

# Index

- Abdul Ghani, 111
- A-ché Sonam, 188, 203
- A-ché Tendzin, 202, 262–63, 281
- agriculture, 122–23, 142, 267–72; collective
  - agriculture, 269–72, 275–77; “Eight Character Directive on Agriculture,” 226; inappropriate projects, 270–71; problems with winter wheat, 269–70; strict control of grain, 268–72; taxes, 269–70
- air pollution, 226
- air-raid drills, 212
- Aku Kélsang, 89
- Alo Bu-zhang, 12
- Ama A-tra, 203–4
- Ama Sonam Drölma, 280
- Ama Trinlé, 82–83
- Ama Yangchen, 113, 115(photo)
- Amdo Puntsok Tashi, 290
- Amdo Yéshé, 115
- A-nen. *See* Kyi-shong Jo-la A-nen
- animals: health effects of winter wheat, 270; hunted by PLA, 124; quotas for dead flies, mice, and sparrows, 142; vicious treatment of farm animals by PLA, 231–34
- A-po Tra-lo, 262
- A-shang Chokdrup, 227–28
- astrology, 274
- Banak-shöl Changdong-tsang house, 172
- Banak-shöl neighborhood, 137, 257; “class enemies” forced to swap houses, 200; compulsory organization into cooperatives, 262–66; division into class categories during “Socialist Transformation” campaign, 258; and popular uprisings, 215; searches and street parades, 171–74; and tunnel-digging during Sino–Soviet war, 212; worker quotas, 160. *See also* neighborhood committees
- Banak-shöl production cooperative, 262–66; Tubten Khétsun refused release from, 281
- banditry, 23
- Ba-pa Changdzö, 1
- Ba-pa Késang (Drapchi prison official), 134, 136
- Ba-pa Késang Yang-ga (Chinese army officer), 38
- bathing habits of Tibetans, 112
- bear gall, 144
- beggars, 259
- Beijing Nationalities College, 14
- “big trader” category, 257–59

- big-character posters, 169, 181  
 Biru county uprising, 214  
 blessing pills, 80–81  
 bombs, and Cultural Revolution factional fighting, 189–90  
 books, confiscation of, 140. *See also* sacred objects and images  
 boron mines, 106  
 bread sellers, 143–44  
 brick making, 93, 106–7, 162–64, 182–86  
 British Government of India, viii  
 brothers of Tupten Khétsun. *See* Jampa Tsultrim; Jampel Puntsok; Nga-nam; Yéshé Khédruk  
 Buddhism: destruction of holy places, 103–4; destruction of religious objects, 168, 169, 172, 238; Gen Rinpoché's approach to prison life, 86–88; monks as "class enemies" (*see* "class enemies"); religious items found in house searches, 168–69, 277; and struggle meetings, 110, 141; suppression of religious ceremonies, 168, 204. *See also* Dalai Lama; monasteries; Panchen Lama; sacred objects and images  
 Buddhist Association, 7–8, 141, 142  
 canal building, 145–46, 175–80, 248, 270; canal leak near petroleum storage depot, 248–50  
 "capital investor" category, 259  
 carpentry, 145–46; Xichao Dachang timber yard, 244–46. *See also* logging  
 cart accident at Téring prison, 76–78  
 caterpillar fungus, 144  
 cattle dung, used as fuel, 225–26  
 Chamdo Liberation Committee, 14  
 Chamdo Pakpa, 41, 263  
 Chamdo prefecture, power station and cement factory, 170  
 Chamdo town, 294  
 Chamdowa Lha-gyel, 71  
 Chang Tsala Karpo prison, starvation at, 106  
 Changchup Lo-dro (father), 1–2  
 Chang-ngöpa Dorjé Ngödrup, 172–73  
 Chen Yi, 16  
 Chenpahao Island, 211  
 Chief of the Poor, 216  
 childhood of Tupten Khétsun, 9–23  
 children and youth: and death of Mao Zedong, 277; executions at mandatory public rallies, 218–24; health effects of stale *tsampa*, 209; underground groups involving young people, 215–16. *See also* education; Red Guards  
 "Children's Day," 13  
 Chimé (of Banak-shöl Shonka Tsenkhang), 113  
 Chimé (officer of bodyguard regiment), 89, 131  
 Chimé Dorjé, 22, 123  
 China: border war with India (1962), xi–xii, 127–34; changes following death of Mao Zedong, 279; Chinese astrology, 274; destruction of household objects during Cultural Revolution, 284; famine of 1961, xi, 95; Japanese occupation of, 88; language, 293–94; Lin Biao coup attempt, 251–53; Nationalists, and Panchen Lama, 153; Sino-Soviet war (1969), 211–13; Tianjin earthquake, 273; timber shipped off to, 245, 293. *See also* Communist rule in Tibet; Cultural Revolution; People's Liberation Army; *specific leaders*  
 Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), 254–56  
 Chinese United Front, 179–80  
 Chö-nga Tenpa, 267  
 Chubsang Tulku, 73  
 Chungdak, 285

- civilian labor: agriculture (*see* agriculture); Banak-shöl production cooperative, 262–66; brick making, 162–64, 182–86; canal building, 145–46, 175–80, 248, 270; and canal leak near petroleum storage depot, 248–50; carpentry, 145–46, 244–46; changes following death of Mao Zedong, 279; “class enemy” status as hindrance to finding work, 182–83, 188; collecting firewood, 186–87; compulsory organization into cooperatives, 262–66, 269–72; employment of former monks, 142; and evening study sessions, 164, 177, 240–41, 247; inappropriate projects, 264–65, 270–71; and Kongpo region construction site, 240–43; odd jobs, 247; sorting scriptures and statues at Potala palace, 282–84; stone quarrying, 263–66, 281–82; at Tölung Power Station construction camp, 247–50; tool making, 265–66; Tubten Khétsun refused release from Banak-shöl cooperative, 281; turf cutting, 226–28; unpaid work for neighborhood committee, 186, 188; wages for, 144, 146–47, 163, 265, 269; worker quotas for neighborhood committees, 160; at Xichao Dachang timber yard, 244–46
- civilian life under Chinese rule, 143; air-raid drills, 212; and Cultural Revolution, 167–90; digging tunnels during Sino–Soviet war, 211–12; division into class categories during “Socialist Transformation” campaign, 257–61; economic life and commercial activity, 141–45, 197–98; and education, 157–59; evening meetings of subcommittees, 156, 170; and famine, 141–42; fixed wage policy, 147; health effects of stale *tsampa*, 208–10; high taxes, 147–48; loudspeakers installed in houses, 223–24; mismatch between incomes and purchasing power, 144; possessions confiscated, 139–40; possessions sold to the Chinese government, 144; in Powo Yiwong region, 162; practice of encouraging struggle against former masters, teachers, lamas, and parents, 140–41; prohibition of Tibetan clothes, 169, 171; quotas for dead flies, mice, and sparrows, 142; ration system, 141–42; residence papers, 217–18, 260; rights of ex-prisoners, 138; rural life, 267–72; scarcity of everyday necessities, 197–98, 225–26, 245; secondary livelihood activities banned, 269; Tubten Khétsun’s release from prison, 137–48. *See also* “class enemies”; executions; humiliation parades; searches of homes; struggles and interrogations
- “class enemies” (government officials, nobility, and monastic officials), x, xv; and canal leak near petroleum storage depot, 249–50; changes following death of Mao Zedong, 279; compulsory organization into Banak-shöl production cooperative, 262–66; and conditions at civilian labor camps, 176, 250; confiscation of possessions, 139–40; and death of Mao Zedong, 275–78; and destruction of monasteries, 239, 245; and difficulties in finding work, 182–83, 188; and factional fighting during Cultural Revolution, 197, 198; and fate of sister Yangdröl’s household, 271–72; and fixed wage policy, 147, 163; forced to swap houses, 200; and Lin Biao coup attempt, 252–53; and loudspeakers installed in houses, 224; and mandatory public execution

