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ཇུ་ཤིང་ལུ་ཐུ་ཤིང་ལུ་

西藏通史

民国卷 上

周伟洲 主编

中国藏学出版社

西藏通史

西藏通史·早期卷

西藏通史·吐蕃卷

西藏通史·宋代卷

西藏通史·元代卷

西藏通史·明代卷

西藏通史·清代卷

► 西藏通史·民国卷

西藏通史·当代卷



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ཇི་ཤི་ཡི་ཤི་རྒྱལ་ཁོ་རྒྱལ་

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学术顾问（按姓氏笔画）

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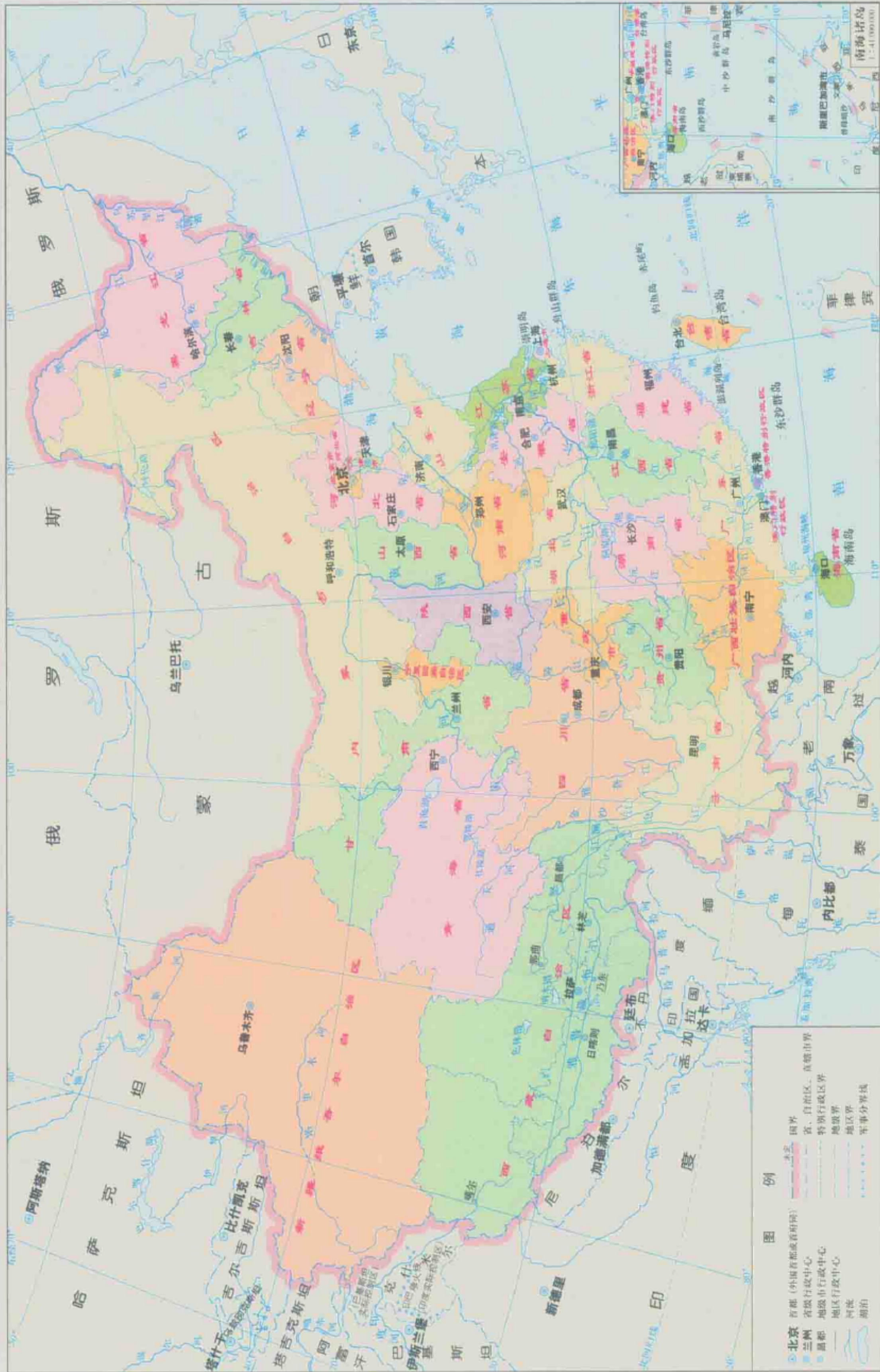
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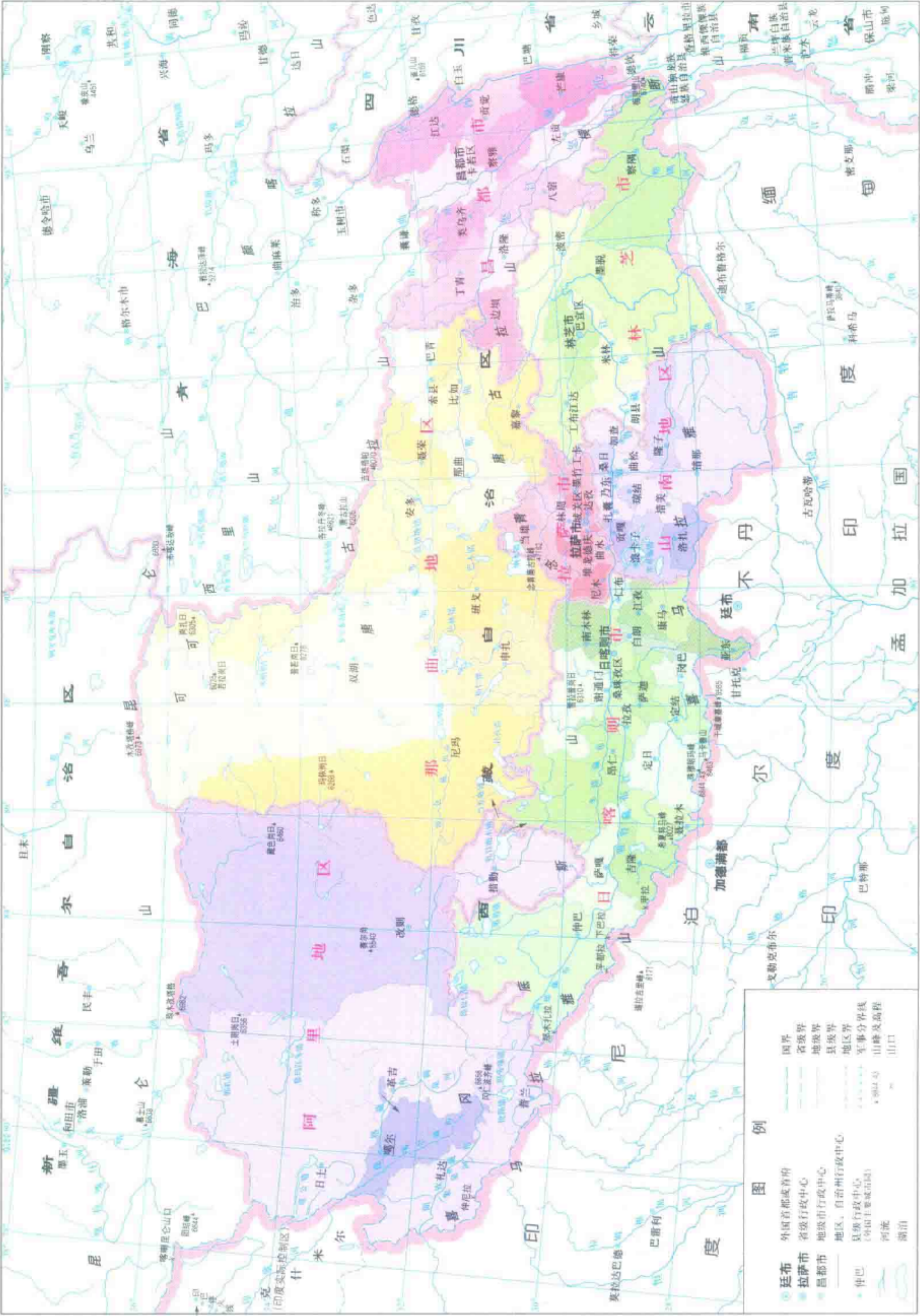
中国行政区划



