

Dalai Lama's comments on Assembly election results in Bihar.
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Nobel Prize for Peace is always awarded to only those who enjoyed the patronage of the US. Tibetan leader Dalai Lama's comment describing the recent election result in Bihar as a victory for religious harmony further confirms this hidden truth and unwritten law. Dalai Lama's statement indicates that a BJP win in Bihar would have been a threat to religious harmony in the state. This is a quite unwarranted and provocative comment from a person who has been given political asylum in the country by the government of India.

Following the Chinese invasion of Tibet in 1959, Dalai Lama had escaped from Tibet and had crossed over to Indian territory sometime during the last week of March in 1959, along with an entourage of eighty of his supporters. Despite earning the displeasure of the Chinese government, the Congress government in India led by Jawaharlal Nehru granted political asylum to Dalai Lama and his supporters. Not only that, the Indian government allowed Dalai Lama to establish a Tibetan government in exile in India and even allowed the Tibetan refugees to conduct anti-Chinese demonstrations in India. It was this indiscretion on the part of India that led to a steady deterioration in our friendly ties with China which ultimately led to the border war with China in 1962.

This is the first time that the Dalai Lama has spoken, at least indirectly, against the government at the Centre. He has never made any such uncharitable comment against any other ruling regimes in the country earlier. It is an open secret that Dalai Lama, who won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1989, enjoys the patronage of the US like the other Nobel Peace Prize winners like Aung San Suu Kyi, a pro-democracy leader of Myanmar and Liu Xiaobo, another dissident leader of China. Dalai Lama's support and happiness over the victory of Modi's opponent in Bihar clearly exposes the strong aversion and animosity that the US still harbours against Modi. This American hostility to Modi has not come out of any negative aspects of Modi. The US has a destructive agenda for India. A powerful, popular and efficient prime minister like Modi who is also considered as both hard-working and non-corrupt is a big hindrance to the implementation of its destructive agenda against India. Modi, like his predecessor A.B.Vajpayee, has greatly erred in describing the US as a true friend and natural ally of the US. The US has no true friend or natural ally, but only permanent interests. Its permanent interest is in ensuring the balkanization of India, as it did to the Soviet Union earlier. Because, the US considers both India and China as its main rivals in the long term and wants to ensure that these two potential future super powers do not become too powerful to challenge the present world-dominant position enjoyed by the US, if not immediately, sometime in the future. Between the two potential challengers, India was always considered as a softer state by the US for destruction in a systematic manner by encouraging various secessionist movements in the country including the Maoist movement. One more term to the UPA government remote-controlled by Sonia Gandhi, a US-inducted CIA agent, would have most certainly ensured the break-up of India. However, the sudden emergence of Narendra Modi as a powerful and popular national leader has put a break on the destructive American designs against India. The US will go to any extent to defame Modi and demolish the Modi aura using its vast network of contacts and agents in India cultivated mainly through various activist NGOs and human rights organizations. The US has the total support of all its NATO allies and various church agencies in the implementation of its destructive agenda in India. The Modi government has committed some mistakes and there is scope for constructive criticism. But the so-called intellectuals who try to defame Modi on cooked up charges, forgetting all misdeeds and anti-national activities of the UPA government, can only be called as traitors.

If Dalai Lama decides to remain as a loyal agent of the US, that is not our problem. But having enjoyed all the privileges, freedom and hospitality extended by India, he cannot show ingratitude to India by indirectly criticizing the ruling government at the Centre led by Narendra Modi. He should be penalized for his indiscretion. I do not want to say that he should be sent back to China. But his freedom should be curtailed. He should be asked to disband his government in exile in India, which is not recognized by any other country in the world. The Tibetan refugees should not be allowed to conduct anti-China demonstrations in India, especially during the visits of Chinese leaders to India, as happened during Chinese President Xi Jinping's visit to India in 2014. Those who indulge in such criminal activities in violation of the asylum rules, should be arrested and sent back to China. Improving our relations with China is more important to us than pleasing a traitor like Dalai Lama.