"class enemies" (*continued*)

- rallies, 219, 222; and medical identity cards, 209–10; and New Year disaster (1968), 201–7; and Panchen Lama, 156; persecution of, 188, 198–99; and popular uprisings, 215–16; and "Three Rejections and Two Reductions" campaign, 140; and tunnel-digging during Sino–Soviet war, 212
- clay, collecting, 75–78
- clothing: confiscation of citizens' possessions, 139–40; distribution of useless items portrayed as "redistributing to the masses," 140; high price of shoes, 144; lice-infested clothes at Drapchi prison, 106; prohibition of Tibetan clothes, 169, 171; and public humiliation, 172–73; of Red Guards, 170–71; sorting costumes, 79–80; Yaktér cloth, 269
- cold weather, 43, 64, 101, 102, 116–18, 121, 131
- Collected Works of Mao Zedong*, 240
- collective agriculture, 269–72, 275–77
- commercial activity under Communist rule, 143–45, 197–98
- Committee for the Overthrow of Local Emperors, 181–82
- Communist rule in Tibet, 11; administrative system, 142–43; ban on visible manifestations of Tibetan culture, xi–xii, 169, 171 (*see also* Cultural Revolution; monasteries; sacred objects and images); border war with India (1962), 127–34; cadres withdrawn, 288–89; changes following death of Mao Zedong, 279–82, 287–94; Chinese conventions on following impossible orders, 101–2; confiscation of citizens' possessions, 139–40; construction projects exclusively benefiting the Chinese, 245–46, 267; "Democratic Reform" campaign (*see* "Democratic Reform" campaign); destruction of natural environment, 103–4, 124–25, 161, 163–64, 225, 243, 289; education denied to children of ostracized families, 157–59; "Fifty Days of Fierce Struggle" campaign, 61; "Four Cleanups" campaign, xii, 164; "Four Unities" rubric, 211–12; "Great Winter Training Session," 129–31; initial attempts to win over the population, ix, 12–14; internal disputes, 166, 169–70; "Maximize production, minimize expenditure, build the nation by thrift" campaign, 105; occupation in summer of 1950, ix, 10–14; "One Smash and Three Antis" campaign (1970), 151, 214–18, 236, 261; "Oppose Lin Biao and Confucius" campaign, 252–53; overview of history, ix–xiii; popular uprisings, 19, 20, 214–16 (*see also* March 10th uprising); practice of fostering mutual suspicion, 129–31, 257, 258; reasons for invasion, 153; "Reexamination" campaign (1960), xi, 141; rival factions during Cultural Revolution, 181–82, 185, 189, 191–97; "Seventeen-Point Agreement on Peaceful Liberation," 11, 153; and Sino–Soviet war (1969), 211–13; "Six Excellences" campaign, 125–26; "Socialist Transformation" campaign, 257–66; strict control of grain, 268–71; strict control of weapons and firearms, 189; suppression of New Year celebration (1968), 201–7; suppression of religious ceremonies, 204; "Three Big Educations" campaign, xii; "Three Rejections and Two Reductions" campaign, 51–52, 140; Tibetan people's loyalty to exile government underestimated, 287–88; "Twenty-Six Points" policy, 113. *See also* "class

- enemies"; civilian labor; civilian life under Chinese rule; Cultural Revolution; executions; humiliation parades; March 10th uprising (1959); People's Liberation Army; prison labor; prison life; propaganda; re-education study sessions; struggles and interrogations
- Confucius, 252–53
- cooking fuel. *See* fuel
- coup d'état, Lin Biao attempt, 251–53
- cow, mistreatment by PLA, 231–33
- CPPCC. *See* Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)
- crime rate, 23
- Cultural Palace, 278
- Cultural Relics Preservation Office, 140, 282, 283, 284
- Cultural Revolution, xii; civil war, 189–97; destruction of household objects, 284; destruction of sacred objects and images, 168, 169, 172, 238; fate of "progressive" members of the Chinese United Front, 179–80; massacre of June 7th (1968), 191–200; onset of, 167–90; persecution of "class enemies," 198–99; possessions dumped in the river during, 175; prohibition of Tibetan clothes, 169; rival factions, 181–82, 185, 188–97; searches and street parades, 168–69, 171–74; struggle sessions, 168–70, 173(photo); success of opportunistic people during, 174–75; women's hair cut, 169. *See also* Gyenlok; Nyamdrel; Red Guards
- daily life. *See* civilian labor; civilian life under Chinese rule; prison labor; prison life
- Dalai Lama (13th incarnation), viii, 4
- Dalai Lama (14th incarnation), viii, 11; booklets copied by Tubten Khétsun, 216–17; and Chinese takeover (1950), 11–12; defamation campaign, 254–56; escape from Tibet (1959), 32–33; examination ceremonies, 19–20, 23; and exile government delegation, 286–87; and inauguration of the Chinese National People's Congress (1954), 15–16; and March 10th uprising (1959), x–xi, 6, 25–33; and Panchen Lama (10th incarnation), 154, 155; policy of avoiding extremes, 21–22; and Tubten Khétsun, 19, 23, 295–96; tutor (*see* Kyapjé Trijang Dorjé-chang); visit to India (1956), x, 17
- Dartsé-do, 292–93
- deer antler, 144
- deforestation, 103–4, 124–25, 161, 163–64, 225, 243, 289
- Dége printing house, 292–94
- "Democratic Reform" campaign (1959), xi, 14, 18; and class categories, 257; confiscation of citizens' possessions, 139–40; confiscation of sacred images, 140; distribution of useless items portrayed as "redistributing to the masses," 140; obliteration of monasteries and noble estates, 126–27, 155; and rural life, 269; and Tubten Khétsun's sister Yangdröl, 271; and Woba-ling Kha-ché Muslim community, 150
- Démön Rikdzin, 92, 271
- Deng Xiaoping, 169–70, 279
- Directive 5–16, 167–68, 171
- disease. *See* health; medical care
- Do-dé valley, 104
- Dompo Tubten Gyeltsen, 282
- Dönden (cook), 165
- Dondrup (former servant at Shöl-shar), 67
- Dongkar, canal leak near, 248–50
- Dorjé Po-trang (residence of the Panchen Lama), 155