本图资料来源至2015年3月
本图上中国国界线系统按照中国地图出版社1989年出版的1:400万《中华人民共和国地形图》绘制

比例尺 四千零五十分之一

西藏自治区行政区划



本图资料截至2015年3月
本图上中国国界线系统摘自中国地图出版社1989年出版的1:400万《中华人民共和国地形图》绘制

臨時政府法令及來往公文

孫總統宣言書

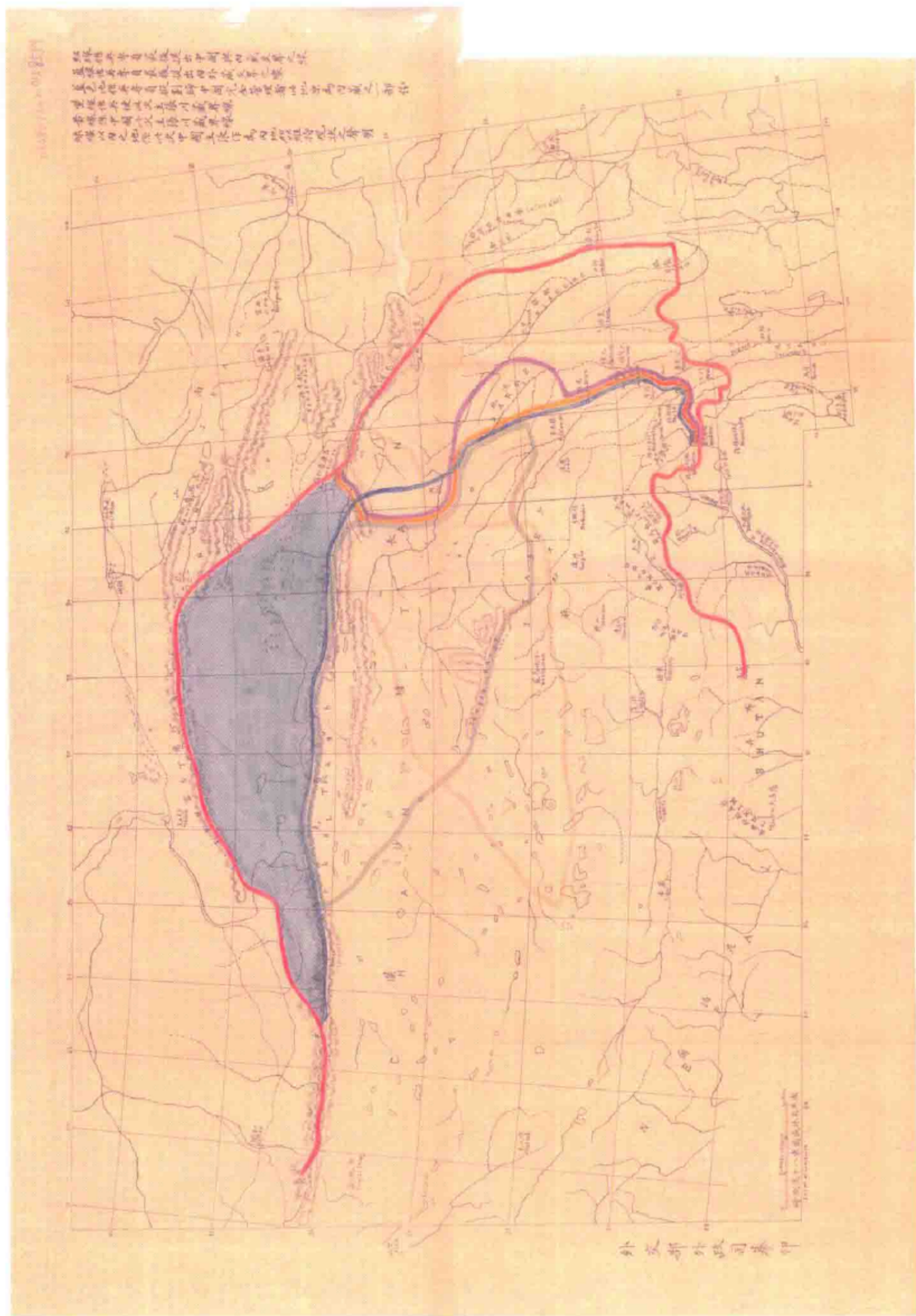
中華民國締造之始。而文以不德。膺臨時大總統之任。夙夜戒懼。慮無以副國民之望。夫中國專制政治之毒。至二百餘年來而滋甚。一旦以國民之力。踏而去之。起事不過數旬。光復已十餘行省。自有歷史以來。成功未有若是之速也。國民以爲於內無統一之機關。於外無對待之主體。建設之事。刻不容緩。於是組織臨時政府之責相屬。自推功讓能之觀念以言。文所不敢任也。自服務盡責之觀念以言。則文所不敢辭也。是用勉從國民之後。能盡掃專制之流毒。確定共和。以達革命之宗旨。完國民之志願。端在今日。敢披瀝肝膽。爲國民告。國家之本。在於人民。合漢滿蒙回藏諸地爲一國。卽合漢滿蒙回藏諸族爲一人。是曰民族之統一。武漢首義。十數行省。先後獨立。所謂獨立者。對於清廷爲脫離。對於各省爲聯合。蒙古西藏。意亦同此。行動既一。決無歧趨。樞機成於中央。斯經緯周於四至。是曰領土之統一。血鐘一鳴。義旗四起。擁甲帶戈之士。遍於十餘行省。雖編制或不一。號令或不齊。而目的所在。則無不同。由共同之目的。以爲共同之行動。整齊畫一。夫豈其難。是曰軍政之統一。國家幅員遼闊。各省自有其風氣所宜。大綱既挈。條目自舉。是曰內治之統一。滿清時代。藉立憲之名。行斂財之實。難捐苛細。民不聊生。此後國家經費。取給

