

外国人镜头中的八国联军

— 辛丑条约百年图志

The Eight-Power Allied Forces Through Foreigners' Camera

An Illustrated Record of the Protocol of 1901

1900 - 1901

中国人权发展基金会编中国第一历史档案馆

China Foundation for Human Rights Development The First Historical Archives of China

图书在版编目(CIP)数据:

外国人镜头中的八国联军:辛丑条约百年图志:汉英对照/《辛丑条约百年图志》编委会编。一北京:外文出版社,2001.9

ISBN 7-119-02914-2

Ⅰ. 外 ... Ⅱ . 辛 ... Ⅲ . 八国联军 - 侵华 - 史料 Ⅳ .K256,706

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 061195 号

外文出版社网址: http:::www.flp.com.cn 外文出版社电子信箱: info@flp.com.cn sales@flp.com.cn

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出版发行:外文出版社

印刷: 深圳市柯印纸制品印刷有限公司

开本: 787 × 1092 16 开

字数: 20 千字

印数: 1-6000 册 印张: 15

版次: 2001年9月第一版第一次印刷

装别:精

书号: ISBN 7-119-02914-2 Z·613(外)

85-CE-S24S

定价: ¥397元

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2001年9月7日,对于中国乃至一些发达国家都是一个具有特殊意义的日子。整整一个世纪前即 1901 年的今天,英、美、法、德、日、俄、奥、意等八国组成侵华联军,强迫清政府签订了人类文明史上最蛮横、最不平等的条约,此年为中国辛丑年,史称辛丑条约。本图册以照片真实反映了这一段历史。

这些照片主要是外国人拍摄的。其中三分之一第一次面世,拍摄者是一位亲身参与联军侵华的英国军人。1996年英籍华人陈钧先生在英国伦敦佳士德拍卖行购得这些照片,遂转赠予中国第一历史档案馆。这些百年前的镜头,给人以历史的启示和教益。

在八国联军炮击和烧杀抢掠下,京津一带几十座城镇和几百个村庄成为废墟,北京城内断壁残垣四处可见;奋起反抗的义和团民、清军官兵和无辜百姓惨遭杀戮,尸首遍地;皇家珍宝及科学仪器被抢,商贾富户财产遭劫,连喇嘛寺庙的财物也被掠夺;数不清的百姓衣不遮体,无家可归……这些照片真实地记录了战争给中国人民造成的极大创伤。

八国联军威逼年收入仅有8000万两白银的清政府,赔偿列强白银4.5亿两,39年还清本息,总计9.8亿两。巨额赔款,国库亏空,人民遭受重重压迫,积贫积弱的中国进一步走向灾难深渊。照片令人深思,每一个国家的发展都有一个积累和渐进的过程,不少发展中国家都曾遭受列强掠夺与摧残,各国经济联系更加紧密的今天,发达国家有责任支持发展中国家尽快发展。

八国联军威逼清政府解除京、津、唐战略要地武装,允由列强驻兵,镇压人民反抗,重惩附和义和团的官吏,承认列强在北京扩大使馆区和永久驻军,允许其在华享有广泛领事裁判、协定关税、海关控制、沿海贸易、江河航行、开矿筑路、租界等权利。偌大中国几无主权可言,中国人民遭受列强任意欺侮和杀戮,无人权可述。从照片反映的史实清楚看出,失去了国家主权,人权就是梦想。

中国和世界人民渴望所有国家相互尊重主权和人权, 共同发展和繁荣。世界要和平, 人民要合作, 国家要发展, 社会要进步, 是任何势力都无法逆转的时代潮流。这是本图册给我们的历史性启示。

Preface

September 7, 2001 marks a special day for China and even some developed countries. On this day one century ago, namely, September 7, 1901, the Eight-Power Allied Forces formed by Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, Austria and Italy forced the Qing Government to sign the most insolent and unequal treaty in human civilization. That year was the Year of Xinchou in Chinese lunar calendar, so the treaty, officially the *Protocol of 1901*, is historically known as the *Treaty of Xinchou*. Photos in this illustrated book present a true picture of this period of history.