- Dra Yéshé Tokmé, 123
- Drang-go valley, 293
- Drapchi prison, 54, 90–118; backgrounds of prisoners, 110–11; brick-making at, 106–7; changes in treatment of prisoners, 112–13; collecting corpse from People's Hospital, 108–9; cruelty of guards, 101; deaths from falling while cutting firewood, 96; deaths from overeating, 109, 110; deaths from starvation, 97, 106, 108, 111; described, 91–92; and destruction of wilderness and holy places, 103–4; difficulties in transferring to Trong-nying prison farm, 115–18; execution rally, 223; and famine, 95–98, 104–6, 109–10; food confiscated, 97, 105; food sharing, 105; hardships of collecting firewood, 93–104; help from elder sister, 95; kindness of guards, 98; lack of nearby relatives as contributing factor in death, 110–11; living conditions, 90–93, 105; lizard tea, 100; release from, 137; sleeping between corpses, 108; struggle meetings at, 91–92, 94, 97, 102, 107, 110; support from relatives, 93, 103, 110–11, 115; theft of belongings by prison officials, 100
- dreams, 138
- Drépuṅg monastery, 126, 235; destruction of buildings, 238, 245; monks at Téring prison, 84–87
- Drikung area, 116, 119; destruction of sacred grove, 125; monastery at Drikung Tsa, 124. *See also* Trong-nying prison farm
- Dromtö agricultural area, 142
- Dulwa Khensur Tubten Tséring, 254–56
- dust storms, 120, 243, 294
- Dzasak Tanak Tétongpa Ché Jikmé, 154
- earthquakes, 273
- edible oil. *See* oil, edible
- education: after Chinese takeover, 13–14, 157–59; after death of Mao Zedong, 280; children of ostracized families denied entrance to middle school, 157–59; Mao on, 158; at Nyarong-shak school, 9–10; pre-Communist education system, 10. *See also* reeducation study sessions
- eggs, as cure for muscle injury, 70
- “Eight Character Directive on Agriculture,” 226
- “Eight-one” new town, 164
- elder brothers. *See* Jampa Tsultrim; Yéshé Khédруп
- elder sisters: care for younger siblings, 113; as nuns, 168; support for Tubten Khétsun at Trong-nying prison farm, 123; support for Tubten Khétsun in Drapchi prison, 103, 105; support for Tubten Khétsun while bricks aren't selling, 184; Tubten Khétsun's fears for during Cultural Revolution, 168; withholding bad news from prisoners, 136. *See also* Losang Chönyi; Tendzin Dékyong; Yangchen Drölkar
- electricity shortages, 198
- Épa Yöndak, 63–64, 135
- escape attempts, 92, 105, 131–34
- executions: execution rally at Drapchi prison, 223; mass executions at mandatory public rallies, 216–24, 221(photo); and “One Smash and Three Antis” campaign, 261
- exile community, 285–87, 295
- exile government, 187–88, 285–87. *See also* Dalai Lama (14th incarnation)
- explosions, for preventing hail, 271
- families: divided over class category designations, 257, 258; education denied to children of ostracized families, 157–59; struggle against

- relatives encouraged, 139–41. *See also* relatives, support from
- family of Tubten Khétsun, 1–8, 6–7 (photos), 286 (photo), 296 (photo); brothers (*see* Jampa Tsultrim; Jampel Puntsok; Nga-nam; Yéshé Khédruk); father (*see* Changchup Lo-dro); help from former servants and tenants, 139; mother (*see* Pema Drölkar); property confiscated, 139; “reactionary” status of, 139; reunited after death of Mao Zedong, 279; “ruling class” status of, 258–59; sisters (*see* elder sisters; Losang Chödrom; Losang Chönyi; Tendzin Dékyong; Tendzin Drölkar; Yangchen Drölkar); support for family members in prison, 103, 105, 123, 139; and Tubten Khétsun’s difficulties in finding work, 184; and Tubten Khétsun’s release from prison, 137–38; uncle (*see* Tubten Changchup). *See also* relatives, support from
- famine: in China (1961), xi, 95; and civilian life, 141–42; deaths from over-eating, 109, 110; deaths from starvation, 97, 106, 108, 111; at Drapchi prison, 95–98, 104–6, 108–10; and hardships in rural areas, 267–72; lack of nearby relatives as contributing factor in death, 110–11
- Fan Ming, 12
- farmers: compulsory labor on construction projects in addition to farm work, 272; at Drapchi prison, 110–11; inappropriate projects, 270–71; and PLA, 231–32; rural life before Chinese invasion, 269; rural life under Chinese rule, 267–72; secondary livelihood activities banned, 269; taxes, 269–70, 272
- Farmers and Pastoralists Command, 188–89, 191, 193, 203
- “fat Tenchö,” 178
- father of Tubten Khétsun, 1–2
- fertilizer, inappropriate application of, 271
- “Fifty Days of Fierce Struggle” campaign, 61
- fire: started by PLA machine guns, 123; started by PLA to destroy turf, 227–30
- firearms, strict control of, 189
- firewood collecting, 93–104, 186–87
- flies, quotas for, 142
- food: and access to imported goods, 246; and civilian life, 141–44; and conditions at canal-building camp, 176; and fainting spells, 278; and hardships in rural areas, 267–72; health effects of stale *tsampa*, 208–10; lizard tea, 100; and New Year (1968), 201–2, 205–6; pea flour gruel poem, 104; and prison life, 43, 58–59, 74, 121, 123; ration system, 141–42, 150–51; strict control of grain, 268–71. *See also* famine; oil, edible; tea
- “Four Cleanups” campaign, xii, 164
- “Four Olds,” 167, 169, 172; burning of preserved bodies of lamas, 237; suppression of New Year celebration (1968), 201
- “Four Rivers and Six Ranges” Volunteer Army in Defense of Religion, 19
- “Four Unities,” 211–12
- fuel, 245; cattle dung used as, 225–26; firewood collecting, 93–104, 186–87; PLA destruction of turf cut for fuel, 225–31. *See also* firewood collecting
- Gadhi (Muslim businessman), 111
- Ganden monastery, 16, 20; destruction of, 235–39; and exile government delegation, 289–90
- Ganden Po-trang government, 14, 152–53
- Gégyé-pa Tendzin Dorjé, 41
- Gen Chöpel, 76

- Gen Rinpoché (Gen Lamrim), 85–88  
 Géndun Dondrup, 131–34  
 Géshé Dorjé Wenbar, 129–30  
 Géshé Yéshé Gyatso, 141  
 ginseng, 144  
 Gönsar-pa, 36  
 “Great Revolutionary Alliance.” *See*  
   Nyamdrel  
 “Great Winter Training Session,” 129–31  
 greeting scarf, 160  
 “Guest House 1,” 78  
 Gyantsé Tsongkhag family, 258  
 Gya-shok number 7, 58. *See also* Nga-  
   chen power station construction site  
 Gyatso Tashi household, 1, 4(photo)  
 Gyawu Lingka prison. *See* Tibet Military  
   District Headquarters  
 Gyelpo, 44  
 Gyeltsen Tashi, 35  
 Gyenlok (“Red Rebel Faction”), 181–82,  
   185, 189; and “class enemy” study  
   sessions, 198; and June 7th massacre,  
   191–97; and New Year (1968), 203–7;  
   and Sino–Soviet war, 213  
 Gyu-mé monastery, 193
- hail, pointless prevention measures, 271  
 hair, cut off during Cultural Revolution,  
   169  
 “hat,” and political rights, 138, 147. *See also*  
   “class enemies”
- health: and conditions at canal-building  
   camp, 176; and conditions at Trong-  
   nying prison farm, 121; health effects  
   of loudspeakers installed in houses,  
   223–24; health effects of stale *tsampa*,  
   208–10; health effects of winter  
   wheat, 270; stomach disease at Traldé  
   Lingka prison, 43–44. *See also* famine;  
   hygiene; injuries; medical care
- hen’s eggs as cure for muscle injury, 70  
 hermitages, 103
- horse trader, 148  
 hospitals, 13, 209  
 house searches. *See* searches of homes  
 household of Tubten Khétsun. *See* family  
   of Tubten Khétsun  
 Hu Yaobang, xii, 288–89  
 Hua Guofeng, 278  
 Hui Muslims, 149–51  
 humiliation parades, 205(photo); and  
   New Year (1968), 203–5; and onset of  
   Cultural Revolution, 168–69, 171–74  
 hygiene: bathing habits of Tibetans, 112;  
   and conditions at canal-building  
   camp, 175, 176; poor hygiene blamed  
   for more than its share of deaths, 112;  
   and “Six Excellences,” 125
- India, viii–ix, 21; border war with China  
   (1962), xi–xii, 127–34  
 informers. *See* spies and informers  
 injuries: and brick-making, 107, 186;  
   and canal leak near petroleum  
   storage depot, 249–50; and firewood  
   collecting, 94–95, 102–3; and kindness  
   of guards, 82; and river crossings, 121;  
   and stone-cutting tools, 265  
 interrogations. *See* struggles and  
   interrogations  
 irrigation, 119, 270, 272  
 Islam. *See* Muslims
- Jampa Lung-rik, 206  
 Jampa Sonam, 100  
 Jampa Tendar, 104  
 Jampa Tendzin, 80, 81, 135  
 Jampa Tsultrim (eldest brother; Jam-tsul),  
   2; and March 10th uprising (1959), 24,  
   32; release from prison, 279; and start  
   of Chinese hostilities (1959), 35–36; trip  
   to monastic communities (1955), 16  
 Jampa Wangmo, 178  
 Jampa Yönten, 64–65



