

Small files: Tibet 1959-1961, West Irian (Dutch New Guinea) 1958-1961, Yeme...

HS L 179:194



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Dag Hammarskjöld's saml.

Tibet

Sept. 1959 - May 1961

Dalai Lama (In exile in India)

- 6 letters to D.H.
- 3 letters from D.H.
- 1 encl.

C O P Y

- 2 -

RCA POSN 61
4537NY UNATIONS
RE/19 SD
IJZ498 KN214 NB598
NEW DELHI 781 9 1825
HIS EXCELLENCY THE SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK
Your Excellency.

Kindly refer to the proceedings of the General Committee of the United Nations General Assembly held on Friday the 24th November 1950 at which it was resolved that the consideration of El Salvador's complaint against invasion of Tibet by foreign forces should be adjourned in order to give the parties the opportunity to arrive at a peaceful settlement. It is with the deepest regret that I am informing you that the act of aggression by Chinese forces has not terminated. On contrary the area of aggression has been substantially extended with the result that practically the whole of Tibet is under the occupation of the Chinese forces. I and my Government have made several appeals for peaceful and friendly settlement but so far as these appeals have been completely ignored. In these circumstances and

*Letters and messages
from Dalai Lama*

Second. The sovereign status of Tibet during this period finds conclusive evidence in the fact that the Government of Tibet concluded as many as five international agreements immediately before and during these years.
Third. The Government of Tibet take their stand on the Anglo-Tibetan

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First. No power or authority was exercised by the Government of China in or over Tibet since the declaration of independence by the 13th Dalai Lama in 1912.

Second. The sovereign status of Tibet during this period finds conclusive evidence in the fact that the Government of Tibet concluded as many as five international agreements immediately before and during these years.

Third. The Government of Tibet take their stand on the Anglo-Tibetan

Convention of 1914 which recognised the sovereign status of Tibet and accorded the same position to the Tibetan Plenipotentiary as was given to the representatives of Great Britain and China. It is true that this Convention imposed certain restrictions on the external sovereignty of Tibet but these did not deprive her of her international position. Moreover these restrictions ceased to have any effect on the transfer of power in India.

Fourth. There is no valid and subsisting international agreement under which Tibet or any other power recognises Chinese suzerainty.

Fifth. The sovereign status of Tibet is equally evident from the fact that during the Second World War Tibet insisted on maintaining her neutrality and only allowed the transport of non-military goods from India to China through Tibet. This position was accepted by the Governments of Great Britain and China.

Sixth. The sovereign status of Tibet has also been acknowledged by other powers. In 1948 when a trade delegation from the Government of Tibet visited India, France, Italy, United Kingdom and the United States of America the passports issued by the Tibetan Government were accepted by the Governments of these countries.

Your Excellency, I and my Government also solicit immediate intervention of the United Nations on humanitarian grounds. Since their violation of the territorial integrity of Tibet the Chinese forces have committed the following offences against the universally accepted laws of international conduct.

First. They have dispossessed thousands of Tibetans of their properties and deprived them of every source of livelihood and thus driven them to death and desperation.

Second. Men, women and children have been forced into labour gangs and made to work on military construction without payment or on nominal payment.

Third. They have adopted cruel and inhuman measures for the purpose of sterilizing Tibetan men and women with the view to the total extermination of the Tibetan race.

Fourth. Thousands of innocent people of Tibet have been brutally massacred.

Fifth. There have been many cases of murder of leading citizens of Tibet without any cause or justification.

Sixth. Every attempt has been made to destroy our religion and culture. Thousand of monasteries have been razed to the ground and sacred images and articles of religion completely destroyed. Life and property are no longer safe and Lhasa the capital of the State is now a dead city.

The sufferings which my people are undergoing are beyond description and it is imperatively necessary at this wanton and ruthless murder of my people should be immediately brought to ~~KME~~ an end. It is in these circumstances that I appeal to you and the United Nations in the confident hope that our appeal will receive the consideration which it deserves.

