People's Congress 1 st session of the 6 th TAR People's Congress January 1993 2 nd session of the 6 th TAR People's Congress 15 th -25 th May 1994 3 rd session of the 6 th TAR People's Congress 15 th -25 th May 1995 4 th session of the 6 th TAR People's Congress 15 th -24 th May 1996 5 th session of the 6 th TAR People's Congress 14 th -23 rd May 1997	
January (?)	6 th TAR People's Government	
April	CPPCC 6th TAR Committee 1 st meeting 27 th April 2 nd meeting 13 th -21 st May 1994 3 rd meeting 14 th -24 th May 1995 4 th meeting ? 22 nd May 1996 5 th meeting ? 21 st May 1997	

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
October	Organisational Forum of TAR Party Committee	
1994		
13 th May	2 nd Session of the CPPCC 6 th TAR Committee	
May	2 nd Session of the CPPCC 6 th Lhasa Municipal Committee	
May	5 th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC 6 th Tibet Regional Committee	
15 th June	3 rd Session of the 6 th Lhasa Municipal Party Congress	
20 th -23 rd July 1994		3 rd Forum on Work in Tibet held in Beijing; convened by the Central Committee of the CCP and the State Council
24 th October	11 th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6 th TAR People's Congress	
23 rd December	12 th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6 th TAR People's Congress	
1995		
27 th April	3 rd Session of the 6 th Lhasa People's Congress	
14 th May		The Dalai Lama unilaterally announces the identification of the 11 th Panchen Lama. China rejects the announcement and Chadrel Rinpoche, head of the official search team, is arrested.
June		Lee Teng Hui visits Cornell University in USA
August-	5th TAR Party Committee 1 st session of the 5 th TAR Party Congress 29 th July 5 th August 1995 2 nd session of the 5 th TAR Party Congress 4 th November 1996	
1 st September		30 th Anniversary of the founding of the TAR
29 th November		Golden Urn ceremony held in Lhasa, "official Panchen Lama selected"
1996		
7 th March	4 th Plenum of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the TAR Party Committee	

Date	TAR Meetings and Committees	Events and Congresses: National and TAR
8 th -15 th March		Missile exercises held by PRC preceding presidential elections in Taiwan
22 nd May		Opening of the 4 th session of the 6 th CPPCC in Beijing
July	20 th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6 th TAR People's Congress	
14 th August	Enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the TAR Party Committee	
1996	6 th Party Committee of the Tibet Military District (TMD) 6 th Party Congress of the TMD	
1997		
March	23 rd meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6 th TAR People's Congress	
April	27 th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6 th TAR People's Congress	
19 th February		Death of Deng Xiaoping
1 st July		Hong Kong returns to China
12 th -18 th September		15 th National Party Congress, Beijing
19 th September		1 st Plenum of the 15 th CCP Central Committee
26 th October-3 rd November		Jiang Zemin visits the US; first US-Sino summit since 1985

* The CPPCC stopped all activities as a result of the Cultural Revolution, so these bodies do not have a date at which they were formally concluded. Among the six prefectures and 75 counties that existed at this time, the CPPCC resumed its activities in only one city and in only four of the prefectures. After June 1977 CPPCC committees also resumed activity in some counties.

Appendix I

Name list of the TAR Party Committee, 1996

Source: *Xizang Ribao* (Tibet Daily), 3rd August 1995

Cedain Doima (f)
Caiwan Bandian
Tudeng Caiwang
Zi Cheng
Ma Guanghua (Hui)
Ma Zebi (Hui, f)
Ma Dengshan
Gyu Dgav
Danzim
Basang (f)
Buqiong
Pingcuo (Xigaze)
Pingcuo (Finance Department)
Yangjin (f)
Bai Zhao
Duoji
Liu Yushi
Gyaincain Norbu
Jangcuo (f)
Dawa (f)
Dawa Ciren
Yang Chuantang
Li Liguo
Li Guangwen
Xiao Haiyuan
Wu Shunxiang
Zhang Rongyang
Lu Huimin
Ngabu [Abu]
Ngakou [Akou]
Chen Hanchang
Chen Kuiyuan
Laba Ciren

Zhou Wenbi
Jin Xisheng
Hu Yongzhu
Luosang
Luosang Danzhen
Luosang Gyaincain
Luosang Langjie
Luosang Dunzhu
Raidi
Suolang (f)
Suolang Daji
Xu Mingyang
Gao Yanxiang
Guo Jinlong
Sang Zhu
Zhang Zhu
Puqung
Qun Pei

Alternate members of the Party Committee:

Qian Jin (Luoba)
Qiangjiu (Menba, f)
Zhang Zezhong
Ye Jing
Zexi
Renzeng
Zhang Jie (f)
Zeng Zhongyi
Gesang Langjie
Deji (f)

Appendix II

Name list of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the TAR Party Committee, 1995

Source: *Xizang Ribao* (Tibet Daily), 3rd August 1995

Ma Wenmin (Hui, f)
Wang Wanjun
Wang Hemin
Jaxi Pingcuo
Zhong Laba
Basang Pingduo (f)
Shi Xiaoshen
Buqiong
Qujia
Duoji Pingcuo
Duoji Zeren
Cinuo
Ciren Wangjia
Cideng Pingcuo
Gongsang (f)
He Jianfeng
Zou Chonglin
Zhang Yueping
Lasi Ciren
Ang Qiangba
Luo Furong
Luobu Zhaxi
Zhao Jianshe
Bai Zaiguo
Suolang Jianding
Peng Jian
Jiang Mingan
Qunjue
Gaerma

Appendix III

Tibetan Counties and Prefectures

This table shows the names of all counties and prefectures which include Tibetan autonomous areas, or, in Eastern Qinghai, areas which have a significant Tibetan population. Column one gives the names in Chinese, both in pinyin and in the more common version used in official Chinese maps and other publications, which is a variant form of pinyin. The second column gives the Tibetan names in an approximate English phoneticisation.

Note that the names of some counties in the far east of Qinghai province (especially in Haidong prefecture) do not have standard Tibetan equivalents. The names we have given in these cases, largely derived from *The Tibet Handbook, with Bhutan* edited by Gyurme Dorje (Trade and Travel Publications Ltd., 1996), are those used by local Tibetans to describe all or part of the Chinese counties, but in practice there is no exact equivalent for the Chinese term.

Tibet Autonomous Region	
Chinese (Pinyin/variant)	English
Lasa Shi	Lhasa Municipality (equivalent to Prefecture)
Lasa Chengguanqu	Lhasa Inner City / Lhasa Metropolitan District
Linzhou xian / Lhunzhub	Lhundrub county
Dangxiong xian / Damxung	Damshung county
Qushui xian / Quxu	Chushul county
Duiling Deqing xian / Doilungdeqen	Toelung Dechen county
Mozhu Gongka xian / Maizhokunggar	Meldrogungkar county
Daxi xian / Dagze	Taktse county
Nimu xian	Nyemo county
Shannan Prefecture	Lhokha Prefecture
Naidong xian	Nedong county
Sangri xian	Zangri county
Qusong xian / Qusum	Chusum county
Jacha xian / Gyaca	Gyatsa county
Longzi xian / Lhunze	Lhuntse county
Cuona xian / Cona	Tsona county
Cuomei xian / Comai	Tsome county
Luozha xian / Lhozhag	Lhodrag county
Gongga xian / Gonggar	Gongkar county
Zhanang xian	Dranang county
Qiongjie xian / Qonggai	Chonggye county
Lianggarze xian / Naqarze	Nagartse county
Qamdo Prefecture / Changdu	Chamdo Prefecture
Changdu xian / Qamdo	Chamdo county
Chaya xian / Chagyab	Drayab county
Zuogang xian / Zogang	Dzogang county
Basu xian / Baxoi	Pashoe county
Luolong xian	Lhorong county
Bianba xian / Banbar	Pelbar county
Leiwuqi xian / Riwoqe	Riwoche county
Gongjue Xian	Gonjo county
Jiangda Xian	Jomda county

Leaders in Tibet

Mangkang xian	Markham county
Dingqing Xian / Dengqen	Tengchen county
Shengda xian / Sinda	Srinda county
Tuoba xian / Toba	Thopa county
Bitu xian	Bitu county
Yanjing xian	Yanjin county
Rikaze Prefecture / Xigaze	Shigatse Prefecture
Rigaze xian / Xigaze	Shigatse county
Bailang xian / Bainang	Panam county
Yadong xian	Dromo county / Yadong
Gangba xian / Gamba	Gampa county
Dingjie xian / Dinggye	Tingkye county
Saja xian / Sa'gya	Sakya county
Angren xian / Ngamring	Ngamring county
Dingri xian	Tingri county
Niela xian	Nyalam county
Zhongba xian	Drongpa county
Jilong xian / Gyirong	Kyirong county
Nanmulin xian	Namling County
Xietongmen xian / Xaitongmoin	Shetongmon County
Renbu xian	Rinpung County
Jiangzi xian / Gyangze	Gyantse County
Saga xian	Saga County
Kangma xian	Khangmar County
Lazi xian / Lhaze	Lhartse County
Naqu Prefecture	Nagchu Prefecture
Naqu xian	Nagchu county
Nierong xian / Nyainrong	Nyenrong county
Suo xian	Sog county / Sog dzong
Jiali xian	Lhari county
Shenzha xian / Xainza	Shentsa county
Bange xian / Baingoin	Pelgon county
Anduo xian	Amdo county
Nima xian	Nyima county
Baqing xian / Baqen	Drachen county / Bachen
Biru xian	Driru county / Biru
Shuanghu ban shi chu	Tsonyi special administrative district
Ningchi/Linzhi Prefecture	Nyingtri (Kongpo) Prefecture
Linzhi xian	Nyingtri county
Gongbujiangda xian	Kongpo Gyamda county
Motuo xian / Metog	Metog county / Pemo Koe
Chaye xian / Zayu	Dzayul county
Pomi xian / Bomi	Pome county
Lang xian	Nang county / Nang dzong
Milin xian / Mainling	Menling county
Ali Prefecture	Ngari Prefecture
Ritu xian	Ruthog county
Geji xian / Ge'gyai	Gergye county
Gaixie xian / Gerze	Gertse county
Longe'er xian	Lungkar county
Pulan xian	Burang county
Cuoqin xian / Coqen	Tsochen county
Ga'er xian / Shiqanhe	Gar county / Senge Tsangpo
Zhada xian / Zanda	Tsamda county

Qinghai Province	
Chinese	Tibetan
Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	Tsochang Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
Menyuan Hui Autonomous county	Mongyon Hui Autonomous County
Haiyan xian	Haiyan county
Gangcha xian / Gangca	Kangtsa county
Qilian xian	Chilen county
Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	Tsolho Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
Gonghe xian	Chabcha county
Guinan xian	Mangra county
Tongde xian	Kawasumdo county
Xinghai xian	Tsigorthang county
Guide xian	Trika county
Yushu Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Jyekundo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
Yushu xian	Jyekundo county
Chengdu xian / Chindu	Trindu county
Nangqian xian / Nangqen	Nangchen county
Zaduo xian / Zadoi	Dzatoe county
Zhoduo xian / Zhidoi	Dritoe county
Qumalai xian / Qumarleb	Chumarleb county
Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	Malho Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
Tongren xian	Rebkong county
Jaincha xian / Jainca	Chentsa county
Zeku xian / Zekog	Tsekhog county
Henan xian	Sogpo Mongol Autonomous county
Guoluo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
Maqin xian / Maqen	Machen county
Gande xian / Gade	Gade county / Gabde
Jiuzhi xian / Jigzhi	Chigdril county / Chidre
Banma xian / Baima	Pema county / Padma
Dare xian / Darlag	Darlag county
Maduo xian / Madoi	Matoe county
Haixi Mongolian & Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Tsonub Mongolian & Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
Delingha shi	Delankha municipality
Golmud shi / Ge'eremu	Kermo / Gormo municipality
Wulan xian / Ulan	Wulan county / Ulan / Ulan Sog
Dulan xian	Dulan county / Panchen Shingde
Tianjun xian	Themchen county / Bongtag Themchen
[Golmud Nan xian]	[Lho Kermo / South Kermo]
[Mangya - Daqaidam: provisional county]	[Mangya - Datsaidam]

Qinghai Province: Counties which are not Tibetan autonomous areas but which include significant populations of Tibetans	
Xining Shi	Ziling Municipality (equivalent to a prefecture)
Datong Hui Autonomous County	Serkhog Hui - Tibetan Autonomous County
Haidong Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	Tsoshar Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
Ping'an xian	Tsongkha Khar county
Huzhu Tu Autonomous County	Gonlung Tu Autonomous county

Ledu xian	Drotsang county
Minhe xian	Kamalog county
Hualong Hui Autonomous County	Bayan Khar Hui Autonomous county
Huangyuan xian	Tongkor county
Xunhua Salar Autonomous County	Do-wi Salar Autonomous county
Huangzhong xian	Kumbum county / Rushar

Gansu Province	
Chinese	Tibetan
Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture	Gannan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture
Lintan xian	Lintan county
Zhuoni xian / Jone	Chone county
Zhuoqu xian / Zhugqu	Drugchu county
Diebu xian	Tewo county
Maqu xian	Machu county
Luqu xian	Luchu county
Xiahe xian	Sangchu county / Labrang
Wuwei Prefecture	
Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous County	Pari Tibetan Autonomous County

Sichuan Province	
Chinese	Tibetan
Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture	Ngaba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
Ma'erkang xian / Markam	Barkham county
Rangtang xian / Zamtang	Dzamthang county
Hongyuan xian	Marthang county / Mewa
Jinchuan xian	Chuchen county
Xiaojin xian	Tsenlha county
Heishui xian	Trochu county
Maowen Qiang Autonomous County	Maowan Qiang Autonomous county
Wenchuan xian	Lungu county
Li xian	Tashiling county
Sanpan xian / Songpan	Zungchu county
Nanping xian	Namphel county
Ruanggui xian / Ru'ergai / Zoige	Dzoge county
Aba xian	Ngaba county
Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture / Garze / Gerze	Kandze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
Kangding xian	Dartsedo (Dardo) county
Ganzi xian	Kandze county
Luhuo xian	Drango county
Danba xian	Rongtrag county
Luding xian	Chagzamka county / Luding
Yajiang xian	Nyagchuka county
Litang xian	Lithang county
Xiangcheng xian	Chatreng county
Derong xian	Derong county
Batang xian	Bathang county
Shiqu xian / Serxu	Sershul county

Xinlong xian	Nyarong county
Daofu xian	Tawu county / Dawu
Seda xian / Sertar	Sertha county / Setha / Sertal
Daocheng xian	Dabpa county
Joulong xian / Jiulong	Gyezil county
Baiyu Xian	Payul County
Dege Xian	Derge County
Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture	
Mili Tibetan Autonomous County	Mili (Muli) Tibetan Autonomous County

Yunnan Province	
Chinese	Tibetan
Diqing Tibet Autonomous Prefecture /Deqen	Dechen Tibet Autonomous Prefecture
Zhongdian xian	Gyalthang county
Weixi Lisu Autonomous County	Weixi Lisu Autonomous County / Balung / Jol
Deqian xian / Diqing / Deqen	Dechen county

Appendix IV

Ethnicity of Government Officials in the TAR, 1992

Source: "The Register of Chinese Government Organs: South-West, North-West" (*Zhongguo Zhengfu Jiguo Minglu Xinan Xibei (xia ce)*), Xinhua Publishing House, August 1992

These tables show our calculations of the number of Tibetan and Chinese officials in the TAR, based on the entire name-list of TAR officials given in the *Register*, of whom only a proportion are included in the name lists in the Directory. Note that they give details of government cadres in the TAR; they do not include party cadres. The figures here are approximations only, because the nationality of some officials may have been identified incorrectly.

1. Analysis of the 1,633 Leading Cadres in the TAR Government in 1992

	Total number	Tibetans		Chinese	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Regional offices *	442	195	44%	236	53%
Prefectural offices	183	114	62%	69	38%
County offices	997	760	76%	237	24%
Total number of government cadres *	1633	1069	65%	542	33%

* There were also 11 leading officials in regional level offices who appear from their names to be members of the Hui nationality. It is impossible to say if these Hui are Tibetan Muslims or Chinese Muslims, so in this table they have not been included in either ethnic category.

2. Ethnicity of the Heads of 37 Departments at Regional Level, 1992

	Tibetans	Chinese	Hui
Total	20	15	2
Proportion on Total	54%	41%	5%

3. Ethnicity of the Deputy Heads of Prefectures and Counties, 1992

	Tibetan	Chinese		
	Deputy Heads	Deputy Heads	Total Officials	% of Officials who are Deputy Heads
Prefectures	26	15	69	22%
Counties	162	84	237	35%

62 out of the 72 counties documented here have at least one Chinese deputy head.

4 counties have one more Chinese deputy head than Tibetan deputy heads. (Toelung Dechen, Lhüntse, Miling and Pome).

10 counties have no Chinese deputy head (Shuanghe, Bachen, Dzogang, Lhorong, Tsona, Sakya, Tingri, Gergye, Rutog and Tsamda).

4. The 183 Leading Government Cadres at Prefectural Level in the TAR, 1992

	Tibetans		Chinese	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lhasa Municipality	19	63%	11	37%
Lhokha Prefecture	17	60%	11	40%
Chamdo Prefecture	17	70%	7	30%
Shigatse Prefecture	21	67%	10	33%
Nagchu Prefecture	11	45%	13	55%
Ngari Prefecture	20	86%	3	14%
Nyingtri (Kongpo) Prefecture	9	39%	14	61%
Total in all Prefectures	114	62%	69	38%

The average number of leading Tibetan cadres in each prefecture is 16, and the average of Chinese officials is 9.9.

5. The 997 Leading Government Cadres at County Level in the Tibet Autonomous Region, 1992

Prefecture	Tibetan Cadres		Chinese Cadres	
	Total	Average per county	Total	Average per county
Lhasa	87	10.8	25	3.13
Lhokha	128	10.7	45	3.75
Chamdo	77	11.0	30	4.29
Shigatse	216	12.0	55	3
Nagchu	109	10.9	32	3.2
Ngari	78	11.1	9	1.3
Nyingtri	46	9.2	31	6.2
Counties with partial data	19		10	
Total all counties	760	10.8	237	3.55

6. Tibetan and Chinese Leading Officials in Each County, 1992

* indicates a county for which only partial data is available, and for which statistics have therefore not been included in the calculation of averages.

There were Chinese leading officials in 70 of the 72 documented counties in 1992. The two counties with no Chinese leading officials were Tingri (Shigatse prefecture) and Tsamda (Ngari prefecture). On average there were six times as many Chinese officials in counties in Nyingtri prefecture compared to counties in Ngari.

Lhasa Municipality	Tibetans	Chinese
Lhasa Inner City	4	1
Lhundrub county	10	4
Damshung county	14	1
Chusul county	10	5
Toelung Dechen county	14	5

Meldrogungkar county	12	4
Taktse county	11	3
Nyemo county	12	2
TOTAL	87	25
Average per county	10.8	3.13

Lhokha Prefecture	Tibetans	Chinese
Nedong county	11	5
Zhangri county	12	2
Chusum county	10	3
Gyatsa county	11	4
Lhuntse county	11	4
Tsona county	11	3
Tsome county	12	1
Lhodrag county	12	4
Gongkar county	11	4
Dranang county	9	6
Chonggye county	8	5
Nagartse county	10	4
TOTAL	128	45
Average per county	10.7	3.75

Chamdo Prefecture	Tibetans	Chinese
Chamdo county	14	4
Drayab county	11	5
Dzogang county	10	6
Pashoe county	8	3
Lhorong county	12	3
*Pelbar county	3	2
Riwoche county	12	3
*Gonjo county	4	1
*Jomda county	3	2
*Markham county	3	2
Tengchen county	10	6
TOTAL	77	30
Average per county	11	4.29

Shigatse Prefecture	Tibetans	Chinese
Shigatse county	16	5
Panam county	10	3
Droma county/Yadong	15	5
Gampa county	14	1
Tingkye county	10	4
Sakya county	13	1
Ngamring county	11	2
Tingri county	14	0
Nyalam county	11	3
Drongpa county	11	2
Kyirong county	10	4

Namling county	12	3
Shetongmon county	12	4
Rinpung county	10	3
Gyantse county	13	4
Saga county	12	3
Khangmar county	11	2
Lhartse county	11	6
TOTAL	216	55
Average per county	12	3

Nagchu Prefecture	Tibetans	Chinese
Nagchu county	10	2
Nyenrong county	10	4
Sog county	12	3
Lhari county	11	1
Shentsa county	8	5
Pelgon county	14	3
Amdo county	14	2
Drachen county	9	5
Diru county	11	5
Tsonyi special administrative district	10	2
TOTAL	109	32
Average per county	10.9	3.2

Ngari Prefecture	Tibetans	Chinese
Ruthog county	10	3
Gergye county	10	1
Gertse county	12	1
Burang county	13	2
Tsochen county	12	1
Gar county	10	1
Tsamda county	11	0
TOTAL	78	9
Average per county	11.1	1.3

Nyingtri Prefecture	Tibetans	Chinese
Nyingtri county	9	6
Kongpo Gyamda county	11	5
Pome county	10	6
Nang dzong	9	7
Menling county	7	7
*Metog county	2	1
*Dzayul county	4	2
TOTAL	46	31
Average per county	9.2	6.2

Appendix V

Speech by Raidi on Building Contingents of High-quality Cadres

Source: *Xizang Ribao* (Tibet Daily), published in Lhasa on 7th September 1996, pp1,2

Translated by the BBC Monitoring Service and published in SWB FE/D2732/CNS (2nd October 1996) under the title "Tibet official on monastic rectification campaign".

Raidi, the deputy executive secretary of the Tibet CCP Committee, gave a speech at an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Tibet regional CCP Committee on 16th August 1996 in which he explained the relevance to Tibet of President Jiang Zemin's instructions on building contingents of high-quality cadres. The following are excerpts from the speech:

[Raidi]

The [Tibet] regional party committee Standing Committee will conclude its enlarged meeting today [16th August?]. Comrade Gyalcan Norbu delivered a speech summarising Tibet's work in the first half of 1996 and considering our missions in the second half of 1996. Comrade Danzim [Tenzin] delivered a speech on the work of educating and screening [at] the Sera Temple. Their speeches were very good and I fully agreed with them. In accordance with the guidelines discussed by the regional party committee, I am expressing several opinions on several major political tasks across Tibet at present, as follows:

[Parts I and II omitted]

III. Strive to build a contingent of high quality cadres

On the eve of the party founding anniversary on 1st July this year, Comrade Jiang Zemin delivered an important speech entitled, "Strive to Build a Contingent of High Quality Cadres" [...]

Recently, on the basis of diligently studying Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech, the regional party committee drew up plans for implementing the speech's guidelines in light of Tibet's actual conditions, and issued a special document outlining specific requirements for distribution at lower levels. As far as the work on cadres and ranks of cadres in Tibet is concerned, we are faced with general problems, as General Secretary Jiang Zemin identified in his speech, as well as special problems of frontier ethnic areas; and we have to comply with the common requirement of intensifying the construction of the cadre ranks, as well as the specific requirement of improving the ranks, with ethnic cadres as the mainstay.

We must resolutely implement the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech in the light of realities in Tibet and effectively strengthen the construction of the cadre

ranks so as to provide a solid, powerful organisational guarantee for Tibet's long-term stability, prosperity and progress. As far as the work is concerned, the Organisation Department will convene a special meeting to map out arrangements.

1. In intensifying the construction of the cadre ranks in Tibet, we must give top priority to ideological and political construction, centring around the struggle against splittism.

Our party is the vanguard of the proletariat. The party's nature and objective dictate that all party members must heed politics and pay close attention to ideological and political construction.

We should ascertain that the ideological and political quality of cadres in our region on a whole is good. The contingent, which is composed of cadres of various nationalities, mainly Tibetans, and which has gradually grown to maturity through the practice of revolution and construction over the decades, is worthy of the trust of the party and the people. In the historical stages of peaceful liberation, military entry into Tibet, rebellion quelling, democratic reform and reform and opening up, Han and other ethnic minority cadres worked together and made tremendous contributions to revolution and construction in Tibet; and we should fully affirm that the cadre mainstream is good. Meanwhile, we should soberly realise problems in the construction of the cadre ranks in Tibet that merit our keen attention and should be solved by all means.