- Jampel Khétsun (mother's stepbrother), 7–8
- Jampel Puntsok (younger brother; Jam-pun), 2, 286(photo); and death of Mao Zedong, 274; and New Year (1968), 201; and quotas for dead flies, mice, and sparrows, 142; visits to Nga-chen power station construction site, 60
- Japanese occupation of China, 88
- Jé Rinpoché (Jé Tsongka-pa), 104; reliquary of, 235–39
- Jéma Chun-go village, 103
- jinlap*, 105
- Jokpo hermitage, 93, 101–2
- Jomo, 82
- June 7th massacre (1968), 191–200
- Ka-ché Gonam Marma, 87–89
- Kalimpong, 17, 48–49
- Ka-lön Surkhang, 16, 25–27, 32
- karma: and approaches to adversity, 87, 185; and destruction of monasteries, 238–39
- Kashmir, Muslims from, 149
- Kashö Chögyel Nyima, 179
- Késang (cabinet secretary), 21
- Késang (of Panam Ayarwa family), 92
- Késang Chöpel, 94
- Késang Déchen, 145
- Késang Dramdul, 21
- Késang Po-trang palace, 283
- Késang Rabgyé, 66
- Késang Tséring, 275
- Khacharas (Nepalese), 144, 174–75
- Khampa Tséten Tashi, 277
- Khamsum Silnön palace, 31–32, 34
- Khardo hermitage, 98–99
- Khardo Tulku Ten-nor (Khardo Rinpoché), 266, 274, 281
- Khémé Dzasak, 153
- Khenchung Késang Ngawang, 50, 73
- Khenchung Losang Tendzin, 52
- Khenchung Sonam Gyatso, 27–30
- Khenchung Tara-wa Do-ngak Tarchin, 25, 35
- Khenchung Tubten Tenpa, 73
- Khendrung Bumtang Tubten Chöpel, 29
- Khendrung Tubten Changchup. *See* Tubten Changchup
- Khendrung Tubten Tendar, 50
- Khyung-ram Rikdzin Namgyel, 50
- Kongpo Lu-nang valley, 161
- Kongpo Nyingtri, 163–64
- Kongpo prison, 111–12
- Kongpo region: construction projects scaled back during Cultural Revolution, 170; deforestation, 294; monks sent to do road construction, 142; and Panchen Lama, 155; Tubten Khétsun recruited for construction work in, 160–66, 240–43
- Kundé-ling Gur-teng Kunsang, 30
- Kung Ping, 38, 44
- Kun-ga, 131
- Kung-ru Shindram Tulku, 254–56
- Kunsang Rikdzin, 261
- Kun-yang, 101
- Kyapjé Rinpoché (Trijang Rinpoché; tutor to the Dalai Lama), 140–41
- Kyarsip-pa, 41
- Kyi-chu river, 273–74
- Kyiré Risur Ama Yangchen, 113, 115(photo)
- Kyi-shong Jo-la A-nen, 130–32, 134
- Kyi-tö house, 23
- labor. *See* civilian labor; prison labor
- la-ma* fuel, 225
- lamp fuel, 198
- Lam-rim [gradual path] teaching, 87
- landslide at Nga-chen power station construction site, 65–71
- Latok Surkhar Ngawang Puntsok, 125–26

- Lawa Géshé Jampa Chöpel, 73
- Lei Feng, 241–42
- Lha-ding Khen-chen Ngawang Drakpa, 36
- Lha-gyel. *See* Chamdowa Lha-gyel
- Lhasa, 2(photo); changes in, 187; Chinese assault on (1959), 34–39; and death of Mao Zedong, 275–77; division of citizens into class categories, 259; and June 7th massacre (1968), 191–200; and March 10th uprising (1959), 24–33; Muslim communities, 149–51; Nepalese community, 144; People's Street, 181–82, 196, 289; refugees, 22, 267; and tunnel-digging during Sino-Soviet war, 211–12; youth executed, 219, 223–24. *See also* Banak-shöl neighborhood; civilian life under Chinese rule; neighborhood committees; *specific palaces and temples*
- Lhasa cement factory, 146
- Lhasa East Wind boot and hat factory, 235, 236
- Lhasa People's Hospital, 108–9
- Lhundrup Peljor, 9, 205(photo)
- lice infestations, 74, 106
- Lin Biao coup attempt, 251–53
- Li-tang A-druk Gönpö Tashi, 18
- Liu Pu-chun, 273
- Liu Shaoqi, xi, xii, 147, 166; and Cultural Revolution, 167, 169–70, 204
- Liushar, 32
- lizard tea, 100
- Lochö Doyontsang (sister-in-law), 6(photo)
- Loga (of Drikung Mangshung), 108
- logging, 163–64; in Kongpo region, 161, 163–64, 243; majority of timber shipped off to China, 245, 293; timber allowance of cadres withdrawn from Tibet, 288–89; and Trong-nying prison farm, 125
- Losang Chöden, 84–85
- Losang Chödzom (younger sister), 6(photo), 7(photo), 115, 137–38
- Losang Chöjor (Peljor), 47–48, 49–50
- Losang Chönyi (eldest sister), 2, 6(photo), 7(photo); at Drapchi prison, 92, 95, 105, 113; and New Year (1968), 202; at Nga-chen power station construction site, 57, 60, 67, 71; “ruling class” status of, 259; Tubten Khétsun's difficulties in telling about mother's death, 92–93; visit to Tubten Khétsun at Trong-nying prison farm, 123. *See also* elder sisters
- Losang Dékyong (younger sister), 6(photo), 7(photo)
- Losang Jikmé, 182–85
- Losang Mönlam, 135
- Losang Norbu, 274
- Losang Pelden, 41
- Losang Tenpa, 66, 67, 68
- Losang Tséring, 92
- Losang Yéshé, 36
- Lo-tsa Tubten Seng-gé, 73
- loudspeakers installed in houses, 223–24
- Lulu (Gyenlok leader in neighborhood committee), 202
- Lu-tung-da, 293
- Ma Guocheng, 129
- Mak-chi Khenchung Lodro Késang, 50
- Mao Zedong; and Cultural Revolution, 167; death of, 273–79; on education, 158; on Lei Feng, 241–42; and Lin Biao coup attempt, 251–53; monk's comment on death of, 277; national day of mourning, 276, 278; and Sino-Soviet war, 211; and Stalin, 153
- March 10th uprising (1959), x–xi, 3, 6, 24–33, 26(photo), 31(photo); aftermath

