Ethnic unrest in Tibet and among the Uyghurs in Xinjiang is very much in the news and is a subject of great academic and public interest. It is hard to research because the Chinese government limits access to these areas. Nonetheless, these resourceful and courageous scholars have managed to access these regions, find out what is troubling the ethnic minority residents there, and assess how deep the trouble is. His books include Patronage and Power; Local State Networks and Party-State Resilience in Rural China (2014). Gray Tuttle is the Leila Hadley Luce Professor of Modern Tibetan Studies in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at Columbia University. The protests spread to ethnic Tibetan areas in Qinghai, Gansu, and Sichuan provinces (map 1). An estimated two hundred Tibetans died, and two thousand or more were arrested in more than one hundred “mass incidents” (qunti shijian) across the region in what quickly became the most widespread unrest in Tibet since the founding of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) (Barnett). The Chinese government blames all of the unrest and violence in Tibet and Xinjiang on separatists determined to weaken and split China by fomenting instability. Type. Book Reviews—Inner Asia. Information. The Journal of Asian Studies, Volume 76, Issue 2, May 2017, pp. 517–518. Do you have any conflicting interests? * Please list any fees and grants from, employment by, consultancy for, shared ownership in or any close relationship with, at any time over the preceding 36 months, any organisation whose interests may be affected by the publication of the response. Please also list any non-financial associations or interests (personal, professional, political, institutional, religious or other) that a reasonable reader would want to know about in relation to the submitted work. This pertains to all the authors of the piece, their spouses or partners. Yes No.