東方雜誌 第八卷 第十號 內

孙中山就任中华民国临时大总统宣言书（1912 年）



蒙藏事務局关于大总统恢复十三世达赖喇嘛名号令致西藏办事长官和达赖喇嘛咨（1912 年）



中国外交部外政司摹印的西藏议界图。本图以英国皇家地理学会1906年摹印之《西藏与其邻近地区图》为底图，绘上重要的山川与地名，是西姆拉会议上讨论西藏界务使用的地图。图上有红、蓝、紫、黄、绿诸色线及蓝色色块，反映了西姆拉会议以来至1919年8月间中英两国对于西藏划界的不同的意见。原图见《西藏议约案》档，第33册，编号03-28-103-02-015。(1919年)



西姆拉会议代表合影（1913—1914年）

特派西藏議約全權專員行署

逕啟者本月初三日藏事末次會議情形業於四日撮要電達此次會議記錄極關重要經彼此核對無誤即由英員印送前來茲特寄上一份謹請

查收漢文俟譯就後再行寄呈查會議記錄末節載有三專員於是離座中國專員與其隨員等遂退出議事堂等語查當日情形確

係如是然記錄不曰藏事會議終結各專員於是散歸而僅曰中國專員退出云云似與尋常辦法不同且英之寓所與藏員之居處同在森姆拉之東當日歸寓車行甚緩並不見藏員之隨後而來心竊疑慮昨探聞三方會議散後英藏復行會議議至兩鐘之久乃散所議何事雖不難於揣測然實情無從探

計件八

05-28-00705-001

第廿四

外交部

收

應

之件

西藏陳專員函件藏約事 件存司

總長

示印

中華民國三年八月七日 藏字第一千七百七十六號

特派西藏議約全權專員行署

悉客再密探如能探聞當再奉達以上情形乾於道出噶里噶達時當詳告陸長官請其隨時注意將來如有英員進藏之舉即電達中央以便籌畫對待之策此上

外交部總次長

陳貽範

中華民國三年七月

初八日

国民政府外交部收西藏议约全权专员陈貽范藏约事函，包括封面及函两页。后附西姆拉会议最后一次会议纪要（英文，1914年）

PROCEEDINGS of the 8th meeting of the Tibet Conference held at Simla on the 3rd July 1914.

Present:—Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., E.C.I.E., C.S.I., British Plenipotentiary, and staff.

Mr. Ivan Chen, Chinese Plenipotentiary, and staff.