- of, 29–39; and Tashi-lhunpo Labrang, 154; and Woba-ling Kha-ché Muslim community, 150
- marriage: monks and nuns forced to marry by lottery, 126–27
- marsh, destruction of, 225–26
- “Maximize production, minimize expenditure, build the nation by thrift” campaign, 105
- medical care: black hen’s eggs as cure for muscle injury, 70; blessing pills, 80–81; lack of medical care in Téring prison, 74; and lack of residence papers, 217–18; medical identity cards, 209–10; medicinal plants sold to Chinese, 144; in rural areas, 271; traditional Chinese medicine at Drapchi prison, 107. *See also* health
- Medro Gongkar county. *See* Trong-nying prison farm
- Medro Pu-chu river, 116–21
- Méru Nyingba monastery, 210
- mice, quotas for, 142
- “middle trader” category, 257–59
- Mindro Ngawang Puntsok, 102
- Min-gyur Dorjé, 99
- Mi-sing, 263
- monasteries: bodies of lamas burned, 235–39; destruction of reliquaries and buildings, 235–39, 245; destruction of sacred objects and images, 168, 172; disbanded, xi, 126, 155; employment of former monks, 142; monks and nuns forced to marry by lottery, 126–27; monks as “class enemies” (*see* “class enemies”); monks at Drapchi prison, 110–11; rebellion of, 18; struggles and interrogations, 18. *See also specific monasteries*
- Mön-ling Dzasa, 42
- mother of Tubten Khétsun. *See* Pema Drölkar
- Muslims, 277; and Kongpo prison, 111; and Téring prison, 87–89; Woba-ling Kha-ché agitation, 149–51
- Namling Chökyi, 217
- Nangtsé-shak prison, 51–52
- Nationalities Cultural Palace, 140
- neighborhood committees, 143; and class category designations, 258; evening meetings, 170; and Red Guards, 170–71; and rights of ex-prisoners, 138; unpaid work for, 186, 188; worker quotas, 160, 175. *See also* Banak-shöl neighborhood
- neighbors, kindness of, 82–83
- Nepal, 294–96
- Nepalese community, 144, 174–75
- nephew of Tubten Khétsun. *See* Tendzin Jikmé
- New Year disaster (1968), 201–7
- Nga-chen power station construction site, 55, 57–71; canal building at, 145–46; and Chinese propaganda, 198; and “Fifty Days of Fierce Struggle” campaign, 61; injuries, 61–62, 70–71; landslide at, 65–71; living conditions, 58–60; token system, 62–64; visits with relatives, 60–61
- Nga-nam (younger brother), 287(photo); denied entrance to middle school, 157–59; recruited to work in Kongpo region, 160; and Tubten Khétsun’s release from prison, 137; work at power station and cement factory in Chamdo prefecture, 170
- Ngawang Chöpel, 24, 33, 40–41
- Ngawang Khédruk, 277
- Ngawang Khyenrab, 32
- Ngawang Norbu. *See* Nga-nam (younger brother)
- Ngawang Puntsok, 85
- Ngawang Tséring, 293

- Ngo-drup Tsoknyi, 204  
 nomads, 110–11, 123  
 Norbu Dorjé, 75, 79, 84, 85, 86  
 Norbu Lingka barracks prison, 53–56  
 Norbu Lingka summer palace, 31(photo);  
   Chinese assault on (1959), 34–39; and  
   March 10th uprising (1959), 24–33,  
   26(photo)  
 Nyamdrel (“Great Revolutionary  
   Alliance”), 181–82, 185, 188–90; and  
   “class enemy” study sessions, 198; and  
   June 7th massacre, 191–97; and New  
   Year (1968), 203–7  
 Nyang-chu river, 161  
 Nyang-tren valley, 104  
 Nyarong-shak school, 9–10, 13  
 Nyemdo Jampa Tendzin, 182  
 Nyémo county uprising, 214–15; and mass  
   executions, 218–22, 221(photo)  
 Nyi-dön, 126  
  
 oil, edible, 119; and civilian life, 141,  
   143–44; and oil lamps, 198; and rural  
   life, 269; and Woba-ling Kha-ché  
   Muslim community, 151  
 oil lamps, 198  
*Old Man’s Tale* (Khémé Dzasak), 153  
 “Om” (code word for Chinese leaders),  
   274  
 Om-Khang shed, 28  
 Ōn Gyelsé Tulku Ngawang Losang, 92  
 “One Smash and Three Antis” campaign  
   (1970), 151, 214–18, 236, 261  
 “Oppose Lin Biao and Confucius”  
   campaign, 252–53  
  
 Pabongka Ri-trö, 104  
 Palden (sister’s husband), 271, 272  
 Palden Drölma Khétsun (wife),  
   286(photo)  
 Panchen Chöki Gyeltsen. *See* Panchen  
   Lama (10th incarnation)  
  
 Panchen Chöki Nyima. *See* Panchen  
   Lama (9th incarnation)  
 Panchen Lama (9th incarnation), 152  
 Panchen Lama (10th incarnation), xii,  
   152–56; and Chinese invasion, 153;  
   and Dalai Lama, 154, 155; denun-  
   ciation and struggle against (1964),  
   155–56; and 70,000 Character  
   Petition, 152, 155  
 Panchen Rinpoché. *See* Panchen Lama  
   (10th incarnation)  
 “Panchen’s bodyguard,” 154–55  
 Pao-pao, 99, 100  
 Pa-ri-ku farmers, 231–32  
 Parkor Kha-ché Muslims, 149  
 Pa-wang, 76–77  
 Pa-yong, 172  
 PCART. *See* Preparatory Committee for  
   the Tibet Autonomous Region  
 pea flour gruel, poem about, 104  
 Pelbar county uprising, 214  
 Peljor (Langdün family), 41  
 Peljor (Losang Chöjor), 47–50  
 Pema Dorjé, 118  
 Pema Drölkar (mother), 1, 2–3; death  
   of, 3, 83; and March 10th uprising  
   (1959), 3; release from Tsémön-ling  
   Reeducation Center due to illness, 53;  
   telling sister about death of, 92–93;  
   Tubten Khétsun’s last sight of, 53  
 Pema Norbu, 203  
 Peng Dehuai, 167  
 people’s communes, 269–72  
 “People’s Hospital” at Pomsur-nang, 13  
 People’s Liberation Army (PLA),  
   ix; destruction of turf cut for  
   fuel, 225–31; evidence for long  
   preparation before outbreak of  
   hostilities, 45; guerrilla attacks on,  
   18; and June 7th massacre (1968),  
   193–94; military actions after  
   March 10th uprising (1959), 34–39;