In improving the quality of party cadres, first and foremost, we should emphasise the requirement for revolutionisation. In Tibet, the core of revolutionisation is persistence in waging anti-splittist struggles. In selecting cadres for promotion, we should truly place revolutionisation as the most important requirement and must regard steadfastness in safeguarding the motherland's unification and opposing splittism as the most important criterion for revolutionisation. Without this qualification, no matter how outstanding a cadre is in other aspects, he should not be promoted; otherwise, we cannot guarantee that our party's leadership at all levels will be in firm control of people who are loyal to the party and motherland.

We should effectively improve the methods of evaluating cadres. In evaluating a cadre, we should observe whether he takes a clear-cut stand in opposing splittism; listen to his words; and, still more, watch his behaviour, especially his behaviour in crucial moments.

(2) We should give equal importance to theoretical studies and tempering through practice and do a good job in educating and training cadres [...]

Tibet's construction undertakings are at a new starting point, unprecedented in history. The main battlegrounds of reform, opening up to the outside world, and economic construction, including every stable sphere of development, are good

places for cadres to temper themselves in practice. Cadres at all levels, especially young and middle-aged ones, should boldly go to the stable and developing front-line, to areas where there are difficulties and hardships, and to places where they are most needed by the party and masses.

Cadres should frequently go into the thick of reality, go among the masses, go to grass-roots organisations to study the specific conditions there, do more practical work, sincerely serve the masses' interests and temper themselves in practice. It is necessary to send young cadres to work in places where the environment is more complex and things are more difficult so as to create conditions for them to play their roles and grow amid tempering...

(3) We will do a good job in selecting and appointing cadres and in training and using young cadres in accordance with requirements set by the Central Committee.

In his speech, Comrade Jiang Zemin said: "Selecting and appointing cadres according to party policy is an important link in bringing up high-quality cadres." Last year, the Central Committee promulgated the "Provisional Regulations Governing the Work of Selecting and Appointing Leading Cadres" . The "Regulations" summed up the party's historical experiences in selecting and appointing cadres that it has accumulated for many years, as well as its new experiences in selecting and using cadres in the new period, and set clear and important principles and basic procedures for the selection and appointment of cadres. It is a systematic and comprehensive inner-party legal document that is highly operational. As the region selects second-grade leading bodies, it is necessary to strictly abide by the "Regulations" . I would like to forward the following eight requirements to ensure that good people are selected and that the work of selecting and appointing cadres in the region will be carried out smoothly:

First, we will adhere to the principle of building a contingent of leading cadres who are full of vigour by implementing the policy that seeks to make the cadre contingent more revolutionised, younger, better educated and more competent, with expertise, as well as to the principle of integrating moral integrity with ability.

Revolutionisation is particularly important among the above principles stressed by the Central Committee. Tibet is situated in the front-line, where the struggle between the forces for separation and those against separation is being waged. Some people are qualified in many ways, but ideologically, they are not one with the party; they even secretly sympathise with or support the Dalai and his separatists.

If this type of cadre is selected to bear heavy responsibilities, they will certainly become a hidden problem within our party and government organs and there will be no end of trouble in the future. Therefore, people who are politically unreliable must never be selected to shoulder important responsibilities. Recently, the Centra

Committee has time and again stressed that leading cadres should heed politics. This means they should take note of cadres' political orientation, political stand, political viewpoints, political discipline, ability to make political distinctions and political acumen.

In Tibet, the political dividing line between unification and separation is very clear. Whether a cadre consciously safeguards the unification of the motherland and national unity, thinks and acts in one and the same way, unequivocally criticises the Dalai separatist clique, and opposes splittism constitutes the most basic revolutionisation requirements.

Second, we must uphold the "two inseparables" policy [Han nationality cannot do without Tibetan nationality and vice-versa], which is the inevitable course of historical development as well as an objective requirement for Tibet's stability and development. Tibet's achievements in the last few decades are the results of joint efforts of cadres of all nationalities in the region. They crystallise the efforts of cadres who came to Tibet from other parts of the country.

Whether in developing the economy or safeguarding the motherland's reunification, our region needs unity between the Han and Tibetan nationalities, who are as close as family members. Our party cadres must acquire a correct Marxist viewpoint on nationality and religion and uphold the view that the Han nationality cannot do without the Tibetan nationality and vice versa.

Therefore, in considering the formation of our cadre ranks and leading bodies, we must maintain a rational ethnic combination. Only a rational ethnic combination can help our work and promote the development of various undertakings in Tibet.

The "two inseparables" policy is not an expedient measure. It is a proven objective truth from the practice of Tibet's revolution and construction of the last several decades. It is a guideline of strategic significance in safeguarding the motherland's unification, strengthening its south-western border defence, developing Tibet's economy and improving the people's living standards.

At the same time, cadres of different nationalities must respect, trust, learn from, support, show concern for and help each other and they must make progress together. We must take the initiative to show concern for the livelihood and work of comrades who just came to Tibet from the interior and appropriately improve their work and living conditions in the light of the local and department's actual conditions.

Third, we must uphold the principle of "selecting people from all corners of the country". Since Tibet's peaceful liberation, the party Central Committee and State Council have selected and dispatched group upon group of cadres to Tibet in the interest of Tibet's revolution and construction. In light of Tibet's special

circumstances and extraordinary mix of its cadre ranks, we have stressed time and again that regardless which province or region a person comes from; regardless whether he is Han or Tibetan; regardless of whether he is a new arrival or an arrival of a long time ago; and regardless which part of Tibet a person lives in, he is not allowed to form small groups, harbour exclusionist ideas, or cherish mountain-stronghold mentality.

People here came together from all over the country for a common goal . This is a distinguishing feature of the structure of Tibet's cadre ranks, which differs from that of the interior and an advantage as well. We must not attribute every problem to ethnic relations. We must treat problems as they are. For leading cadres and organisation and personnel departments, it is particularly important to uphold the principle of "selecting people from all corners of the country" , to be fair and to treat everyone equally without discrimination. Here I would like to emphasise that we must continue to pay attention to training and promoting cadres of other minority ethnic groups in our region.

Fourth, we must boldly select and promote young cadres. Selecting and promoting young cadres is for the purpose of cultivating successors. We must approach this issue from a strategic perspective [...]

We must make continuous efforts to raise the political and professional standards of young cadres and regularly strengthen management and education. To ensure their healthy growth, we must criticise and help them as soon as problems and shortcomings are discovered.

Fifth, we must pay attention to the selection and employment of female cadres. Female cadres, who played an important role in Tibet's revolution and construction, are an important force in every field of our region's construction today. A large number of these cadres are outstanding. While upholding established standards for cadres and observing the principle of equality, we must give priority to women in selecting and promoting cadres [...]

For their part, women cadres must overcome pessimism and not lose heart. They must have self-respect and self-confidence and acquire a pioneering and self-improving spirit. They must fully use their strong points, work boldly and vigorously open up new opportunities. All localities and units will step up the selection of women cadres in the light of their actual conditions and promote those who are politically sound, professionally strong and highly acclaimed to leading posts without delay.

Sixth, we must pay attention to cadres' dedication to work and their sense of responsibility. As public servants, cadres must have a desire to serve the people whole-heartedly. They must work conscientiously, willingly bear the burden of office and give priority to the party's and people's interests. Yet among our leading

cadres today, some lack dedication and a sense of responsibility. We must promote to leading bodies comrades who dedicate themselves to work and who work diligently and conscientiously in a down-to-earth manner.

Seventh, we must enhance the unity of leading bodies. Unity is the foundation of success in work. Only when leading body members unite as one can they pool their strengths to become a force and produce results. On the other hand, if leading body members are not united and are in disharmony or if they hinder each other in work, they will not become a force, nor will they produce results.

In the course of building a unified, prosperous and civilised new Tibet, we must continue to maintain and foster the glorious traditions of unity between the Tibetan nationality and other ethnic groups and cherish national unity to the same extent that we cherish our eyes. Within a leading body, it is necessary to strengthen, first, national unity; second, unity between veterans and new members ; and, third, between local cadres and cadres from outside.

At the same time, we must pay attention to promoting unity between the party committee, the people's congress, the government, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the military, police and civilians. We must uphold the democratic centralism principle and work hard to promote within the leading body a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, as advocated by Chairman Mao. Only when we learn from each other, make concerted efforts, and work with one heart and one mind can we contribute to Tibet's economic development and stability.

Eighth, we must uphold the transfer of leading cadres between work posts. The transfer of cadres is an important measure for strengthening the building of leading bodies. It will not help a leading cadre's growth and progress if he or she works in a locality or department for a protracted period. On the contrary, it tends to encourage inertia and malpractice. Organisationally, transfer is a step taken to cultivate and take care of cadres. We must act in accordance with the central authorities' unified arrangement and implement a regular transfer system among leading cadres at various levels in a well-planned manner.

We must pay particular attention to the transfer of outstanding young cadres with good potential to ensure that they will temper and improve themselves at different posts. This is very useful in helping cadres to acquire new ideas, increase knowledge, develop themselves in a pioneering and enterprising spirit, gain experience and improve leadership ability.

Appendix VI

Administrative Terms and Titles

Names of administrative areas, arranged in descending order from the centre down to the village

	Wylie	Tibetan	Pinyin	Chinese
The Centre	<i>grung dbyang</i>	ཡུང་དབྱང་།	<i>zhong yang</i>	中央
Province	<i>zhing-chen</i>	ཞིང་ཆེན།	<i>sheng</i>	省
Autonomous Region	<i>rang-skong-ljongs</i>	རང་སྐྱོང་ལྗོངས།	<i>zi zhi qu</i>	自治区
Prefecture (literally, 'region', 'area')	<i>sa-khul</i>	ས་ཁུལ།	<i>di qu</i>	地区
Autonomous Prefecture (only found outside autonomous region)	<i>rang-skyong-khul</i> (<i>sa khul/kru'u/grig</i>)	རང་སྐྱོང་ས་ཁུལ།	<i>zi zhi zhou</i>	自治州
City / municipality*	<i>grong-khyer</i>	གྲོང་ཁྲུང་།	<i>shi</i>	市
County (sometimes 'district', literally 'fort')	<i>rdzong (shan)</i>	རྫོང་། ཤར།	<i>xian</i>	县
Autonomous County	<i>rang-skyong-rdzong</i>	རང་སྐྱོང་རྫོང་།	<i>zi zhi xian</i>	自治县
Inner city (metropolitan) area	<i>kran-kong-chu</i>	ཀྲན་ཀོང་རྒྱུ་ལྗོངས།	<i>cheng guan qu</i>	城关区
Sub-district (literally, 'area')	<i>chus</i>	ཚུལ།	<i>qu</i>	区
Township (sometimes 'sub-district')	<i>shang</i>	ཤར།	<i>xiang</i>	乡
District Office	<i>don-gcod-khang</i>	དོན་གཅོད་ཁང་།	<i>ban shi chu</i>	办事处
Neighbourhood	<i>grong-lhan</i>	གྲོང་ལྗོངས།	<i>qu wei hui</i>	居委会
Village	<i>grong-tsho</i>	གྲོང་ཚོ།	<i>cun</i>	村
Team, unit	<i>ru-khag</i>	རུ་ཁག་།	<i>dui</i>	队

* Municipalities can be at various levels; Lhasa and Xining are prefectural level municipalities and Golmud and Shigatse municipalities are county level.

Titles of Officials in the Party, the Government & the Military

	Wylie	Tibetan	Pinyin	Chinese
Party		ཏང་།	党	
Party	<i>tang</i>	ཏང་།	<i>dang</i>	党
Secretary	<i>hru'u-ci</i>	རྒྱུ་ཅི།	<i>shuji</i>	书记
Deputy Secretary (executive)	<i>hru'u-ci gzhon-pa</i> <i>rgyun-las</i>	རྒྱུ་ཅི་གཙོ་ནུས་པ། རྒྱུ་ནུས་པ།	<i>fushuji</i> (<i>chang wu</i>)	副书记 常务

	Wylie	Tibetan	Pinyin	Chinese
Standing Committee	<i>rgyun-las au-yon</i>	རྒྱུན་ལས་ཡུལ་ཡོན་ཡན་པོ་ལྷན་པོ།	<i>changwu wei</i>	常务委员会
Committee	<i>lhan khang</i> <i>au-yon lhan khang</i>	ཡུལ་ཡོན་ཡན་པོ།	<i>yuan hui</i> <i>wei yuan hui</i>	委员会
Committee Member	<i>au-yon</i>	ཡུལ་ཡོན།	<i>hui yuan</i>	会员
Party Member	<i>tang-yon</i>	ངང་ཡོན།	<i>dang yuan</i>	党员
Government རྒྱུན་ལས་ལྷན་པོ། 政府				
Government	<i>srid-gzhung</i>	རྒྱུན་ལས་ལྷན་པོ།	<i>zhengfu</i>	政府
Governor of province	<i>hran-krang</i>	མར་ཀྲང་།	<i>shengzhang</i>	省长
Chairman	<i>kru'u-shi</i>	ཀྲུ་ལུ་ཤི།	<i>zhuxi</i>	主席
Vice-chairman	<i>kru'u-shi gzhon-pa</i>	ཀྲུ་ལུ་ཤི་གཞོན་པ།	<i>fuzhuxi</i>	副主席
Minister (in a national office)	<i>'bu'u-krang</i>	ཡུལ་ཀྲང་།	<i>buzhang</i>	部长
Director (in a provincial office)	<i>thing-krang</i>	མིང་ཀྲང་།	<i>tingzhang</i>	厅长
Deputy Director	<i>thing-krang gzhon-pa</i>	མིང་ཀྲང་གཞོན་པ།	<i>futingzhang</i>	副厅长
Commissioner (at prefecture level)	<i>gron-yon</i>	རྒྱུན་ཡོན།	<i>zhuanyuan</i>	专员
Deputy Commissioner	<i>gron-yon gzhon-pa</i>	རྒྱུན་ཡོན་གཞོན་པ།	<i>fuzhuanyuan</i>	副专员
Head (of an Autonomous Prefecture)	<i>khul-dpon / krig-krang</i>	ལྷུ་ཡུ་དཔོན། ཀྲིག་ཀྲང་།	<i>zhouzhang</i>	州长
Head (of a county)	<i>rdzong-dpon</i>	རྫོང་དཔོན།	<i>xianzhang</i>	县长
Deputy head (of a county)	<i>rdzong-dpon gzhon-pa</i>	རྫོང་དཔོན་གཞོན་པ།	<i>fuxianzhang</i>	副县长
Township Head	<i>shang-krang</i>	ཤང་ཀྲང་།	<i>xiangzhang</i>	乡长
Army དམག་དོན། 军事				
Commander	<i>si-ling yon</i>	མི་ལིང་ཡོན།	<i>siling yuan</i>	司令员
Deputy Commander	<i>si-ling yon gzhon-pa</i>	མི་ལིང་ཡོན་གཞོན་པ།	<i>fusiling yuan</i>	副司令员
Political Commissar	<i>greng-au'u / chab-srid au-yon</i>	ཀྲང་ཡུ་ལུ། ཆབ་མིང་ཡུལ་ཡོན།	<i>zhengzhi wei yuan</i>	政治委员
Chief of Staff	<i>tshan mu'u krang</i>	ཚོང་མུ་ལུ་ཀྲང་།	<i>zong canmouzhang</i>	总参谋长

Appendix VII

Organisational Structure of the TAR, 1991

Source: Collection of Materials on the Staffing Structure and Actual Number of Personnel in Each Level of the Party, Government and Mass Offices and Work Units Under the Direct Authority of the TAR in 1991 (Issued by the TAR Office of Staffing Structure Committee, May 1992)

Five Working Departments of the Party Committee:

- (1) General Office of the TAR Party Committee
- (2) Organisational Department of the TAR Party Committee
- (3) Department of Propaganda of the TAR Party Committee
- (4) United Front Work Department of the TAR Party Committee
- (5) Working Committee of the Organisations Governed Directly by the TAR Party Committee

Organisations of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the TAR

General Office of the Standing Committee of the TAR People's Congress

The TAR Supreme People's Procurate

The TAR Supreme People's Court

Twenty One Working Organisations of the Government:

- (1) The General Office of the TAR People's Government
- (2) The Autonomous Economic Planning Commission
- (3) The Department of Finance
- (4) The Department of Industrial Power
- (5) The Department of Traffic
- (6) The Department of Commerce
- (7) The Department of Foreign Trade and the Economy
- (8) Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Commission
- (9) Department of Supervision
- (10) Department of Public Security
- (11) Department of State Security
- (12) Department of Civil Administration
- (13) Education, Science and Technology Commission
- (14) Physical Education Commission
- (15) Department of Culture
- (16) Department of Broadcasting and Television
- (17) Department of Public Health
- (18) Department of Tourism
- (19) Nationalities and Religious Affairs Commission
- (20) Administrative Office for General Affairs of Departments Directly Subordinate to the Region
- (21) Foreign Affairs Department of the TAR

Five Representative Offices in other Provinces:

- (1) Representative Office in Beijing
- (2) Representative Office in Chengdu
- (3) Representative Office in Golmud
- (4) Representative Office in Xian
- (5) Representative Office in Shanghai

General Office of the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee

Five Mass Organisations:

- (1) Federation of Trade Unions of the TAR
- (2) Communists Youth League of the TAR
- (3) Women's Federation of the TAR
- (4) Tibet Branch of the Buddhist Association of China
- (5) Society of Arts and Literature of the TAR

Ten Organisations Governed Directly by the TAR:

- (1) Party School of the TAR
- (2) Publishing House of the Tibetan Newspaper
- (3) Academy of Social Sciences
- (4) Research Centre of Economic and Social Development of the TAR
- (5) Department of Compilation and Translation
- (6) Tibet University
- (7) Nationalities Institute of Tibet
- (8) Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
- (9) Institute of Medicine
- (10) Office of "One River, Two Streams"

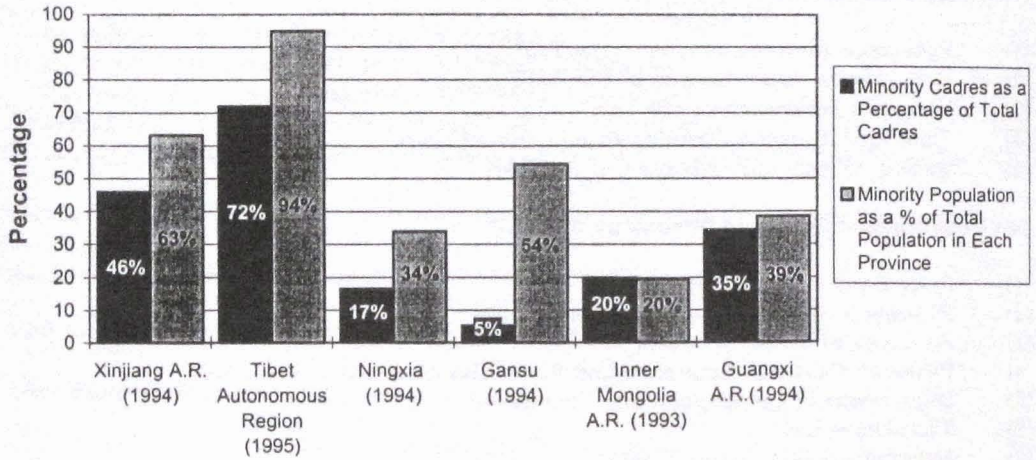
Ten Organisations Governed by both the Central Government and the Local Authorities:

- (1) TAR Branch of the People's Bank of China
- (2) TAR Branch of the Construction Bank of China
- (3) Lhasa Branch of the Bank of China
- (4) Tibet Branch of the People's Insurance Company of China
- (5) Administrative Department of Post and Telecommunications
- (6) Department of Geology and Mineral Production
- (7) Department of Meteorology
- (8) Lhasa PRC Customs
- (9) Tibet Inspection Department of Imported and Exported Merchandise
- (10) Management Office of the Civil Aviation Authority of China in the TAR

Appendix VIII

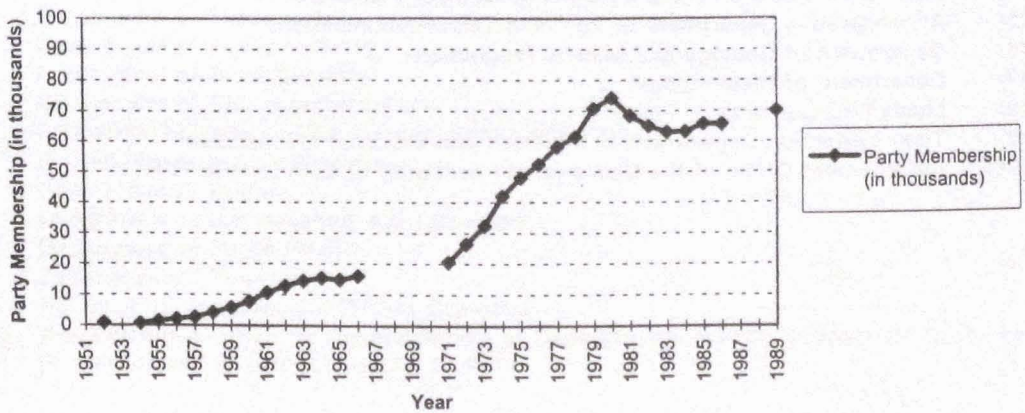
Cadre Statistics: Additional Charts

Minority Nationality Cadres as a Percentage of Total Cadres, in Relation to Minority Population



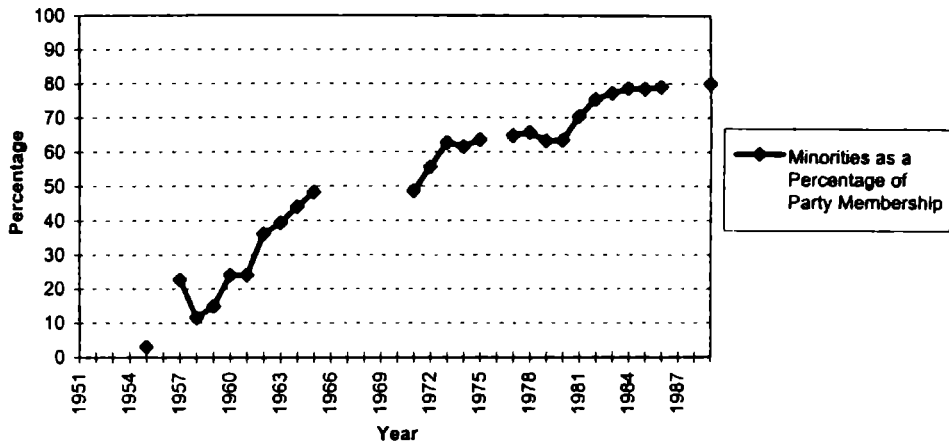
Source: Xinhua; China's Ethnic Statistical Yearbook, 1995; and *Renmin Ribao*

Party Membership in the TAR, 1951-1989



Source: Data for the History of CCP Organisation in the TAR, TAR Publishing House, 1993

Minorities as a Percentage of Party Membership in the TAR, 1951-1989



Source: Data for History of CCP Organisation in the TAR, TAR Publishing House, 1993

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Official Publications in Chinese and Tibetan

Zhongguo gongchandang Xizang zizhiqu zhizi ziliao 1950-1987 (Data for the History of CCP Organisation in the TAR 1950 - 1987) TAR Publishing House, for Internal circulation, 1993. ISBN number 223-00550-5/.21. TIN reference: TIN Doc. 68(WJ).

Zhongguo zhengfu jiguo minglu Xinan, Xibei quan, (xiace) (Register of Chinese Government Organs: South West, North West (Vol.2)), Xinhua Publishing House, August 1992, pp. 473-515. ISBN number 7-5011-1705-5/Z.193. TIN reference: TIN Doc. 8(WY).

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China's Ethnic Statistical Yearbook, 1995, Ethnic Publishing House, Beijing, 1995

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Zhongguo minzu renkou ziliao (1990 nian renkou pucha shuju) ("Tabulation on China's Nationality (Data of 1990 Population Census)"), China Statistical Publishing House, Beijing, 1994

Official Chinese Publications in English

Who's Who in China: Current Leaders, Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, 1994

Tibetans on Tibet, China Reconstructs Press, Beijing, 1988

Minority Nationality Cadres, New Star Publishers, Beijing, 1992

Profiles of 50 Tibetans, Xinhua Publishing House, Beijing, 1991

Summary of World Broadcasts, BBC Monitoring Service (daily compilation of translations from the Chinese media)

Publications by other sources

Who's Who in the People's Republic of China, 3rd Edition, Wolfgang Bartke, K.G. Saur Verlag GmbH & Co KG, Munich 1991

China Directory, annual editions from 1993 to 1997, Radiopress Inc., Japan

Index 1

Names and Positions of all Officials in the Directory

The index includes the names of all the officials listed in the Directory, together with their Tibetan names, where appropriate, and their main positions. Chinese and Tibetan versions of the names are listed in the first column, with the Tibetan versions cross-referenced to the Chinese versions. The positions are listed in the third column with most recent and most senior position listed first.