Dalai Lama

RECVD RC19 1230 EDST

SENT 1130 AMEST

9 September 1959

Following is the text of a message from His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, received by cable today from New Delhi:

"Your Excellency,

"Kindly refer to the proceedings of the General Committee of the United Nations General Assembly held on Friday the 24th November 1950 at which it was resolved that the consideration of El-Salvador's complaint against invasion of Tibet by foreign forces should be adjourned in order to give the parties the opportunity to arrive at a peaceful settlement. It is with the deepest regret that I am informing you that the act of aggression by Chinese forces has not terminated. On contrary the area of aggression has been substantially extended with the result that practically the whole of Tibet is under the occupation of the Chinese forces. I and my Government have made several appeals for peaceful and friendly settlement but so far these appeals have been completely ignored. In these circumstances and in view of the inhuman treatment and crimes against humanity and religion to which the people of Tibet are being subjected, I solicit immediate intervention of the United Nations and consideration by the General Committee on its own initiative of the Tibetan issue which had been adjourned. In this connection I and my Government wish to emphasize that Tibet was a sovereign state at the time when her territorial integrity was violated by the Chinese armies in 1950. In support of this contention the Government of Tibet urge the following:

"(1) No power or authority was exercised by the Government of China in or over Tibet since the declaration of independence by the 13th Dalai Lama in 1912.

"(2) The sovereign status of Tibet during this period finds conclusive evidence in the fact that the Government of Tibet concluded as many as five international agreements immediately before and during these years.

"(3) The Government of Tibet take their stand on the Anglo-Tibetan Convention of 1914 which recognized the sovereign status of Tibet and accorded the same position to the Tibetan Plenipotentiary as was given to the representatives of Great Britain and China. It is true that this Convention imposed certain restrictions on the external sovereignty of Tibet but these did not deprive her of her international position. Moreover, these restrictions ceased to have any effect on the transfer of power in India.

(more)

9 September 1959

"(4) There is no valid and subsisting international agreement under which Tibet or any other power recognizes Chinese suzerainty.

"(5) The sovereign status of Tibet is equally evident from the fact that during the Second World War Tibet insisted on maintaining her neutrality and only allowed the transport of non-military goods from India to China through Tibet. This position was accepted by the Governments of Great Britain and China.

"(6) The sovereign status of Tibet has also been acknowledged by other powers. In 1948, when a trade delegation from the Government of Tibet visited India, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the passports issued by the Tibetan Government were accepted by the Governments of these countries.

"Your Excellency, I and my Government also solicit immediate intervention of the United Nations on humanitarian grounds. Since their violation of the territorial integrity of Tibet, the Chinese forces have committed the following offenses against the universally accepted laws of international conduct;

"(1) They have dispossessed thousands of Tibetans of their properties and deprived them of every source of livelihood and thus driven them to death and desperation.

"(2) Men, women and children have been forced into labor gangs and made to work on military construction without payment or on nominal payment.

"(3) They have adopted cruel and inhuman measures for the purpose of sterilizing Tibetan men and women with the view to the total extermination of the Tibetan race.

"(4) Thousands of innocent people of Tibet have been brutally massacred.

"(5) There have been many cases of murder of leading citizens of Tibet without any cause or justification.

"(6) Every attempt has been made to destroy our religion and culture. Thousands of monasteries have been razed to the ground and sacred images and articles of religion completely destroyed. Life and property are no longer safe and Lhasa, the capital of the State, is now a dead city.

"The sufferings which my people are undergoing are beyond description and it is imperatively necessary that this wanton and ruthless murder of my people should be immediately brought to an end. It is in these circumstances that I appeal to you and the United Nations in the confident hope that our appeal will receive the consideration which it deserves."