- “Three Great Disciplines and Eight Responsibilities” code, 233–34;  
vicious treatment of farm animals, 231–34; wild animals wiped out by, 124; wildfire started by machine gun fire, 123
- People’s Street, 181–82, 196, 289
- “petty trader” category, 259
- pills. *See* blessing pills
- PLA. *See* People’s Liberation Army (PLA)
- poems, 104
- political rights of ex-prisoners, 138
- Pönchen Shakya Sangpo, 133
- “poor citizen” category, 257–59
- Poor Laborers Collective, 182
- Potala palace, 23, 187; broken statues, 283–84; missing statue incident, 284–85; sorting scriptures at, 282, 283; and tunnel-digging during Sino–Soviet war, 212
- Powo Tarchin, 230, 233
- Powo Tramo, 115–16
- Powo Tségyé, 148
- Powo Yiwong region, 160–62
- Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region (PCART), 5–6, 16, 19; administrative system, 142–43; and Panchen Lama, 155
- prison labor: agricultural labor, 122–23; brick making, 93, 106–7; burning corpses, 45; cart accident at Têring prison, 76–78; Chinese conventions on following impossible orders, 102; collecting clay for building, 75–78; collecting corpse from People’s Hospital, 108–9; collecting firewood, 93–104; deaths from falling while cutting firewood, 96; dismantling barricades, 45; at Drapchi prison, 93–104; and “Fifty Days of Fierce Struggle” campaign, 61; landslide at Nga-chen power station construction site, 65–71; at Nga-chen power station construction site, 57–71; odd jobs, 44, 93; Reform Through Labor Prison (*see* Drapchi prison); sewage removal, 44, 53; sorting valuables, 79–80; transporting rubble, 61–62; at Trong-nying prison farm, 119–36
- prison life: changes in treatment of prisoners, 112–13; cold weather, 43, 64, 101, 102, 116–18, 121, 131; cruelty of guards, 42, 78–79, 99–101, 121; death from cart accident, 76–78; deaths from falling, 96; deaths from landslide, 65–71; deaths from overeating, 109, 110; deaths from starvation, 97, 106, 108, 111; execution rally, 223; and famine, 95–98, 104–6, 109–10; and “Fifty Days of Fierce Struggle” campaign, 61; food confiscated, 97, 105; food sharing, 105; and “Great Winter Training Session,” 129–31; injuries, 61–62, 70–71; kindness of guards, 82–84, 86, 98; lack of nearby relatives as contributing factor in death, 110–11; living conditions at Drapchi prison, 90–93, 105; living conditions at Nga-chen power station construction site, 58–60; living conditions at Têring prison, 74–75; living conditions at Trong-nying prison farm, 121, 123; Norbu Lingka barracks prison, 53–56; reeducation study sessions, 45, 46, 91–92, 119, 120; searches of possessions, 72, 80, 84, 88, 97, 105, 108, 131; sentencing of prisoners, 75, 89; and Sino–Indian border war, 127–34; sleeping between corpses, 108; struggle meetings at Drapchi prison, 91–92, 94, 97, 102, 107, 110; struggle meetings at Têring prison, 88–89; struggle meetings at Tibet Military District Headquarters,

- prison life (*continued*)  
 47–52; struggle meetings at Trong-nying prison farm, 125–26, 129–31; support from relatives, 60–61, 82–83, 93, 95, 103, 110–11, 115, 123; theft of belongings by prison officials, 100; token system, 62–64. *See also* Drapchi prison; health; Nga-chen power station construction site; prison labor; Téring prison; Trong-nying prison farm
- prisoners, assaults on: firewood collecting incident, 99–100; punishment for talking, 42; and river crossings, 121; shoulder pole incident, 78–79. *See also* struggles and interrogations
- prisoners, political rights after release, 138
- “progressives,” xi; fate of “progressive” members of the Chinese United Front, 179–80
- propaganda: on benefits of large construction projects, 198; and death of Mao Zedong, 279; distribution of useless items portrayed as “redistributing to the masses,” 140; on education system, 10; on exile government, 187–88; and factional fighting during Cultural Revolution, 192–93; against Kyapjé Trijang Dorjéchang (tutor to the Dalai Lama), 140–41; on March 10th uprising, 46, 50; and Panchen Lama, 155–56; and Red Guard factions, 182; revolutionary songs, 59, 241; scorpions and skeletons used in, 51–52; and “Three Rejections and Two Reductions” campaign, 51–52, 140–41. *See also* reeducation study sessions
- Public [Affairs] Bureau, 14–15, 47–48, 217
- public humiliation. *See* humiliation
- parades; struggles and interrogations
- Pu-khang Gen Lamrim (Gen Rinpoché), 85–88
- Puntsok Wangdü, 89, 90, 132–34
- Puntsok Wangyal, 289–90
- Purbu Drölma, 75
- Pu-sang, 110
- Quotations of Mao Zedong*, 169, 170, 177, 194
- Raka-drak hermitage, 104
- Ramo-ché temple, 172
- ration system, 141–42, 150–51
- Ra-tsak Dakini, 156
- Red Guards, xii, 171–72(photos); clothing of, 170–71; humiliation parades, 168–69; and neighborhood committees, 170; and New Year (1968), 202; rival factions, 181–82, 185, 188–90 (*see also* Gyenlok; Nyamdrel); spread around the country, 180; and struggle meetings, 170
- “Red Rebel Faction.” *See* Gyenlok (“Red Rebel Faction”)
- reeducation study sessions: at canal-building camp, 177; and Cultural Revolution, 169; and death of Mao Zedong, 275–76; at Drapchi prison, 91–92; and factional fighting during Cultural Revolution, 198; and “Four Cleanups” campaign, 164; and Kongpo region construction site, 240–41; at Tibet Military District Headquarters, 46; at Tölung Power Station construction camp, 247; at Trong-nying prison farm, 119; at Tsédzung Lingka, 45; and Woba-ling Kha-ché Muslim community, 151
- “Reexamination” campaign (1960), xi, 141
- Reform Through Labor, 156, 179–80. *See also* civilian labor; prison labor
- Reform Through Labor Prison. *See* Drapchi prison
- relatives, support from, 82; and difficulties of using gifts economically, 105;

- and Drapchi prison, 93, 103, 105, 115;
- importance of tea, 60–61, 82; lack of
- nearby relatives as contributing factor
- in death, 110–11; and Nga-chen power
- station construction site, 60–61; and
- Téring prison, 82–83; and Trong-nying
- prison farm, 123
- “religious worker” category, 259
- reliquaries, 235–39; looting from reli-
- quaries distinguished from ideological
- destruction of sacred objects, 238
- Ren Rong, 197, 212–13, 287–88
- residence papers, 217–18, 260
- resistance army, 19–21, 23. *See also*
- Volunteer Defense Army
- Reteng Jowo, 156
- Reteng Rinpoché, father of, 63
- Rikdzin Dorjé, 284–85
- Rimshi Mentöpa, 50
- Rimshi Mu-jawa, 52
- Rimshi Sa-lungpa, 50
- Rinpung county, conditions in, 267–72
- Risur Ama Yangchen. *See* Kyiré Risur
- Ama Yagnchen
- rivers, difficulty crossing, 115–21
- “ruling class” category, 257–60, 275. *See*
- also* “class enemies”
- “ruling class deputy” category, 257–60,
- 271, 275
- “ruling class offspring” category, 260
- rural life under Chinese rule, 23, 267–72.
- See also* farmers
- Russia. *See* Soviet Union
- sacred objects and images: confiscation
- of, 140; destruction distinguished
- from looting of reliquaries, 238;
- destruction during Cultural Revolu-
- tion, 168, 169, 238; left with Khacharas,
- 174; missing statue incident, 284–85;
- and Panchen Lama, 156; and public
- humiliation parades, 168–69; sorting
- scriptures and statues at Potala palace,
- 282, 283–84
- salt, 104–5, 162
- Samdrup Po-trang, 25
- Samten, 22
- Sang-gyé, 108
- Sarjung-sé, 41
- schools: after Chinese takeover, 13–14;
- Nyarong-shak school, 9–10, 13; and
- quotas for dead flies, mice, and spar-
- rows, 142; Séshim primary school, 13;
- Social School, 13
- scorpions, and propaganda, 51–52
- searches of homes: and death of Mao
- Zedong, 277; and New Year (1968),
- 203–5; and “One Smash and Three
- Antis” campaign, 217–18; and onset of
- Cultural Revolution, 168–74; sacred
- objects left with Khacharas, 174
- sectional offices, 142–43
- sentencing of prisoners, 75, 89
- Séra Chöding hermitage, 104
- Séra monastery, 126, 142, 235, 238
- Séshim primary school, 13
- “Seventeen-Point Agreement on Peaceful
- Liberation,” 11, 40, 153
- 70,000 Character Petition, 152, 155
- Sha-sur, 32
- Sha-tra family apartment, 80
- Shédrak Acarya, 156
- sheep fleece, death from eating, 109
- Shéling Tsewang Namgyel, 73
- Shérab Menbar, 130
- Shika-tsé faction, xi
- Shika-tsé monastic community, 154
- Shika-tsé prefecture, conditions in,
- 267–72
- Shödrung Lhundrup Peljor, 58
- Shödrung Tséwang Dramdul, 47
- Shöl neighborhood committee, 212
- Shöl prison, 51–52
- Shölkhang Épa Yöndak, 63–64, 135

