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# 西藏自治区在中国的位置

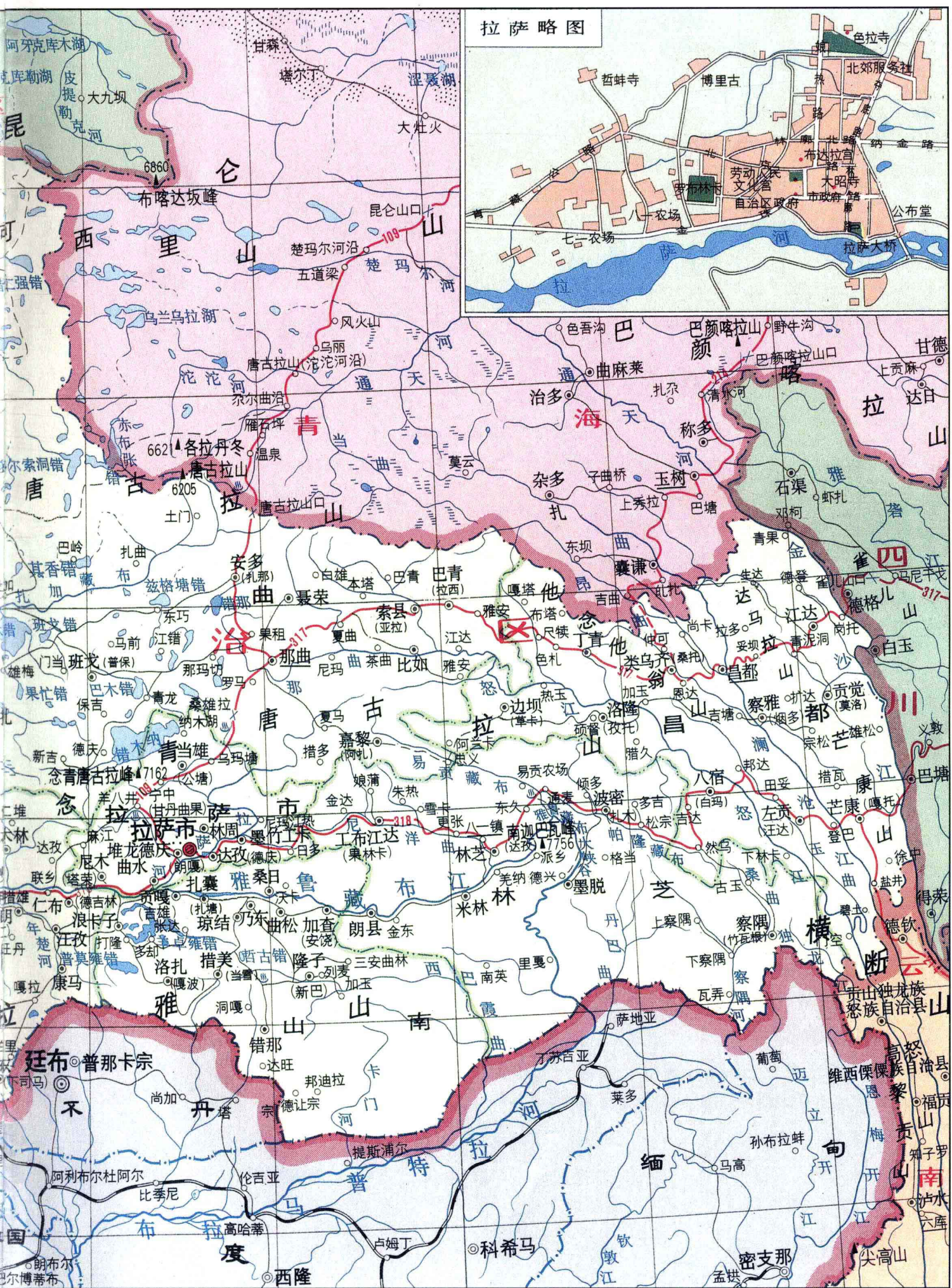








# 西藏自治区行政区划图







## 序 言

李德洙

《中国西藏文化大图集》出版了，专此祝贺。

全集精选了照片 1600 张，叙述文字约 20 万字。像这种以图为主，图文并茂反映西藏文化的大图集，国内尚属罕见。

西藏是中国不可分割的一部分，西藏文化是中华民族文化宝库中的一枝奇葩。为了展现其丰富与灿烂，本书以照片这种视觉形象为主要表达手段，并辅以相关的史料说明，以致图文互鉴、相得益彰，给人以真实感和立体感。这种图说式反映西藏文化的方法，是本书的突出特点，给读者留下过目难忘的深刻印象，起到纯文字材料无法表达的良好效果。