Dalai Lama cable of 8 September sent to:

1. Cambodia
2. Canada
3. Norway
4. Finland

MADE IN NORWAY
BOND
BORREGAARD

Following is the text of a message from His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, received by cable today from New Delhi:

"Your Excellency,

"Kindly refer to the proceedings of the General Committee of the United Nations General Assembly held on Friday the 24th November 1950 at which it was resolved that the consideration of El Salvador's complaint against invasion of Tibet by foreign forces should be adjourned in order to give the parties the opportunity to arrive at a peaceful settlement. It is with the deepest regret that I am informing you that the act of aggression by Chinese forces has not terminated. On contrary the area of aggression has been substantially extended with the result that practically the whole of Tibet is under the occupation of the Chinese forces. I and my Government have made several appeals for peaceful and friendly settlement but so far these appeals have been completely ignored. In these circumstances and in view of the inhuman treatment and crimes against humanity and religion to which the people of Tibet are being subjected, I solicit immediate intervention of the United Nations and consideration by the General Committee on its own initiative of the Tibetan issue which had been adjourned. In this connection I and my Government wish to emphasize that Tibet was a sovereign state at the time when her territorial integrity was violated by the Chinese armies in 1950. In support of this contention the Government of Tibet urge the following:

"(1) No power or authority was exercised by the Government of China in or over Tibet since the declaration of independence by the 13th Dalai Lama in 1912.

"(2) The sovereign status of Tibet during this period finds conclusive evidence in the fact that the Government of Tibet concluded as many as five international agreements immediately before and during these years.

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(more)

9 September 1959

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"(1) They have dispossessed thousands of Tibetans of their properties and deprived them of every source of livelihood and thus driven them to death and desperation.

"(2) Men, women and children have been forced into labor gangs and made to work on military construction without payment or on nominal payment.

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"(4) Thousands of innocent people of Tibet have been brutally massacred.

"(5) There have been many cases of murder of leading citizens of Tibet without any cause or justification.

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"The sufferings which my people are undergoing are beyond description and it is imperatively necessary that this wanton and ruthless murder of my people should be immediately brought to an end. It is in these circumstances that I appeal to you and the United Nations in the confident hope that our appeal will receive the consideration which it deserves."

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MUSOOREE 54 9 1940 *

H E DAG HANMARSKJOLED SECRETARY GENERAL UNATIONS NEWYORK *

REQUEST YOUR EXCELLENCY'S KIND CONSIDERATION ON THE TIBETAN CASE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA AS SPONSORED BY IRELAND AND MALAYA STOP IF MY PRESENCE IS REQUIRED I SHALL BE PLEASED TO COME AND PERSONALLY APPEAL OUR CASE BEFORE THE

PAGE 2

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DALAI LAMA

51156A
4537NY UNATIONS

IN COPY
OCT 9 1959
TO Cordier
J.G.

UNITED NATIONS
1959 OCT-9 PM 1:01
TELEGRAPH UNIT

The enclosed message from His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, is forwarded to the members of the United Nations for their consideration with compliments of Mr. G. Thondup, representative of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama.

Waldorf Astoria Hotel
12th October 1959

"I HAVE HEARD WITH CONCERN THE DOUBTS WHICH SOME OF THE DELEGATES HAVE EXPRESSED THAT CONSIDERATION OF THE TIBETAN APPEAL BY THE UNITED NATIONS MIGHT ADD TO INTERNATIONAL TENSION. THE TIBETAN PEOPLE HAVE NEVER SOUGHT TO INCREASE INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS BUT ONLY TO BE ALLOWED TO LIVE THEIR OWN LIVES IN PEACE. PEACE AND CONCILIATION IS WHAT MY PEOPLE DESIRE AND IT IS IN THAT SPIRIT THAT I HAVE APPEALED TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE HOUR OF MY PEOPLE'S AGONY. WE HAVE NOT APPEALED TO YOU IN A SPIRIT OF RANCOR NOR DO WE SEEK CONDEMNATION OF ANYONE. WE HAVE ASKED YOU RATHER TO SEEK WITH US A FUTURE OF PEACE AND JUSTICE FOR OUR COUNTRY. MY PEOPLE AND I WISH ONLY TO LIVE IN PEACE AND FREEDOM IN OUR LAND AS IN THE PAST, PRACTICE OUR RELIGION AND PROMOTE AND ADVANCE ALL THAT IS BEST IN OUR OWN WAY OF LIFE. MY PEOPLE WISH TO WORK TOWARD THIS GOAL AND TO IMPROVE THEIR LIVES ACCORDING TO THE TEACHINGS OF LORD BUDDHA WHO WAS A MAN OF PERFECT PEACE. IT IS HOWEVER ONLY IF THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS TAKES NOTE OF THE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF PEOPLES THAT LASTING PEACE CAN COME TO THE WORLD AND THIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY CAN TRULY ENSURE THAT IT WILL BECOME AN INSTRUMENT OF PEACE."

