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# ***amnesty international***

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## **PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

### **Tibet: 6-year old boy missing and over 50 detained in Panchen Lama dispute**

**18 January 1996**

**AI INDEX: ASA 17/07/96**

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Amnesty International is seriously concerned that a six-year old Tibetan boy and his family have been missing from their home for eight months and may be under restriction by the authorities. It is also concerned that Chadrel Rimpoche, abbot of Tashilhunpo monastery and over 50 other monks and laypeople<sup>1</sup>, remain in detention in connection with the disputed choice of the reincarnation of the 10th Panchen Lama, Tibet's second most senior lama.

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<sup>1</sup>See AI documents: *Three detained in Panchen Lama controversy*, ASA 17/40/95, 20 June 1995 and *Crackdown on Tibetan dissent continues*, ASA 17/74/95, 29 September 1995.

On 14 May 1995, the Dalai Lama, Tibet's exiled religious leader, announced that six-year old **Gendun Choekyi Nyima** was the reincarnation of the 10th Panchen Lama. Shortly after this announcement Gendun Choekyi Nyima and his family are reported to have been taken from their home to Beijing and their whereabouts have been unknown ever since. The Chinese authorities have disputed the Dalai Lama's authority to announce the discovery of the reincarnated Panchen Lama and rejected Gendun Choekyi Nyima in November, choosing instead another six-year old boy, Gyaltzen Norbu, as the 11th Panchen Lama.

Gendun Choekyi Nyima

Gendun Choekyi Nyima was one of over 20 children discovered by a search committee which was appointed more than six years ago by the Chinese authorities. The leader of this official search committee, Chadrel Rimpoche, the abbot of Tashilhunpo monastery, was detained in May reportedly on suspicion of having communicated with the Dalai Lama about the names of the children.

Meetings were called by the Chinese authorities throughout the summer of 1995 within Tibet's highest religious circles, encouraging them to denounce the Dalai Lama's announcement. In November 1995, religious leaders in Tibet were told by the authorities to prepare written and oral statements criticizing the Dalai Lama and Chadrel Rimpoche.

Chadrel Rimpoche has been removed from his post in July as head of the Tashilhunpo management committee and has been accused of communicating with the Dalai Lama over the choice of the reincarnation. In a speech made on 24 November 1995, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, criticized the Dalai Lama by name and indirectly criticized Chadrel Rimpoche and others from Tashilhunpo Monastery: "he [the Dalai Lama] arbitrarily announced the so-called reincarnated child of the Panchen in violation of historical convention and the religious rituals of Tibetan Buddhism ... I hope you will set an example by taking the lead in exposing and criticizing the Dalai's crimes of undermining the work related to the reincarnation of the Panchen and in thoroughly exposing and criticizing the crimes of the former responsible persons of the Committee for Democratic Administration at the Tashilhunpo Lamasery who colluded with the Dalai; resolutely negate the so-called reincarnated boy arbitrarily confirmed by the Dalai ..."

In two further official newspaper articles<sup>2</sup>, Chadrel Rimpoche has been criticized by name and accused of the "crimes" of cooperating with the Dalai Lama's alleged attempts to

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<sup>2</sup> *New China News Agency*; 30 November 1995 and *Renmin Ribao*, 1 December 1995.

“sabotage” and “violate” the search for the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama. He is accused in some detail of manipulating “religious rituals and the historical convention” to ensure that Gendun Choeyki Nyima was chosen as the reincarnation. Chadrel Rimpoche is also accused of lying about the age of Gendun Choekyi Nyima. On 21 August 1995, a Foreign Ministry spokesman denied that Chadrel Rimpoche was in detention but said that he was ill and in hospital. Amnesty International is concerned at continuing reports from Tibet which indicate that he has been in custody since his detention in May 1995.

The *New China News Agency* also published a report at the end of November, apparently aimed at discrediting Gendun Choekyi Nyima, saying that the boy had once drowned a dog and calling this a “heinous crime in the eyes of Buddha” which disqualifies him from becoming a leading lama. The report described his parents as “notorious for speculation, deceit and scrambling for fame and profit”, adding that they were not “pious, honest and kind people”.

In late November 1995, China’s Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, said “we have no idea about the whereabouts of the so-called soul boy determined by the Dalai Lama”. He denied that Gendun Choekyi Nyima and his family had spent the last few months in detention in Beijing and added that “he is not missing, nor is he incarcerated”, but that “he should be wherever he was born”. Amnesty International has received reports in January 1996 that the boy and his family are not in their home and have not been seen there since May last year.

Amnesty International remains concerned about over 50 other monks and laypeople detained as a result of the reincarnation controversy<sup>3</sup>. Eight further detentions believed to be associated with the reincarnation dispute have been reported: two lay-women were detained on 2 September 1995 from a carpet factory run by the Tashilhunpo monastery and on 4 November 1995, six monks were arrested for demonstrating outside the monastery.

The current situation of those reported to have been detained since May 1995 is not known, but among those still believed to be held are Chadrel Rimpoche’s assistant **Champa Chung, Samdrup**, a businessman from Shigatse and **Gyatrul Rimpoche**, a lama from Tashilhunpo monastery. Others who were reported to have been detained include, **Shepa Kelsang, Lhakpa Tsering, Ringkar Ngawang, Ngodrup, Tenzin, Tendor, Sherab, Tashi Dondrup, Tsering Phuntsog, Chungdag, Pema, Penpa Tsering, Buchung, Sonam Phuntsok, Tenzin, Gendun, Lobsang Tseten, Wangchuk, Pema Dorje, Lhakpa Tsering, Lobsang Dawa, Tsering Gonpo, Dorje Gyaltsen** (all monks from Tashilhunpo) and **Sil Zhi** and up to 20 other unnamed monks and lay-people.

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<sup>3</sup> See AI documents as footnote 1.

Please send telegrams/telexes/express and airmail letters in English, Chinese or in your own language,

~~Expressing appreciation~~ that Gendun Choekyi Nyima and his family have not been seen since May 1995 and that it is feared they may be under restriction; ~~Requesting~~ Chinese authorities to disclose their whereabouts and demanding that Guominsu restrictions are lifted immediately and that Gendun Choekyi Nyima and his family be free to return to their village and live without restriction or harassment; ~~Requesting~~ the immediate and unconditional release of Chadrel Rimpoche, Gyatrul Rinpoche, Chongchung, Samdrup and over 50 other monks and laypeople who have been detained in connection with the dispute over the 11th Panchen Lama.

Telegram: Premier Li Peng, Beijing, China  
Salutation: Your Excellency

Director of the State Council Bureau of Religious Affairs

~~Without TRIAL~~ **RELIGIOUS GROUPS - BUDDHIST / CHILDREN / DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL / DISAPPEARANCES / WOMEN / BUSINESS PEOPLE / PHOTOGRAPHS**

22 Xianmen Dajie  
Beijingshi 100017  
People's Republic of China

Telegram: Director of the State Council Bureau of Religious Affairs, Beijing, China  
Salutation: Dear Director

President of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government

Gyaltzen Norbu Zhuxi  
Xizang Zizhiqu Renmin Zhengfu  
1 Kang'angdonglu  
Lasashi 850000  
Xizang Zizhiqu  
People's Republic of China

Telexes: 68014 FAOLT CN or 68007 PGVMT CN  
Salutation: Dear President

Telegram: President of the Regional People's Government, Lasa, Xizang Autonomous Region, China

This document is sent to China and CHIRAN Coordinators for action by groups. It is sent to Sections for information only. Check with the East Asia Sub-Regional Team if sending appeals after 23 February 1996.

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