通阅全集，知其以广阔的视角反映西藏文化，涉及西藏今昔诸多方面。从历史学角度看，一种社会现象的存在与演变，是受社会诸多因素的影响、制约，相互关联，互为因果的。西藏文化作为上层建筑的一部分同样如此，它并不是可以孤立存在的。

本图集是按发展、演变的历史轨迹编辑的，是动态的。既可以从照片中看到西藏文化随着历史的发展而演变的轨迹；又可以看出近五十年来来的光辉历程。两相对照，今非昔比，天翻地覆，换了人间。这种强烈的巨大反差，体现的是新旧社会的质的变化。

图集最大的特点是真实性和可视性。人们常说事实胜于雄辩、百闻不如一见。本图集所收照片都是历史的真实写照、是历史的时代见证。它充分说明元代以来，西藏就是中国的组成部分，中央政府历来对西藏实施主权管辖。民国时期西藏与中央政府的关系，一直是国外敌对势力和达赖集团歪曲的重点，他们散布的民国时期的西藏是“事实上的独立”的谬论，在事实面前不攻自破。本图集收集的大量珍贵的民国时期的历史照片，极具说服力地表明：民国时期的西藏依然是在中国中央政府管理下的西藏。同时，它也把近代以来帝国主义侵略西藏，对西藏人民乃至全国人民犯下的罪行一一摆在世人面前。

同样，西藏和平解放至今的五十年巨变，通过本图集照片写真，可谓有目共睹。只要不戴有色眼镜，都不能不承认这些不争的事实。西藏的文化正是随着西藏的新生和整体变化而发展繁荣的。





本图集照片以其真实性、可视性、可信性必将感染众多国内外读者。它将昭示人们：建立在社会主义制度上的新的西藏文化，何以繁荣的根本所在；而基于政教合一的封建农奴制度之上的旧文化，何以在继承中必然被社会发展所改造的内在原因。

文化是人类物质财富和精神财富的一种凝结，人民是文化的创造者。不同时代的文化必然会表现出所处的时代的特征。

中国共产党和中国政府，对于文化尤其传统的优秀文化，一贯采取继承发扬其精华，剔除改造其糟粕的态度。西藏和平解放五十年来，中央政府和全国人民，不仅提供大量资金支持西藏的经济建设，而且竭尽全力保护西藏的文化遗产，自 80 年代以来，国家仅在维修和保护寺庙上就拨出专款三亿多元。现在，西藏人民生活安定，信仰自由，能够充分地享受宪法所赋予的诸多平等权力，其中包括享受本民族传统文化的教育和发展藏族文化的权力，西藏文化得到了丰富和发展。

面对达赖集团和西方敌对势力所谓“文化灭绝”的诬蔑，最好的办法就是让事实说明真相。对新西藏物质文化及精神文化的巨变，已经不是承认不承认的问题，而是敢不敢承认的问题。我们展示如此众多的照片就是为了净化被达赖集团污染了的空气，使世人看到西藏的真相。

西藏文化内容丰富，有其独特的魅力，它包括宗教文化和世俗文化、传统优秀文化和民间文化等等。通过照片显示，五十年来，上述这些由人民创造的文化取得了长足的发展，是质的飞跃，是历史的巨变，是自然规律使然。没落的、陈旧的、阻碍社会进步的糟粕性文化，随着社会的深刻变革而被历史自然淘汰，被新的、为社会和大多数人所喜闻乐道的社会主义新文化所代替，这也是理所当然的。

当我们从照片中看到辉煌的新布达拉宫广场、当我们从照片中看到面带笑容的藏族人民站在布达拉宫顶上举目远眺时，难道我们不为新社会及新社会的主人而振奋吗！要知道，昔





日的布达拉宫广场破败不堪、乞丐成群、疫病施虐，一片凄凉。昔日的布达拉宫只能供达赖及其少数亲信享受，而广大藏族群众则只可望而不可及。我们可以说，布达拉宫的变化就是西藏巨变的缩影。

这就是事实，这就是变革。何其妙哉！

是以为序。

2000年11月13日





## Foreword

Li Dezhu

It is my congratulation to the publication of *Comprehensive Picture Album of China's Tibetan Culture*.

This album includes 1,600 carefully chosen photos and a narrative prose with 200,000 Chinese characters. It takes photos as its principal part and introduces Tibetan culture with both excellent photos and accompanying essay, which is rarely seen in China.