COPY

Swergashram,
Dharamsala Cantt.,
E. Punjab.

2nd September 1960.

Your Excellency,

Last year when I formally appealed to Your Excellency for the intervention of the United Nations on behalf of the people of Tibet, Your Excellency was kind enough to help my representatives with your inestimable advice and valuable support. I have, therefore, ventured to approach you once again in the name of the people of Tibet who are today groaning under an intolerable burden of terror and tyranny.

As Your Excellency is no doubt aware, the situation in Tibet has now become a grim tragedy. Hundreds of Tibetans have been arriving in India and Nepal to escape from merciless persecution and inhuman treatment. But there are thousands of others who find it impossible to seek asylum in the neighbouring countries and are therefore, threatened with immediate death and destruction. I feel most strongly that something must be done immediately to save the lives of these innocent men, women and children, and have accordingly sought the assistance and support of the Governments of many member States of the United Nations. His Excellency the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya and the Government of Thailand have generously responded to my appeal and have declared their intention to raise the Tibetan question at the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. It is in this connection that I have ventured to approach Your Excellency once again. As on the last occasion, I trust, Your Excellency will find it possible to use your good offices and influence in devising a practical solution to the tragic problem of Tibet. Your Excellency, I hope, will permit me to express my own feelings in the matter. I firmly believe that the only effective and speedy way in which the United Nations can help the unfortunate people of Tibet is by way of mediation either through an ad hoc body appointed for the purpose by the General Assembly or through Your Excellency's good offices. This is what I feel, and have also expressed this view to His Excellency Tunku Abdul Rahman and His Excellency Marshal Sarit Thanarat. This, however, is only a suggestion I am making for Your Excellency's consideration, and I would be most grateful if Your Excellency could see your way to favour me with your personal advice.

With assurances of my highest esteem and consideration.

I remain,

(s) The Dalai Lama.

His Excellency
Dag Hammarskjöld
Secretary-General of the United Nations,
New York.

Dharmasala Cantt.,
East Punjab. (India)

29th September, 1960.

Handwritten initials

1. May I convey to the United Nations and to Your Excellency my warm appreciation of the great work which has been and is being done in Congo under the auspices of the U.N.
2. Kindly refer to my letter of September 9, 1959, circulated by you as Note No. 2033, as also to my letter to Your Excellency of September 2, 1960.
3. I am happy to learn that the Question of Tibet has been inscribed on the agenda of the U.N. Assembly for this year at the instance of Malaya and Thailand to whom I am deeply grateful. I do hope that all the peace-loving countries will take heed of the voice of my people and provide for them a ray of light in the night of subjugation and oppression through which they are passing.
4. I am happy to note that in his speech in the Assembly on September 24, 1960, H.E.N. Khrushchev called for the freedom of all colonial peoples. Unfortunately my country has been reduced to the status of a colonial country and I hope that along with other countries the USSR will also raise its powerful voice in support of the restoration of freedom to my country.
5. I assert that long before 1911-12 there was no vestige of Chinese Authority in Tibet but it is not necessary for me to examine the historical aspect of this question for the purposes of this Appeal.
6. Whatever the position of Tibet may be prior to 1911-12, in any event from the day that the 13th Dalai Lama proclaimed the independence of Tibet, after the invading Chinese Armies had been driven out of Tibet, Tibet was not only independent de facto but de jure.
7. In 1913 the Tibetan Government entered into a treaty with the Government of Mongolia. This treaty was entered into under the authority of the Dalai Lama. By this treaty Tibet and Mongolia declared that they recognised each other as independent countries.

contd.....