- Shölkhang Jédrung Tubten Nyima, 38
- Shölkhang-sé Sonam Targyé, 50, 55
- Shöl-pa Ta-tongwa, 28, 29
- shoulder pole incident, 78–79
- Shuktri Lingka, 278
- Sichuan–Tibet highway, 15
- “single ornament of the world” (Buddhist canon), 140
- Sino–Indian war (1962), 129–34
- Sino–Soviet war (1969), 211–13
- sisters of Tubten Khétsun. *See* elder sisters; Losang Chödzom; Losang Chönyi; Tendzin Dékyong; Tendzin Drölkar; Yangchen Drölkar
- “Six Excellences” campaign, 125–26
- skeletons, and propaganda, 51–52
- “small trader” category, 257–59
- social classes: and Chinese propaganda, 46; and “Democratic Reform” campaign, 257; and difficulties in selling bricks, 183; division into class categories during “Socialist Transformation” campaign, 257–61; and education, 10, 157; and fixed wage policy, 147; and “Three Rejections and Two Reductions” campaign, 51–52. *See also* “class enemies”
- Social School, 13
- “Socialist Transformation” campaign: class categories, 257–61; compulsory organization into cooperatives, 262–66
- Sonam Peljor, 172
- Sonam Rabten, 1, 4, 9
- Sonam Targyé, 58
- songs, propaganda, 59, 241
- Songtsen Gampo, King, 104
- Southwest Nationalities College, 14
- Soviet Union: monasteries destroyed in, 168; and Panchen Lama, 153; Sino–Soviet war (1969), 211–13
- sparrows, quotas for, 142
- spies and informers, 22; false accusations against Tubten Khétsun, 133, 165, 260–61; innocent people mistaken for, 27–29; at Norbu Lingka barracks prison, 55; and Public Affairs Bureau, 14–15, 47–48; at Tibet Military District Headquarters, 47–50; Tubten Khétsun pressured to inform on uncle, 49–50. *See also* struggles and interrogations
- “spirit monsters,” 168, 169, 174, 202, 203, 205, 257, 283
- Stalin, Joseph, 153, 167
- stone quarrying, 263–66, 281–82
- stories, as “food for the mind,” 88
- struggles and interrogations, 139, 173(photo), 177, 203–7; at canal-building camp, 177–79; and class categories, 260–61; confessions, 47–50; courageous statements of prisoners, 125–26; and Cultural Revolution, 168, 169, 170, 171–74, 198–99; and death of Mao Zedong, 277; at Drapchi prison, 91–92, 94, 97, 102, 107, 110; executions at mandatory public rallies, 216–24, 221(photo); and failure to meet work targets, 94, 97, 102, 107, 122, 142, 177; false accusations against Tubten Khétsun, 133, 165, 260–61; and Géndrup Dondrup’s escape plans, 131–34; “Great Winter Training Session” following war with India, 129–31; and Kyapjé Trijang Dorjé-chang (tutor to the Dalai Lama), 140–41; and monastic communities, 18; and Muslim prisoner, 88; and New Year (1968), 203–5; and payment of impossibly high taxes, 147–48; and popular uprisings, 215; practice of encouraging struggle against former masters, teachers, lamas, and parents, 140–41; practice of encouraging struggle against relatives and asso-



- ciates, 139; practice of fostering mutual suspicion, 129–31; and prisoners not told on what charge they were arrested, 110; and “reactionary religious worship,” 110; and rural life, 271; and the “Six Excellences” campaign, 125–26; at Têring prison, 88–89; and “Three Rejections and Two Reductions” campaign, 51–52; at Tibet Military District Headquarters, 47–52; at Trong-nying prison farm, 125–26, 129–31. *See also* executions; humiliation parades; prisoners, assaults on; searches of homes
- study sessions. *See* reeducation study sessions
- suicide, 148, 169, 174
- Sumdo Lekdrup Chödar, 66, 96
- summer palace. *See* Norbu Lingka summer palace
- Taklha Puntsok Tashi, 286
- Tang Guansan, 12
- Tangkya monastery, 126
- Tangpé Puntsok Namgyel, 73
- Tangpé Tséring, 66, 68–69
- TAR Cultural Relics Office, 282. *See also* Cultural Relics Preservation Office
- TAR Health Bureau, 209
- Tara Khangsar house, 137
- Tara Sonam Tséring, 35
- Tashi (Drapchi prison official), 98
- Tashi Dorjé, 293
- Tashi Topgyel, 50
- Tashi Tséring, 292
- Tashi-lhunpo monastic community, 16, 152–55
- Tashi-lingpa, 41
- Tawu valley, 293
- taxes, 14, 18, 147–48, 269–70, 272
- tea: and arrival at Trong-nying prison farm, 118; and conditions at canal-building camp, 176; and difficulties of procuring edible oil for butter tea, 143; at Drapchi prison, 96; and kind neighbors, 82; lizard tea, 100; at Têring prison, 74; and Tubten Khétsun’s release from prison, 137; and visits from relatives to prisoners, 60–61; and workers’ departure for Kongpo region, 160
- Tendzin Dékyong (elder sister), 60, 68.  
*See also* elder sisters
- Tendzin Drölkar (younger sister; Tendröl), 2, 6(photo), 83, 287(photo)
- Tendzin Gyeltsen Khédruk (nephew), 286(photo)
- Tendzin Jikmé (nephew), 6(photo)
- Tendzin Losang Khédruk (niece), 286(photo)
- Tenpa Gyeltsen, 32
- Têring prison, 72–89; blessing pill incident, 80–81; cart accident, 76–78; collecting clay for building, 75–78; described, 72–74; Dréprung monks at, 84–87; Gen Rinpoche’s teachings, 86–87; kindness of guards, 82–84, 86; living conditions, 74–75; meetings with relatives, 82–83; and mother’s death, 83; Muslim prisoner at, 87–89; sentencing of prisoners, 75, 89; shoulder pole incident, 78–79
- Têring Ten-nor, 240
- terraces, construction of, 270
- Têtung Khenchung Losang Namgyel, 42, 179–80
- thorn bushes, 104. *See also* firewood collecting
- “Three Big Educations” campaign, xii
- “three feudal lords.” *See* “class enemies”
- “Three Great Disciplines and Eight Responsibilities” code of PLA, 233–34
- “Three Rejections and Two Reductions” campaign, 51–52, 140