These photos were mainly taken by foreigners. One-third of them, which are made public for the first time, were taken by a British officer who personally participated in the invasion of China as a member of the Allied Forces. Mr. Chen Jun, a Chinese Britishman, bought these photos from Christie's in London in 1996 and later on donated them to the First Historical Archives of China. Readers will gain historical enlightenment from these photos taken 100 years ago.

Under the shelling of the Eight-Power Allied Forces and the subsequent burning, killing and pillaging, dozens of towns and hundreds of villages in the areas of Beijing and Tianjin were reduced to rubble. Everywhere in the City of Beijing was crumbling walls and ruined curbs. The Boxers rising up in resistance, the officers and soldiers in the Qing government forces and innocent Chinese were massacred in cold blood. Royal treasures and scientific instruments, property of business firms and wealthy families, and even property of lama temples were plundered. Countless Chinese became homeless, having insufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. These photos are authentic records of the extremely miserable life of the Chinese people as a result of the war.

The Eight-Power Allied Forces forced the Qing Government, which had only 80 million taels of silver in annual revenue, to pay an indemnity of 450 million taels of silver to the powers. The principal and interest of the indemnity, which were scheduled to pay off in 39 years, totaled 980 million taels of silver. As a consequence of the huge amount of indemnities and the heavy government deficits, the people suffered all kinds of oppression. The poor and weak China went further in the abyss of misery. The photos are thought provoking—the development of every country has a process of accumulation and progressive advancement, and many developing countries had suffered the plunder and trample of the strong powers. Today, as economic ties among various countries have become increasingly close, developed countries have the obligation to support the developing countries.

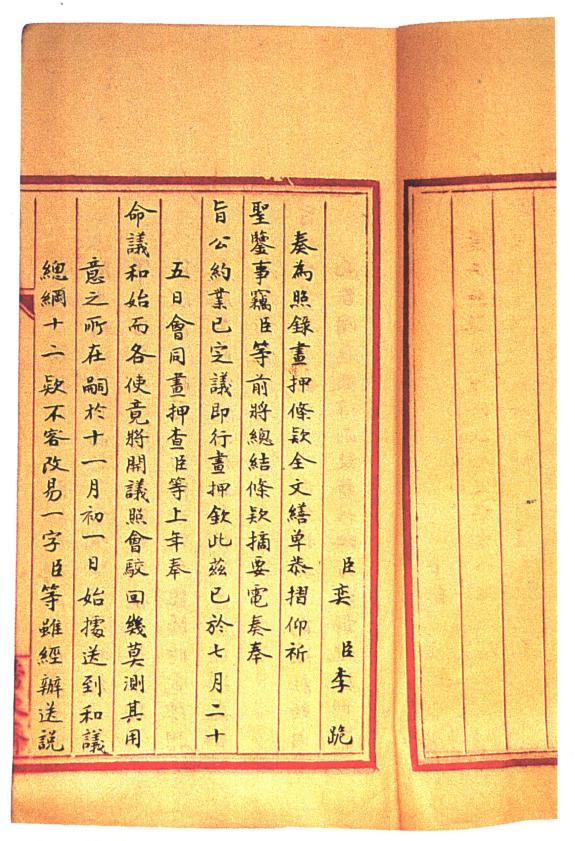
The Eight-Power Allied Forces forced the Qing Government to disarm strategically important areas in Beijing, Tianjin and Tangshan, permit garrisons by the powers, suppress the people's resistance, severely punish officials supporting the Boxers, allow the powers to expand the legation quarters in Beijing and garrison troops permanently, allow them to enjoy extensive consular jurisdiction in China as well as rights for tariff agreement, Customs control, coastal trade, river navigation, mining and railway construction, concession, etc. China, in spite of its big size, had little sovereignty left. Chinese people were subject to the bullying and killing by the powers, and no human rights whatever could be spoken of. Historical facts reflected by the photos clearly reveal that human rights are nothing but an illusion without national sovereignty.

People in China and the rest of the world long for mutual respect to sovereignty, human rights, common development and prosperity. The world needs peace and people want cooperation. Every nation needs development and every society wants to make progress. This is a trend of the times that no force can reverse. This is also the historical enlightenment shed by this illustrated book.