His Excellency
Bag Harwarakjold
Secretary-General,
United Nations,
New York

8. With a view to settle some outstanding questions, Tibet agreed to enter into tripartite discussions which commenced in 1913, at Simla. The parties to the discussion were the British Government, Chinese Government and Tibetan Government. The representative of each Government being a plenipotentiary on behalf of his Government. This appears clearly from the text of the Convention which was initialled by the representatives of all the parties.

9. This fact is also emphasized by the White Paper II issued by the Government of India, at page 38, entitled notes memoranda and letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China, September-November 1959. This has been further emphasized in the note of the Government of India dated February 12, 1960, at pp 94,95 in the White Paper No. III issued by the Government of India.

10. Although the text of the Convention was initialled by the representative of the Chinese Government, the Chinese Government backed out and ultimately on the 3rd of July 1914 the signatures on behalf of the Dalai Lama, in his capacity as the head of the Tibetan State, and the British plenipotentiary were appended. At the same time the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and Tibet in view of the refusal of the Chinese Government, signed the following Declaration:

11. "We the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and Tibet, hereby record the following declaration to the effect that we acknowledge the annexed convention as initialled to be binding on the Governments of Great Britain and Tibet, and we agree that so long as the Government of China withholds signature to the aforesaid convention she will be debarred from the enjoyment of all privileges accruing therefrom.

12. "In token whereof we have signed and sealed this declaration, two copies in English and two in Tibetan.

13. "Done at Simla this 3rd day of July, A.D. 1914, corresponding with the Tibetan date the 10th day of the 5th month of the Wood Tiger year.

A. Henry McMahon,
British Plenipotentiary

{Seal of the British Plenipotentiary)
{Seal of the Dalai Lama.)
{Seal of the Lonchen Shatra.)
{Seal of the Drepung Monastery.)
{Seal of the Sera Monastery.)
{Seal of the Gaden Monastery.)
{Seal of the National Assembly.)

(Signature of the Lonchen Shatra)

contd.....

14. The Chinese Government never having adhered to the terms of the Convention, never became entitled to any of the advantages which they may have derived from the terms of the Convention.

15. In 1926 Tibet was represented at a Boundary Commission consisting of the representatives of Tibet, Tehri and Great Britain which met at Nilang.

16. Between 1912 and 1950, there was not even a semblance of Chinese Authority in Tibet. There was a Chinese Mission in Tibet which arrived in 1934 to offer condolences on the death of the 13th Dalai Lama. This Mission was permitted to continue to stay in Tibet on the same footing as the Mission from Nepal and from the Government of India.

17. On numerous occasions after 1936 the officers of the Chinese Mission to Lhasa used to travel via India to Tibet. On every occasion the Indian Government granted or refused transit visas after consulting the wishes of the Government of Tibet.

18. In 1949 even this Mission was expelled from Tibet.

19. Tibet was not a party to the Sino-Japanese war and even during the Second World War Tibet insisted on its position as a neutral and did not permit the transport of war material from India to China.

20. The Chinese claim that Tibetan Delegates participated in the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and that they also sat in the Chinese National Assembly in 1948. This claim is absolutely false. Dzasak Khemey Sonam Wangdo, who was the leader of the Delegation which went to China says, "In 1946 the Tibetan Government had sent a good will Mission headed by Dzasak Rongpel-lhun Thubten Samphel and myself Dzasak Khemey Sonam Wangdo with assistants to offer victorious greetings to Britain, America and the Kuomintang Government; we travelled via Calcutta to New Delhi, and offered the greetings to Britain and America through their Ambassadors; from there we went by air to Nanking and offered greetings. Due to illness and medical treatment we remained there for a few months. Then we toured several provinces and on our return to Nanking they were having their big assembly. We attended the assembly in order to study the behaviour of the Khamba and other Tibetan emigrants who attended the assembly as pretended Tibetan representatives. But we did not recognise or sign the new constitutional law (Shenfa) which was then made.

contd.....

As for 1948, our mission in Nanking, namely the Khandon Losun, also attended the Chinese Assembly as visitors but no special representative was deputed from Lhasa, and they similarly did not recognise or sign the resolutions of the assembly.