Kusho Lonchen Shatra, Tibetan Plenipotentiary, and staff.

The Plenipotentiaries took their seats at 11.15 p.m.

Sir Henry McMahon said that he had been instructed by his Government to call a final meeting of the Conference in order that conclusive action might be taken in regard to the Tibet Convention, which had been under consideration since the 15th October last. Every detail of evidence which could possibly be procured either from Chinese or Tibetan sources had been collected and carefully weighed, and he believed that the text of the Convention, now before the Conference, embodied the only solution of a very difficult problem which would be fair and honourable to all three countries concerned. It represented in fact the settled and considered views of His Majesty's Government as to the status and boundaries of Tibet. The Plenipotentiaries were charged with the task of finding some settlement which would put an end to a state of war, and restore peace and prosperity to the inhabitants of a country with which the three Governments were all most intimately concerned. He had arranged to delay the opening of the meeting until an unusually late hour in order to afford every opportunity for the receipt of final instructions from their respective Governments, and he sincerely hoped that the Plenipotentiaries were all in a position to proceed to signature on a tripartite basis.

Mr. Chen said that with reference to the note, which his British Colleague had communicated to him on the 2nd instant, and the interview which Mr. Rose then had with him, he had lost no time in telegraphing to Peking what Mr. Rose had said, and the telegram was sent to the Telegraph Office about 3.30 p.m. To this telegram he had not yet received a reply, and as a rule it took more than 32 hours for a reply to come from Peking. As to his course of action, he had instructions, recently received from his Government, to follow. They were very explicit and enjoined him not to sign the Tripartite Convention. He was, therefore, unable to do what his British Colleague asked him to do. Much as the Chinese Government regretted their inability to attach their signatures to the Convention, they had, however, no alternative but to refrain from signing, since it had not been found possible to arrive at an agreement among the parties concerned in regard to the proposal which the Chinese Government recently submitted to the British Government as to the only way of finding a solution for the boundary question at issue.

Sir Henry McMahon then asked the Lonchen Shatra whether he was in a position to conclude the Agreement.

The Lonchen replied that he had telegraphed to Lhasa after the meeting of the Conference on the 27th April, and his instructions were that, as he had accepted the Convention, he should sign it. His Government did not consider the Convention satisfactory from their point of view, but as it had been accepted there was no alternative but to sign. He was, therefore, prepared to conclude the Agreement.

Sir Henry McMahon said he was also empowered to take conclusive action, and he would proceed to do so in concert with his Tibetan Colleague. Early notice of this meeting and of its conclusive nature had been communicated to the Chinese Government in London and Peking and, if the Chinese Representative was really precluded by his instructions from signing, he would formally conclude the Convention, in the form in which it had been communicated to the Chinese Government at Peking, in conjunction with the Lonchen. By this act the document would be placed beyond the limits of discussion, and no alteration would hereafter be possible. It would

be necessary, moreover, to sign an additional Declaration safeguarding the interests of Great Britain and Tibet. To this Declaration the British and Tibetan Plenipotentiaries alone would be parties as representatives of their respective Governments.

Mr. Chen here said that he was further instructed by his Government to declare before the Conference that the Chinese Government would not recognise any treaty or similar document that might now or hereafter be signed between Great Britain and Tibet.

Sir Henry McMahon said that he took note of this.

The Lonchen Shatra said that the Chinese and Tibetans had for years lived together like the members of the same family, but of late years there had been disagreements, and the British Government had very kindly undertaken to act as the mediator, and to bring the disputes to a satisfactory settlement. It would have been well if the efforts of the British Government had been successful in ensuring a permanent peace. He deeply regretted that China was unable to sign the Convention, but he felt bound to take steps to defend the interests of his own country.

Sir Henry McMahon asked Mr. Chen whether he would care to remain in the Conference chamber whilst the documents were being signed, or retire.

Mr. Chen replied that, if his presence would not be interpreted as recognition on his part of the conclusion of an agreement between Great Britain and Tibet independently of China, he had no special desire to leave the Conference chamber. He, however, retired shortly afterwards.

Sir Henry McMahon and the Lonchen then concluded an agreement, based on the terms of the Tripartite Convention, but providing special safeguards for the interests of Great Britain and Tibet in the event of the Chinese continuing to withhold its adherence.