A "B" after the name indicates that further information can be found in the Biographies in Part 2. A plus sign (" + ") indicates that we believe the official to be the same person as another official with a similar name. (f) indicates that the official is a woman. An entry in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that we believe the official is Tibetan, Lhoba or Menba. An entry in normal print indicates that as far as we know the official is Chinese.

The sources used for this Directory have been translated from Chinese. As a result the Tibetan names listed in column two are in most cases phonetic approximations and should not be taken as authoritative. There may be a significant number of officials using Chinese names who are in fact Tibetans, and we have added a list at the end of the main index giving the names of 20 such officials whom we know from other sources are Tibetan. A small number of people may be listed as Tibetans who are in fact Chinese; most of these are included in Index 2, which repeats the main cases where we are unsure of the nationality.

Some officials with Chinese names may belong to other nationalities. We have identified three whom the Chinese sources describe as Hui (although they may in fact be Tibetan Muslims), but the list includes at least 16 others who could belong to the Hui nationality, judging by their names. Two people are identified elsewhere as Menbas, and one as a Lhoba; these we have counted with Tibetans, since there are strong cultural connections between these two peoples and the Tibetans.

Each position listed here is believed to have been held in the period 1996-97 unless otherwise stated. The dates given for each position are an indication of the minimum period during which we know the office has been held - many of the positions listed here will have been held by this person for longer than we have been able to establish from our sources.

We estimate 53% of the 1,220 or more names in this index are those of Chinese officials, but this is not an accurate reflection of the proportion of Chinese officials in the Tibetan areas, because it includes 250 Chinese provincial-level officials from Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, or Yunnan, provinces where Tibetans represent only a small proportion of the population. We have been able to identify only 57 prefectural level officials from Tibetan areas of

these provinces, mostly military leaders, but we expect that there must be many other leading Tibetan officials in those prefectures.

The list includes 45 officials whom we know are women, 36 of them Tibetan, seven Chinese and two Hui. Two of the Tibetan women have national level positions.

Note that in the first column of the Index, and throughout the Directory, where we give names in their Chinese or *pinyin* versions, we have grouped all two syllable names which we think are Tibetan as one word, although in some Chinese texts they are written as two words. Thus we have, for example, written Zhaxi and Wujin rather than Zha Xi and Wu Jin, for the Tibetan names which in the English version would be written as Tashi and Urgyen. We have not done this for cases which we have suggested are Tibetans but where we remain unsure of the nationality, or for certain well known Tibetan officials for whose names the use of two separate syllables is already well established, such as Zi Cheng, and Du Tai.

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
ABU	NGABU	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1993)
ACHENG	A-TRIN	HEAD, PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT, KANZE TAP, SICHUAN (1997)
A-DEN	SEE ADENG	
ADENG	A-DEN OR NGA-DEN	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1993)
ADENG	A-DEN OR NGA-DEN	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
ADENG	A-DEN OR NGA-DEN	HEAD, DAMSHUNG COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
AJA LOBSANG TUBDAIN GYURME GYACO (MONGOLIAN)	B AKYA LOBSANG TUBTEN GYURME GYATSO	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 7TH PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC, QINGHAI VICE-PRESIDENT, ALL-CHINA YOUTH FEDERATION VICE-PRESIDENT, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION
APEI	SEE NGABO	
A-TRN	SEE ACHENG	
AKOU	NGAKO OR A-KU	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, NAGCHU PREF., TAR
ALANG	ALANG OR NGANANG	HEAD, PSB, TENGCHEN COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
ANG QIANGBA	NANG JAMPA?	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
AWANG LANGZHU	NGAWANG NAMDRUB OR NAMDROL	HEAD, PSB, MELDROGUNGKAR COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
AWANG QUNZONG	NGAWANG CHOEZOM	DEPUTY HEAD, NYINGTRI COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
AWANG XIRUO	NGAWANG SHERAB	DEPUTY HEAD, NAGARTSE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
AWANG ZHAXI	NGAWANG TASHI	HEAD, DZAYUL COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
BA'ERDENG	PALDEN	HEAD, GONJO COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
BABA PHUNTSOG WANGYAL	SEE PHUNTSOG WANGYAL	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
BADONG	PALDEN	DEPUTY HEAD, DZAYUL COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
BAGDRO	SEE BAZHU	
Bai Qunfa	-	Deputy Head, Nyenrong County, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Bai Wancai	-	Deputy Head, Nagchu County, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Bai Yimin	-	Senior Prefectural Leader [<i>zhou shang ling dao</i>], Gannan TAP, Gansu
Bai Yufeng (f)	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Gansu
Bai Zaiguo	-	Member, Discipline Inspection Commission, TAR (1995)
BAI ZHAO (ALSO KNOWN AS ZHAO WEIDONG)	B PE-DRAG (PEMA DRAGPA)	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) PRESIDENT, REGIONAL HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT, TAR (1994-97) DEPUTY SECRETARY, POLITICAL-LEGAL COMMISSION, TAR (1994-95) DEPUTY SECRETARY, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1994) DEPUTY SECRETARY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
Bai Zuoguang	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Yunnan
BAIMA	PEMA	HEAD, SAKYA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992) SECRETARY, CCP COMMITTEE, SAKYA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1996)
BAIMA	B PEMA	DEPUTY GOVERNOR, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, QINGHAI
BAIMA	SEE ALSO BAINMA	
BAIMA CAIWANG	PEMA TSEWANG	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1993) HEAD, POME COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
BAIMA CHILIE	B PEMA TRINLEY	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1994-97)
BAIMA CIREN	PEMA TSERING	HEAD, PSB, NAGARTSE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
BAIMA DUOJI (DIED 1996)	B PEMA DORJE	VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1994-97) DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU, TAR (1992-5)
BAIMA JIANCENG	PEMA GYALTSEN	DEPUTY HEAD, PELGON COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
BAIMA JINMI	PEMA JIGME	DEPUTY HEAD, LHODRAG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
BAIMA OUZHU+	PEMA NGODRUB	HEAD, GAR COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
BAIMA OUZHU+	PEMA NGODRUB	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NGARI PREF., TAR (1993)
BAIMA QIMEI	PEMA CHIME	HEAD, PSB, NAGCHU COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
BAIMA QUZHEN	PEMA CHOEDREN	DEPUTY HEAD, LHUNTSE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
BAIMA WANGLA	PEMA WANGLHA OR WANGLAG	HEAD, PSB, SAGA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
BAIMA ZEWANG	PEMA TSEWANG	DEPUTY HEAD, RIWOCHU COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
BAINMA DANDZIM	B PEMA TENZIN	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 7TH PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC, QINGHAI
BAIQU	PELCHOE	HEAD, NEDONG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
BANDAN QUPEI	PALDEN CHOEPHEL	DEPUTY HEAD, TSOCHEN COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
BANDIAN	PALDEN	HEAD, PSB, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR
BANJIU	PALJOR	DEPUTY HEAD, KYIRONG COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
Bao Hongzhong	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Yunnan
Bao Yongkang	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Yunnan

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
BASANG (F) B	PASANG	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, 14TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CCP (1992-7) DEPUTY SECRETARY, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-97) SECRETARY, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1992-97) VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1993-97)
BASANG CIREN	PASANG TSERING	HEAD, RINPUNG COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
BASANG DUNZHU	PASANG DONDRUB	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT, TAR (1995-97)
BASANG LUOBU	PASANG NORBU	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1994-97)
BASANG PINGDUO (F)	PASANG PHUNDOR?	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
BAZHU	BAGDRO	HEAD, PSB, DRAYAB COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
BENZONG (F)	PENZONG	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FORESTRY COMMISSION, TAR (1993)
Bi Zhibiao	-	Chief of Staff, Kandze Military Sub-district, Sichuan PLA
BIANBA	PENBA	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1993)
BIANBA	PENBA	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, JUSTICE BUREAU, TAR (1992)
BIANBA	PENBA	DEPUTY HEAD, DRONGBA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
BIANBA	PENBA	DEPUTY HEAD, GONGKAR COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
BIANBA	PENBA	DEPUTY HEAD, NEDONG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
BIANBA	PENBA	HEAD, PSB, GONGKAR COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
BIANBA	PENBA	HEAD, PSB, NAMLING COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
BIANBA CIREN	PENBA TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, DRONGBA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
BIANBA CIREN+	PENBA TSERING	HEAD, YADONG (DROMO) COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
BIANBA CIREN+	PENBA TSERING	MAYOR, SHIGATSE CITY, TAR (1996-97) DEPUTY MAYOR, SHIGATSE CITY, TAR (1995)
BIANBEI	PENPHEL	DEPUTY HEAD, LHASA METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
BOMI JAMPA LODRUB	SEE BOMI JANGBA LUOZHU	
BOMI JANGBA LUOZHU B	BOMI JAMPA LODRUB (BOMI RINPOCHE, DROKMI RINPOCHE)	VICE-PRESIDENT, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT, TIBET BRANCH, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION (1994-97) VICE-PRESIDENT, TIBET BRANCH, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION (1992) PRESIDENT, TIBETAN INSTITUTE OF LAMAISM
BOMI RINPOCHE	SEE BOMI JANGPA LUOZHU	
BU DAMA	BU DAMA?	DEPUTY HEAD, DRACHEN COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
BU DANBA	BU TENBA	HEAD, NYENRONG COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
BU DASHI B	BU TASHI	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 7TH PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC, GANSU
BU DORJE	SEE PUDOJE	
BU TASHI	SEE BU DASHI	
BU TENBA	SEE BU DANBA	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
BUCHUNG	SEE BUQIONG, PUQUNG, PUCHUNG	
BUQIONG	BUCHUNG	DEPUTY HEAD, CHAMDO COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
BUQIONG	BUCHUNG	DEPUTY HEAD, CHUSHUL COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
BUQIONG	B BUCHUNG	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, 15TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CCP (1997) STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) SECRETARY, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1994-97)
BUQIONG	BUCHUNG	SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992-95)
Cai Dejiang	-	Deputy Head, Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR (1992)
Cai Jingtai	-	Chairman, Commission of Foreign Economic Trade and Cooperation, Yunnan
CAI WA	TSEWANG?	CHIEF OF STAFF, JYEKUNDO MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, QINGHAI PLA
Cai Xinling	-	Deputy Commissioner, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Cai Zhulin	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Qinghai
CAIBA	TSEPAG	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
CAIBA	TSEPAG	DEPUTY HEAD, SHETONGMON COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CAIDAN	SEE ALSO CEDAIN, CIDAN, CIDUN, CIDENG	
CAIDAN	B TSETEN	VICE-CHAIRMAN, STANDING COMMITTEE, 8TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, QINGHAI
CAIDUO	SEE ALSO CIDUO	
CAIDUO	TSE-DOR	HEAD, PSB, PELGON COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
CAIRANG	SEE ALSO CIREN	
CAIRANG DUOJIE	TSERING DORJE	DEPUTY COMMANDER, GOLOG MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, QINGHAI PLA
CAIWANG	SEE ALSO CIWANG	
CAIWANG BANDIAN	TSEWANG PALDEN	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) COMMISSIONER, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1993-94) MAYOR, SHIGATSE CITY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992-96)
CAIWANG DA	TSEWANG (SENIOR)	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1993)
CAIWANG JIACUO	TSEWANG GYATSO [MENBA]	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
CANGZHEN (F)	SANGDRON OR TSAMDRO	DEPUTY HEAD, GERTSE COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
CEDAIN	SEE ALSO CAIDAN, CIDAN, CIDUN, CIDENG	
CEDAIN ZHOIMA (F)	B TSETEN DROLMA	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN, CHINA FEDERATION OF LITERARY AND ART CIRCLES
CEREN	SEE ALSO CERING, CIREN	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
CEREN SANGZHU	B TSERING SAMDRUB	VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1993-97) SECRETARY GENERAL, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1992)
CERING PINGCUO	TSERING PHUNTSOG	PRISON BUREAU DIRECTOR, JUSTICE BUREAU, TAR (1996-97)
CERING ZHUOGA (F)	B TSERING DROLKAR	VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1994-97) DIRECTOR, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992-93)
CHAPA KELSANG WANGDU	SEE QABA GAISANG WANGDU	
CHADREL JAMPA TRINLEY	SEE QIAZHA QIANGBA CHILIE	
CHADREL RINPOCHE	SEE CHADREL JAMPA TRINLEY	
Chang Baohua	-	Deputy Head, Nyingtri county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
Chang Guozhen	-	Deputy Commissioner, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992-93)
Chang Ming	-	Deputy Director, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Commission, TAR (1993)
Chang Xixue	-	Deputy Head, Nedong county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
CHANGDRONG TASHI DORJE	SEE JANGZHONG ZHAXI DOJE	
CHAPEI TSETEN PHUNTSOG	SEE QIABAI CIDAN PINGCUO	
Che Jianjun	-	Deputy Director, CCP Propaganda Department, Gannan TAP, Gansu
Chen Airin	-	Director, Barracks Office of Logistics Department, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Chen Baoqian	-	Director, Political Department, Lhokha sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Chen Bing	-	Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs Department, TAR (1992-93)
Chen Bochun	-	Director of Political Department, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)
Chen Dacong	-	Director, Political Department, Lhasa sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Chen Darong	-	Director, Justice Bureau, TAR (1992-94)
Chen Daxin	-	Deputy Mayor, Lhasa City, TAR (1992)
Chen Deguo	-	Deputy Director, Political Department, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)
Chen Hanchang	B -	Secretary General, CCP Committee, TAR (1992-97) Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1992-97) Secretary, Work Committee for Organs under the Regional Committee, TAR (1992-93) Director, Propaganda Department, TAR (1992-97) Executive Vice-Chairman, People's Government, TAR (1994-97)
Chen Hongdong	-	Deputy Head, PSB, Chonggye county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Chen Huaquan+	-	Deputy Political Commissar, People's Armed Police, TAR (1992-97)
Chen Huaquan+	-	Political Commissar, Provincial People's Armed Police Corps, Yunnan
Chen Jianhong	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Gansu
Chen Jianwen	-	Deputy Head, Pelgon County, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Chen Jiechang	-	Deputy Secretary General, People's Government, TAR (1992-95)
Chen Kuiyuan	B -	Secretary, CCP Committee, TAR (1992-97) 1 st Secretary, Party Committee, TMD, PLA (1993-97) 1 st Political Commissar, TMD, PLA (1996-97) Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, TAR (1992)
Chen Liying (f)	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
Chen Qihua	-	Deputy Director, TAR Government Beijing Office (1994)
Chen Qiling	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial Government, Gansu
CHEN RENDE	[TIBETAN]-	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONALITIES AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
Chen Songmao	B -	Director, Logistics Department, TMD, PLA (1994-97) Secretary, Party Committee, Logistics Department, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Chen Wenguang	-	Executive Deputy Head, Organisation Department, Sichuan
Chen Zhixun	-	Senior Prefectural Leader [<i>zhou shang ling dao</i>], Gannan TAP, Gansu
CHEN ZUHE	[TIBETAN]	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
Chen Zuxiang	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
Cheng Buyun	-	Head, United Front Work Department, Qinghai Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Qinghai
Cheng Shengpei	-	Deputy Political Commissar, Nyingtri Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Cheng Youqing	-	Secretary General, Provincial Government, Gansu
Cheng Ziyou	-	Director, Political Department, Shigatse sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Cheng Zunxiang	-	Deputy Head, Pome county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
CHILAI LUOBU	TRINLEY NORBU	DEPUTY HEAD, TSONYI SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
CHILAI QUNPEI	TRINLEY CHOEPHEL	DEPUTY HEAD, PELGON COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
CHILAI+	TRINLEY	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
CHILAI+	TRINLEY	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, UNITED FRONT WORK DEPARTMENT, TAR (1996-97)
CHIME DORJE	SEE QIMEI DUOJI	
CHIME DROLKAR (F)	SEE QIMEI ZHUOGA	
CHIME TSERING	SEE QIMEI ZEREN	
CHINTRUNG GYALTSEN PHUNTSOG	B SEE JIMZHONG GYAINCAIN PUNCOG	
CHOEDRAG	SEE QUDA?	
CHOEDREN	SEE QUZHEN	
CHOEGYAL	SEE QUJIA	
CHOEGYEN	SEE QIU JIAN	
CHOEJOR	SEE QUNJUE, QUNJIAO (?)	
CHOEKYI NYIMA	SEE QUJIE NIMA	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
CHOEPHEL	SEE QUNPEI	
CHOEPHEL LUNGRIG	SEE QUNPEI LONGREN	
CHOEZIN	SEE QUNZENG	
Chong Jiang	?	Deputy Head, Gonjo county, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
CHUCHENG	TSULTRIM?	DEPUTY HEAD, SAKYA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
Chu Tianyuan	-	Deputy Head, Gar county, Ngari Pref., TAR (1992)
Chui Jianguo	-	Secretary, Party Committee, Regional Party School, TAR (1992)
CHUNG TASHI	SEE QIONG ZHAXI	
CHUNG DAG	SEE QIONG DA	
CIDAN	SEE ALSO CAIDAN, CEDAIN, CIDAN, CIDENG	
CIDAN ZHAXI	TSETEN TASHI	DEPUTY HEAD, SAGA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIDENG PENGCUO+	TSETEN PHUNTSOG	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
CIDENG PINGCUO+	TSETEN PHUNTSOG	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
CIDUN	TSETEN	DEPUTY HEAD, RINPUNG COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIDUO	SEE ALSO CAIDUO	
CIDUO	TSE-DOR	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, TAR (1993)
CIDUOJI	TSE DORJE	HEAD, CHUSHUL COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
CINUO	TSE-NOR	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995) DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN	SEE ALSO CAIRANG	
CIREN	TSERING	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992-93)
CIREN	TSERING	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN	TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, PSB, GYATSA COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN	TSERING	HEAD, DRANANG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN	TSERING	HEAD, LHARTSE COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN	TSERING	HEAD, NAMLING COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN ANGJIA	TSERING NAMGYAL	DEPUTY HEAD, TSONYI SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DSTR, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN BANJIU	TSERING PALJOR	DEPUTY HEAD, NAMLING COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN BAWU	TSERING PAWO	DEPUTY HEAD, TSOME COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN DOJE	TSERING DORJE	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ECONOMIC PLANNING COMMISSION, TAR (1992-4)
CIREN DUNZHU	TSERING DONDRUB	DEPUTY HEAD, PSB, NYALAM COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN DUNZHU	TSERING DONDRUB	DEPUTY HEAD, TINGKYE COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN DUNZHU	TSERING DUNDRUB	DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
CIREN DUOJI	TSERING DORJE	DEPUTY HEAD, DRANANG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN DUOJI	TSERING DORJE	DEPUTY HEAD, GAR COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
CIREN DUOJI	TSERING DORJE	DEPUTY HEAD, NGAMRING COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN DUOJI	TSERING DORJE	HEAD, CHONGGYE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN DUOJI	TSERING DORJE	HEAD, PSB, GYANTSE COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN GONGBU	TSERING GONPO	HEAD, DRONGBA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN JIABU	TSERING GYALPO	HEAD, NGAMRING COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN LANGJIE	TSERING NAMGYAL	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN NANMUJIA	TSERING NAMGYAL	HEAD, SHETONGMON COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN OUZHU	TSERING NGODRUB	DEPUTY HEAD, RUTHOG COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN QUNPEI	TSERING CHOEPHEL	DEPUTY HEAD, YADONG (DROMA) COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN SITA	TSERING SRITHAR	HEAD, SOG COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN WANGDUI	TSERING WANGDU	HEAD, PSB, T SOME COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN WANGDUI (MG)	SEE LIU YONGKANG	
CIREN WANGJIA	TSERING WANGYAL	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
CIREN YUZHEN (F)	TSERING YOUNDREN	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
CIREN+	TSERING	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1993)
CIREN+	TSERING	DEPUTY SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1995)
CIWANG	SEE ALSO CAIWANG	
CIWANG LUOBU	TSEWANG NORBU	DEPUTY HEAD, SAGA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
CIWANG NUOBU	TSEWANG NORBU	HEAD, GAMPA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
COMOILING DANZIM CHILAI	B TSEMONLING TENZIN TRINLEY (TSEMONLING RINPOCHE)	VICE-PRESIDENT, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION VICE-PRESIDENT, TIBET BRANCH, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION (1992-96)
Cui Jianlai	-	Deputy Head, Shentsa County, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Cui Jiguo	B -	Vice-Chairman, Regional People's Congress, TAR (1994-97)
Cui Zhenghua	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial Government, Gansu
CUOMU (F)	TSOMO (MENBA NATIONALITY)	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONALITIES AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
DA CHILAI	TRINLEY (SENIOR)	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
DA PUCUO	PHUNTSOG (SENIOR)?	DIRECTOR, LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT, KANDZE MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, SICHUAN PLA
DAQIONG	DACHUNG	DEPUTY HEAD, CHUSHUL COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
DA TONGZHU	DONDRUB (SENIOR)	DEPUTY HEAD, SAKYA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
DA WANGDUI	WANGDU (SENIOR)	HEAD, PSB, NYINGTRI COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
DACHUNG	SEE DAQIONG	
DACI	DA-TSE (DAWA TSERING)	DEPUTY HEAD, TINGRI COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
Dai Guanglu	-	Deputy Governor, People's Government, Yunnan
Dai Yuhu	-	Director, CCP External Propaganda Department, TAR (1993-94)
DAJI	DARGYE	DEPUTY HEAD, GAR COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
DAJIE	B DARGYE	HEAD, PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT, GOLOG TAP, QINGHAI
DAJI	SEE ALSO DAJIE, TAJIE, TAGEI	
DALA	DALHA	HEAD, AMDO COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
DALHA	SEE DALA	
DAN MUDA	TENDAR	HEAD, PSB, TSONYI SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DSTR, NAGCHU PREF, TAR (1992)
DAN MUZHEN	TAMDRIN	HEAD, GYANTSE COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
Dan Zhita	-	Secretary, Party Committee, Machu County, Gannan TAP, Gansu
DANBA JIANCUN	TENBA GYALTSEN	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EDUCATION COMMISSION, TAR (1996-97) DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
DANBA QIJIE	B TENBA CHOEGYAL	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
DANZENG	TENZIN	DEPUTY HEAD, AMDO COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
DANZENG	TENZIN	HEAD, DRIRU COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
DANZENG	TENZIN	HEAD, LHODRAG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
DANZENG BAZHU	TENZIN BAGDRO	DEPUTY HEAD, NYEMO COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
DANZENG NUBU	TENZIN NORBU	DEPUTY HEAD, BURANG COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
DANZENG PINGCUO	TENZIN PHUNTSOG	HEAD, PEOPLE'S COURT, DAMSHUNG COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
DANZENG YANGPEI	TENZIN YAMPHEL	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION ADMINISTRATION, TAR (1992)
DANZENG ZHOUGA (F)	TENZIN DROLKAR	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1993)
DANZHEN JIA	TENZIN GYAL OR TENZIN GYAB	SENIOR PREFECTURAL LEADER [ZHOU SHANG LING DAO], GANNAN TAP, GANSU
DANZHEN WANGJIA	TAMDRIN WANGGYAL	DEPUTY HEAD, PASHOE COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
DANZIM (GYACO)	B TENZIN [GYATSO]	ALTERNATE MEMBER, 15TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CCP DEPUTY SECRETARY, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-97)
Dao Guodong	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Yunnan
Dao Shixun	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
DARGYE	SEE DAJI, DAJIE, TAJIE OR TAGEI	
DA-TSE (DAWA TSERING)	SEE DACI	
DAWA	DAWA	DEPUTY HEAD, NAGCHU COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
DAWA	DAWA	HEAD, PSB, GAMPA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
DAWA	SEE DAWA	
DAWA (MIDDLE)	SEE ZHANG DAWA	
DAWA (SENIOR)	SEE DAWA GENGBA	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
DAWA CHOEDRON	SEE DAWA QUZHEN	
DAWA CIREN	DAWA TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, PANAM COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
DAWA CIREN	DAWA TSERING	HEAD, PSB, LHUNDRUB COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
DAWA CIREN+	DAWA TSERING	DEPUTY SECRETARY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1994)
DAWA CIREN+	DAWA TSERING	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
DAWA CIREN+	DAWA TSERING	SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, NGARI PREF., TAR (1996-97)
DAWA GENGBA (DIED 1995)	DAWA (SENIOR)	DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, TAR (1993-95)
DAWA QUZHEN	DAWA CHOEDRON	DEPUTY HEAD, DRANANG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
DAWA SHIQU	DAWA SRICHOE	HEAD, PSB, SHETONGMON COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
DAWA SRICHOE	SEE DAWA SHIQU	
DAWA TASHI	SEE DAWA ZHAXI	
DAWA TSERING	SEE DAWA CIREN	
DAWA TSETEN	SEE DAWA ZEDENG	
DAWA ZEDENG	DAWA TSETEN	DEPUTY HEAD, DRAYAB COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
DAWA ZHAXI	DAWA TASHI	DEPUTY HEAD, TSOCHEN COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
DAWA+	DAWA	SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, REGIONAL PARTY SCHOOL, TAR (1994)
DAWA (F) +	DAWA	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
DECHEN (F)	SEE DEQING	
DECHEN WANGMO (F)	SEE DEQIN WANGMU	
DEJI (F)	DEKYI	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
DEJI CUOMU (F)	DEKYI TSOMO	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1994)
DEJI ZHUOGA (F) +	DEKYI DROLKAR	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
DEJI ZHUOGA (F) +	DEKYI DROLKAR	DEPUTY MAYOR, LHASA CITY, TAR (1996-97)
DEKYI (F)	SEE DEJI	
DEKYI DROLKAR (F)	SEE DEJI ZHUOGA	
DEKYI TSOMO (F)	SEE DEJI CUOMU	
Deng Shihua	-	Deputy Head, Chamdo County, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Deng Yongliang (M-G)	-	Deputy Political Commissar, TMD, PLA (1992)
DENGBA CIZHEN	TENBA TSULTRIM	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, LHASA SUB-DISTRICT, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
DENGZHU WANGJIA	DONDRUB WANGGYAL	HEAD, TENGCHEN COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
DEQIN WANGMU (F)	DECHEN WANGMO	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1995)
DEQING (F)	DECHEN	DEPUTY HEAD, CHUSUM COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
DESHAR DONDRUB DORJE	SEE DEXIA DUNZHU DUOJI	