21. In 1947 after India became independent in reply to a communication from the Tibetan Government, the Government of India replied as follows:

'The Government of India would be glad to have an assurance that it is the intention of the Tibetan Government to continue relations on the existing basis until new agreements are reached on matters that either party may wish to take up. This is the procedure adopted by all other countries with which India has inherited treaty relations from His Majesty's Government.'

22. Between 1942 and till the 17 Point Agreement was signed on May 23, 1951, Tibet continued to conduct its foreign affairs without reference to any outside authority. Tibetan Delegations in 1946 and in 1948 travelled extensively on Tibetan passports.

23. Mr. H.E. Richardson who was in Charge of the British and later Indian Mission at Lhasa stated to the Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet constituted by the International Commission of Jurists that, "the duties of the Officer in Charge of the British and later Indian Mission at Lhasa after 1936 were principally to conduct the diplomatic business of his Government with the Tibetan Government." (page 146 of the report entitled Tibet and the Chinese Peoples Republic)

28. Tsung-lien Shen and Shen-chi Liu who were both members of the Chinese Mission in Lhasa, say, "Since 1911 Lhasa has to all practical purposes enjoyed full independence." In support of this they mention that Tibet had its own currency and customs, its own telegraph and postal service, and its own civil service different from that of China, and its own army.

29. In 1950 when the proposal of El Salvador to place the question of the invasion of Tibet on the agenda of the General Assembly was being considered the Jam Sahab of Nawangar, the representative of India said his Government had given careful study to the problems raised by the proposal of El Salvador to place the question of the invasion of Tibet by foreign forces on the General Assembly agenda. That was a matter of vital interest to both China and India. The Committee was aware that India, as a neighbour of both China and Tibet, with both of which it had friendly relations, was the country most interested in a settlement of the problem. That was why the Indian Government was particularly anxious that it should be settled peacefully."

(A/BUR/SR. 73, page 19)

30. The claim of the Chinese to suzerainty over Tibet is based on the 1907 Convention between Great Britain and Russia. It may be pointed out that Tibet was not a party to that Convention and was in no way bound by that Convention.

31. As the head of the Tibetan Government I say that what happened on October 7, 1950, was a flagrant act of aggression on the part of China against my country.

32. The Tibetan Government appealed to the United Nations for help. As a result of the defeat of the Tibetan Army and after the efforts of the Tibetan Government to get the help of the United Nations had failed, we were compelled to send a delegation to Peking. The delegation was compelled to sign what is known as the 17 Point Agreement on May 23, 1951.

33. The events since then and till my departure from Tibet in March 1959, are too well known to require any detailed re-counting. Even now refugees are coming into Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and India practically every day. The number of the refugees is 43,500. From the accounts of these refugees, the oppression and wholesale terror to which I referred in my letter to you last year and also this year have in no way lessened.

contd.....

34. In this connection may I draw the attention of the United Nations to the excellent reports on the question of Tibet published by the International Commission of Jurists. In the second report the distinguished Committee, that closely examined the question, came to the conclusion, inter alia, that Chinese Authorities had been guilty of Genocide within the meaning of the Genocide Convention. I trust that the United Nations will carefully examine the facts on which this conclusion is based and will take appropriate action to deal with this matter. Genocide, even apart from the Genocide Convention, has been recognised as a crime against International Law.

35. As a result of a wholesale breach of all the important terms of the 17 Point Agreement, the General Assembly (consisting of officials and public, mainly the public) repudiated that Agreement, as it was well entitled to do and reasserted the independence of Tibet on March 10, 1959.

36. The fighting in Tibet against the occupiers and the oppressors is still going on. I appealed to the United Nations last year and I am making this appeal again in the hope that the United Nations will take appropriate measures to get China to vacate its aggression. In my opinion any measure short of this is not going to be of much help to my country where the Communist steamroller is everyday crushing out the freedom of my people.

37. May I request Your Excellency to place this Appeal before the United Nations.

The Dalai Lama.

