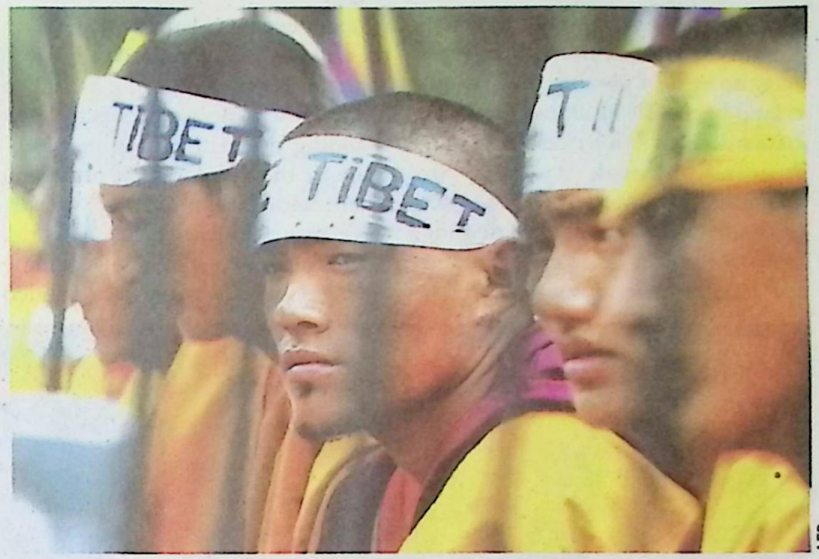
suppressed by the smart intellects of the Chinese communist regime for the last half-a century and more.

It is crucial to note at this point, that the Tibetans are not the only sufferers here; the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989 are good examples to prove the suppresion of basic human rights by the regime -- unfortunately of their own people. Recently, there has been an increasing number of population transfers of Chinese to Tibet, that is further enforcing a threat to the existence of the unique national, cultural, and religious identity of the Tibetan people.



AFP

China launched the first direct train service from the national capital Beijing to the remote Tibetan capital Lhasa, on the world's highest rail route, from July 1, 2006.

"Travelers can enjoy world-class tourist sites along the newly-built line during the 48-hour direct railway trip, including the Qinghai Lake," director of Transportation Bureau with China's Ministry of Railways, Zhang Shuguang, said earlier last year.

The Chinese government decided to build the railway in 2001, allocating $3.1 billion. The trains running on the Qinghai-Tibet railway are the most advanced in China. All the carriages of the trains are installed with oxygen-supplying equipment, and every passenger is provided with an oxygen mask. The railway is still the world's longest plateau railroad, and extends 1,956 kms from Qinghai's provincial capital Xining to Lhasa in Tibet. The Qinghai-Tibet section of the railway is the world's highest railway, the official said, adding that some 960 kms of the tracks were laid at 4,000 metres above sea level, with the highest parts reaching 5,072 metres. A report dated March 2007, published by the Central Tibetan Administration, says that in 1950 the population of Lhasa, despite its spiritual importance to Tibetans, was only 20,000. Today, due to massive immigration attracted by China's government-led urban construction boom, the population has swollen to nearly 300,000, occupying almost all the valleys.


AFP

The Tibetan Plateau, known to the rest of this planet as the "Roof of the World," and its immense landscape that houses much of the precious minerals of the world is of special interest right now. The Chinese ravaging of Tibet's environmental resources not only threatens the ecology of Tibet but also affects the water level of Bangladesh, India, and Asia as a whole. All three of our major rivers descend from their plateaus. The water from Tibet is said to be feeding more than two billion people in India, China, and Bangladesh.

The struggle of the Tibetan people is worthy of special attention, since their resistance is non-violent. His Holiness the Dalai Lama had, in fact, been honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 for his tireless effort in the practice of non-violent resistance.

Note that it is a resistance struggle -- not a battle where people fight physically but where the communist regime is approached strategically and that, too, with absolutely no violence.

However, the present Tibetan youth seem to be quite agitated with