Tibet is an inseparable part of China's territory while Tibetan culture is an unusual wonderful flower in China's national cultural treasure house. Taking visual imagery as its major way of expression, this album with relevant captions about historical materials displays its truthfulness to readers. The photos and captions in it bring out the best in each other and complement each other. It is characterized by its pictorial way to introduce Tibetan culture and readers can acquire a deep, unforgettable impression when they read it. As a result, it has achieved better results than pure literal descriptions.

The whole album demonstrates Tibetan culture in a broader visual angle, covering many aspects of Tibet today and yesterday. From the angle of history, the existence and evolution of a certain social phenomenon is influenced and restricted by various social factors, which interconnect and interact as both cause and effect. As part of superstructure, Tibetan culture can by no means exist in isolation.

This album, compiled following the trails of the development and evolution of history, appears in a dynamic form. Readers can see not only the evolution of Tibetan culture along with the development of history, but also the brilliant course in recent fifty years. By comparison of the present and the past, readers can see that great changes have taken place in Tibet. Such a strong contrast embodies the qualitative changes in the old and new society.

The truthfulness and readability are the distinguishing features of this album. There is a common saying that facts speak louder than words or seeing is believing. The photos included in this album are a true portrayal of history as well as a historical testimony of the times. It gives a full demonstration that Tibet has been a component of China and the Central Government has constantly exercised sovereignty over Tibet since the Yuan Dynasty. Foreign hostile forces and the Dalai Clique always focus their perversion





on the relations between Tibet and the Central Government in the period of the Republic of China, spreading fallacy that Tibet was “*de facto* independent” in the period of the Republic of China. Facts will eventually scotch this fallacy. The album has collected large numbers of precious historical photos taken in the period of the Republic of China, which display convincingly the fact that Tibet was still under the jurisdiction of the Central Government of China in the period of the Republic of China and the crimes committed to Tibetans and even the Chinese people when imperialist aggressors invaded Tibet in modern times.

These photos illustrate the great changes in Tibet in the fifty years since the peaceful liberation of Tibet, which are a universally recognized fact. Those who do not look at things through colored spectacles will admit these indisputable facts. Tibetan culture is developing and prospering with the newborn of Tibet and overall changes.

Due to its truthfulness, readability and credibility, this album surely infects numerous readers at home and abroad. It will show the fundamental reason why new Tibetan culture in the socialist system is flourishing and the inherent reason why the old culture in the feudal serfdom of religious and political confusion was surely transformed in the course of heritage by the development of society.

Culture is a combination of material wealth and spiritual wealth of mankind and the people are creators of culture. Culture in different periods will inevitably manifest the feature of the time when it exists.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government advocate consistently inheriting and enhancing the essence of culture, especially excellent traditional culture, and discarding and transforming its dross. Fifty years since the peaceful liberation of Tibet, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people not only provided a large sum of funds for economic construction in Tibet, but also spared no efforts to preserve Tibetan cultural heritages. Since 1980's, the State appropriated 0.3 billion Yuan in the maintenance of monasteries and temples. Now people in Tibet are living a stable life, and they fully enjoy various equal rights stipulated by the Constitution, including the right of receiving their own traditional





education and the right of developing Tibetan culture. Tibetan culture has been greatly enriched and developed.

Against the slander of so-called "cultural extinction" by the Dalai Clique and western hostile forces, the best way is to let facts tell the truth. Now, it is not a matter whether you admit the great changes of material and spiritual cultures in New Tibet, but a matter whether you dare to admit them. We display so many photos for the purpose of purifying the air polluted by the Dalai Clique and providing people with a true picture of Tibet.

Tibetan culture contains colorful contents and is of unique charm, which consists of religious culture, secular culture, excellent traditional culture, folk culture and others. Photos in this album show that the cultures created by the people have made great progress in fifty years. This is a qualitative leap and a great historical change caused by rule of nature. It stands to reason that the declined, stale cultural dross which once hindered the progress of the society will be naturally eliminated by history with the deep-going transform of society and it will be replaced by new socialist culture popular in society and favored by majority of people.

In photos, readers can see new magnificent Potala Palace Square. When they see that Tibetans with smiles on their faces are looking into distance from the top of the Potala Palace, they cannot help feeling inspiration for the new society and masters of the new society. As they know, the Potala Palace Square was ruined in the past. It was a spot where beggars were in great numbers and pestilences prevailed. At that time, only Dalai and a few of his trusted followers could enjoy the use of the Potala Palace. To broad masses of Tibetans, however, it was something that they might aspire to but could never attain. So we can say, the evolution of the Potala Palace is exactly the miniature of the great changes of Tibet.

This is the truth and this is the transform.

This is my foreword.

November 13, 2000





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