Leaders in Tibet

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
DEXIA DUNZHU DUOJI	DESHAR DONDRUB DORJE	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
Diao Jinxiang	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Sichuan
Ding Defu	-	Political Commissar, Ngari sub-district, TMD, PLA (1995)
Ding Lanzhu	-	Airforce Commander, TMD, PLA (1992-97)
Ding Zhaoqian (M-G)	-	Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Sichuan
DOBA (DIED 1996)	B DO-BA	ALTERNATE MEMBER, 14TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CCP (1992-96) STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, 14TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CCP (1992-6) STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, QINGHAI SECRETARY, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, QINGHAI
DOJE	SEE DUOJI, DUOJE, DUOGE	
DOJE CEDAIN	B DORJE TSETEN	DIRECTOR, TIBETOLOGY INSTITUTE, BEIJING STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CPPCC 8 TH NATIONAL COMMITTEE
DOJE CERING	B DORJE TSERING	MINISTER OF CIVIL AFFAIRS MEMBER, 15TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CCP (1997)
DOJE PAMO (F)	SEE SAMDING DOJE PAMO	
DOJE+ [SEE ASLO DUOJI]	DORJE	VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1992)
DONDRUB	SEE TOINZHUB, TONGZHU, DUNZHU	
DONDRUB (JUNIOR)	SEE XIAO TONGZHU	
DONDRUB (SENIOR)	SEE DA TONGZHU	
DONDRUB DORJE	SEE DUNZHU DUOJI	
DONDRUB GYALTSEN	SEE DUNZHU JIANCUN	
DONDRUB PALDEN	SEE DUNZHU BANDEN	
DONDRUB WANGGYAL	SEE DENGZHU WANGJIA	
Dong Guanzheng	-	Director, Logistics Department, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Dong Guishan	B -	Deputy Commander, TMD, PLA (1992-97)
Dong Guobao	-	Deputy Director, TAR Government Beijing Office (1994)
Dong Huaide	-	Senior Prefectural Leader [<i>zhou shang ling dao</i>], Gannan TAP, Gansu
Dong Jiancai	B -	Deputy Director, Political Department, TMD, PLA (1995-97)
Dong Zhizhong	-	Commander, Gannan Military Sub-District, Gansu Standing Committee Member, Party Committee, Gannan TAP, Gansu
DON-LA	SEE DUNLA	
DOR-DON [DORJE DONDRUB?]	SEE DUODUN	
DOR-DREN	SEE DUO ZHAN	
DOR-GYAL OR DORJE	SEE DUOJIA	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
DORJE	SEE DOJ, DUOGE, DUOJI	
DORJE CHOEDRAG?	DUOGE QUZA	HEAD, RIWOCHÉ COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
DORJE DRAG RINZEN CHENMO JAMPHEL LOBSANG	SEE DUOJIZHA RENZENG QINMO JIANGBAI LUOSANG	
DORJE PHUNTSOG	SEE DUOJI PINGCUO	
DORJE TSERING	SEE DOJE CERING	
DORJE TSERING	SEE DUOJI CIREN	
DORJE TSERING	SEE DUOJI ZEREN	
DORJE TSETEN	SEE DOJE CEDAIN	
DORJE TSEWANG	SEE DUOJI CAIWANG	
DO-TEL	SEE DU TAI	
Dou Jinghui	-	Deputy Mayor, Lhasa City, TAR (1992)
DRAGDEN	SEE TRA-DEN	
DRI-TA	SEE ZHI TA	
DROKMI JAMPA LODRUB	SEE BOMI JAMPA LODRUB	
DROLKAR DORJE (F)	SEE ZHOUGA DUOJI	
DRO-LO	SEE ZHUO LUO	
DROZEN? CHOEDRAG	SEE ZHUOZENG QIZHA	
Du Hua	-	Deputy Political Commissar PLA Provincial Command, Gansu
Du Jiang	-	Deputy Head, Propaganda Department, Sichuan
DU TAI	DO-TEL	EXECUTIVE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT, TAR (1994-97) DIRECTOR, RADIO AND TELEVISION DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
Du Xianguang	-	Deputy Head, Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR (1992)
Duan Haixiang	-	Head, PSB, Rinpung county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
DUIZENG	DU-TSEN?	HEAD, NYEMO COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
DUNLA	DON-LA?	DEPUTY HEAD, LHARTSE COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
DUNZHU BANDEN	DONDRUB PALDEN	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
DUNZHU DUOJI	DONDRUB DORJE	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, LOGISTICS DEPT., NYINGTRI SUB-DISTRICT, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
DUNZHU JIANCUN	DONDRUB GYALTSEN	DEPUTY HEAD, TSONA COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
DUO BUJIE	TOPGYAL	DEPUTY HEAD, KONGPO GYAMDA COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
DUO BUJIE	TOPGYAL	DEPUTY HEAD, NANG DZONG COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
DUO BUJIE	TOPGYAL	DEPUTY HEAD, TINGRI COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
DUO BUJIE	TOPGYAL	DEPUTY HEAD, ZANGRI COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
DUO BUJIE	TOPGYAL	HEAD, PSB, LHODRAG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
DUO BUJIE	TOPGYAL	HEAD, PSB, TINGKYE COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
DUO ZHAN	DOR-DREN?	HEAD, PSB, NGAMRING COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
DUODUN	DOR-DON [DORJE DONDRUB?]	DEPUTY HEAD, TINGRI COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
DUOGE QUZA	DORJE CHOEDRAG?	HEAD, RIWOCHE COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
DUOJI	DORJE	DEPUTY HEAD, KONGPO GYAMDA COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
DUOJI	DORJE	DEPUTY HEAD, RIMPUNG COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
DUOJI	DORJE	HEAD, LHUNTSE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
DUOJI	DORJE	HEAD, T SOME COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
DUOJI	SEE ALSO DOJE, DOJ, DUOGE	
DUOJI CAIWANG	DORJE TSEWANG	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FINANCE DEPARTMENT, TAR (1993)
DUOJI CIREN	DORJE TSERING	HEAD, PSB, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
DUOJI PINGCUO	DORJE PHUNTSOG	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
DUOJI ZEREN	DORJE TSERING	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
DUOJI+ [SEE ALSO DOJE]	DORJE	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
DUOJI+ [SEE ALSO DOJE]	B DORJE	SECRETARY GENERAL, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1996-97)
DUOJIA	DOR-GYAL OR DORJE	POLITICAL COMMISSAR, LHASA SUB-DISTRICT, TMD, PLA (1995-97)
DUOJIZHA RENZENG QINMO JIANGBAI LUOSANG	B DORJE DRAG RINZEN CHENMO JAMPHEL LOBSANG	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-97) VICE-PRESIDENT, TIBET BRANCH, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION
DU-TSEN?	SEE DUIZENG	
Fan Wanbin	[Manchu]	Deputy Secretary General, People's Government, TAR (1992)
Fan Wanshun	-	Director of Logistics Department, Golog Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
Fan Weizhong	-	Deputy Director, Justice Bureau, TAR (1992)
Fang Luo	-	Head, PSB, Shentsa County, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Feng Jun (died 1993)	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1992-93) Director, Organisation Department, TAR (1992-93)
Feng Lanqun	B -	Chief of Staff, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Feng Mingang	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Qinghai Secretary, Political Law and Science Commission, Qinghai
Feng Zhiping	-	Deputy Political Commissar, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Fu Hougang	-	Deputy Head, Yadong (Droma) county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Fu Wei	-	Deputy Director, Cultural Department, TAR (1992)
Fu Yuanchun	-	Deputy Director, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Commission, TAR (1992)
GA'ERMA+ [SEE ASLO GAMA]	KARMA	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
GADIAN	KELDEN	HEAD, PSB, NYENRONG COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
GADONG	KELDEN?	DEPUTY HEAD, SHENTSA COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
GAISANG	SEE ALSO GASANG GAZANG, GESANG	
GAISANG DOJI	B KELSANG DORJE	VICE-CHAIRMAN, STANDING COMMITTEE, 8TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, QINGHAI
GAISANG NAMGYAI+	KELSANG NAMGYAL	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
GAISANG NAMGYAI+	KELSANG NAMGYAL	DIRECTOR, RADIO AND TELEVISION DEPARTMENT, TAR (1993-97)
GAISANG QUPEI	KELSANG CHOEPHEL	DIRECTOR, STATE SECURITY DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992-97)
GAJIN	B KA-CHEN?	DEPUTY COMMANDER, PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE, TAR (1992-97)
GAMA CEDAIN (M-G)	B KARMA TSETEN	DEPUTY COMMANDER, TMD, PLA (1992-97) VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1993-97)
GAMA RENQING	KARMA RINCHEN	DEPUTY HEAD, RUTHOG COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
GAMA+	KARMA	HEAD, NAGCHU COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
GAMA+	SEE ALSO GA'ERMA, GERMA	
Gan Yuping	-	Deputy Governor, People's Government, Sichuan
GANG-GYAL WANGCHUG	SEE TOINZHUB, TONGZHU	
Gao Changjin	-	Deputy Commander, TMD, PLA (1992-93)
Gao Fayuan	-	Director, Office of Information, Yunnan
Gao Mingliang	-	Director, Logistics Department, Shigatse sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Gao Ni	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Qinghai
Gao Yan	-	Secretary, CCP Committee, Yunnan
Gao Yanxiang	-	Editor-in-Chief, "Tibet Daily" (1995-97) Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97)
GASANG	KELSANG	DEPUTY HEAD, SHENTSA COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
GASANG	SEE ALSO GAISANG, GAZANG, GESANG	
GAWANG	KA-WANG?	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, LHASA SUB-DISTRICT, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
GAYA? NYIMA	SEE KAYA NIMA	
GAYU	KAR-YU	DEPUTY HEAD, NYENRONG COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
GAZANG GONGBU	KELSANG GONPO	CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL, TAR (1992-97)
GEJU JIANZAN	GEJU GYALTSEN?	HEAD, BURANG COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
GELEG GYATSO	SEE GELIE JIACUO	
GELIE JIACUO	GELEG GYATSO	DEPUTY HEAD, RINPUNG COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
Geng Kaichang	-	Deputy Director, Logistics Department, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Geng Quanli (M-G)	-	Political Commissar, TMD, PLA (1992) Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Sichuan

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
		Political Commissar, PLA Provincial Command, Sichuan
GERMA (SEE ALSO GAMA)+	KARMA	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1993)
GESANG	SEE ALSO GAISANG, GAZANG, GASANG	
GESANG CIREN	KELSANG TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, LHUNDRUB COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
GESANG DUNZHU	KELSANG DONDRUB	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
GESANG DUOBUJIE	KELSANG TOPGYAL	DEPUTY HEAD, LHODRAG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
GESANG QUNPEI	KELSANG CHOEPHEL	HEAD, NYALAM COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
GESANG RENQING	KELSANG RINCHEN	DEPUTY HEAD, DZOGANG COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
GESANG WANGZHA	KELSANG WANGDRAG	DEPUTY HEAD, LHORONG COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
GONBASAR TUDENG JIGZHA	GONPASAR THUBTEN JIGDRAG	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-97)
Gong Daxi	B -	Vice-Chairman, Regional People's Congress, TAR (1992-97)
Gong Dulun	-	Chief Procurator, Regional People's Higher Procuratorate, Sichuan
Gong Liefu	-	Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs Department, TAR (1992)
Gong Xunzong	B -	Deputy Political Commissar, TMD, PLA (1993-97)
Gong Yanzhang	-	Director, CCP Propaganda Department, Gannan TAP, Gansu
GONGBAO JIA	GONPO GYAL OR GYAB	HEAD, PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT, GANNAN TAP, GANSU
GONGBU ZHAXI	GONPO TASHI	CHAIRMAN, PREFECTURAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, GANNAN TAP, GANSU
GONGGA CIREN	GONGKAR TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, AMDO COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
GONGGA JIANZAN	GONGKAR GYALTSEN	DEPUTY HEAD, GYANTSE COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
GONGJUE	KONCHOG	HEAD, SHENTSA COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
GONGJUE CIREN+	KONCHOG TSERING	DIRECTOR, NATIONALITIES AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COMMISSION, TAR (1994)
GONGJUE CIREN+	KONCHOG TSERING	SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
GONGJUE DUOJIE	KONCHOG DORJE	HEAD, PSB, RUTHOG COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
GONGKAR GYALTSEN	SEE GONGGA JIANZAN	
GONGKAR TSERING	SEE GONGGA CIREN	
GONGSANG	SEE ALSO GUSONG	
GONGSANG (F) +	KUNSANG	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NGARI PREF., TAR (1993)
GONGSANG (F) +	KUNSANG	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
GONPASAR THUBTEN JIGDRAG	B SEE GONBASAR TUDENG JIGZHA	
GONPO GYAL OR GYAB	SEE GONGBAO JIA	
GONPO TASHI	SEE GONGBU ZHAXI	
GOR-DOR	SEE GUODUO	
GOR-KUN?	SEE GUOKUN	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
GU JIASAI	B GURONG GYALSRI	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 7TH PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC, QINGHAI
Gu Zhenfen	-	Head, PSB, Khangmar county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Guan Lianxun	B -	Acting Political Commissar, Shigatse sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97) Deputy Director, Political Department, TMD, PLA (1992-97)
GUCUO	GU-TSO	DEPUTY HEAD, GERTSE COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
GUMTAMCANG DANBEI WANGXU	GUNGTANGTSANG TEMPA WANGCHUG	STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, 8TH NATIONAL COMMITTEE VICE-CHAIRMAN, 7TH PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC, GANSU VICE-PRESIDENT, CHINA-TIBET DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION VICE-PRESIDENT, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION
GUNGTANGTSANG TEMPA WANGCHUG	B SEE GUMTAMCANG DANBEI WANGXU	
Guo Jinlong	B -	Executive Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, TAR (1994-97)
Guo Nanfang	-	Deputy Head, Drongba county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Guo Shaozong	-	Director, Supervision Department, Qinghai
Guo Zhengbing	-	Deputy Head, Propaganda Department, Yunnan
Guo Zhengqing	-	Deputy Commander, Shigatse sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97) Deputy Commander, Lhokha sub-district, TMD, PLA (1992)
Guo Zonghui	-	Deputy Head, Drayab county, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
GUODUO	GOR-DOR	DEPUTY HEAD, AMDO COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
GUOKUN	GOR-KUN?	VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, GANSU
GURONG GYALSRI	SEE GU JIASAI	
GUSONG (F)	KUNSANG	DEPUTY HEAD, DRAYAB COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
GU-TSO	SEE GUCUO	
GUTSURTSANG	SEE OU ZEGAO	
GYA-CHU	SEE JIAQU	
GYA-DOR	SEE JIADUO	
GYAINCAIN NORBU	B GYALTSEN NORBU	CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1992-97) EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1995-97) DEPUTY SECRETARY, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-94)
GYAL-DREN	SEE JIANZHAN	
GYALMO?	SEE JIANGMU (M-G)	
GYALPO TSERING	SEE JIABU CIREN	
GYALTSEN, GYENTSEN	SEE GYAINCAIN, JIANG MUCAN, JIANGCUN, JIANZHAN	
GYALTSEN CHOEGYAL	SEE JIANGCUN QUJIA	
GYALTSEN NORBU	SEE GYAINCAIN NORBU	
GYALTSEN WANGDRAG	SEE JIANGCUN WANZHA	
GYAMCO	B GYATSO	EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1994-97) DEPUTY SECRETARY, POLITICAL-LEGAL COMMISSION, TAR (1994)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
		VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1992-93)
GYAMCO, GYATSO	SEE ALSO JIACUO. JIANGCUO	
GYA-RE? LOBSANG TENZIN	SEE JIARE LUOSANG DANZENG	
GYENTSEN?	SEE GYAINCAIN, JIANG MUCAN, JIANGCUN	
GYIBUG PUNCOG CEDAIN	B KYIBUG PHUNTSOG TSETEN	VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1992-97)
GYU DGAV	YUGA	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) DIRECTOR, NATIONALITIES AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COMMISSION, TAR (1992-93)
GYURME	SEE JUNMEI	
Hai Song	-	Chairman, Education Commission, Yunnan
Han Rongzhong	-	Commander, Nyingtri sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Han Shenggui	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Qinghai
Han Wenlu	B -	Head, Prefectural Government, Jyekundo TAP, Qinghai
Han Xiuguo	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial Government, Gansu
Han Xuejie	-	Deputy Director, Political Dept., Nyingtri sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Han Yingxuan	-	Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Qinghai
Han Zhengqing	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Gansu
Hao Yuanfang	-	Deputy Head, Nagartse county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Hao Zhenxian	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
HAWANG LUOBU	NGAWANG NORBU	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FORESTRY COMMISSION, TAR (1993)
He Hu	-	Commander, Provincial People's Armed Police Corps, Gansu
He Jianfeng	-	Member, Discipline Inspection Commission, TAR (1995)
He Jiazhao	-	Director, Political Department, Dechen Military Sub-district, Yunnan
He Jingren	-	Deputy Commissioner, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1993)
He Shengmin	-	Deputy Head, Gyantse county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
He Xiaoqing	-	Director, Supervision Department, Sichuan
He Xiong	-	Commander, Xining Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
He Zhanjun	-	Chief Procurator, Regional People's Higher Procuratorate. Yunnan
HE ZHIGUANG (M-G)	B [TIBETAN]	DEPUTY COMMANDER, TMD, PLA
He Zhiqiang	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Yunnan Governor, People's Government, Yunnan
Hong Sifa	-	Deputy Commissioner, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
HORKANG SONAM PENBA	SEE HUOKANG SUOLANG BIANBA	
Hou Jianguo	-	Deputy Director, Party Committee, Lhasa City, TAR (1995-97)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions	
Hou Zhenxiang	-	Deputy Director, Supervision Department, TAR (1992)	
Hu Changzheng	-	Commander, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)	
Hu Guobin	-	Director, Communications Department, Gansu	
Hu Huie (f)	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Gansu	
Hu Jinan	-	Deputy Director, Cultural Department, TAR (1992)	
Hu Jintao	-	Secretary, CCP Committee, TAR (1992) 1 st Secretary, Party Committee, TMD, PLA (1992)	
Hu Renmin	-	Deputy Head, Lhuntse county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)	
Hu Shanwen	-	Deputy Commander, Lhokha sub-district, TMD, PLA (1994-95) Deputy Commander, Shigatse sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)	
Hu Songjie	-	Vice-Chairman, Regional People's Congress, TAR (1992)	
Hu Yinghai	-	Head, County Government, Tewa County, Gannan TAP, Gansu	
Hu Yongzhu (M-G)	B	Secretary, Party Committee, TMD, PLA (1996-97) Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1994-97) Political Commissar, TMD, PLA (1993-97)	
Hu Yuanren	-	Deputy Head, Propaganda Department, Sichuan	
Huang Bingsheng	-	Deputy Governor, People's Government, Yunnan	
Huang Daohe	-	Deputy Director, Logistics Department, TMD, PLA (1996-97)	
Huang Duoqun	-	Director, Communications Department, TAR (1994)	
Huang Gongle	-	Director, Finance Department, Sichuan	
Huang Keguang	-	Deputy Head, Lhuntse county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)	
Huang Yinkui	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Sichuan	
Huang Yusheng	-	Deputy Director, Propaganda Department, TAR (1994-97)	
HUANG ZHENGQING	B	LOBSANG TSEWANG	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 7TH PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC, GANSU
HUANJUE CENAM	B	PALJOR TSENAM	VICE-CHAIRMAN, NATIONALITIES COMMITTEE, NPC CHAIRMAN, STANDING COMMITTEE, 8TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, QINGHAI
Hui Zhinong	-	Director, Security Office of Political Department, TMD, PLA (1996-97)	
Hui Zuoxin	-	Deputy Head, Drongba county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)	
HUOKANG SUOLANG BIANBA (DIED 1994)	HORKANG SONAM PENBA	VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1994)	
JAMCHEN?	SEE QIANG XIN		
JAMCHOE? (F)	SEE QIAN JIU		
JAM-GYEN?	SEE QIANJIN		
JAMPA CHOEDEN	SEE XIANGBA QUDENG		
JAMPA DORJE	SEE QIANGBA DUOJI		
JAMPA GELEG	SEE XIANGBA GELE		
JAMPA KELDEN	SEE JIANGBA GADENG		
JAMPA PHUNTSOG	SEE QIANGBA PINGCUO		