Some of my friends who had read my above piece on Dalai Lama had expressed serious reservation against my assertion that the Nobel Prize for Peace is always awarded to those who enjoy the patronage of the US. The truth is that the US has a significant say in deciding the Nobel award even for literature. And even in other fields, the US approval is necessary for deciding the winners. The Nobel Prize is considered as the most prestigious international award in the world. However, past experience shows that only nominees approved by the U.S. government can win the Nobel Prize. For instance, though many ardent fans of Mahatma Gandhi have won the Nobel Peace Prize, Gandhi himself was denied this honour despite being nominated five times and short-listed thrice. Gandhi, who showed the world that anything can be achieved through 'satyagrah' and non-violence was nominated for the award in 1937, 1938, 1939, 1947 and a few days before he was martyred in January 1948. Similarly, India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, also failed to win the Nobel Prize, though he was nominated for this coveted award 11 times. Probably the socialist views of Nehru and Gandhi's criticism against the conversion activities of Christian missionaries were not to the liking of the Nobel Committee and the United States. While Gandhi and Nehru were denied the Nobel Peace Prize, those who won the Nobel Peace award included the master manipulator and war monger Henry Kissinger in 1973, PLO leader and a terrorist Yasser Arafat in 1994 and Mikhail Gorbachev who presided over the disintegration of the Soviet Union, in 1990. Please continue to read for more shocking details.

The five-member Norwegian Nobel Committee which met in Oslo on 9th. October, 2009 declared President Barak Obama as the winner of Nobel Peace Prize for 2009 for his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples and his vision of and work for a world without nuclear weapons. Barak Obama was sworn in as the 44th. president of the USA only on January 21, 2009 which means that he had not completed even two weeks as president when he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. He was just into his ninth month of presidency when he was declared as the winner of Nobel Peace Prize. While critics all over the world described Obama's choice as premature, there were others who objected to the choice of Obama for the award as he was sending more troops to strengthen his war machine in Iraq and Afghanistan besides initiating counter-terrorism strikes in Pakistan and Somalia. He has not accomplished anything spectacular before or after winning the Nobel prize. The fact remains that Obama was given the Nobel prize not for what he has achieved, but for his declared commitment to certain cause.

Liu Xiaobo, a human rights activist and a prominent Chinese dissident who is presently undergoing a 11-year jail term in China, has been named as the winner of Nobel Peace Prize for 2010. Liu Xiaobo was the founder of the **Charter 08** campaign for constitutional reforms in China. The charter calls for open elections, freedom of religion and expression and abolition of subversion laws. Liu Xiaobo, a former professor, was previously jailed for 20 months for taking part in the 1989 students-led protests in Tiananmen Square. While China condemned the

award as an “obscenity” and warned Norway of strained ties, leaders of most countries in the western block called for the immediate release of Liu Xiaobo from the prison.

The declaration of US State Secretary Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiator Le Duc Tho as the joint winners of Nobel Peace Prize in 1973 for brokering an unsuccessful deal to end the war, was the most controversial decision in the history of the Nobel Peace Prize. America’s Vietnam war was condemned by most people all over the world, and because of the mounting casualties, there was growing public anger even in the US itself against the continuance of the war, which even many Americans were not sure of winning. Thus it was a necessity for the US to end the war and get out of Vietnam . There was so much anger among the people over Kissinger’s choice that the protesters threw snowballs at the US ambassador in Oslo when he came to collect the prize on behalf of Henry Kissinger. Earlier, Le Duc Tho had turned down the joint award.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, a Soviet dissident writer, historian and activist had exposed to the world the Soviet Union’s forced labour camp system through his writings, and books like ‘The Gulag Archipelago’ and ‘One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich’, two of his best works. For his works, he was given Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970. He was exiled from Soviet Union in 1974 for his dissident activities and he returned to Russia only in 1994, after the break up of the Soviet Union.

