

འབྲུག་ཡུལ་གྱི་འཕེལ་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ཀྱི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་

伟大的变革 光辉的节日

Grand Reform Splendid Festival

——纪念西藏民主改革50周年画册

——纪念西藏民主改革50周年画册

The Pictorial Album for the 50th Anniversary of the Democratic Reform in Tibet

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—— 纪念西藏民主改革50周年画册

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ཚོམ་སྒྲིག་ལྷན་ཁང་།

ཀྲུ་རེན། ཚུའི་ཡུལ་དབྱིང་།

ཀྲུ་རེན་གཞིན་པ། མང་མིང་ཤིན། ཀྲང་ཅི་གུང་། ཀྲང་ཞའོ་མྱེང་། ཡའེ་རུན་ཐའོ། མོང་ཞའོ་ལིན།
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前言



On the day of March 28th, 1959, the premier of China at that time, Chou Enlai launched a decree of the state council which meant so much for Tibet and the whole country later. This decree, addressed to the Chinese People's Liberation Army to defeat the aggressive military rebellion started by the Tibetan ruling group of then and the administration of the former Tibetan local government. Nobody will doubt the fact that this command marked a brand new beginning for Tibetan peoples to abolish the rotten feudal serfdom system from their dictionary forever and stand up to build a real paradise for themselves. There is a word which had never appeared in Tibetan history ready to shine its light. That word is "democracy". The democratic reform in Tibet ended up the life totally absent of justice and unfolded a scroll painting of a beautiful new epoch on the snow-covered plateau. The nightmare of serfs and slaves who was struggling and dying at that moment turned into a sweet dream about holding their own destiny, own society, own country in their own hands. And this dream finally met its realization.

The anti-serfdom campaign in Tibet in the 1950s is part of the worldwide anti-slavery movement, as well as one of the greatest events in the anti-slavery history. Over the past five decades since the democratic reform, and with the care of the Central People's Government and the support of the people of the entire country, the people of all ethnic groups in Tibet, as masters of their own destiny, have displayed great enthusiasm in building a new happy life, promoting development of local economy and society in a frog-leaping manner and scoring historic achievements in various undertakings, which captured world attention. More and more miracles absent in the past thousand years are being made in each passing day. The day of January 19th, 2009, marks the 50th anniversary of the democratic reform in Tibet. It is conducive to telling the right from wrong in history and helps the world better understand a real Tibet in progress for us to review the overwhelming democratic reform and the profound historical changes that have taken place in Tibet over the past 50 years, to shed light on the laws governing the social development of Tibet.

Immense social changes have taken place as the economy leaps forward with each passing day in the past 50 years. Tibet is witnessing tremendous changes caused by the democratic reform, taking 50 years' time to leap over one thousand years. From darkness to brightness, from poverty to prosperity, from backwardness to modernization, from serfdom to democracy, Tibetan people have made such a miracle.

All legislators in Tibet unanimously endorsed a bill on January 19th, 2009, to mark March 28 as 'Serfs Emancipation Day', the date when about one million serfs and slaves in the region were freed in 1959 following an order of the State Council, or the Cabinet, to dismiss the local government of Tibet and replace it with a preparatory committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region. It is a major event in political history which makes an epoch-making signified immeasurable progress in the history of human rights development that on the day of January 19th, 2009, the establishment of 'Serfs Emancipation Day' offers over 2,870,000 peoples in Tibet an occasion to remember history and remind themselves to cherish the good days they have enjoyed since the democratic reform 50 years ago.

The establishment of Serfs Emancipation Day brings tremendous pleasure as well as the focus of the whole world to Tibet. Undoubtedly this moment will be treasured up by generations and generations forever. A new festival, which belongs to the one million emancipated serfs and slaves, belongs to all the peoples living in this land, belongs to all the Chinese, belongs to all the human beings who long for freedom and respect human right.

This grand ceremony is not only for one day. Instead it has been a lasting cause where the feudal serfdom system had been plaguing around, every place burnt by the fire of the old and rotten society, get to be cheerful and happy under the glory of this special day.

In this album, over 300 pictures will be exhibited to tell you the true story about Tibet. It's far more than only a book. The history over the past half century which has been surging forward with great momentum, the great happiness of over one million serfs who shook off the heavy shackles and began to enjoy the freedom which they missed for hundreds of years, and the brave new world created by Tibetans and other ethnic groups of China, are all shown here in this album through the lens of camera. Furthermore, the change happening in the past 50 years, the difference between the old serfdom society and the new society, the disparity of Tibet's yesterday and today will be concentrated into these pictures and presented to you. If you want to know the true course that how those people who used to be treated as domestic animals turned out to be the owner of their own lives and own country, just don't hesitate to thumb the cover page.



第一章

千年枷锁 农奴血泪

半个世纪前,在欧美最后一个奴隶制堡垒被攻克 100 多年后,中国的西藏却依然保持着世界上延续时间最长、受压迫人口最多的政教合一的封建农奴制社会。民主改革前的西藏,长期处于政教合一的封建农奴制社会,其黑暗、残酷比中世纪欧洲的农奴制度有过之而无不及。

有关史料表明,旧西藏占人口不到 5% 的官家、贵族和寺院上层僧侣等农奴主,占有西藏几乎全部耕地、牧场和绝大部分牲畜。农奴和奴隶超过旧西藏人口的 95%,没有任何生产资料,靠依附农奴主庄园土地生存。农奴主占有农奴的人身,把农奴当作自己的私有财产随意支配,可以买卖、转让、赠送、抵债和交换。