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
JAMPA PHUNTSOG	SEE XIANGBA PINGCUO	
JAMPA RABGYE	SEE QIANGBA RAOJIE	
JAMPA TASHI	SEE QIANGBA ZHAXI	
JAMPA TASHI	SEE XIANGBA ZHAXI	
JAMPA TRINLEY	SEE QIANGBA CHILIE	
JAMPA YANGZOM (F)	SEE QIANGBA YANGZONG	
JAMPHEL	SEE JIANGBAI	
JAMYANG	SEE JIAMUYANG, JIAYANG, JIAYONG	
JAMYANG LOSANG JIGME THUBTEN QOIGYI NYIMA	B JAMYANG LOBSANG JIGME THUBTEN CHOEKYI NYIMA (JAMYANG ZHEPA OR JAMYANG ZHEPA RINPOCHE)	STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, 8TH NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC VICE-PRESIDENT, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION VICE-CHAIRMAN, STANDING COMMITTEE, 8TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, GANSU PRESIDENT, GANSU BRANCH, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION HEAD OF LABRANG MONASTERY, XIAHE, GANNAN TAP, GANSU
JAMYANG TSERING	SEE JIANGYANG CIREN	
JAMYANG ZHEPA	SEE JAMYANG LOBSANG JIGME	
JANGCUO (F)	YANGTSO	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
JANGZHONG ZHAXI DOJE	B CHANGDRONG TASHI DORJE	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-95)
JAXI	SEE ALSO YAXI, ZHAXI	
JAXI PINGCUO	TASHI PHUNTSOG	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
Ji Jingheng	-	Deputy Mayor, Lhasa City, TAR (1996-97)
Ji Lu	?	Deputy Head, Gyantse county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Jia Benqian	-	Deputy Head, Propaganda Department, Sichuan
Jia Rul	-	Editor-in-Chief, "Tibet Daily", TAR (1992)
Jia Xitai	-	Deputy Governor, Provincial Government, Qinghai
JIABU CIREN	GYALPO TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, GERGYE COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
JIACUO	GYATSO	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CULTURAL DEPARTMENT, TAR (1993)
JIACUO	GYATSO	HEAD, MENLING COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
JIACUO	GYATSO	HEAD, PSB, NANG DZONG COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
JIACUO	GYATSO	DEPUTY MAYOR, LHASA CITY, TAR (1993-95)
JIACUO	SEE ALSO GYAMCO, JIANGCUO	
JIADUO	GYA-DUR	DEPUTY HEAD, DRACHEN COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
Jiang Baoshan	-	Director, Civil Affairs Department, Sichuan
Jiang Changhong	-	Deputy Head, Gannan TAP, Gansu
JIANG CHENGGUANG (M-G)	B [TIBETAN]	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, TMD, PLA (1996-97)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Jiang Chunrong	-	Deputy Head, Nyemo County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR (1992)
Jiang Dajun	-	Vice secretary-general, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Jiang Huanjun	-	Commander, Lhasa sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Jiang Mingan	-	Member, Discipline Inspection Commission, TAR (1995)
JIANG MUCAN	?	COMMANDER, NGABA MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, SICHUAN PLA
Jiang Xingchang	-	Deputy Head, Organisation Department, Yunnan
Jiang Yuanzong	-	Deputy Commissioner, Shigatse Pref. TAR
JIANGBA	SEE ALSO QIANGBA, XIANGBA	
JIANGBA GADENG	JAMPA KELDEN	DIRECTOR, NATIONALITIES AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COMMISSION, TAR (1996-97)
JIANGBAI	JAMPHEL	DEPUTY HEAD, TSOME COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
JIANGCUN	SEE ALSO GYAINCAIN, GYALTSEN, JIANG MUCAN	
JIANGCUN	GYALTSEN	DEPUTY HEAD, KHANGMAR COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
JIANGCUN	GYALTSEN	DEPUTY HEAD, MENLING COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
JIANGCUN QUJIA	GYALTSEN CHOEGYAL	DEPUTY HEAD, SOG COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
JIANGCUN WANZHA	GYALTSEN WANGDRAG	HEAD, LHARI COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
JIANGCUO	GYATSO	DEPUTY HEAD, METOG COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
JIANGCUO	GYATSO	HEAD, PROCURATORATE, DAMSHUNG COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
JIANGCUO	SEE ALSO GYAMCO, JIACUO.	
JIANGMU (M-G)	B GYALMO?	DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PLA PROVINCIAL MILITARY DISTRICT, SICHUAN PLA
JIANGYANG CIREN	JAMYANG TSERING	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, NYINGTRI SUB-DISTRICT, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
JIANZHAN	GYALTSEN OR GYAL-DREN	HEAD, LHUNDRUB COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
JIAQU	GYA-CHU	DIRECTOR, JUSTICE BUREAU, TAR (1995)
JIARE LUOSANG DANZENG	GYA-RE? LOBSANG TENZIN	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONALITIES AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COMMISSION, TAR (1992, 96-97)
JIAYANG	JAMYANG	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CULTURAL DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992-97)
JIAYONG	JAMYANG	DEPUTY HEAD, DZOGANG COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
JIAYANG	SEE JIAYANG, JIANGYANG, JIANGYANG	
JIGME DRAGPA	SEE JINMEI ZHABA	
JIMZHONG GYAINCAIN PUNCOG	B CHINTRUNG (OR TSEDRUNG) GYALTSEN	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-97)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
	PHUNTSOG	
Jin Shubo	-	Deputy secretary general, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Jin Xisheng	-	Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97) Secretary, Party Committee, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1995)
Jin Yuxiang	-	Political Commissar, Tsohar Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
JINMEI ZHABA	JIGME DRAGPA	SECRETARY-GENERAL, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
Ju Jianhua	-	Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs Department, TAR (1996-97)
JUNMEI	GYURME	HEAD, CHAMDO COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
KA-CHEN?	SEE GAJIN	
KADUO	KAR-DOR	HEAD, PEOPLE'S COURT, PELGON COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
Kang Zhenhuang	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
KANGJIE WANGJIU	GANG-GYAL WANGCHUG	HEAD, PSB, NEDONG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
KAR-DOR	SEE KADUO	
KARMA	SEE GERMA, GAMA OR GA'ERMU	
KARMA RINCHEN	SEE GAMA RENQING	
KARMA TSETEN	SEE GAMA CEDAIN (M-G)	
KAR-YU	SEE GAYU	
KA-WANG?	SEE GAWANG	
KAYA NIMA	GAYA? NYIMA	DEPUTY HEAD, TENGCHEN COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
Ke Maosheng	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Gansu
KELDEN	SEE GADIAN, GADONG	
KELSANG	SEE GASANG, GAISANG, GAZANG, GESANG	
KELSANG CHOEPHEL	SEE GAISANG QUPEI	
KELSANG CHOEPHEL	SEE GESANG QUNPEI	
KELSANG DONDRUB	SEE GESANG DUNZHU	
KELSANG DORJE	SEE GAISANG DOJI	
KELSANG GONPO	SEE GAZANG GONGBU	
KELSANG NAMGYAL	SEE GAISANG NAMGYAI	
KELSANG RINCHEN	SEE GESANG RENQING	
KELSANG TOPGYAL	SEE GESANG DUOBUJIE	
KELSANG TSERING	SEE GESANG CIREN	
KELSANG WANGDRAG	SEE GESANG WANGZHA	
KEZHU	KHEDRUB	DEPUTY HEAD, TAKTSE COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
KHANGSAR YE-DOR [YESHE DORJE]	SEE KUNGSA YEDO	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
KHEDRUB	SEE KEZHU	
KHYENRAB GYATSO-	SEE QINRAO JIACU	
KONCHOG	SEE GONGJUE	
KONCHOG DORJE	SEE GONGJUE DUOJIE	
KONCHOG TSERING +	SEE GONGJUE CIREN	
KONCHOG TSERING +	SEE GONGJUE CIREN	
Kong Changqing	-	Head, PSB, Dzogang county, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Kong Fansen (died 1994)	-	Secretary, Party Committee, Ngari Pref., TAR (1993-94) Deputy Mayor, Lhasa City, TAR (1992)
Kong Lingjian	-	Assistant Governor, Provincial Government, Gansu
Kou Famin	-	Deputy Head, Tsochen county, Ngari Pref., TAR (1992)
KUNSA YEDO	B KHANGSAR YE-DOR [YESHE DORJE]	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 7TH PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC, SICHUAN
KUNSANG (F)	SEE GONGSANG	
KUNSANG (F)	SEE GUSONG	
KYABGON PALDEN DORJE	SEE XIANGGEN BADENGDUOJI	
KYIBUG PHUNTSOG TSETEN	SEE GYIBUG PUNCOG CEDAIN	
KYI-CHUNG	SEE QIQIONG	
La Bingli	-	Deputy Governor, Provincial Government, Qinghai
La Gui	?	Deputy Director, Radio and Television Department, TAR (1993)
LABA	LHAGPA OR LAWA	DEPUTY HEAD, KYIRONG COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
LABA	LHAGPA OR LAWA	HEAD, ZANGRI COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
LABA CANMUJIE	LHAGPA SANGYE	DEPUTY HEAD, NAMLING COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
LABA CIREN	LHAGPA TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, KONGPO GYAMDA COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
LABA CIREN	LHAGPA TSERING	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) COMMISSIONER, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
LABA PINGCUO	LHAGPA PHUNTSOG	DEPUTY COMMANDER, LHASA SUB-DISTRICT, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
LABA PINGCUO	B LHAGPA PHUNTSOG	VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1992-97)
LAJIA	LHAGYAL	HEAD, GERTSE COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
LAMU RENQING WEISE	LHAMO RINCHEN OESER?	DEPUTY MAYOR, LHASA CITY, TAR (1992-94)
Lan Zhongjie	-	Deputy Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Gansu
Lang Dazhong	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
LANGJIA CAIBA	NAMGYAL TSEPAG	DEPUTY HEAD, POME COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
LANGZHUI	NAMDRUB OR LHUNDRUB	DEPUTY HEAD, LHASA METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
LASI CIREN	LATSE? TSERING	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
LATSE? TSERING	SEE LASI CIREN	
LAWA	SEE LHAGPA	
LEGCHOG	SEE LIEQUE	
Lei Shengyun	-	Deputy Commander, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)
LHAGPA (MIDDLE)?	SEE ZHONG LABA	
LHAGPA OR LAWA	SEE LABA	
LHAGPA PHUNTSOG	SEE LABA PINGCUO	
LHAGPA SANGYE	SEE LABA CANMUJIE	
LHAGPA TSERING	SEE LABA CIREN	
LHAGYAL	SEE LAJIA	
LHALU CEWANG DOJE	LHALU TSEWANG DORJE	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-97)
LHALU TSEWANG DORJE	B SEE LHALU CEWANG DOJE	
LHAMIN SOINAM LHUNZHUB	B LHAMON SONAM LHUNDRUB	STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, 8TH NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992) VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1993-97)
LHAMON SONAM LHUNDRUB	SEE LHAMIN SOINAM LHUNZHUB	
LHAMU RINCEN OESER	SEE LAMU RENQING WEISE	
LHUNDRUB GYALTSEN	SEE LUNZHU JIANGCUN	
LHUNDRUB TOPGYAL	SEE LHUNZHUB TABKYAI	
LHUNZHUB TABKYAI	LHUNDRUB TOPGYAL?	VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1992)
Li Anguo	-	Deputy Director, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, TAR (1992)
Li Changchun	-	Director, Foreign Affairs Office, Sichuan
Li Changchun	-	Head, PSB, Driru County, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Li Changwen ¹	-	Editor-in-Chief, "Tibet Daily", TAR (1993)
Li Chaopu	-	Assistant Deputy Governor, People's Government, Sichuan
Li Chuanzhi	-	Director, Logistics Department, Nyingtri sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Li Dacheng	-	Deputy Governor, People's Government, Sichuan
Li Damo	-	Deputy Commander, Shigatse sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Li DEKUI	B [TIBETAN]	CHIEF PROCURATOR, GANSU PROVINCE
Li Duoshu	-	Deputy Secretary General, Regional People's Congress, TAR (1996-97)
Li Feng	-	Deputy Director, Public Security Bureau, TAR (1992)
LI GUANGWEN	B [TIBETAN]	STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1994-97) SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1994-97)

¹ The 1994-96 editions of "China Directory" list Li Changwen as editor-in-chief of *Tibet Daily*, but we have not been able to confirm this.

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
		SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992-93)
Li Guanming	-	Director, Finance Office, Logistics Department, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)
Li Gui	-	Chairman, Commission of Foreign Economic Trade and Cooperation, Gansu
Li Hongliang	-	Deputy Head, Jomda county, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Li Houyin	-	Director, Political Department, Logistics Department, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Li Hui	-	Deputy Director, State Security Department, TAR (1995)
Li Huilin	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Gansu
Li Jianguan	-	Deputy Director, Public Security Department, Lhasa City, TAR (1996-97)
Li Jiaru (M-G)	-	Commander, People's Armed Police, TAR (1992-93)
Li Jiating	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Yunnan Executive Deputy Governor, People's Government, Yunnan
Li Jiayun	-	Deputy Editor, "Tibet Daily" (1996-97)
Li Jie	-	Political Commissar, PLA Provincial Command, Yunnan Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Yunnan
Li Jin	-	Assistant Deputy Governor, People's Government, Sichuan Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
Li Jiu hao	-	Deputy Director, Logistics Department, TMD, PLA (1992-97)
Li Keguang	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
Li LIGUO	B [TIBETAN]	SECRETARY GENERAL, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1994-97) STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1995-97)
Li Linge	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
Li Meng	-	Deputy Governor, People's Government, Sichuan
Li Mingde	-	Secretary General, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
Li Mingjin	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Qinghai Head, CCP Organisation Department, Qinghai
Li Mingyou	-	Deputy Head, Lhodrag county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Li Qifan	-	Deputy Head, Lhari County, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Li Qing	-	Secretary General, Provincial Government, Qinghai
Li Quepei	-	Deputy Political Commissar, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Li Shengrui	-	Deputy Commissioner, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992-93)
Li Shuji	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Yunnan
Li Tianrong	-	Political Commissar, PLA Provincial Command, Qinghai
Li Weilun	B -	Deputy Director, Propaganda Department, TAR (1995) Vice-Chairman, Regional People's Congress, TAR (1994-97)
Li Wenzhi	-	Chairman, Economic and Trade Commission, Gansu
Li Xiaokang	-	Deputy Director, Radio and Television Department, TAR (1992)
Li Xihong	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Qinghai

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Li Xuefeng	-	Deputy Political Commissar, Kandze Military Sub-district, Sichuan
Li Yongfa	-	Deputy Director, Radio and Television Department, TAR (1993)
Li Yongshou	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
Li Yuan	-	Deputy Political Commissar, Nyingtri Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Li Yulong	-	President, Provincial People's Higher Court, Sichuan
Li Zhixia	-	Deputy Head, Propaganda Department, Sichuan
Li Zhong (M-G)	-	Political Commissar, PLA Provincial Command, Gansu Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Gansu
Li Zishou	-	Secretary, Party Committee, Kandze TAP, Sichuan (1992-97)
Liang Chongfu	-	Deputy Commander, Shigatse sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Liang Gongqing	B	Vice-Chairman, People's Government, TAR (1994-95)
Liang Mingyuan	-	Deputy Head, Gannan TAP, Gansu
Liang Peizhen (M-G)	-	Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Gansu Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Gansu
Liang Xuelun	-	Deputy Head, Amdo County, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Liang Yeping	-	Deputy Commander, Provincial People's Armed Police Corps, Qinghai
Liao Aiting	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Qinghai
LIAO JIKANG	[TIBETAN]	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CULTURAL DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
LIEQUE	B LEGCHOG	ALTERNATE MEMBER, 15TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CCP (1997) DEPUTY SECRETARY, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1995-97) STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-7) EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1997) VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1995-97) SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, LHASA CITY, TAR (1992-5)
Lin Dawu	-	Deputy Director, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Commission, TAR (1992)
Lin Wenlan	-	Chairman, Science and Technology Commission, Yunnan
Lin Xianze (Maj-Gen)	-	Commander, Provincial People's Armed Police Corps, Sichuan
Linghu An	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Yunnan Chairman, Committee for Comprehensive Management of Social Security, Yunnan
Liqian	-	Deputy Director, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, TAR (1993)
Liu Bangrui	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
Liu Binjie	-	Assistant Deputy Governor, People's Government, Sichuan
Liu Changjie	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
Liu Changshan	-	Deputy Head, Lhasa Metropolitan District, Lhasa Municipality, TAR
Liu Chengwen	-	Commander, Lhokha sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Liu Chunyou	-	Chairman, Commission of Foreign Economic Trade and Cooperation, Qinghai
Liu Daikun (M-G)	-	Deputy Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Sichuan

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Liu Decai	-	Deputy Director, Public Security Bureau, TAR (1993)
Liu Dengyun	-	Deputy Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Qinghai
Liu Fufu	-	Secretary-general, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Liu Fumin	-	Director, Logistics Department, Ngari sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Liu Genzhu	-	Deputy Head, Chamdo County, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Liu Guanghe	-	Deputy Governor, Provincial Government, Qinghai
Liu Guanjun	-	Deputy Head, Gampa county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Liu Guixing	-	Deputy Head, Shetongmon county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Liu Haitao	-	Deputy Commissioner, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1993)
Liu Hanwen	-	Secretary general, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Liu Huawen	-	Deputy Political Commissar, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)
Liu Jiangming	-	Director, Civil Affairs Department, Yunnan
Liu Jing	-	Deputy Governor, People's Government, Yunnan
Liu Shaoxian	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
Liu Shibai	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
Liu Shiguo	B	Deputy Commander, TMD, PLA (1996-97) Deputy Chief of Staff, TMD, PLA (1992-95)
Liu Shusheng	-	Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
Liu Xianmao	-	Deputy Political Commissar, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Liu Xiao	-	Chief Procurator, Qinghai
Liu Xuanlue	-	Director, Public Security Department, Yunnan
LIU YONGKANG (M-G)	B TSERING WANGDU	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, GUIZHOU PROVINCIAL MILITARY DISTRICT, PLA (1997) DEPUTY COMMANDER, TMD, PLA (1992-96) DIC DEPUTY SECRETARY, TMD, PLA (1992) VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992)
Liu Yongshun	-	Secretary General, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
Liu Yuanxuan	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
Liu Yuchao	-	Deputy Head, Nang Dزونg county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
Liu Yuntang (?)	-	Political Commissar, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1994)
Liu Yuntong	-	Commander, Ngari sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Liu Yushi	-	Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97)
Liu Zhichang	-	Deputy Director, Economic Planning Commission, TAR (1992)
Liu Zhiping	-	Deputy Director, Finance Department, TAR (1992)
Liu Zianmao	-	Deputy Political Commissar, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1992)
Liu Zishou	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
Liu Zongshan	-	Director, Communications Department, Sichuan
LOBSANG	SEE LUOSANG	
LOBSANG CHOEDAR	SEE LUOSANG QUDA	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
LOBSANG CHOEDEN	SEE LUOSANG QUNDAN	
LOBSANG CHOEPHEL	SEE LUOSANG QUNPEI	
LOBSANG DAWA	SEE LUO TONGDA	
LOBSANG DONDRUB	SEE LUOSANG TOINZHUB	
LOBSANG DORJE	SEE LUOSANG DUOJI	
LOBSANG GYALTSEN	SEE LUOSANG GYAINCAIN	
LOBSANG GYATSO	SEE LUOSANG JIANCUO	
LOBSANG LHUNDRUB DORJE	SEE LUOSANG LINGZHI DUOJIE	
LOBSANG NAMGYAL	SEE LUOSANG LANGJIE	
LOBSANG NGODRUB	SEE LUOSANG OUZHU	
LOBSANG PHUNTSOG	SEE LUOSANG PINGCUO	
LOBSANG TAMDRIN	SEE LUOSANG DANZENG	
LOBSANG TENDAR	SEE LUOSANG DANDA	
LOBSANG TENZIN	SEE ALSO GYARE LOBSANG TENZIN, LUOSANG DANZENG, LUOSANG DANZENG	
LOBSANG THOGME	SEE LUOSANG TUMEI, LUOSANG TUOMEI	
LOBSANG TRINLEY	SEE LUOSANG CHINAI	
LOBSANG TSERING	SEE LUOSANG CIREN, LUOSANG CEREN	
LOBSANG TSEWANG	SEE HUANG ZHENGQING	
LOBSANG YESHE	SEE LUOSONG YIXI	
LO-DOR [LOBSANG DORJE]	SEE LUODUO	
LODROE	SEE LUZHOU	
LO-DRUB?	SEE LUOZHUI	
LOGA	SEE LUOGA	
LOLO	SEE LUOLUO	
LONGDAN	LUNGTEN	DEPUTY HEAD, PANAM COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
LO-TEN?	SEE LUODAN	
LOTSE	SEE LUOCI	
Lu Bangzheng	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
Lu Dengming	B -	Deputy Commander, TMD, PLA (1993-97)
Lu Guanrong	-	Political Commissar, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Lu Hao	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Gansu Head, Organisation Department, Gansu
Lu Huimin	B -	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1994-97) Director, Organisation Department, TAR (1994-97)
LU KEJIAN	B [TIBETAN]	CHAIRMAN, 8TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, GANSU
Lu Ming	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial Government, Gansu
Lu Wenqi	-	Deputy Director, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, TAR (1992)
LUNGTEN	SEE LONG DAN	
LUNZHU JIANGCUN	LHUNDRUB GYALTSEN	DEPUTY HEAD, LHORONG COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
Luo Buqiao	-	Deputy Head, Tingkye county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Luo Furong	-	Member, Discipline Inspection Commission, TAR (1995)
Luo Liangyang	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Sichuan Head, CCP Organisation Department Sichuan
Luo Liewen (M-G)	-	Deputy Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Sichuan
LUO TONGDA	B LOBSANG DAWA	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 8TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, SICHUAN
Luo Wanxiang	-	Deputy Political Commissar, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97) Political Commissar, Logistics Department, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)
Luo Yuanjun	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
LUOBU	SEE ALSO NUOUBU	
LUOBU	NORBU	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CULTURAL DEPARTMENT, TAR (1996-97)
LUOBU	NORBU	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU, TAR (1993)
LUOBU	NORBU	DEPUTY HEAD, TINGRI COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOBU CIREN	NORBU TSERING	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CULTURAL DEPARTMENT, TAR (1993)
LUOBU DUNZHU	NORBU DONDRUB	DEPUTY HEAD, PSB, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992-97)
LUOBU ZHAXI	NORBU TASHI	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
LUOCI	LOTSE	HEAD, PSB, CHAMDO COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
LUODAN	LO-TEN?	DEPUTY HEAD, SHETONGMON COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
LUODUO	LO-DOR [LOBSANG DORJE]	DEPUTY HEAD, SAGA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOGA	LOGA	DEPUTY HEAD, RIWOCHÉ COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOGA	LOGA	DIRECTOR, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, TAR (1994) MAYOR, LHASA CITY, TAR (1992)
LUOLUO	LOLO	DEPUTY HEAD, DZAYUL COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSANG	LOBSANG	DEPUTY HEAD, GYATSA COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSANG	LOBSANG	DEPUTY HEAD, SHETONGMON COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSANG	LOBSANG	HEAD, NAGARTSE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSANG	LOBSANG	HEAD, PSB, GAR COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
LUOSANG	LOBSANG	HEAD, PSB, TSAMDA COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSANG	LOBSANG	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
LUOSANG CEREN+	LOBSANG TSERING	DIRECTOR, SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
LUOSANG CHINAI	B LOBSANG TRINLEY	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS, STATE COUNCIL
LUOSANG CIREN	LOBSANG TSERING	HEAD, PSB, NYEMO COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
LUOSANG CIREN+	LOBSANG TSERING	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1993)
LUOSANG DANDA	LOBSANG TENDAR	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NGARI PREF., TAR (1993)
LUOSANG DANZENG	SEE ALSO <i>JIARE LUOSANG DANZENG</i>	
LUOSANG DANZENG	LOBSANG TENZIN	DEPUTY HEAD, DZOGANG COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSANG DANZHEN	LOBSANG TAMDRIN	DIRECTOR, AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FORESTRY COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
LUOSANG DANZHEN	B LOBSANG TAMDRIN OR TENZIN	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) DIRECTOR, UNITED FRONT WORK DEPARTMENT, TAR (1994-97) VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1993-97)
LUOSANG DUNZHU	SEE <i>LUOSANG TOINZHUB</i>	
LUOSANG DUOJI	LOBSANG DORJE	HEAD, MELDROGUNGKAR COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
LUOSANG GYAINCAIN	B LOBSANG GYALTSEN	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) MAYOR, LHASA CITY, TAR (1996-97) DEPUTY SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, LHASA CITY, TAR (1996-97) COMMISSIONER, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1993-95)
LUOSANG GYAINCAIN	LOBSANG GYALTSEN	SECRETARY, COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-94)
LUOSANG JIANCUO	LOBSANG GYATSO	DEPUTY HEAD, MELDROGUNGKAR COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
LUOSANG LANGJIE	LOBSANG NAMGYAL	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) COMMISSIONER, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992-97)
LUOSANG LHUNDRUB DORJE	SEE <i>LUOSANG LINGZHI DORJE</i>	
LUOSANG LINGTRI DUOJIE	SEE <i>LUOSANG LINGZHI DUOJIE</i>	
LUOSANG LINGZHI DUOJIE	B LOBSANG LHUNDRUB DORJE	DEPUTY GOVERNOR, PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, GANSU
LUOSANG NAMGYAI	SEE <i>LUOSANG LANGJIE</i>	
LUOSANG OUZHU	LOBSANG NGODRUB	HEAD, NANG DZONG COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSANG PINGCUO	LOBSANG PHUNTSOG	DIRECTOR, PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS BUREAU, TAR (1992-97)
LUOSANG QUDA	LOBSANG CHOEDAR	DEPUTY HEAD, CHUSUM COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSANG QUNDAN	LOBSANG CHOEDEN	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1995)
LUOSANG QUNPEI	LOBSANG CHOEPHEL	HEAD, TSAMDA COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSANG TOINZHUB	B LOBSANG DONDRUB	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, LHASA CITY, TAR (1996-97)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
		VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1994-97) MAYOR, LHASA CITY, TAR (1993-95) COMMISSIONER, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSANG TUMEI	LOBSANG THOGME	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSANG TUOMEI	LOBSANG THOGME	DEPUTY HEAD, ZANGRI COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOSONG YIXI	LOBSANG YESHE	DEPUTY HEAD, LHORONG COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
LUOZHUI	LO-DRUB?	HEAD, GONGKAR COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
LUZHOU	LODROE	DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SECURITY DEPARTMENT, SICHUAN
Ma Chongying	-	Deputy Director, Nationalities and Religious Affairs Commission, TAR (1993-97)
MA DENGSHAN	[TIBETAN]	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU, TAR (1992)
Ma Guanghua	B [Hui]	Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97) Secretary General, Regional People's Congress, TAR (1994-97)
Ma Hanjie	-	Deputy Director, TAR Government Beijing Office (1992)
Ma Huaixi	-	Director, Supervision Department, Gansu
Ma Jinxiao	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Qinghai
Ma Kaixian	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
Ma Lisan	-	Chairman, Nationalities Affairs Commission, Yunnan
Ma Lisheng	-	Vice-Chairman, People's Government, TAR (1992)
Ma Shiqing	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Qinghai
Ma Weidong	-	Deputy Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Qinghai
Ma Wending	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Qinghai
Ma Wenmin (f)	[Hui]	Member, Discipline Inspection Commission, TAR (1995)
Ma Yougong	-	President, Provincial People's Higher Court, Qinghai
Ma Yuanbiao	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Qinghai
Ma Yuantai	-	Chief of Staff, Xining Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
Ma Yuhai	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Gansu
Ma Zebi (f)	[Hui]	Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97) Director, Civil Affairs Department, TAR (1996-97) Deputy Director, Civil Affairs Department, TAR (1992)
Ma Zhengyu	-	Deputy Head, Chonggye county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
MA-CHUNG	SEE MARQIONG	
Mai Ciqiu	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Yunnan
MAILANG	MONLAM	HEAD, MARKHAM COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
MAILANG	SEE MEILONG	
Mao Guoyi	-	Deputy Head, Gyatsa county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Mao Rubai	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, TAR (1992) Executive Vice-Chairman, People's Government, TAR (1992)
Mao Wenxue	-	Deputy Commissioner, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
MARQIONG	MA-CHUNG	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1993)
Mei Ziqing	-	Deputy Head, Tengchen county, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
MEILANG DENGZHAO	MONLAM DONDRUB	DEPUTY HEAD, PASHOE COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
MEILONG	MONLAM	DEPUTY HEAD, KHANGMAR COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
Meng Jinxi	B -	Commander, TMD, PLA (1996-97) Deputy secretary, Party Committee, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Meng Jiyao	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Yunnan Head, Organisation Department, Yunnan
Meng Junxiu	-	Secretary General, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
Meng Shacqian	-	Deputy Mayor, Shigatse City, TAR (1992)
Meng Xiansuang	-	Secretary general, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
MIGMAR	SEE MIMA	
MIGMAR TSERING	SEE MIMA CIREN	
MIGMAR TSERING	SEE MINGMA CAIREN	
MIGMAR WANGDU	SEE MINGMA WANGDUI	
MIMA	MIGMAR	DEPUTY HEAD, LHASA METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
MIMA	MIGMAR	DEPUTY HEAD, NYALAM COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
MIMA CIREN	MIGMAR TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, GYANTSE COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
MINGJIU	MINGYUR	DEPUTY HEAD, NAGCHU COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
MINGMA CAIREN	MIGMAR TSERING	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, RADIO AND TELEVISION DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992-93)
MINGMA WANGDUI	MIGMAR WANGDU	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992-97)
MINGYUR	SEE MINGJIU	
MONLAM	SEE MAILANG, MEILONG	
MONLAM DONDRUB	SEE MEILANG DENGZHAO	
Mou Benli	-	Head, United Front Work Department, Gansu Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Gansu
Mou Lujun	-	Deputy Director, Justice Bureau, TAR (1993-97) Prison Bureau Director, Justice Bureau, TAR (1993)
Mou Xuheng	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
Mu Dongming	-	Deputy Director, Logistics Dept., Lhokha sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Mu Yongji	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Gansu
NAMDRUB	SEE LANGZHUI	
NAMGYAI ²	B NAMGYAL	DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SECURITY DEPARTMENT, LHASA CITY, TAR (1992-97)