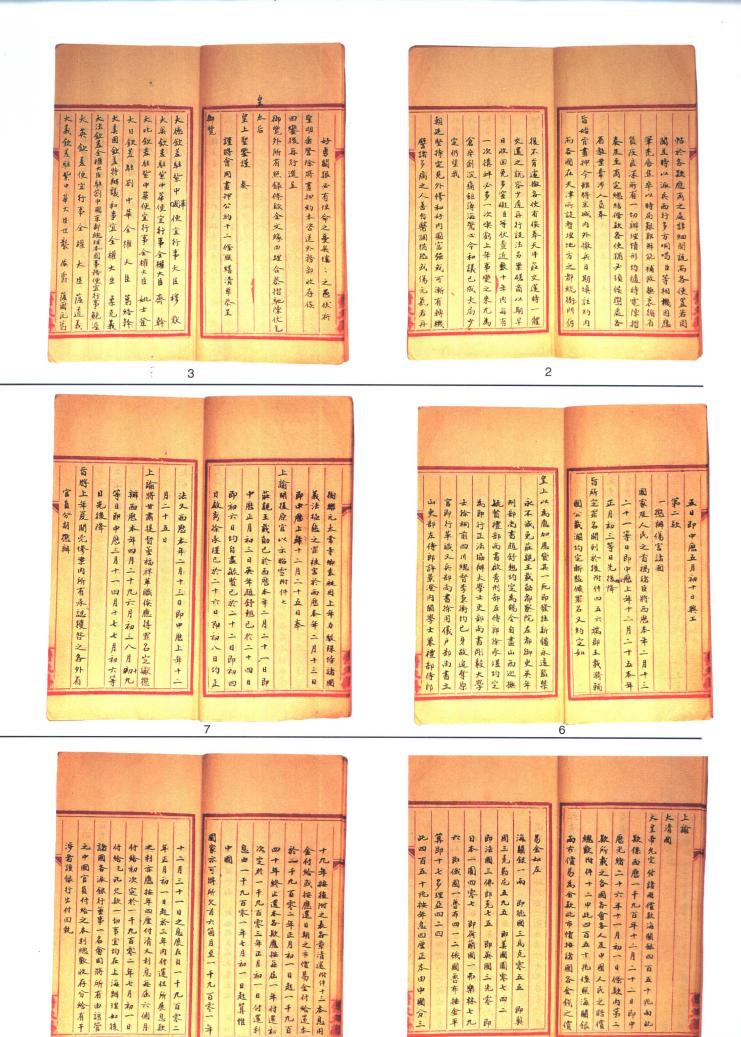


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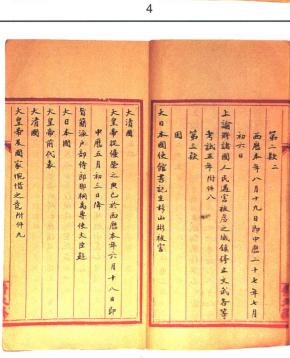


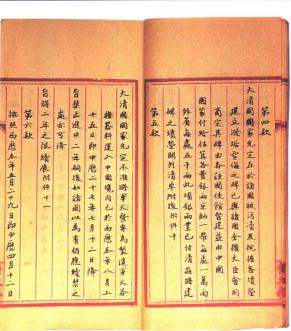
《辛丑条约》条款全录。 The full text of the *Protocol of 1901*

