



Philipps



Universität  
Marburg

Internationales Forschungs- und Dokumentationszentrum  
Kriegsverbrecherprozesse (ICWC)

# Vortrag

## *Die Tibet Frage* *Sino-Tibet Dispute over Sovereignty*

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The People's Republic of China (PRC) claimed that Tibet had been a part of China since the Yuan dynasty (Mongol) in China (1271-1368). However, the Tibetan leaders argued that when the Mongol empire conquered Tibet, it also controlled China. After the PRC was established on 1 October 1949, a new China under Chairman Mao Zedong again started to get deeply involved in Tibet's affairs. On 22 May 1950, the PRC declared that Tibet was "offered" an "autonomous state" if it embraced communism. When Tibet did not accept this offer, on 7 October 1950 the PRC sent 80,000 troops to invade and annexe Tibet and place it as one province of China known Xizang province. On 26 October 1951, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) occupied Lhasa, Tibet's capital city. There, the PLA put hard pressures on Tibetans by trying to change their culture, tradition, and religion to catch up the ideology of Mao or the Chinese Community Party (CCP).

Why does China exercise hard-line policy in Tibet? Are there any domestic issues forcing the central government of the PRC not to be soft toward Tibet? Do we have to do with war off aggression? Why are India, the US, the EU, and the UN incapable to help Tibet? And last but not least: what is the future of Tibet?

**Mittwoch, 5. Februar 2020**

**16 Uhr c.t.**

**Landgrafenhaus, in den Räumen des ICWC, Universitätsstr. 7 (3. Stock)**