² An internal document (TIN Ref Doc. 20(WN)) issued by the Political-Legal Commission of the Lhasa Municipal Party list Wang Huaisheng as then the director of the Lhasa Municipal PSB in March 1994. (See

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
		DEPUTY SECRETARY, POLITICAL-LEGAL COMMISSION, TAR (1994-97) VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1992-97)
NAMGYAL	SEE NAMGYAI	
NAMGYAL TSEPAG	SEE LANGJIA CAIBA	
NANG JAMPA	SEE ANG QIANGBA	
NGABU	SEE ABU	
NGA-DEN	SEE A-DENG	
NGA-DRENG	SEE A-DRENG	
NGAKO	SEE AKOU	
NGANANG	SEE ALANG	
NGAPO NGAWANG JIGME	SEE NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME	
NGAPO RINCHEN	SEE NGAPOI RENQING	
NGAPO TSETEN DROLKAR (F)	SEE NGAPOI CEDAIN ZHOIGAR	
NGAPOI CEDAIN ZHOIGAR (F)	B NGAPO TSETEN DROLKAR	VICE-PRESIDENT, ALL-CHINA WOMEN'S FEDERATION
NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME	B NGAPO NGAWANG JIGME	HONORARY PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION FOR WELL-KNOWN CHINESE FIGURES PRESIDENT, CHINA-TIBET DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION VICE-CHAIRMAN, STANDING COMMITTEE, NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC (TO 1993) STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1992)
NGAPOI RENQING (DIED 1995)	NGAPO RINCHEN	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1993-95) DIRECTOR, TOURISM BUREAU, TAR (1992)
NGAWANG CHOEZOM	SEE AWANG QUNZONG	
NGAWANG NAMDRUB OR NAMDROL	SEE AWANG LANGZHU	
NGAWANG SHERAB	SEE AWANG XIRUO	
NGAWANG TASHI	SEE AWANG ZHAXI	
NGODRUB	SEE OUZHU	
NGODRUB PHUNTSOG	SEE OUZHU PINGCUO	
NGO-LO?	SEE OU LOU	
Ni Jinyan	-	Deputy Head, Gonjo county, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Nie Gongqing	-	Deputy Director, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Commission, TAR (1992)
Nie Ronggui	-	Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
NIMA CIREN	NYIMA TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, CHONGGYE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
NIMA CIREN	NYIMA TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, DZAYUL COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)

"Security Preparations for the Anniversary" in *TIN Background Briefing Paper No. 26*, issued 29th December 1995)

Leaders in Tibet

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
NIMA CIREN	NYIMA TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, LHUNDRUB COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
NIMA CIREN	NYIMA TSERING	DIRECTOR, TAR GOVERNMENT BEIJING OFFICE (1994) DEPUTY DIRECTOR, TAR GOVERNMENT BEIJING OFFICE (1992)
NIMA CIREN	NYIMA TSERING	HEAD, PSB, SHIGATSE CITY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
NIMA CIREN (MAJ)	NYIMA TSERING	DEPUTY MAYOR, SHIGATSE CITY, TAR (1992)
Niu Shaoyao	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Yunnan Deputy Governor, People's Government, Yunnan
NORBU	SEE LUOBU	
NORBU DONDRUB	SEE LUOBU DUNZHU	
NORBU TASHI	SEE LUOBU ZHAXI	
NORBU TSERING	SEE LUOBU CIREN	
NYIMA TSERING	SEE NIMA CIREN	
OU LOU	NGO-LO?	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, GOLOG MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, QINGHAI PLA
Ou Yangxiang	-	Deputy Mayor, Lhasa City, TAR (1996-97)
OU ZEGAO	B [FAMILY NAME: GUTSURTSANG]	DEPUTY GOVERNOR, PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, SICHUAN ALTERNATE MEMBER, 15TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CCP (1997)
OUZHU	NGODRUB	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
OUZHU	NGODRUB	DIRECTOR, MOBILISATION OFFICE, SHIGATSE SUB-DISTRICT, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
OUZHU	NGODRUB	HEAD, TINGRI COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
OUZHU PINGCUO	NGODRUB PHUNTSOG	DEPUTY HEAD, LHARTSE COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
PAGBALHA GELEG NAMGYAI	B PHAGPA-LHA GELEG NAMGYAL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, STANDING COMMITTEE, 8TH NPC CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1993-97) VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992) VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1992) HONORARY PRESIDENT, TIBET BRANCH, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION VICE-CHAIRMAN, TIBET DEVELOPMENT FUND
PA-GYAL	SEE PAJIA	
PAJIA	PA-GYAL	DEPUTY HEAD, KONGPO GYAMDA COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
PALDEN	SEE BA'ERDENG	
PALDEN	SEE BADONG	
PALDEN	SEE BANDIAN	
PALDEN CHOEPHEL	SEE BANDAN QUPEI	
PALJOR	SEE BANJIU	
PALJOR TSENAM	SEE HUANJUE CENAM	
Pan Yingming	-	Director of Logistics Department, Ngaba Military Sub-district, Sichuan PLA
PASANG	PASANG	HEAD, PSB, TAKTSE COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
PASANG	SEE PASANG, BASANG	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
PASANG (F)	SEE BASANG	
PASANG DONDRUB	SEE BASANG DUNZHU	
PASANG NORBU	SEE BASANG LUOBU	
PASANG PHUNDOR (F)	SEE BASANG PINGDUO	
PASANG TSERING	SEE BASANG CIREN	
PE-DRAG (PEMA DRAGPA)	SEE BAI ZHAO	
Pei Pengxia	-	Deputy Head, Menling county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
PELCHOE	SEE BAIQU	
PEL-GYEL?	SEE PENG JIAN	
PEMA	SEE BAIMA	
PEMA CHIME	SEE BAIMA QIMEI	
PEMA CHOEDREN	SEE BAIMA QUZHEN	
PEMA DORJE (DIED OCT 96)	SEE BAIMA DUOJI	
PEMA GYALTSEN	SEE BAIMA JIANCENG	
PEMA JIGME	SEE BAIMA JINMI	
PEMA NGODRUB	SEE BAIMA OUZHU	
PEMA TENZIN	SEE BAINMA DANDZIM	
PEMA TRINLEY	SEE BAIMA CHILIE	
PEMA TSERING	SEE BAIMA CIREN	
PEMA TSEWANG	SEE BAIMA CAIWANG	
PEMA TSEWANG	SEE BAIMA ZEWANG	
PEMA WANGLAG	SEE BAIMA WANGLA	
PENBA	SEE BIANBA	
PENBA TSERING	SEE BIANBA CIREN	
Peng Bailin	-	Deputy Head, Organisation Department, Sichuan
Peng Guoxiang	-	Political Commissar, Ngari sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
PENG JIAN	PEL-GYEL?	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
Peng Lanqin	see Feng Lanqun	
Peng Shisheng	-	Director, Township Enterprise Bureau, TAR (1992-97)
PENG ZHA	PHUN-DRA?	HEAD, PELGON COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
PENGCUO	PHUNTSOG	HEAD, PSB, AMDO COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
PENPHEL	SEE BIANBEI	
PENZONG (F)	SEE BENZONG	
PHAGPA-LHA GELEG NAMGYAL	SEE PAGBALHA GELEG NAMGYAL	
PHUN-DRA?	SEE PENG ZHA	

Leaders in Tibet

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
PHUNTSOG	SEE PENGCUO	
PHUNTSOG	SEE PINGCUO	
PHUNTSOG (SENIOR)?	SEE DA PUCUO	
PHUNTSOG DORJE	SEE PINGCUO DUOJI	
PHUNTSOG GYALPO	SEE PINGCUO JIEBO	
PHUNTSOG WANGDRAG	SEE PINGCUO WANGZHA	
PHUNTSOG WANGGYAL	SEE PINGCUO WANGJIA, PUNCOG WANGJIE	
PHURBU	SEE PUBU	
PHURBU DONDOR?	SEE PUBU DUNDUO	
PHURBU DONDRUB	SEE PUBU DUNZHU	
PHURBU TSERING	SEE PUBU CIREN	
PINGCUO	PHUNTSOG	DEPUTY HEAD, LHUNTSE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
PINGCUO	PHUNTSOG	DEPUTY HEAD, TSONA COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
PINGCUO	PHUNTSOG	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996) COMMISSIONER, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1995-97)
PINGCUO	PHUNTSOG	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996) DIRECTOR, FINANCE DEPARTMENT, TAR (1994-5) DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FINANCE DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992-93)
PINGCUO	PHUNTSOG	DEPUTY MAYOR, LHASA CITY, TAR (1996-97)
PINGCUO DUOJI	PHUNTSOG DORJE	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU, TAR (1992)
PINGCUO JIEBO	PHUNTSOG GYALPO	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
PINGCUO WANGJIA	PHUNTSOG WANGGYAL	HEAD, TINGKYE COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
PINGCUO WANGZHA	PHUNTSOG WANGDRAG	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992-93)
Pu Haiqing	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Sichuan President, Provincial Party School, Sichuan
PUBU	PHURBU	DEPUTY HEAD, GAMPA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
PUBU CIREN	PHURBU TSERING	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE, TAR (1996-97)
PUBU CIREN	PHURBU TSERING	HEAD, PSB, DRONGBA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
PUBU DUNDUO [OR DENGDUO]	PHURBU DONDOR?	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992-93)
PUBU DUNZHU	PHURBU DONDRUB	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, UNITED FRONT WORK DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
PUDOJE	B BU DORJE	VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1992-97)
PUNCOG WANGJIE	B PHUNTSOG WANGYAL	ADVISOR, NATIONALITIES COMMISSION, NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS
PUQUNG	B BUCHUNG	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-1997) EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (95-97) VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1994) VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
QABA GAISANG WANGDU	B CHABA KELSANG WANGDU	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-1997)
Qi Yaozeng	-	Deputy Commissioner, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992-1993)
QIABAI CIDAN PINGCUO	B CHAPEI TSETEN PHUNTSOG	VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1996-1997)
QIAN JIU (F)	JAMCHOE? [MENBA]	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-1997)
Qiang Shiyun	-	Deputy Secretary of Party Group, Cultural Department, TAR (1996-97)
QIANG XIN	JAMCHEN?	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, TAR GOVERNMENT BEIJING OFFICE (1994)
QIANGBA	SEE ALSO JIANGBA, XIANGBA	
QIANGBA CHILIE	JAMPA TRINLEY	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992) DEPUTY DIRECTOR, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
QIANGBA DUOJI	JAMPA DORJE	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
QIANGBA PINGCUO	JAMPA PHUNTSOG	DIRECTOR, CULTURAL DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992-93)
QIANGBA RAOJIE	JAMPA RABGYE	DEPUTY HEAD, MELDROGUNGKAR COUNTY, LHASA, TAR (1992)
QIANGBA YANGZONG (F)	JAMPA YANGZOM	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
QIANGBA ZHAXI	JAMPA TASHI	DEPUTY HEAD, RUTHOG COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
QIANJIN	JAM-GYEN? [LHOBA NATIONALITY]	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
Qiao Wenzhou	-	Deputy Commissioner, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1993)
Qiao Yuanzhong (f)	-	Director, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, TAR (1996-97) Deputy Director, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, TAR (1993) Deputy Commissioner, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Qiao Zenglou	-	Deputy Head, Namling county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
QIAZHA QIANGBA CHILIE	CHADREL JAMPA TRINLEY (CHADREL RINPOCHE)	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1993-95)
QIMEI DUOJI	CHIME DORJE	HEAD, TAKTSE COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
QIMEI ZEREN	CHIME TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, MARKHAM COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
QIMEI ZHUOGA (F)	CHIME DROLKAR	DEPUTY HEAD, NYEMO COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
Qin Yuqin (f)	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Sichuan
QINRAO JIACU	KHYENRAB GYATSO	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT, TAR (1993)
QIONG ZHAXI	CHUNG TASHI	DEPUTY HEAD, LHARTSE COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
QIONGDA	CHUNG DAG	HEAD, PSB, KYIRONG COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
QIONGDA	CHUNG DAG	HEAD, PSB, YADONG (DROMO) COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
QIQIONG	KYI-CHUNG?	DEPUTY HEAD, NYALAM COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)

Leaders in Tibet

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Qiu Chuangjiao	-	President, Provincial People's Higher Court, Yunnan
Qiu Derong	-	Deputy Director, Radio and Television Department, TAR (1992)
QIU JIAN	B CHOEGYEN?	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, TMD, PLA (1994-97) DIRECTOR, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, TMD, PLA (1992)
Qu Dacheng	-	Acting Political Commissar, Nyingtri sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Qu Jinnan	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Regional Committee, TAR (1992)
QU DA	CHOEDRAG?	DEPUTY HEAD, LHARI COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
QU JIA	B CHOEGYAL	DEPUTY SECRETARY, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995-97) DIRECTOR, FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, TAR (1991-95)
QU JIE NIMA	CHOEKYI NYIMA	HEAD, PSB, DAMSHUNG COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
QUNJIAO	CHOEJOR?	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT, TAR (1995-97)
QUNJUE	CHOEJOR	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
QUNPEI	CHOEPHEL	HEAD, PANAM COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
QUNPEI	CHOEPHEL	HEAD, PSB, LHARI COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
QUNPEI LONGREN	CHOEPHEL LUNGRIG	DEPUTY HEAD, TOELUNG DECHEN COUNTY, LHASA, TAR (1992)
QUNPEI+	CHOEPHEL	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
QUNPEI+	CHOEPHEL	SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, SHIGATSE CITY, TAR (1993-97)
QUNZENG	CHOEZIN	HEAD, NYINGTRI COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
QUZHEN	CHOEDREN	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
RABSANG	SEE RESANG	
RABSANG, RIGSANG, OR RINZEN?	SEE RENSONG	
RABTEN	SEE RAODENG, RAODIAN	
RAGDI, RAGTI	SEE RAIDI	
RAIDI	B RAGDI	MEMBER, 15TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CCP (1997) EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-97) CHAIRMAN, STANDING COMMITTEE, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1993-97) CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992)
Rao Fenghu	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Gansu Secretary, Commission for Discipline Inspection, Gansu
Rao Yongyu (f)	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
RAODENG	RABTEN	DEPUTY HEAD, DAMSHUNG COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
RAODIAN	RABTEN	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
Ren Dengju	-	Deputy Head, Organisation Department, Sichuan
Ren Deshan	-	Deputy Commander, Lhasa sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
REN JIAMU (F?)	RIN GYALMO?	DEPUTY HEAD, COUNTY GOVERNMENT, MACHU COUNTY, GANNAN TAP, GANSU
Ren Jinfu	-	Commander, Provincial People's Armed Police Corps, Qinghai

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Ren Lingyun	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
Ren Shilun	-	Deputy Commissioner, Ngari Pref., TAR (1993)
RENDIAN	RIN-TEN?	DEPUTY HEAD, CHONGGYE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
RENDUOJI	RIN DORJE?	DEPUTY COMMANDER, NGARI SUB-DISTRICT, TMD, PLA (1995)
RENQIAN	RINCHEN?	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, NGABA MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, SICHUAN PLA
RENSONG	RABSANG, RIGSANG, RINZEN?	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
RENZENG	RINZEN	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
RENZENG QUNPEI	RINZEN CHOEPHEL	HEAD, DRACHEN COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
RESANG	RIGSANG OR RABSANG	DEPUTY HEAD, TOELUNG DECHEN COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
RIGSANG OR RABSANG	SEE RESANG	
RIN DORJE	SEE RENDUOJI	
RIN GYALMO	SEE REN JIAMU	
RINCHEN	SEE RENQIAN	
RIN-TEN	SEE RENDIAN	
RINZEN	SEE RENZENG	
RINZEN CHOEPHEL	SEE RENZENG QUNPEI	
SAMDING DOJE PAGMO DEQING QUZHEN (F)	B SAMDING DORJE PHAGMO DECHEN CHOEDREN	STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1992-97) VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992)
SAMDRUB	SEE SANGZHU	
SAMPHEL WANGGYAL	SEE SANGPEI WANGJIE	
San Langbing	-	Deputy Head, Pelbar county, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
SANBA DUNZHU	SEMPA? DONDRUB	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, TAR (1993)
SANG GYE GYA	B SANGYE GYAL	ALTERNATE MEMBER, 15TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CCP (1997) DEPUTY SECRETARY, PROVINCIAL CCP COMMITTEE, QINGAI
SANG JIEJIA	SEE SANG GYE GYA	
SANGDRON OR TSAMDON (F)	SEE CANGZHEN	
SANGGA	SANG-KAR	DEPUTY HEAD, DAMSHUNG COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
SANGGA DAJI	SANGKAR DARGYE	HEAD, PSB, GERTSE COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
SANGJIE ZHABA	SANGYE DRAGPA	HEAD, METOG COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
SANG-KAR	SEE SANGGA	
SANGKAR DARGYE	SEE SANGGA DAJI	
SANGPEI WANGJIE	SAMPHEL WANGGYAL	DEPUTY HEAD, SOG COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
SANGPO	SEE SONGBU	
SANGYE DRAGPA	SEE SANGJIE ZHABA	

Leaders in Tibet

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
SANGYE GYAL	SEE SANG GYE GYA, SANG JIEJIA	
SANGYE GYALTSEN	SEE SONGJI JIANGCUN	
SANGZHU	SAMDRUB	HEAD, PSB, LHUNTSE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
SANGZHU	B SAMDRUB	STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1995-97) SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1994-95) COMMISSIONER, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
SEMPA? DONDRUB	SEE SANBA DUNZHU	
SENGCHEN LOBSANG GYALTSEN	SEE SENGQEN LOZANG GYAINCAIN	
SENGQEN LOZANG GYAINCAIN	B SENGCHEN LOBSANG GYALTSEN	MEMBER, NATIONALITIES COMMITTEE, 8TH NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1992-97) PRESIDENT, TIBET BRANCH, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION (1994) HONORARY HEAD, TASHILHUNPO MONASTERY DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, SHIGATSE, TAR (1995-97)
Sha Zhonglin	-	Director, Logistics Department, Lhasa sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Shao Deshan	-	Political Commissar, Golog Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
SHAR? NYIMA	SEE XIA NIMA	
She Guohua	-	Chairman, Economic and Trade Commission, Sichuan
SHEDRUB NAMGYAL	SEE XIZHULANGJIE OR SHIEZHU NAMGYAI	
Shen Guojun	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Sichuan Secretary, Commission for Discipline Inspection, Sichuan
Shen Kaiyun	-	Deputy Director, Propaganda Department, TAR (1996-97)
Shen Xiaoyan	-	Director, Political Department, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Shen Xiaozeng	-	Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Gansu
SHERAB	SEE XIRAO	
SHERAB GYATSO	SEE XIRAO JIACHU	
SHE-YON [SHERAB YONTEN?]	SEE XI YUN	
Shi Anqing	-	Deputy Head, Pelbar county, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Shi Huanwen	-	Deputy Commissioner, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1993)
Shi Lai	?	Secretary, Party Committee, Nationalities and Religious Affairs Commission, TAR (1996-97)
Shi Weiyue	-	Deputy secretary general, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Shi Xiaoshen	-	Member, Discipline Inspection Commission, TAR (1995)
Shi Xuedong	-	Deputy Head, Tsome county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Shi Zhili (M-G)	-	Director of Political Department, PLA Provincial Command, Sichuan
Shi Zhiyi	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Sichuan
Shi Zongyuan	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Gansu Head, Propaganda Department, Gansu