农奴主用差役和高利贷对农奴进行残酷的剥削,仅当时西藏地方政府征收的差税种类就达 200 多种。农奴为农奴主支的差,占农奴户劳动量 50% 以上,高者甚至达到 70% 到 80%。藏族民谚中描写道:“农奴身上三把刀,差多、租重、利钱高;农奴面前三条路,逃荒、为奴和乞讨”。

农奴成年累月地辛勤劳动,却连温饱也得不到保障,经常要靠借高利贷勉强糊口,高利贷年利率高达 20% 到 30%,使借贷者利滚利,造成永远还不完的“子孙债”和以借贷人和担保人全部破产而告终的“连保债”。

西藏地方统治者制定了一系列法律以维护农奴主的利益。旧西藏通行了几百年的《十三法典》和《十六法典》,将人分成三等九级,明确规定人们在法律上的地位不平等。农奴主运用成文法或习惯法,设立监狱或私牢。地方政府有法庭、监狱,大寺庙也设法庭、监狱,领主还可在自己的庄园私设监狱。刑罚极为野蛮残酷,如剜目、割耳、断手、剁脚、抽筋、投水等。

百万农奴最大的幸福莫过于有一个自由的身躯、能够按照自己的意愿生产生活,“有一块属于自己的土地、几头属于自己的牲畜,能少一点乌拉差役、少一点剥削压迫。然而,在西藏民主改革以前,农奴们祖祖辈辈关于幸福的些许憧憬只能在梦中出现——黑暗、腐朽、政教合一的封建农奴制度将“幸福”牢牢地垄断于“三大领主”之手,百万农奴仅仅是“会说话的工具”,毫无幸福可言。



西藏百万农奴解放纪念日 徽章
西藏民主改革五十周年纪念 徽章





1959年3月28日,周恩来总理发布国务院令,命令中国人民解放军驻藏部队彻底平息西藏上层统治集团发动的武装叛乱,解散原西藏地方政府。以这个命令为标志,在西藏高原吹响了实行民主改革的战斗号角,废除了极端腐朽黑暗的封建农奴制度。西藏百万农奴暗无天日的生活,随着民主改革的号角而终结,一个人民当家作主的新时代从此在高原大地铺展开来。昔日的广大农奴和奴隶翻身解放,当家作主,成了国家的主人、社会的主人、自己命运的主人,拥有了人身自由和民主、平等的权利。西藏人民追寻了千百年的新生梦想,终于随着农奴制度的废除而得以实现。

西藏民主改革是西藏历史上最广泛、最深刻、最伟大的社会变革,是新中国对世界人权事业的又一重大贡献,是国际废奴运动的重要里程碑。半个世纪以来,获得解放的西藏各族人民在中央人民政府的亲切关怀和全国人民的无私支援下,高举爱国主义和民族团结旗帜,坚持中国共产党的领导,坚持社会主义道路,坚持民族区域自治制度,以主人翁的姿态和空前的热情投身建设新社会、创造新生活的伟大进程,创造了一个又一个西藏历史上亘古未有的奇迹。西藏的社会制度实现了历史性跨越,生产力得到极大解放,现代化建设日新月异、突飞猛进,社会面貌发生了翻天覆地的历史性变化,人权事业取得了举世瞩目的重大进展。

从黑暗走向光明,从贫穷走向富裕,从落后走向进步,从专制走向民主,从封闭走向开放。50年来,西藏高原发生的深刻而巨大的变化,是过去任何时候都无法比拟的,西藏过去的50年跨越了上千年。

为铭记历史、珍惜现在、开创未来,2009年1月19日,西藏自治区九届人大二次会议一致通过决议,确定每年3月28日为西藏百万农奴解放纪念日。这一决定反映了西藏各族人民的心声,表达了全国各族人民的愿望。这是西藏人民政治生活中的一件大事,是西藏各族人民的伟大节日。50年前的这一天是西藏人权史、社会发展史的伟大转折。2009年的这一天,像世界上很多告别农奴制的人民一样,西藏287万各族人民拥有了一个可以铭刻历史变革,庆祝社会进步的光辉节日。

这一天,西藏沸腾,雪域欢歌,世界瞩目。历史将永远铭记这激动人心的一刻,铭记这辉煌而永恒的瞬间。它属于翻身解放的百万农奴,属于287万西藏各族人民,属于伟大的中华民族,属于全世界尊重人权、向往自由的人们。

这一天,从万里羌塘到雅鲁河畔,从三江大地到西部高原,从“民改第一村”克松村到至今保存最完好的奴隶主庄园——帕拉庄园所在地班久伦布村,处处载歌载舞,人人喜笑颜开,共同庆祝这一跨越半个世纪的盛典。

本画册精选300余幅图片,让读者在光与影的引领下,回顾西藏实行民主改革这一波澜壮阔的历史进程和50年来广泛深刻的历史巨变,全面领略西藏的昨天和今天,深切感受百万农奴翻身得解放的喜悦,感受50年来西藏各族人民在中国共产党的领导下,在社会主义祖国大家庭里的幸福生活,感受西藏各族人民当家作主、建设美好家园的奋斗历程。



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旧西藏因饥饿与病痛交加而倒卧
街头的儿童。

Hunger- and -sickness-suffering
child lying in street



བོད་རྒྱལ་པོ་ལྷ་སའི་གཡུ་ཐོག་ཟུག་པའི་
ཉེ་འགམ་གྱི་ཐང་ཆང་།

旧西藏拉萨宇拓桥边的乞丐屋。

The beggars' sheds by the
side of Yutog Bridge in Lhasa City
of old Tibet.