Mr. Chen returned to the Conference chamber and took his seat at the table at this point.

Sir Henry McMahon said that it was with feelings of the deepest regret and disappointment that he witnessed the abstention of their Chinese Colleague from participation in the conclusion of the Convention, to which they had all devoted so much care and thought during the last nine months. He was convinced that the terms of the Tripartite Convention represented a settlement which was most favourable to the Republic of China, and their failure to participate was much to be regretted. The Agreements now on the table were conclusive and unalterable. His Tibetan Colleague and he proposed to leave India early next week and to convey them to their respective Governments. It only remained to declare the meeting and the Tripartite Conference finally closed. Before doing so, however, he desired to make one concluding remark, with which the Lonchen associated himself. The work of the Conference had been arduous and trying for them all, but in spite of the fact that their Chinese Colleague had found it necessary to maintain an attitude of opposition and to meet their proposals in an uncompromising spirit, his courtesy throughout had been unfailing, and their personal relations had been unimpaired. They had looked forward with real pleasure to the conclusion of an agreement in which he would have had a part, and which he would have been able to carry back to his Government as the fruit of his labours in India. They believed that the Agreement would have been of honourable advantage to his country, and that it would have forged a new link of confidence and good accord between the Government of China and the Governments of Great Britain and Tibet. For the moment that hope appeared to have failed, but they were unwilling to abandon it entirely until the moment of separation. Should their Chinese Colleague be in a position to sign the Convention, and, should he express a desire to re-assemble this meeting for that specific purpose before their departure, they would be willing to meet him once more on the 6th July.

Mr. Chen said that he would at once inform his Government by telegraph of what had taken place and of Sir Henry's remarks. As regards the re-assembling of the meeting he had nothing to say but, if he received any orders from his Government, he would at once communicate with his Colleague. He

desired to express his grateful thanks for the great kindness and hospitality extended to him by the British Government and Sir Henry McMahon. His thanks were also due for much kindness to Mr. Bell and Mr. Rose, especially to the latter, for many personal services rendered. He also desired to thank Mr. Waugh, the Secretary of the Conference, for the creditable way in which he had performed his duties.

Sir Henry McMahon thanked Mr. Chen for his kind remarks which he would have great pleasure in placing on record.

The Lonchen Shatra said that his orders were to return at once to Lhasa, but he would stay on a few days more in the hope that his Chinese Colleague would sign the Convention.

The three Plenipotentiaries then rose from the table and the Chinese Representative, accompanied by his staff, retired from the Conference chamber.

T. G. B. WADGH,
Acting Secretary to the Conference.

A. H. McMAHON,
British Plenipotentiary.

在西姆拉举行的西藏会议第八次会谈记录（1914年7月3日）

西藏特派駐京堪布等為呈請事 竊 堪布 等奉

達賴喇嘛之命來京當差凡民國與西藏之關係自應注意

近聞政府將大清皇帝之優待條件業已取銷查此條件

與蒙回藏待遇條件同時宣布今以何理由而取銷至其同

時宣布之條件是否一併取銷 堪布 等連日探詢未得真

相為此呈請

鈞院轉請政府明示如約法所載之條件一律取銷 堪布 等即

應回藏銷差如尚未取銷亦請明白批示以便報告

達賴喇嘛免致遠道傳聞失實轉生誤會為此呈請

蒙藏院俯予轉呈 堪布 等敬候辦理謹呈

蒙藏院總裁

西藏堪布貢覺仲尼等

西藏特派駐京教習堪布顏柱旺結

西藏特派駐京卓尼爾降巴曲旺

西藏特派駐京洛藏娃楚耕丹增

西藏堪布五臺山札薩克羅桑色桑

西藏堪布達賴廟達喇嘛羅桑仁增

中華民國十三年 十一月 二十七日謹呈

西藏駐京堪布貢覺仲尼等致蒙藏院呈文（1924年）



十三世达赖喇嘛与查尔斯·贝尔合影
(1910 年)



十三世达赖喇嘛 (20 世纪 20 年代)