After the Tiananmen Square uprising in China, the committee in October, 1989 announced that it was awarding the Nobel Peace Prize for 1989 to Beijing’s nemesis, the Dalai Lama, for his non-violent struggle for the liberation of Tibet, which was viewed as treason by the Chinese authorities.

The collapse of the communist empire of the USSR brought so much happiness to the leaders of the western block of countries that they promptly honoured Mikhail Gorbachev, the architect of the balkanization of the Soviet Union, with the award of Nobel Peace Prize in 1990.

On December 10, 1994, at a special ceremony in Oslo, Norway, Palestinian terrorist leader Yasser Arafat, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1994, for their efforts ‘to create peace in the Middle East’ and their commitment to the peace process as envisioned by the Oslo Accords signed by them earlier. Reportedly the decision to award the peace prize to Arafat was taken on the belief that he had renounced all acts of terror and had become a sincere participant in the true peace process. However the controversial decision to award the coveted Nobel Peace Prize to a master terrorist like Arafat had evoked strong protest and resentment among large sections of people all over the world. Even within the committee, there was disagreement and one of the committee members, Kaare Kristiansen, quit the committee refusing to be a party to the decision to honour an international terrorist with such a prestigious award. Later, agitated over Arafat’s continued association with dreaded terrorist outfits, groups of people had come forward demanding that the award given to him be revoked.

Aung San Sui Kyi, the pro-democracy leader of Myanmar was given the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1991. She had led a highly popular movement against the authoritarian rule of the military junta in Myanmar and had suffered long years of imprisonment or house arrest. She had all along enjoyed the total backing of the USA in her struggle for restoration of democratic rule in Myanmar . But the US has double standards while dealing with authoritarian regimes in different countries. While the US has been conducting an international campaign against the authoritarian rule of the military junta in Myanmar for last so many years, it never opposed the

long periods of army rule in Pakistan . It showed that the US has no problem with any authoritarian regime as long as it remains loyal to the US leadership.

German author Herta Mueller has won the 2009 Nobel Prize for literature for her work depicting communist terror behind the iron curtain in Soviet Union . The Nobel jury hailed Mueller(56) as a writer who with the concentration of poetry and frankness of prose, depicts the landscape of the dispossessed.

The Nobel Peace Prize for 2012 given to the European Union only brought further ridicule and disrepute to this prestigious award. What did the European Union do to merit this award? Even in the western world, many interpreted the award to the European Union only as an incentive for it to hold together for some more time.

Nobel Peace Prize for Kailash Satyarthi

Malala Yousafzai, the 17-year old Pakistani Muslim girl and Kailash Satyarthi, a 60-year old Indian Hindu were declared as joint winners of Nobel Peace Prize for the year 2014 by the Norwegian Nobel Committee on October 10, 2014. While Malala is a child rights activist engaged in promoting girl child's education in Pakistan, Satyarthi is a child rights activist and a crusader against child labour.

Malala shot into prominence when she was shot in the head by Taliban militants on October 9, 2012, while she was travelling in a bus. Malala who was flown to London for treatment soon made a remarkable recovery and now continues her studies in London. Her family members also shifted to London soon to be with Malala, with the help of British authorities.

As in the previous years, the Nobel Peace award announced for 2014 also had invited fair amount of criticism for both the winners. Many critics felt that Malala was too young to have made any major contribution for world peace as a child rights activist and concluded that she became a serious contender for the award only because she was shot by the Talibani militants. The criticism against Satyarthi was even more intense. Many of his critics alleged that he was groomed by certain western agencies to protect their business interests, by granting several international awards to him for promoting child rights activism especially against the child labour in the carpet industry in India so as to deprive the carpet industry in India of its competitive edge in the world market.