Swarg Ashram,
Upper Dharamsala Cantt.,
Punjab, India.

February 21, 1961.

Your Excellency,

You will recollect that by my letter dated September 29, 1960,
I sent you an appeal to be placed before the United Nations.

As you are aware the question of Tibet was inscribed on the
agenda of the United Nations on October 10, 1960 and was assigned for
discussion to the Plenary Session.

A resolution is being sponsored by the Federation of Malaya,
Thailand, Ireland and El Salvador, and this resolution will come up
for discussion after the Assembly reconvenes on March 7, 1961. I
have to request you to be good enough to circulate my appeal dated
September 29, 1960 to the member countries at the time when the
resolution on Tibet comes up for discussion in the same manner, as
you were good enough to circulate my appeal dated September 9, 1959,
as note No. 2033.

Yours sincerely,

The Dalai Lama.

To:-

His Excellency
Dag Hammarskjöld,
Secretary General,
United Nations,
New York, N.Y.

wife to
see.

Third person note sent to all
Foreign Governments

9th Sept '59 30

His Holiness
The Dalai Lama

c/o Ministry of External Relations,
New Delhi, India

SVN90 SSS NEWYORK 36 9 1620EDST UNGOVT VIAWU

Letters from D. H.

SVNSO SSS NEWYORK 36 9 1620EDST UNGOVT VIAWU

HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA

CARE FOREIGN

NEWDELHI (INDIA)

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF YOUR MESSAGE OF 9
SEPTEMBER TO WHICH I WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

CFM 9

UNITED NATIONS
1959 SEP -9 PM 4:25
TELEGRAPH UNIT

9 ~~to~~ Sept '59

30

His Holiness
the Dalai Lama

c/o Ministry of External Relations,
New Delhi, India

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your message of 9 September to which I will give immediate consideration.

Dag Hammarskjöld
Secretary-General of the United Nations

9 ~~20~~ Sept '59

SG

H.H. Holiness
The Dalai Lama

c/o Ministry of External Relations,
New Delhi, India

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your message of 9 September to which I will give immediate consideration.

Dag Hammarskjöld
Secretary-General of the United Nations

~~SECRET~~

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of

and has the honour to inform him that he has today received a message from His Holiness the Dalai Lama requesting "immediate intervention of the United Nations and consideration by the General Committee on its own initiative of the Tibetan issue."

Communications from sources other than Member Governments are, according to established practice, not distributed by the Secretariat unless it is requested by a Member Government or unless the communications refer to an item on the agenda of one of the main organs.

Reference may, however, in this context be made to the discussion in the 73rd meeting of the General Committee, 24 November, 1950, during the Fifth Session of the General Assembly, at which meeting, referring to a message of a similar nature and having in view the principles generally applied by the Secretariat for circulation of documents, the President of the General Assembly, stated that he would ask "that all documents of that type received by the Secretariat should be distributed".

9 September 1959

PO 240 TIBET

25 September 1959

Your Holiness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 10 September 1959, transmitting a copy of a cablegram which you sent to us from New Delhi on 9 September 1959.

....

I enclose a copy of a circular letter to Members of the United Nations by which their attention was drawn to your communication.

Respectfully yours,

Dag Hammarskjöld

His Holiness the Dalai Lama,
Birla House,
Mussoorie,
India.

PO 240

5 May 1961

Your Holiness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21 February 1961, in which you refer to your letter of 29 September 1960 transmitting an appeal to be placed before the United Nations in connexion with the discussion in the General Assembly of the item entitled: "Question of Tibet".

My intention had been, as in 1959, to issue a press release containing the text of your appeal, at the time when the item would be discussed. As you will know, however, the General Assembly, owing to the extreme and partly unforeseen pressure of work, could not proceed to discussion of a number of items on the agenda, including the question of Tibet. There was therefore during the fifteenth session of the Assembly no opportunity to bring your appeal to the attention of Delegations in the proper context.

Respectfully yours,

Dag Hammarskjöld
Secretary-General

His Holiness the Dalai Lama,
Swarg Ashram,
Upper Dharamsala Cantt.,
Punjab, India.