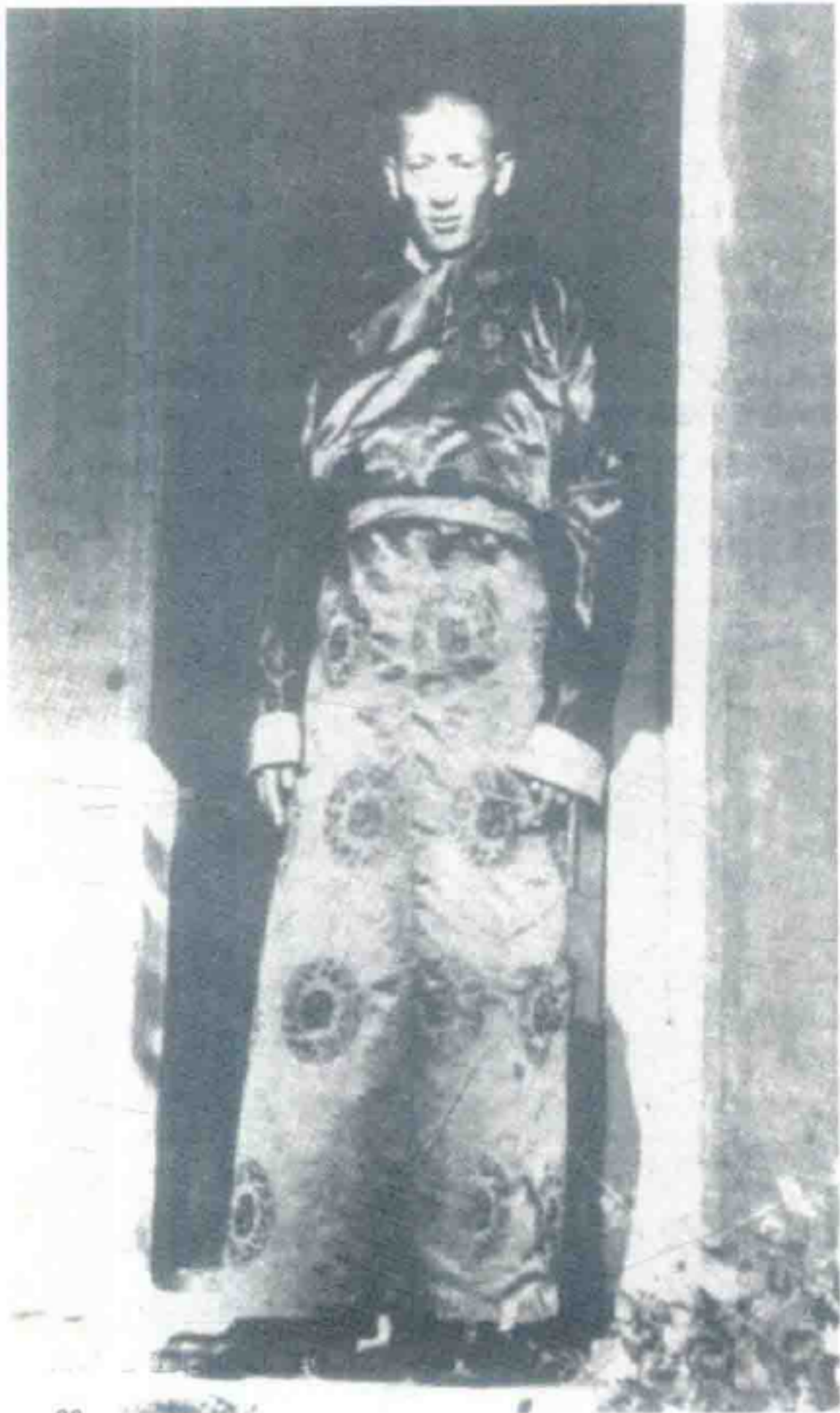
十三世达赖喇嘛便装照 (20 世纪 30 年代)