Satyarthi's crusade against child labor, had come under severe criticism from many independent observers as his awareness campaign launched in 1993 to inform the consumers about the menace of child labor prevalent in the carpet industry in India had led to a global boycott of Indian carpets which was widely supported by western countries and trade unions. It was also reported that Satyarthi had received two million dollars from German and American Foundations for his global march against child labor that was conducted in 1998. His international campaign against child labor and insistence on RugMark label for Indian carpets meant for exports had a crippling effect on India's carpet industry which had prompted his critics to dub him as an agent promoting the interests of western countries by creating huddles against the competitiveness of Indian carpets in the export market, besides lowering the country's image by projecting the menace of child labor in India. (<http://www.firstpost.com/world/mr-foreign-hand-kailash-satyarthi-now-gets-bashed-for-nobel-peace-prize-1756039.html>)

Kailash Satyarthi is an Indian activist groomed by certain western agencies and used by them to promote their business interests. Satyarthi was targeting some Indian industries in the guise of child rights activism only to thwart competition from Indian industries with the western firms. Satyarthi may have remained as a non-entity in India until he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014. However, for the westerners, he was already a much acclaimed celebrity for his brave fight to end the child labour in some of the industries in India. In recognition of his fight against child labour in India, he was given many international awards by some prestigious institutions in the West, especially from countries like the US. Germany, Spain, Italy and Netherlands. A list of

the international awards won by Satyarthi in the past is furnished below. But what was his contribution in promoting world peace?

The Aachener International Peace Award from Germany in 1994.

Robert F.Kennedy Human Rights Award from USA in 1995.

The trumpeter Award from USA in 1995.

De Gouden Wimpel Award from Netherlands in 1988.

La Hospitalet award from Spain in 1999.

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Award from Germany in 1999.

Wallenberg Medal from University of Michigan, in recognition of humanitarian work against Child Labour, in October, 2002.

Freedom Award from USA in 2006.

Heroes Acting to End Modern Slavery from US State Department in 2007.

Medal of the Italian Senate from Italy in 2007.

Alfonso Comin International Award from Spain in 2008.

Defenders of Democracy Award from USA in 2009.

In 1994, Kailash Satyarthi had appeared before the US Senate Sub-committee chaired by Democrat senator Tom Harkin to testify about the pathetic conditions under which the children work in the carpet industry in India. It is relevant to note here that he had never bothered to bring these issues to the notice of the government of India or the Indian Parliament which makes his intentions suspect. Later in 1996, Satyarthi took his ten-year old daughter Asmita Satyarthi to present her as a star witness before a US congressional hearing on child labour. After appearing before a congressional hearing as a star witness, an opportunity was also arranged by senator Tom Harkin for Asmita Satyarthi to address the US Congress about the child labor in India. Later, senator Tom Harkin had also helped Asmita Satyarthi to complete her under graduate studies from the University of Iowa in the US. Asmita Satyarthi herself had stated how as a ten-year old girl she had addressed the US Congress in 1996. (<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/what-has-asmita-got-to-do-with-the-nobel-peace-prize/article6492120.ece>)

Nobel is no more noble

There is nothing noble about the Nobel Peace Prize any more. Many eminent personalities who deserved to win it, were ignored. Where as, several others who did not at all deserve it, like Palestinian Terrorist Yasser Arafat and American State Secretary Henry Kissinger received it. Thus, in short, it can be said that that the Nobel Peace Prize has become a tool in the hands of the US and its allies to influence the world opinion on whatever issues they take up to serve the interests of the capitalist lobby. The fact that some CIA-linked human rights organizations who support Maoist movement in India could mobilize the support of 44 Nobel Laureates to demand the immediate release of Dr. Binayak Sen, a jailed pro-Maoist human rights activist of Chattisgarh, further confirms the continued loyalty of Nobel Laureates to the various US agencies. As Wall Street Journal commented, the Nobel Peace Prize has throughout its history been captive to the politics of time. (<http://online.wsj.com/articles/SB125513058590377255>)

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