- Tibet, 285–87; Chinese influence on  
 Tibetan towns, 289–90; destruction  
 of wilderness and holy places, 103–4,  
 124–25, 161, 163–64, 243, 289; exile  
 community, 279; exile government,  
 187–88, 285–87; overview of modern  
 history, vii–xiii; preservation of  
 cultural heritage after death of Mao  
 Zedong, 283–84, 290; salt deposits,  
 105. *See also* Communist rule in Tibet;  
 Dalai Lama (14th incarnation); Tibetan  
 government under Chinese rule
- Tibet Academy of Social Science, 290–94
- Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), xii,  
 160–66
- Tibet Daily* newspaper, 92, 127, 128
- Tibet Military District Headquarters,  
 40–42, 46–53; and Nyamdrel faction,  
 182, 189, 191, 193
- Tibet Work Committee, 197, 212
- Tibetan government under Chinese rule:  
 and March 10th uprising (1959), 25–33;  
 and start of Chinese hostilities (1959),  
 35, 36, 38; and Tibetan resistance,  
 20–21
- Tibetan resistance, 20–21; Nyémo county  
 uprising, 214–15; Volunteer Defense  
 Army, 19, 23
- Tibetan Women's Association, 3, 30–31
- Tien Bao, 284
- timber. *See* firewood collecting; logging
- Tölung Power Station construction camp,  
 247–50
- tool making, 265–66
- torture. *See* executions; humiliation  
 parades; struggles and interrogations
- traders, 147–48, 257–59
- Traldé Lingka prison, 42–45
- Trinlé Gyelpo, 52
- Trin-pun, 217
- Tripartite Revolutionary Committee,  
 212–13
- Tromsi-khang neighborhood committee,  
 258
- Trong-nying prison farm, 119–36; agri-  
 cultural labor, 122–23; cold weather,  
 116–18, 120, 121, 131; described,  
 119–20; difficulties in transferring  
 equipment, 120–21; difficulties in  
 transferring to, 115–18; and failure to  
 meet work targets, 122; and “Great  
 Winter Training Session,” 129–31;  
 living conditions, 121, 123; logging,  
 125; political education study  
 sessions, 120; problems with yaks,  
 121–22; and Sino-Indian border war,  
 127–34; struggle meetings at, 125–26;  
 Tubten Khétsun's release from,  
 134–35
- tsampa*. *See* food
- Tsamtrul Rinpoché, 73
- Tsang province, 14, 154
- Tsawa Ösér Labrang Dondrup Tséring,  
 203
- Tsédrung Gyaltsen Tashi, 35
- Tsédrung Lingka prison, 44–45
- Tsédrung Ngawang Tashi, 52
- Tsédrung Tendzin Trinlé, 42
- Tsémön-ling Reeducation Center, 3, 53
- Tséring Dondrup, 96
- Tséring Lha-mo, 260–61
- Tséring Wangdü, 103
- Tséten Tashi, 277
- Tsewang Palmo Khédrup (sister-in-law),  
 286(photo)
- Tsewang Sangmo, 1
- Tsipön Shu-küpa Jamyang Khédrup, 50
- Tsipön Tsogowa Dondrup Tséring, 42
- Tsona Tsongkhag family, 258
- Tsöndru, 83
- Tsöndru Neljor, 99
- Tsukla-khang temple, 126, 145, 187;  
 destruction of sacred objects and  
 images, 168, 172; and exile government

- delegation, 286; and June 7th massacre, 191–95; occupation by Gyenlok faction, 191–95
- Tsultrim Chöpel, 32
- Tubten Changchup (uncle), 4–7, 5(photo); and Dalai Lama, 6, 15; death of, 135–36; as government official, 5–7, 16–17, 259; imprisoned at Tibet Military District Headquarters, 46; and March 10th uprising (1959), 24; and start of Chinese hostilities (1959), 35–36; Tubten Khétsun's interrogations over activities of, 48–49; visit to India (1956), 17
- Tubten Géché, 73
- Tubten Gyeltsen, 145
- Tubten Khétsun, xiv–xv, 286(photo), 296(photo). *See also* family of Tubten Khétsun; *and following headings*
- Tubten Khétsun: childhood and youth: childhood, 9–23; education at Nyarong-shak school, 9–10; examinations for palace secretariat, 19; as incense bearer to the Dalai Lama, 19, 23; and March 10th uprising (1959), 24–33; pilgrimage to India (1956), 17; and start of Chinese hostilities (1959), 34–39; trip to monastic communities (1955), 16
- Tubten Khétsun: post-prison experiences: civilian life after release from Trong-nying prison farm, 137–48 (*see also* civilian labor; civilian life under Chinese rule); “class enemy” status, 168, 182–83, 188 (*see also* “class enemies”); Cultural Revolution, 167–90; death of Mao Zedong, 273–82; difficulties in finding work, 182–83, 188; initial employment after release from prison, 145–47 (*see also* civilian labor); leaving Tibet, 294–97; meeting with Dalai Lama after leaving Tibet, 295–96; as member of “ruling class” category, 164, 166, 170; and New Year disaster (1968), 201–7; recruited for agricultural cooperative, 275–77; recruited to work at Tölung Power Station construction camp, 247–50; recruited to work in Kongpo region, 160–66, 240–43; recruited to work on canal below Nga-chen power station, 175–80; refused permission to work as teacher, 281; regrets for lack of education, 253, 280–81; return from Kongpo region, 170–71; “ruling class” status of, 259; as sacristan at Potala palace, 284; sorting scriptures and statues at Potala palace, 282, 283–84; spared from participating in destruction of monasteries, 238–39, 241; and Tibet Academy of Social Science, 290–94; trip to Dégé printing house, 292–94; visit to sister Yangdöl (1974), 267–72. *See also* struggles and interrogations
- Tubten Khétsun: prison experiences: Drapchi prison, 90–118; Nga-chen power station construction site, 57–71; Norbu Lingka barracks prison, 53–56; Téring prison, 72–89; Tibet Military District Headquarters, 40–42, 46–53; Traldé Lingka prison, 42–45; Trong-nying prison farm, 119–36; Tsédrung Lingka prison, 44–45. *See also* prison labor; prison life; struggles and interrogations; *specific prisons*
- Tubten Lodro, 192–95, 265
- Tubten Nyima, 58
- tunnels, and Sino-Soviet war, 211–12
- turf cut for fuel, destruction by PLA, 225–31
- “Twenty-Six Points” policy, 113
- Ü province, 14, 152

- uncle of Tubten Khétsun. *See* Tubten Changchup
- United Front Bureau, 14–15. *See also* Public [Affairs] Bureau
- United States, viii–ix
- Urga, temple of, 168
- “vagrant” category, 259
- “village of three wicked households,” 169
- Volunteer Defense Army, 19, 23
- wages, 144, 146–47, 163, 241, 269
- Wang Qimei, 12, 180–81
- Wangchuk, 24–25
- Wangchuk Gyelpo, 42
- Wangdü (Langdün family), 41
- Wangdü (Séra monk), 127
- weapons, strict control of, 189
- Wen-ch’eng Konjo, 46
- wife of Tubten Khétsun. *See* Palden Drölma Khétsun
- wilderness, destruction of, 103–4, 124–25, 161, 163–64, 225, 243, 289
- willow trees, 78, 123, 125
- winter wheat, 270
- Woba-ling Kha-ché Muslims, 149–51
- Wolön, 41
- Women’s Association. *See* Tibetan Women’s Association
- Wongshing Tri-mön house, 11
- “worker” category, 259
- Xichao Dachang timber yard, 244–46
- Yakdé Démön Rikdzin, 92, 271
- Yakdé Khang-shung, 267–72
- yaks, 121–22, 124
- Yaktér cloth, 269
- Yangchen Drölkar (elder sister; Yangdröl), 2; father-in-law (*see* Yakdé Démön Rikdzin); hardships of, 267–72; status as “ruling class deputy,” 271. *See also* elder sisters
- Yang-ling Dorjé, 293–94
- Yéshé Drölma, 89
- Yéshé Khédrup (elder brother), 2, 11, 286(photo); and Dréping monks, 85; and false reports of Tubten Khétsun’s death in landslide, 70; letter from, 286–87; reunited with, 298; at school, 9
- Yéshé Tenpa, 63, 75, 84
- Yin Fatang, 288
- Yönten Puntsok, 108
- Yönten Tarchin, 70
- younger brother. *See* Nga-nam
- younger sisters. *See* Losang Chödrom; Losang Dékyong; Tendzin Drölkar
- Zeng Yongya, 197, 212–13
- Zhang Guohua, 12, 181–82, 189, 197
- Zhang Jinwu, 12, 154
- Zhou Enlai, 213, 242, 273, 278
- Zhou Renshan, 181
- Zhu De, 273