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
SHUDEN?	SEE XU DENG	
Si Jiuyi	-	Commander, Provincial People's Armed Police Corps, Yunnan
SILANG JIANGCUN	TSERING? GYALTSEN	DEPUTY HEAD, PELBAR COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
SINA JICENG	TSEENOR? GYALTSEN	DEPUTY COMMANDER, DECHEN TAP MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, YUNNAN PLA (1996-97)
SITA DUOJI	SRITHAR DORJE	DEPUTY HEAD, DRIRU COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
SO-DAR [SONAM DARGYE]	SEE SUODA	
SO-DOR [SONAM DORJE]	SEE SUODUO	
SONAM	SEE SUOLANG OR SUONAM	
SONAM CHOEPHEL	SEE SUOLANG QUNPEI	
SONAM DARGYE	SEE SUOLANG DAJI	
SONAM DORJE	SEE SUOLANG DUOJI	
SONAM DROLMA (F)	SEE YABXI SUOLANG ZHUOMA	
SONAM GYALTEN	SEE SUOLANG JIANDING	
SONAM GYALTSEN	SEE SUOLANG JIANGCUN	
SONAM NORBU	B SEE ZHENG YING	
SONAM PHUNTSOG	SEE SUOLANG PINGCUO	
SONAM SRITHAR	SEE SUOLANG SHIDA	
SONAM TENZIN +	SEE SUOLANG DANREN	
SONAM TENZIN +	SEE SUOLANG DANZENG	
SONAM TSERING	SEE SUOLANG CIREN	
SONAM TSETEN	SEE SUOLANG CIDENG	
SONAM WANGDU	SEE SUOLANG WANGDUI	
SONAM YESHE	SEE SUOLANG YIXI	
Song Baorui	-	Executive Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Sichuan Governor, People's Government, Sichuan Chairman, Committee for Comprehensive Management of Social Security, Sichuan
Song Junzhong	-	Deputy Chief of Staff, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Song Zifa	-	Deputy Political Commissar, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)
SONGBU	SANGPO	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, QINGHAI
SONGJI JIANGCUN	SANGYE GYALTSEN	HEAD, PSB, RIWOCHÉ COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
SO-TEN	SEE SUODAN	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
[SONAM TENZIN]		
SRITHAR DORJE	SEE SITA DUOJI	
Su Yunzong	-	Deputy Director, Civil Affairs Department, TAR (1993)
Sun Dexun	-	Deputy Head, Driru County, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Sun Gan	-	Secretary General, CCP Committee, Yunnan Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Yunnan Secretary, Commission for Discipline Inspection, Yunnan
Sun Guangming	-	Deputy Director, Education, Science and Technology Commission, TAR (1992)
Sun Guoyou	-	Deputy Head, Nyalam county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Sun Mingshan	-	Head, PSB, Ngari Pref., TAR (1992)
Sun Qiwen	B -	Vice-Chairman, People's Government, TAR (1995-97) Director, Economic Planning Commission, TAR (1993-95) Deputy Director, Economic Planning Commission, TAR (1992)
Sun Tongchuan	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Sichuan
Sun Ying	-	Acting Governor, Provincial Government, Gansu Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Gansu
Sun Yingjie	-	Deputy Commissioner, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Sun Zhaoran	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Qinghai
Sun Zhijun	-	Deputy Political Commissar, Nyingtri sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Sun Zhiwen	-	Political Commissar, Chamdo sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Sun Ziqiang	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
SUODA	SO-DAR [SONAM DARGYE]	HEAD, JOMDA COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
SUODAN	SO-TEN [SONAM TENZIN]	DEPUTY HEAD, YADONG (DROMA) COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
SUODUO	SO-DOR [SONAM DORJE]	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT, TAR (1993)
SUODUO	SO-DOR [SONAM DORJE]	DEPUTY HEAD, NYINGTRI COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
SUODUO	SO-DOR [SONAM DORJE]	HEAD, PSB, TINGRI COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG	SEE ALSO SUONAM	
SUOLANG	SONAM	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG	SONAM	DIRECTOR, FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, TAR (1996-97)
SUOLANG	SONAM	HEAD, PSB, CHUSHUL COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
SUOLANG CIDENG	SONAM TSETEN	DEPUTY HEAD, YADONG (DROMA) COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG CIREN	SONAM TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, NANG DZONG COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG CIREN	SONAM TSERING	HEAD, PSB, TSONA COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
SUOLANG DAJI	SONAM DARGYE	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1992)
SUOLANG DANZENG	SONAM TENZIN	COMMISSIONER, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG DANZENG	SONAM TENZIN	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1993)
SUOLANG DUOJI	SONAM DORJE	DEPUTY HEAD, GYATSA COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG JIANDING B	SONAM GYALTEN	DEPUTY SECRETARY, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995-97)
SUOLANG JIANGCUN	SONAM GYALTSEN	HEAD, CHUSUM COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG PINGCUO	SONAM PHUNTSOG	VICE SECRETARY-GENERAL, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG QUNPEI	SONAM CHOEPHEL	HEAD, TSONA COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG SHIDA	SONAM SRITHAR	SECRETARY-GENERAL, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG WANGDUI	SONAM WANGDU	DEPUTY HEAD, GONGKAR COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG WANGDUI	SONAM WANGDU	HEAD, TOELUNG DECHEN COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
SUOLANG YIXI	SONAM YESHE	DEPUTY HEAD, NAGARTSE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
SUOLANG ZHUOMA (F)	SEE YABXI SUOLANG ZHOUMA	
SUOLANG+	SONAM	COMMISSIONER, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1996-97) DEPUTY SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1996-97)
SUOLANG (F) +	SONAM	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
SUONAM	SONAM	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CULTURAL DEPARTMENT, TAR (1993)
TAGEI	DARGYE?	HEAD, PSB, GERGYE COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
TAJIE	DARGYE	HEAD, DISTRICT GOVERNMENT, LHASA METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
TAMDRI WANGGYAL	SEE DANZHEN WANGJIA	
TAMDRI	SEE DAN MUZHEN	
Tan Huasheng	-	Commander, People's Armed Police, TAR (1994-95)
Tan Rongsheng	-	Deputy Political Commissar, Nyingtri Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97) Deputy Commander, Nyingtri sub-district, TMD, PLA (1992)
Tang Jiefu	-	Secretary General, Provincial People's Congress, Gansu
Tang Min	-	Deputy Commissioner, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Tang Zhengqi	-	Director, Tourism Bureau, TAR (1993-97) Deputy Secretary General, People's Government, TAR (1992)
Tang Zhengren	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Qinghai Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Qinghai
Tang Zhiming	-	Director of Logistics Department, Tsolho Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
TANGMAI GONGJUE BAIMA	B THANGME KONCHOG PEMA	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-97)
Tao Changlian (M-G) B	-	Deputy Political Commissar, TMD, PLA (1995-97) Director, Political Department, TMD, PLA (1993-94)
Tao Delun (M-G)	-	Deputy Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Sichuan
Tao Wuxian	-	Secretary General, CCP Committee, Sichuan

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
TASHI	SEE JAXI, YAXI, ZHAXI	
TASHI CHOEPHEL	SEE YANG YOUCAI	
TASHI DONDRUB	SEE ZHAXI DUNZHU	
TASHI NAMGYAL	SEE ZHAXI ANJIA	
TASHI NORBU	SEE ZHAXI NUOBU	
TASHI PALDEN	SEE ZHAXI BADENG	
TASHI PALJOR	SEE ZHAXI BANJIU	
TASHI PHUNTSOG	SEE JAXI PINGCUO, ZHAXI PINGCUO	
TASHI TRINPHEL	SEE ZHAXI CHENGPEI	
TASHI TSEDRUB	SEE ZHAXI CAIZHU	
TASHI TSEPHEL	SEE ZHAXI ZEPEI	
TASHI TSERING	SEE ZHAXI CIREN	
TASHI TSERING	SEE ZHAXI ZEREN	
TASHI WANGCHUG	SEE ZHAXI WANGJIU	
TASHI WANGDU	SEE ZHAXI WANGDUI	
TASHI WANGMO (F)	SEE ZHAXI WANGMU	
TENBA CHOEGYAL	SEE DANBA QIJIE	
TENBA GYALTSEN	SEE DANBA JIANCUN	
TENBA TSULTRIM	SEE DENGBA CIZHEN	
TENDAR	SEE DAN MUDA	
TENZIN	SEE DANZENG, DANDZIM, DANZIM, DANZHEN	
TENZIN (JUNIOR)	SEE XIAO DANZENG	
TENZIN [GYATSO]	SEE DANZIM (GYACO)	
TENZIN BAGDRO	SEE DANZENG BAZHU	
TENZIN DROLKAR (F)	SEE DANZENG ZHOUGA	
TENZIN GYAL OR GYAB	SEE DANZHEN JIA	
TENZIN NORBU	SEE DANZENG NUOBU	
TENZIN PHUNTSOG	SEE DANZENG PINGCUO	
TENZIN YAMPHEL, YANGPHEL	SEE DANZENG YANGPEI	
THANGME KONCHOG PEMA	SEE TANGMAI GONGJUE BAIMA	
THUBTEN	SEE TUDENG	
THUBTEN (JUNIOR)	SEE XIAO TUDENG	
THUBTEN TSERING	SEE TUDENG CIREN	
THUBTEN TSEWANG	SEE TUDENG CAIWANG	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
THUDOB DORJE	SEE TUDAO DORJE	
Tian Changwei	-	Director, Justice Department, Yunnan
Tian Chengping	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Qinghai Governor, Provincial Government, Qinghai Chairman, Committee for Comprehensive Management of Social Security, Qinghai
Tian Fujun	B -	Vice-Chairman, Regional People's Congress, TAR (1994-97) Director, Finance Department, TAR (1992-93)
TOINZHU	SEE DUNZHU, TONGXHU	
TOINZHUB	B DONDRUB	VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1993-97) DIRECTOR, FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992-95)
TONGZHU	DONDRUB	HEAD, KYIRONG COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
TOPGYAL	SEE DUO BUJIE	
TRA-DEN	SEE ZHADIAN	
TRA-DOR	SEE ZHADUO	
TRA-LO	SEE ZHALUO	
TRINLEY (SENIOR)	SEE DA CHILAI	
TRINLEY	SEE CHILAI	
TRINLEY CHOEPHEL	SEE CHILAI QUNPEI	
TRINLEY NORBU	SEE CHILAI LUOBU	
TSAMDRON	SEE SANGDRON	
TSE DORJE	SEE CI DUOJI	
TSE-DOR	SEE CAIDUO, CIDUO	
TSEDRUNG GYALTSEN PHUNTSOG	SEE JIMZHONG GYAINCAIN PUNCOG	
TSEMONLING TENZIN TRINLEY (TSEMONLING RINPOCHE)	SEE COMOILING DANZIM CHILAI	
TSE-NOR	SEE CINUO	
TSEOR? GYALTSEN	SEE SINA JICENG	
TSEPAG	SEE CAIBA	
TSEPAG	SEE CAIBA	
TSEPAG DRUB	SEE ZE BAZHU	
TSEPHEL	SEE ZEPEI	
TSERING	SEE CIREN	
TSERING CHOEPHEL	SEE CIREN QUNPEI	
TSERING DONDRUB	SEE CIREN DUNZHU	
TSERING DORJE	SEE CAIRANG DUOJIE	
TSERING DORJE	SEE CIREN DOJE,	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
	<i>CIREN DUOJI</i>	
TSERING DROLKAR (F)	<i>SEE CERING ZHUOGA</i>	
TSERING DUNDRUB	<i>SEE CIREN DUNZHU</i>	
TSERING GONPO	<i>.SEE CIREN GONGBU</i>	
TSERING GYALPO	<i>SEE CIREN JIABU</i>	
TSERING NAMGYAL	<i>SEE CIREN ANGJIA, CIREN LANGJIE, CIREN NANMUJIA</i>	
TSERING NGODRUB	<i>SEE CIREN OUZHU</i>	
TSERING PALJOR	<i>SEE CIREN BANJIU</i>	
TSERING PAWO	<i>SEE CIREN BAWU</i>	
TSERING PHUNTSOG	<i>SEE CERING PINGCUO</i>	
TSERING SAMDRUB	<i>SEE CEREN SANGZHU</i>	
TSERING SRITHAR	<i>SEE CIREN SITA</i>	
TSERING WANGDU	<i>SEE CIREN WANGDUI</i>	
TSERING WANGDU (M-G)	<i>SEE LIU YONGKANG OR CIREN WANGDUI</i>	
TSERING WANGLAG	<i>SEE ZIREN WANGLA</i>	
TSERING WANGYAL	<i>SEE CIREN WANGJIA</i>	
TSERING YODREN (F)	<i>SEE CIREN YUZHEN</i>	
TSERING GYALTSEN	<i>SEE SILANG JIANGCUN</i>	
TSE-SHI	<i>SEE ZE XI</i>	
TSETEN	<i>SEE CAIDAN</i>	
TSETEN	<i>SEE CIDUN</i>	
TSETEN DROLMA (F)	<i>SEE CEDAIN ZHOIMA</i>	
TSETEN PHUNTSOG	<i>SEE CIDENG PENGCUO, CIDENG PINGCUO</i>	
TSETEN TASHI	<i>SEE CIDAN ZHAXI, ZEDENG ZHAXI</i>	
TSEWANG (SENIOR)	<i>SEE CAIWANG DA</i>	
TSEWANG GYATSO	<i>SEE CAIWANG JIACUO</i>	
TSEWANG NORBU	<i>SEE CIWANG LUOBU, CIWANG NUOBU</i>	
TSEWANG PALDEN	<i>SEE CAIWANG BANDIAN</i>	
TSEWANG	<i>SEE CAI WA, CAIWANG</i>	
TSOMO (F)	<i>SEE CUOMU</i>	
TSULTRIM	<i>SEE CHU CHENG, ZI CHENG</i>	
TUDAO DORJE	B THUDOB DORJE	DEPUTY MINISTER, NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS COMMISSION, STATE COUNCIL

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
TUDENG	THUBTEN	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE DEPARTMENT, TAR (1993)
TUDENG	THUBTEN	DEPUTY HEAD, NAMLING COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
TUDENG	THUBTEN	DIRECTOR, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, TAR (1994-97) DEPUTY DIRECTOR, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
TUDENG CAIWANG	THUBTEN TSEWANG	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) CHIEF PROCURATOR, REGIONAL HIGHER PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE, TAR (1995-97) SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1994) COMMISSIONER, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
TUDENG CIREN	B THUBTEN TSERING	DEPUTY SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1996-97)
URGYEN	SEE WUJIAN	
URGYEN	SEE WUJIN	
URGYEN GYATSO	SEE WUJIN JIACUO	
URGYEN PHUNTSOG	SEE WUJIN PINGCUO	
Wang Bingwen	-	Commander, Shigatse sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Wang Chaoyun	-	Deputy Director, Radio and Television Department, TAR (1992)
Wang Chuanfu	-	Deputy Head, Markham County, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Cunxin	-	Director, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Commission, TAR (1993)
Wang Dianlong	-	Deputy Commander, Malho Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
Wang Dianyuan	-	Deputy Director, Economic Planning Commission, TAR (1993-94)
Wang Dingqing	-	Deputy Head, Prefectural Government, Kandze TAP, Sichuan
Wang Dunlan	-	Head, PSB, Pome county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Enke	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Qinghai
Wang Fan	B -	Deputy Commander, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Wang Feng	-	Deputy Head, Jomda county, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Fengming	-	Director, Civil Affairs Department, Gansu
Wang Fuhu	-	Deputy Head, Dzayul county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Guangxi	-	Vice-Chairman, Regional People's Congress, TAR (1992) Deputy Secretary General, Regional People's Congress, TAR (1992)
Wang Guoxiang	-	Director, Finance Department, Gansu
Wang Hailin	B -	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Regional Committee, TAR (1992-97)
Wang Hanmin	-	Executive Deputy Governor, Provincial Government, Qinghai
Wang Hanmin	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Qinghai
Wang Hemin	B -	Deputy Secretary, Discipline Inspection Commission, TAR (1995-97)
Wang Huaiting	-	Deputy Head, Lhuntse county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Huilin	-	Director, External Propaganda Department, TAR (1996-97)
Wang Jianping	B -	Commander, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)
Wang Jiayu	-	Deputy Director, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department,

Leaders in Tibet

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
		TAR (1993)
Wang Jingrong	-	Secretary, Political Legal Commission, Sichuan
Wang Jingxuan	-	Deputy Mayor, Lhasa City, TAR (1992)
Wang Jintang	-	Director, Public Security Department, Gansu Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Gansu
Wang Jinxiang	-	Chairman, Planning Commission, Sichuan
Wang Jun	-	Chairman, Planning Commission, Gansu
Wang Junting	-	Director of Political Department, Golog Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
Wang Kaoting	-	Political Commissar, Kandze Military Sub-district, Sichuan PLA
Wang Kezhi	-	Chairman, Education Commission, Sichuan
Wang Kezhong	-	Deputy Commander, TMD, PLA (1992-95)
Wang Liangui	B	Director, Political Department, TMD, PLA (1995-97) Deputy Director, Political Department, TMD, PLA (1994)
Wang Peikui	-	Deputy Head, Tengchen county, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Ping	-	Deputy Head, Meldrogungkar County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR (1992)
Wang Ping	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Gansu
Wang Shengde	-	Deputy Head, Zangri county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Shiwen	-	President, Provincial People's Higher Court, Gansu
Wang Shuchen	-	Deputy Head, Saga county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Shunhe	B	Deputy Commander, TMD, PLA (1995-97) Director, Logistics Department, TMD, PLA (1992-96)
Wang Shuyun	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
Wang Songshan	-	Chairman, Education Commission, Gansu
Wang Tianxi	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Yunnan Head, Propaganda Department, Yunnan
WANG WANJUN	B [TIBETAN]	DEPUTY SECRETARY, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995-97) DEPUTY DIRECTOR, SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
Wang Weimin	-	Deputy Head, Gertse county, Ngari Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Wenxiu	-	Deputy Director, Logistics Department, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Wang Xiaolong	-	Deputy Commander, Provincial People's Armed Police Corps, Qinghai
Wang Xinqian	-	Secretary, TMD, PLA (1992)
Wang Xiwen	-	Director, Civil Affairs Department, Qinghai
Wang Xueren	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Yunnan
Wang Yeming	-	Chief of Staff, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Wang Yinhu	-	Director, Foreign Affairs Office, Qinghai
Wang Yongce	-	Deputy Head, United Front Work Department, Sichuan
Wang Yongdian	-	Director, Finance Department, Yunnan
Wang Yongyin	-	Political Commissar, Provincial People's Armed Police Corps, Gansu
Wang Yuanlu	-	Vice secretary-general, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Wang Yuchang	-	Deputy Head, Burang county, Ngari Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Yusheng	-	Deputy Head, Khangmar county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Yuyuan	-	Deputy Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Qinghai
Wang Zeming	-	Editor-in-Chief, "Yunnan Daily"
Wang Zhanpeng	-	Head, PSB, Drachen County, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Wang Zhaomin	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
WANGCHUG	SEE WANGJIU	
WANGDU	SEE WANGDUI	
WANGDU (JUNIOR)	SEE XIAO WANGDUI	
WANGDU (SENIOR)	SEE DA WANGDUI	
WANGDUI	WANGDU	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
WANGDUI	WANGDU	DEPUTY HEAD, GAMPA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
WANGDUI	WANGDU	HEAD, PSB, BURANG COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
WANGJIA	WANGYAL	DEPUTY HEAD, NEDONC COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
WANGJIE	WANGYAL	DEPUTY SECRETARY, PARTY COMMITTEE, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1996-97)
WANGJIU	WANGCHUG	HEAD, PSB, ZANGRI COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
WANGLA	WANGLHA OR WANGLAG	DEPUTY HEAD, PANAM COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
WANLAG OR WANGLHA	SEE WANGLA	
WANGYAL	SEE WANGJIA, WANGJIE	
Wei Haiming	-	Deputy Political Commissar, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)
Wei Huiyi	-	Commander, Dechen Military Sub-district, Yunnan PLA
Wei Nai'an	-	Deputy Head, Pashoe County, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Wei Qingtong	-	Chairman, Science and Technology Commission, Gansu
Wei Siqi	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
Wei Yushen	-	Deputy Director, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, TAR (1992-93)
Wen Xueyi	-	Deputy Director, Justice Bureau, TAR (1992)
Wu Bingcong	-	Deputy Commissioner, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1993)
Wu Guang	-	Deputy Secretary, Party Committee, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1996-97)
Wu Guangfan	-	Secretary General, People's Government, Yunnan
Wu Jille	-	Director, Communications Department, TAR (1995-97) Deputy Commissioner, Ngari Pref., TAR (1992)
Wu Shunxiang	-	Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97) Director, Economic Planning Commission, TAR (1996-97) Deputy Director, Economic Planning Commission, TAR (1992-94)
WUJIAN	URGYEN	DEPUTY MAYOR, SHIGATSE CITY, TAR (1992)
WUJIN	URGYEN	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU, TAR (1992-97)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
WUJIN	URGYEN	DEPUTY HEAD, NAGARTSE COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
WUJIN	URGYEN	HEAD, PSB, TSOCHEN COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
WUJIN JIACUO	URGYEN GYATSO	HEAD, GERGYE COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
WUJIN PINGCUO	URGYEN PHUNTSOG	HEAD, GYATSA COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
Xi Yifang	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Sichuan Head, Propaganda Department, Sichuan
Xi Yun	SHE-YON [SHERAB YONTEN?]	DEPUTY HEAD, TINGRI COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
Xia Guangyan	-	Deputy Head, Lhartse county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
XIA NIMA	SHAR? NYIMA	HEAD, PSB, TOELUNG DECHEN COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
Xiang Chaozong	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
XIANG YANG	B LA LANG (NA-NANG?)	VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1995-97) DIRECTOR, ECONOMIC PLANNING COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
XIANGBA GELE	JAMPA GELEG	HEAD, LHORONG COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
XIANGBA PINGCUO	JAMPA PHUNTSOG	COMMISSIONER, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1993-95) DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
XIANGBA QUDENG	JAMPA CHOEDEN	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION ADMINISTRATION, TAR (1992)
XIANGBA ZHAXI	JAMPA TASHI	DEPUTY HEAD, CHAMDO COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
XIANGGEN BADENGDUOJI	B KYABGON PALDEN DORJE	VICE-PRESIDENT, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION
XIANGPA	SEE JAMPA, QIANGBA	
XIAO DANZENG	TENZIN (JUNIOR)	DEPUTY HEAD, TAKTSE COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
Xiao Huaiyuan	-	Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97) Director, Education, Science and Technology Commission, TAR (1995-97)
Xiao Rongji	-	Deputy Director, Logistics Department, TMD, PLA (1992)
XIAO TONGZHU	DONDRUB (JUNIOR)	DEPUTY HEAD, SAKYA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
XIAO TUDENG	THUBTEN (JUNIOR)	HEAD, DZOGANG COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
XIAO WANGDUI	WANGDU (JUNIOR)	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, NGARI SUB-DISTRICT, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Xiao Yang	-	Minister of Justice Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Sichuan
Xiao Yingsheng	-	Deputy Chief of Staff, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Xie Chonghui	-	Deputy Head, Markham County, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Xie Dayong	-	Deputy Director, Post and Telecommunication Administration, TAR (1992)
Xie Heming (M-G)	-	Deputy Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Yunnan
Xie Shijie	-	Secretary, CCP Committee, Sichuan
Xie Xiaoguo	-	Deputy Commander, Shigatse sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97) Deputy Commander, Lhokha sub-district, TMD, PLA (1994-95)
XIRAO	SHERAB	DEPUTY HEAD, DAMSHUNG COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
XIRAO JIACHU	SHERAB GYATSO?	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT, TAR (1995)
XIZHU LANGJIE (OR SHEIZHU NAMGYAI)	SHEDRUB NAMGYAL	DIRECTOR, CULTURAL DEPARTMENT, TAR (1994-97) DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
Xu Caichang	-	Deputy Head, Ngamring county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
XU DENG	SHUDEN?	HEAD, COUNTY GOVERNMENT, CHONE COUNTY, GANNAN TAP, GANSU
Xu Haifeng	-	Director, Political Department, Nyingtri sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Xu Hongsen	B -	Secretary General, CPPCC Regional Committee, TAR (1992-97) Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Regional Committee, TAR (1992-97)
Xu Menglong	-	Senior Prefectural Leader [<i>zhou shang ling dao</i>], Gannan TAP, Gansu
Xu Minggao	-	Deputy Commander, TMD, PLA (1992-93)
Xu Mingyang	B -	Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97) Vice-Chairman, People's Government, TAR (1996-97)
Xu Shanghe	-	Secretary General, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Gansu
Xu Shangzhi	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
Xu Shengkuan	-	Deputy Head, Meldrogungkar County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR (1992)
Xu Shiqun	-	Deputy Governor, People's Government, Sichuan
Xu Zhongmin	-	Assistant Deputy Governor, People's Government, Sichuan
Xue Changxue	-	Deputy Head, Gongkar county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Xue Feng	B -	Chief of Staff, People's Armed Police, TAR (1992-97)
Xue Guangming	-	Deputy Head, Metog county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
Xue Lin	?	Deputy Commissioner, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Xue Zhan	?	Director, Equipment & Technology Department, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Ya Xiangqian	-	Head, Ruthog county, Ngari Pref., TAR (1992)
YABSHI	SEE YABXI	
YABXI SUOLANG ZHOUMA (F)	YABSHI SONAM DROLMA	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1993-97)
YABXI WANGDUI	B YABSHI WANGDU	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1993-97)
Yan Haiwang	-	Secretary, CCP Committee, Gansu
Yan Xinrui	-	Deputy Head, Dranang county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Yan Yurao	-	Deputy Head, Nedong county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Yang Chaoji (died)	B -	Director, Education Commission, TAR (1994-97) Director, Education, Science and Technology Commission, TAR (1992) Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Regional Committee, TAR (1993-97)
Yang Chonghui	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Sichuan Chairman, Secrecy Committee, Sichuan
Yang Chuantang	B -	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, TAR (1995-97) Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1994) Executive Vice-Chairman, People's Government, TAR (1994-97)
Yang Congan	-	Director of Propaganda Office, Political Department, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Yang Daidi (f)	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
Yang Denghe	-	Deputy Secretary, Party Committee, Logistics Dept., TMD, PLA (1996-97) Deputy Director, Logistics Department, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Yang Futang	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1994) Vice-Chairman, People's Government, TAR (1994)
Yang Ganglin	-	Director, Military Supplies Office, Logistics Dept., TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Yang Guangming	-	Head, PSB, Menling county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
Yang Guoqin	-	Deputy Commander, Shigatse sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Yang Guoyi	-	Deputy Head, Gyatso county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Yang Huaixiao	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Gansu Secretary, Political Legal Commission, Gansu Chairman, Committee for Comprehensive Management of Social Security, Gansu
Yang Huilin	-	Deputy Chief of Staff, Nyingtri sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Yang Jianqiang	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Yunnan Deputy Governor, People's Government, Yunnan
YANG MAOJIA (F)	B [TIBETAN]	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 8TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, QINGHAI
Yang Ming	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Yunnan
Yang Rongfu	-	Political Commissar, Lhokha sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97) Commander, Lhokha sub-district, TMD, PLA (1994-95)
Yang Shengli	-	Deputy Commander, Kandze Military Sub-district, Sichuan PLA
YANG SHICHANG (YUEJIA)	B YOUGYAL?	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, PLA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, SICHUAN
Yang Song	B -	VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1995-97)
Yang Xiaodu	-	Director, Finance Department, TAR (1996-97) Deputy Commissioner, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1993) Deputy Commissioner, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Yang Xizong	-	Standing Committee Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Sichuan
Yang Yingzhong	-	Chairman, Nationalities Affairs Commission, Gansu
Yang Yitang	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Yunnan
YANG YOUCAI	B TASHI CHOEPHEL	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1995-97) CHIEF PROCURATOR, REGIONAL HIGHER PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE, TAR (1999-94)
Yang Zhengang	-	Secretary, Party Committee, Gannan TAP, Gansu
Yang Zhenjie	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Gansu
Yang Zhicheng	-	Commander, Tsohar Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
Yang Zhirong	-	Commander, Kandze Military Sub-district, Sichuan PLA
YANGCHEN (F)	SEE YANGJIN	
YANGJIN (F)	YANGCHEN	MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR
YANGLING DOJE	B YANGLING DORJE	VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, SICHUAN
YANGTSO (F)	SEE JANGCUO	