1) AN 19 06









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大清園國家業已聲明在過害處所竖立銘誌之碑

與克大臣品位相配列叙

旨書以執丁德漢各文前於西思本年七月二十二日

大皇帝惋惜免事之

大德國欽差全權大臣附件三現於遇害處所建

牌坊一座及滿街衛已於西歷本年六月二十

大清園欽差全權大臣文致

即中思六月初七日經

旨於西歷本年七月十二日即中歷五月日十七日

自北京起程 第一致二

大皇帝暨國家惋惜之意醇親王已遵

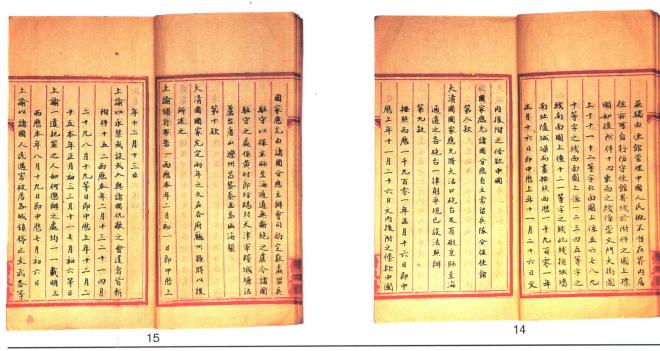
大清國 大皇帝前代表 大德國

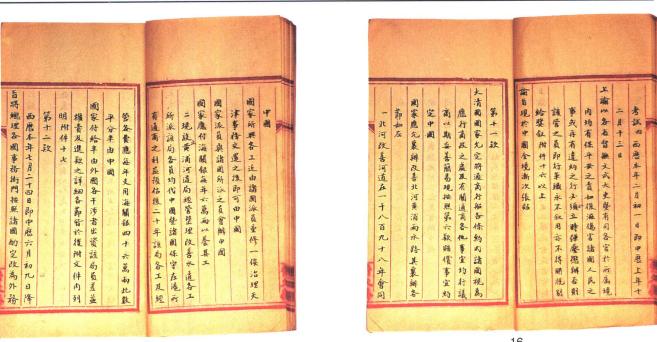


9 大清國國家允宣各使館境界以為專與任用之處 國家即應撥数相助 第七歌 價徵收二北河黄浦而水路均應改善中國 雜貴總數之市價其未改以前各該稅仍照估 為估算貨價之基應以一千八百九十七八九 改統一層如後 凡能改者皆當急速改為按件抽税幾何空解 行惟須二端一將現在照估價抽收進口各稅 至進口貨稅增至切實值百抽五諸國現化可 三所有鹽政各進項冷歸還前泰西借級一字 貨梳不得免抽 解除在此畫押日期後至進十日已在途間之 增税一層侯此條款畫押日面個月後即行開 外解到一件婦人 三年都貨時各貨車算價值乃開除進口稅及

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中国人权发展基金会简介

中国人权发展基金会是具有法人资格的全国性民间社会团体。

宗旨是发展和完善中国人权事业,增进中国人 民和世界各国人民在人权问题上的相互理解与合作, 共同推进世界人权进步事业。

任务是广泛募集基金,进行国际人权交流,开 展和资助人权宣传、教育和研究,举办公益事业, 奖励贡献突出的集体和个人。

CHINA FOUNDATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DEVELOPMENT

China Foundation for Human Rights Development is a national non-governmental organization with the status of legal entity.

The mission of the foundation is to develop and improve China's human rights undertakings, strengthen the mutual understanding and cooperation between Chinese people and peoples in the rest of the world on the issue of human rights.

The task of the foundation is to raise fund extensively, conduct international exchanges in human rights, carry out and aid human rights publicity, education and research, sponsor activities of public good, and give awards to institutions and individuals with outstanding contributions.

中国第一历史档案馆简介

中国第一历史档案馆是保存明清两代及其以前 历代档案的国家级档案馆。始建于1925年10月,前身 是故宫博物院图书馆文献部。

馆藏明清档案一千余万件(册), 共分74个全宗, 其中大部分为清代档案。这些档案是研究明清历史的第一手资料, 也是中华民族历史文化遗产的重要组成部分。自改革开放以来, 明清档案在祖国经济建设、史学研究和中外文化交流中, 发挥着越来越重要的作用。

FIRST HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF CHINA

The First Historical Archives of China is a national establishment of archives preserving archives of the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368-1911) and earlier times. Founded in October 1925, it grew out of the Document Department of the Palace Museum Library.

It collects more than 10 million pieces (volumes) of Ming and Qing archives. Of its 74 general archives, most are archives of the Qing Dynasty. These archives are first-hand data for the study of Ming and Qing history as well as an important component of the Chinese historical and cultural heritage. Since China adopted the reform and opening-up policies in the late 1970s, the Ming and Qing archives have played an increasingly important role in the country's economic construction, historical research and cultural exchanges with other countries.

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八国联军入侵前的中国

China Before the Invasion of the Eight-Power Allied Forces