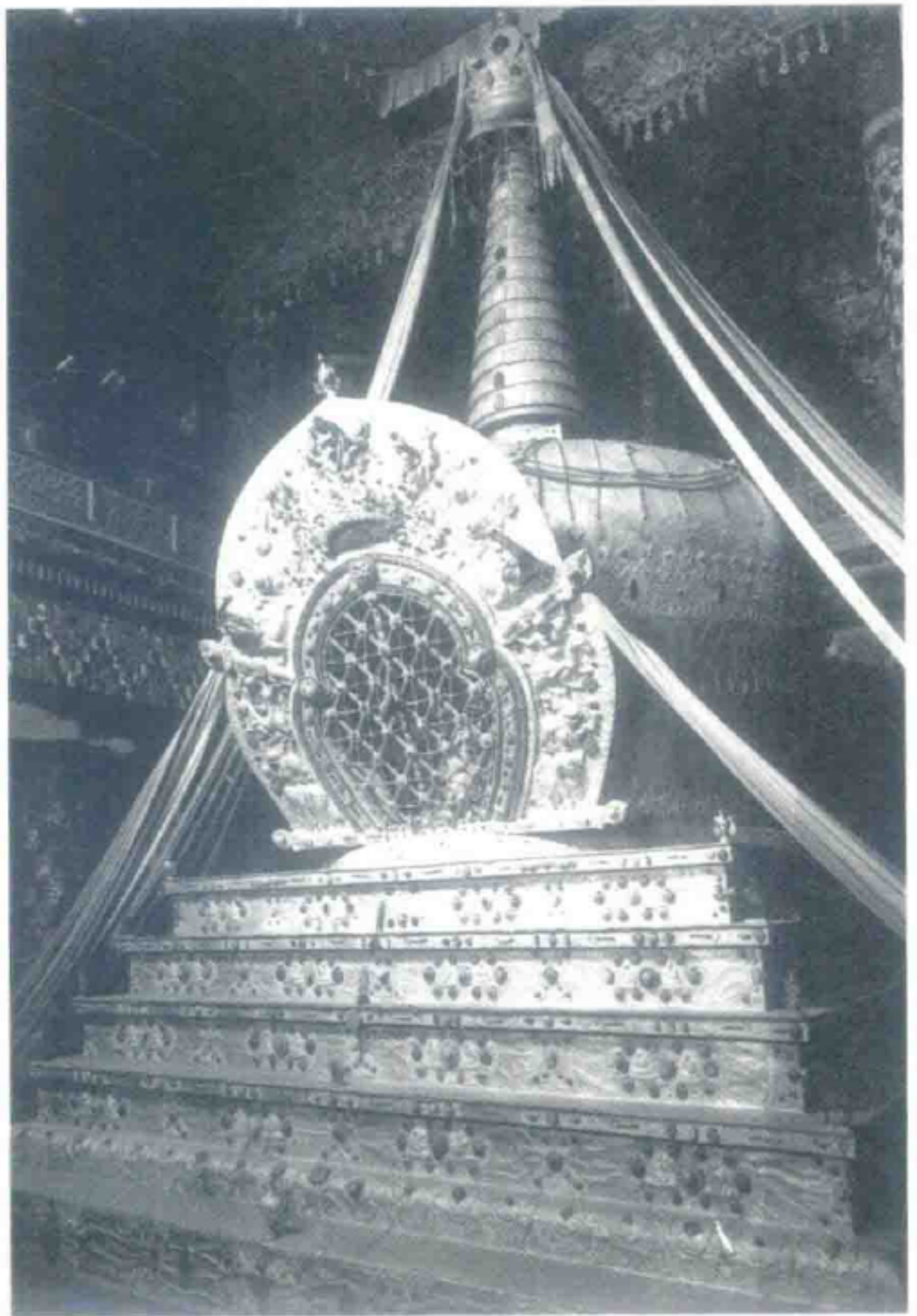
九世班禅额尔德尼出席国民大会并与部分代表合影(1931年)



九世班禅额尔德尼在内地(20世纪30年代)



土登贡培在噶伦堡（约 1937-1946 年）



十三世达赖喇嘛灵塔（布达拉宫）（20 世纪 30 年代）



藏军代本宇妥（左）和车仁（1936 年）



赤门噶伦（左）、擦绒札萨和妻子（1936 年）



拉鲁夫人、龙夏夫妇、龙夏之子（左起，1931 年）



龙夏与他率领的 4 名学童赴英前合影（约 1912 年）



刘曼卿女士（20 世纪 20 年代）