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
YANGZHONG ZHAXI	SEE JANGZHONG ZHAXI DOJE	
Yao Peizhi	-	Deputy Director, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Commission, TAR (1992)
Yao Shuanglong	-	Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Yunnan
Yao Tianfu	-	Commander, Jyekundo Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
Yao Wencang	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Gansu
Yao Xiangcheng	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Qinghai Chairman, Secrecy Committee, Qinghai
Yao Zhineng	-	Editor-in-Chief, "Sichuan Daily"
YAXI	TASHI?	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
YE JING	YE-CHEN?	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
Ye Shaoqiu	-	Director, Foreign Affairs Office, Gansu
YE-CHEN	SEE YE JING	
YESHE	SEE YIXI	
YESHE WANGCHUG	SEE YIXI WANGJIU	
Yin Jun	-	Standing Committee Chairman, Provincial People's Congress, Yunnan
Yin Keshang	-	Secretary, CCP Committee, Qinghai President, Provincial Party School, Qinghai
Yin Shusen	-	Deputy Head, Gongkar county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Ying Zhongyi	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Gansu
Yixi	YESHE	DEPUTY HEAD, JOMDA COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
YIXI WANGJIU	YESHE WANGCHUG	HEAD, PSB, DRANANG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
YONG QI	YUNGCHEN?	HEAD, DRAYAB COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
YONG-GE	YUGA	DEPUTY HEAD, TENGCHEN COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
YONGZHONG GAWA	B YUNGDRUNG GAWA	VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1994-97) VICE-PRESIDENT, TIBET BRANCH, CHINA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION
YOUGYAL	SEE YANG SHICHANG OR YUEJIA	
Yu Shien	B -	Political Commissar, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)
Yu Xuelin	-	Director, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Commission, TAR (1995)
Yu Xuelin	-	Deputy Commissioner, Lhokha Pref., TAR
Yu Yangchang	-	Director, Supervision Department, Yunnan
Yu Yongzhan	-	Deputy Director, Press and Publications Bureau, TAR (1996-97)
Yuan Jingkui	-	Chairman, Science and Technology Commission, Sichuan
YUGA	SEE GYU DGAV, YONG-GE	
Yun Xiaosu	-	Vice-Chairman, Provincial Government, Gansu

Leaders in Tibet

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
YUNGCHEN	SEE YONG QI	
YUNGDRUNG GAWA	SEE YONGZHONG GAWA	
ZE BAZHU	TSEPAG DRUB?	HEAD, PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT, NGABA TAP, SICHUAN MEMBER, PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, NPC
ZE XI	TSE-SHI?	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
ZEDENG ZHAXI	TSETEN TASHI	DEPUTY HEAD, MARKHAM COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
Zeng Pingjiang	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
Zeng Ran	?	Deputy Chief of Staff, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Zeng Xianzhang	-	Director, Justice Department, Sichuan
ZENG ZHONGYI	[TIBETAN]	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97) DIRECTOR, POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION ADMINISTRATION, TAR (1992-97)
ZEPEI	TSEPHEL?	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1993)
ZHADIAN	TRA-DEN?	DEPUTY HEAD, LHODRAG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHADUO	TRA-DOR	HEAD, PSB, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHALUO	TRA-LO, DRA-LO?	HEAD, KONGPO GYAMDA COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
Zhan Xingwu	-	Deputy Head, Lhundrub County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR (1992)
Zhang Baosan	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Yunnan
Zhang Bengu	-	Head, PSB, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhang Changhai	-	Deputy Head, Panam county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
ZHANG DAWA	DAWA (MIDDLE?)?	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
Zhang Delin	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Sichuan
Zhang Faqian	-	Deputy Political Commissar, Xining Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
Zhang Fengjiao (M-G)	-	Deputy Commander, PLA Provincial Command, Sichuan
Zhang Fenglin	-	Deputy Head, Kongpo Gyamda county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhang Fuli	-	Political Commissar, Chamdo sub-district, TMD, PLA (1992-95)
Zhang Hengxu	-	Deputy Head, Gyantse county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhang Jianguo	-	Political Commissar, Jyekundo Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
Zhang Jie (f)	?	Alternate Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97)
Zhang Jingcai	-	Deputy Director of Political Department, PLA Provincial Command, Yunnan
Zhang Jinshan	-	Inspector, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Zhang Kelu	-	Director, Justice Department, Gansu
Zhang Rangsan	-	Deputy Mayor, Shigatse City, TAR (1992)
Zhang Rongyang	-	Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97)
Zhang Shiyin	-	Deputy Head, Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR (1992)
Zhang Tianshen	-	Deputy Head, Chusum county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Zhang Tingguang	-	Deputy Head, Kyirong county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhang Tinghan	-	Head, United Front Work Department, Sichuan Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
Zhang Wansheng	-	Deputy Director, Tourism Bureau, TAR (1996-97)
Zhang Wei	-	Deputy Director, Finance Department, TAR (1992)
Zhang Wenkang	-	Deputy Director, Health Department, TAR (1996-97)
Zhang Wule	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Gansu
Zhang Xiangming	-	Chairman, CCP Advisory Committee, TAR (1992)
Zhang Xinpo	-	Head, Tsonyi Special Administrative District, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhang Xuexi	-	Head, Sakya county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1996) Deputy Head, Tingkye county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhang Xuezhong	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, TAR (1992-94) President, Regional Party School, TAR (1992-94)
Zhang Yingwen	-	Chairman, Commission of Foreign Economic Trade and Cooperation, Sichuan
Zhang Yongfa	-	Deputy Director, Organisation Department, TAR (1994-97)
Zhang Yueping	B	Deputy Secretary, Discipline Inspection Commission, TAR (1995-97)
Zhang Yujun	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Sichuan
Zhang Yuqing	-	Deputy Head, Pome county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhang Zezhong	-	Alternate Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97) Secretary, Party Committee, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1996-97)
Zhang Zhaotian	-	Head, Yadong (Dromo) County, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1996)
Zhang Zhongwei	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Sichuan Deputy Governor, People's Government, Sichuan
Zhang Zhongyan	-	Deputy Head, Propaganda Department, Sichuan
Zhang Zhongying	-	Deputy Head, Organisation Department, Sichuan
Zhang Zhongyuan	-	Secretary General, People's Government, Sichuan
ZHANG ZHU (M-G)	[TIBETAN]	POLITICAL COMMISSAR, PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE, TAR (1992-97) MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
Zhang Zijian	-	Deputy Director, Finance Department, TAR (1993-97)
Zhao Henglun	-	Director, Trade Department, Qinghai
Zhao Jiabi	-	Deputy Commissioner, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhao Jianshe	-	Member, Discipline Inspection Commission, TAR (1995)
Zhao Jiyuan	-	Deputy Mayor, Lhasa City, TAR (1992)
Zhao Leji	-	Deputy Governor, Provincial Government, Qinghai
Zhao Lianjin	-	Deputy Secretary General, People's Government, TAR (1992) Deputy Secretary, Party Committee, Lhasa City, TAR (1995-97)
Zhao Min	-	Director, Trade Department, Sichuan
Zhao Minxuan	-	Deputy Head, Riwoche county, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhao Qizhong	B	Secretary, Party Committee, Jyekundo TAP, Qinghai

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Zhao Shaomin+	-	Deputy Head, Propaganda Department, Yunnan
Zhao Shumin+	-	Deputy Governor, People's Government, Yunnan
Zhao Tanglin	-	Deputy Head, Dzayul county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhao Tingguang	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
ZHAO WEIDONG	SEE BAI ZHAO	
Zhao Wenhe	-	Deputy Director, Health Department, TAR (1992)
Zhao Xianzhong	-	Deputy Head, Pashoe County, Chamdo Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhao Yingzhou	-	Deputy Director, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, TAR (1993)
Zhao Zhihong	-	Deputy Secretary, CCP Committee, Gansu
ZHAXI	TASHI	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NGARI PREF., TAR (1993)
ZHAXI	TASHI	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ECONOMIC PLANNING COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
ZHAXI	TASHI	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
ZHAXI	TASHI	HEAD, PEOPLE'S PROCURACY, PELGON COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI	TASHI	HEAD, PSB, SAKYA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI ANJIA	B TASHI NAMGYAL (FAMILY NAME: RONGWO NANGSOTSANG)	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 7TH PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC QINGHAI
ZHAXI BADENG	TASHI PALDEN	DEPUTY HEAD, PELBAR COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI BANJU	TASHI PALJOR	HEAD, TSOCHEN COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI CAIZHU	TASHI TSEDRUB	DEPUTY HEAD, TSAMDA COUNTY, NGARI PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI CHENGPEI	TASHI TRINPHEL?	DEPUTY HEAD, JOMDA COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI CIREN	TASHI TSERING	HEAD, SAGA COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI DUNZHU	TASHI DONDRUB	DEPUTY HEAD, DRIRU COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI DUNZHU	TASHI DONDRUB	DIRECTOR, JUSTICE BUREAU, TAR (1996-97) DEPUTY MAYOR, LHASA CITY, TAR (1992)
ZHAXI NUOBU	TASHI NORBU	DEPUTY HEAD, NGAMRING COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI PINGCUO	TASHI PHUNTSOG	DEPUTY HEAD, GONJO COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI PINGCUO	TASHI PHUNTSOG	DEPUTY HEAD, PELGON COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI PINGCUO	TASHI PHUNTSOG	DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
ZHAXI PINGCUO	TASHI PHUNTSOG	HEAD, PSB, CHUSUM COUNTY, LHOKHA PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI WANGDUI	TASHI WANGDU	DEPUTY HEAD, PANAM COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI WANGJIU	TASHI WANGCHUG	DEPUTY HEAD, DRACHEN COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI WANGMU (F)	TASHI WANGMO	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION ADMINISTRATION, TAR (1992)
ZHAXI ZEPEI	TASHI TSEPHEL	DEPUTY HEAD, PELBAR COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHAXI ZEREN	TASHI TSERING	DEPUTY HEAD, GONJO COUNTY, CHAMDO PREF., TAR (1992)

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Zhe Errong	-	Deputy Chief of Staff, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Zheng Chaofu	-	Deputy Head, Organisation Department, Sichuan
Zheng Guangjin	-	Director, TAR Government Beijing Office (1992-93)
Zheng Guozhu	-	Political Commissar, Malho Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
Zheng Jianhai	-	Political Commissar, Ngaba Military Sub-district, Sichuan PLA
Zheng Shaofu	-	Deputy Head, Nyingtri county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
Zheng Xin	-	Deputy Political Commissar, Nagchu Sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
ZHENG YING	B SONAM NORBU	VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1994-97) DIRECTOR, UNITED FRONT WORK DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992-93) VICE-CHAIRMAN, CPPCC REGIONAL COMMITTEE, TAR (1992)
Zheng Zhibin	-	Deputy Director, Equipment & Technology Department, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Zhi TA	DRI-TA?	HEAD, PSB, SOG COUNTY, NAGCHU PREF., TAR (1992)
Zhong Deshu	-	Deputy Head, Sog County, Nagchu Pref., TAR (1992)
ZHONG LABA	LHAGPA (MIDDLE)	MEMBER, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995)
Zhong Zhaolong	-	Standing Committee Member, CCP Committee, Gansu
Zhou Anjun	-	Director of Political Department, PLA Provincial Command, Yunnan
Zhou Canxi (M-G)	-	Deputy Political Commissar, PLA Provincial Command, Sichuan
Zhou Changsong	-	Deputy Head, Menling county, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhou Dengguo	-	Commander, Shigatse sub-district, TMD, PLA (1992-95)
Zhou Guiyun	-	Director of Logistics Department, People's Armed Police, TAR (1996-97)
Zhou Kaifu	-	Deputy Director, Public Security Bureau, TAR (1993-97)
Zhou Kuanmin	-	Political Commissar, Xining Military Sub-district, Qinghai PLA
Zhou Lizong	-	Deputy Director, Tourism Bureau, TAR (1995-97)
Zhou Qingfu	-	Deputy Head, Rinpung county, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhou Qishun	B -	Secretary, Party Committee, Public Security Bureau, TAR (1992-97) Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Regional Committee, TAR (1993-97) Deputy Secretary, Political-Legal Commission, TAR (1992-95)
Zhou Tingshui	-	Political Commissar, Airforce, TMD, PLA (1992-93)
Zhou Wenbi (M-G)	B -	Commander, TMD, PLA (1992-97) Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996)
Zhou Wenyin	-	Vice secretary-general, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992)
Zhou Xizhi	-	Deputy Secretary General, Regional People's Congress, TAR (1995)
Zhou Yangyu (M-G)	-	Deputy Political Commissar, TMD, PLA (1992-93)
Zhou Yongling	-	Director, Environmental Protection Bureau
Zhou Zeshan	-	Deputy Head, Dranang county, Lhokha Pref., TAR (1992)
ZHOUGA DUOJI (F)	DROLKAR DORJE	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FINANCE DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
Zhu Guiheng (M-G)	-	Deputy Political Commissar, PLA Provincial Command, Sichuan
Zhu Hongming	-	Chairman, Nationalities Affairs Commission, Sichuan

Name	Possible Tibetan Name (English phoneticisation)	Main Positions
Zhu Keying	-	Director, Logistics Department, Lhokha sub-district, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
Zhu Qingshan	-	Deputy Director, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Commission, TAR (1992)
Zhu Shuyou	-	Deputy Head, Chushul County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR (1992)
Zhu Shuyou	-	Deputy Head, Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR (1992)
Zhu Xuanren	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Gansu
Zhu Yaoping	-	Deputy Commissioner, Shigatse Pref., TAR (1992-93)
Zhu Yinggeng	-	Vice-Chairman, CPPCC Provincial Committee, Yunnan
Zhu Zhijun (M-G)	-	Political Commissar, Provincial People's Armed Police Corps, Sichuan
ZHUO LUO	DRO-LO?	HEAD, PSB, KONGPO GYAMDA COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREF., TAR (1992)
ZHUOZENG QIZHA	DROZEN? CHOEDRAG	DEPUTY COMMANDER, NAGCHU SUB-DISTRICT, TMD, PLA (1996-97)
ZI CHENG ³	B TSULTRIM	STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1992-97) SECRETARY, POLITICAL-LEGAL COMMISSION, TAR (1992-97) 1 ST POLITICAL COMMISSAR, PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE, TAR (1996-97) DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU, TAR (1996-97) PRESIDENT, REGIONAL HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT, TAR (1992-93)
ZIREN WANGLA	TSERING WANGLHA OR WANGLAG	DEPUTY MAYOR, SHIGATSE CITY, SHIGATSE PREF., TAR (1992)
Zou Chonglin	-	Member, Discipline Inspection Commission, TAR (1995)
Zou Guangyan	-	Deputy Governor, People's Government, Sichuan
Zou Kaihua	-	Deputy Director, Education Commission, TAR (1994) Deputy Director, Education, Science and Technology Commission, TAR (1992)
Zou Yongsì	-	Deputy Commissioner, Nyingtri Pref., TAR (1993)

³ Tibet TV, 20th December 1995, referred to Ming Jia as secretary of the Political-Legal Commission.

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Officials About Whose Nationalities We Are Unsure

Names in normal print are those we have assumed to be non-Tibetans

BU DAMA	BU DAMA?	DEPUTY HEAD, DRACHEN COUNTY, NAGCHU PREFECTURE, TAR (1992)
BU DASHI	BU TASHI?	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 7TH PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC, GANSU
CAI WA	TSEWANG?	CHIEF OF STAFF, JYEKUNDO MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, QINGHAI PLA
Chong Jiang	?	Deputy Head, Gonjo county, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR (1992)
DUIZENG	DU-TSEN?	HEAD, NYEMO COUNTY, LHASA MUNICIPALITY, TAR (1992)
DUO ZHAN	DOR-DREN?	HEAD, PSB, NGAMRING COUNTY, SHIGATSE PREFECTURE, TAR (1992)
GUOKUN	GOR-KUN?	VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, GANSU
Ji Lu	?	Deputy Head, Gyantse county, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR (1992)
JIANG MUCAN	?	COMMANDER, NGABA MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, SICHUAN PLA
La Gui	?	Deputy Director, Radio and Television Department, TAR (1993)
OU LOU	NGO-LO?	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, GOLOG MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, QINGHAI PLA
PENG ZHA	PHUN-DRA?	HEAD, PELGON COUNTY, NAGCHU PREFECTURE, TAR (1992)
QIANG XIN	JAMCHEN?	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, TAR GOVERNMENT BEIJING OFFICE (1994)
QIU JIAN	CHOEGYEN?	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, TIBET MILITARY DISTRICT, PLA (1994-97)
REN JIAMU (F?)	RIN GYALMO?	DEPUTY HEAD, COUNTY GOVERNMENT, MACHU COUNTY, GANNAN TAP, GANSU
Shi Lai	?	Secretary, Party Committee, Nationalities and Religious Affairs Commission, TAR
XU DENG	SHUDEN?	HEAD, COUNTY GOVERNMENT, CHONE COUNTY, GANNAN TAP, GANSU
Xue Lin	?	Deputy Commissioner, Lhokha Prefecture, TAR (1992)
Xue Zhan	?	Director, Equipment & Technology Department, Tibet Military District, PLA (1996-97)
YE JING	YE-CHEN?	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
YONG QI	YUNGCHEN?	HEAD, DRAYAB COUNTY, CHAMDO PREFECTURE, TAR (1992)
ZE XI	TSE-SHI?	ALTERNATE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1996-97)
Zeng Ran	?	Deputy Chief of Staff, Tibet Military District, PLA (1996-97)
ZEPEI	TSEPHEL?	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, CHAMDO PREFECTURE, TAR (1993)
ZHADIAN	TRA-DEN?	DEPUTY HEAD, LHODRAG COUNTY, LHOKHA PREFECTURE, TAR (1992)
ZHADUO	TRA-DOR	HEAD, PSB, CHAMDO PREFECTURE, TAR (1992)
ZHALUO	TRA-LO, DRA-LO?	HEAD, KONGPO GYAMDA COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREFECTURE, TAR (1992)
Zhang Jie (f)	?	Alternate Member, CCP Committee, TAR (1996-97)
ZHI TA	DRI-TA?	HEAD, PSB, SOG COUNTY, NAGCHU PREFECTURE, TAR (1992)
ZHUO LUO	DRO-LO?	HEAD, PSB, KONGPO GYAMDA COUNTY, NYINGTRI PREFECTURE, TAR (1992)

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Tibetan Officials with Chinese Names

CHEN RENDE	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONALITIES AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
CHEN ZUHE	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EDUCATION, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION, TAR (1992)
HUANG ZHENGQING (LOBSANG TSEWANG)	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 7TH PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, CPPCC, GANSU
HE ZHIGUANG	DEPUTY COMMANDER, TIBET MILITARY DISTRICT, PLA
JIANG CHENGGUANG	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, TIBET MILITARY DISTRICT, PLA (1996-97)
LI DEKUI	CHIEF PROCURATOR, GANSU PROVINCE
LI GUANGWEN	STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1994-97)
LI LIGUO	SECRETARY GENERAL, CCP COMMITTEE, TAR (1994-97)
LIAO JIKANG	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CULTURAL DEPARTMENT, TAR (1992)
LIU YONGKANG (TSERING WANGDU)	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, GUIZHOU PROVINCIAL MILITARY DISTRICT, PLA (1997)
LU KEJIAN	CHAIRMAN, 8TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, GANSU
LUO TONGDA (LOBSANG DAWA)	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 8TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, SICHUAN
MA DENGSHAN	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU, TAR (1992)
OU ZEGAO (GUTSURTSANG)	DEPUTY GOVERNOR, PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, SICHUAN
WANG WANJUN	DEPUTY SECRETARY, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION, TAR (1995-97)
XIANG YANG (NA-NANG)	VICE-CHAIRMAN, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, TAR (1995-97)
YANG MAOJIA (F)	VICE-CHAIRMAN, 8TH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, QINGHAI
YANG SHICHANG (YOUGYA)	DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, PLA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, SICHUAN
YANG YOUCAI (TASHI CHOEPHEL)	CHIEF PROCURATOR, REGIONAL HIGHER PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE, TAR (1999-94)
ZHANG ZHU (M-G)	POLITICAL COMMISSAR, PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE, TAR (1992-97)
ZHENG YING (SONAM NORBU)	VICE-CHAIRMAN, REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, TAR (1994-97)
ZENG ZHONGYI	DIRECTOR, POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION ADMINISTRATION, TAR (1992-97)

Leaders In Tibet: *A Directory*

How many cadres are there in Tibet? Which of them are Tibetan?
Which are the most important Tibetan administrative institutions?
How did they evolve? Who governs Tibet?

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is the first detailed study of the way Tibet is run, and of the people who run it.

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An introduction by Tsering Shakya describes the history of the institutions in which these people work, and a study by Robert Barnett uses internal sources to analyse data about the Tibetan cadre force. An A1 (841mm x 594mm) colour chart, supplied with *The Directory*, shows at a glance the entire political structure of Tibet together with the names and positions of individuals in each prefecture and county in Tibet.

Leaders in Tibet is No. 28 of the *TIN Background Briefing Papers*, a series of in-depth studies on aspects of contemporary Tibet including public security, birth control and religious policies. TIN is an independent news and research service which provides information and analysis of current events and conditions in Tibet.

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