

# 西藏历史与封建农奴制

The History of Tibet and the Feudal Serfdom in Old Tibet

西藏历史

The History of Tibet

## 五世达赖喇嘛像

五世达赖喇嘛阿旺罗桑嘉措（1617—1682）是西藏格鲁派最著名的佛教领袖、政治家和学者。西藏僧俗群众尊称他为“伟大的五世”。

### The Fifth Dalai Lama

The Fifth Dalai Lama Ngag-dbang Blo-bzang-rgya-mtsho (1617-1682 A.D.) was the most outstanding Buddhist leader of the dGe-lugs-pa Sect as well as a politician and scholar in Tibet. Tibetan religious and secular people respectfully called him "The Great Fifth".



## 五世达赖进京朝觐顺治皇帝图

公元1652年，五世达赖喇嘛进京朝觐，次年  
被顺治皇帝册封为“达赖喇嘛”，赐金册、  
金印。这是五世达赖朝觐顺治皇帝的壁画  
（布达拉宫）。

**Mural depicting the Fifth Dalai Lama's  
going to Beijing to pay homage to  
Emperor Shunzhi  
(from the Potala Palace)**

In 1652 A.D., the Fifth Dalai Lama went to Beijing to pay homage to Emperor Shunzhi. In the following year, Emperor Shunzhi conferred upon him the title of "Dalai Lama" and bestowed upon him a gold album and a gold seal.



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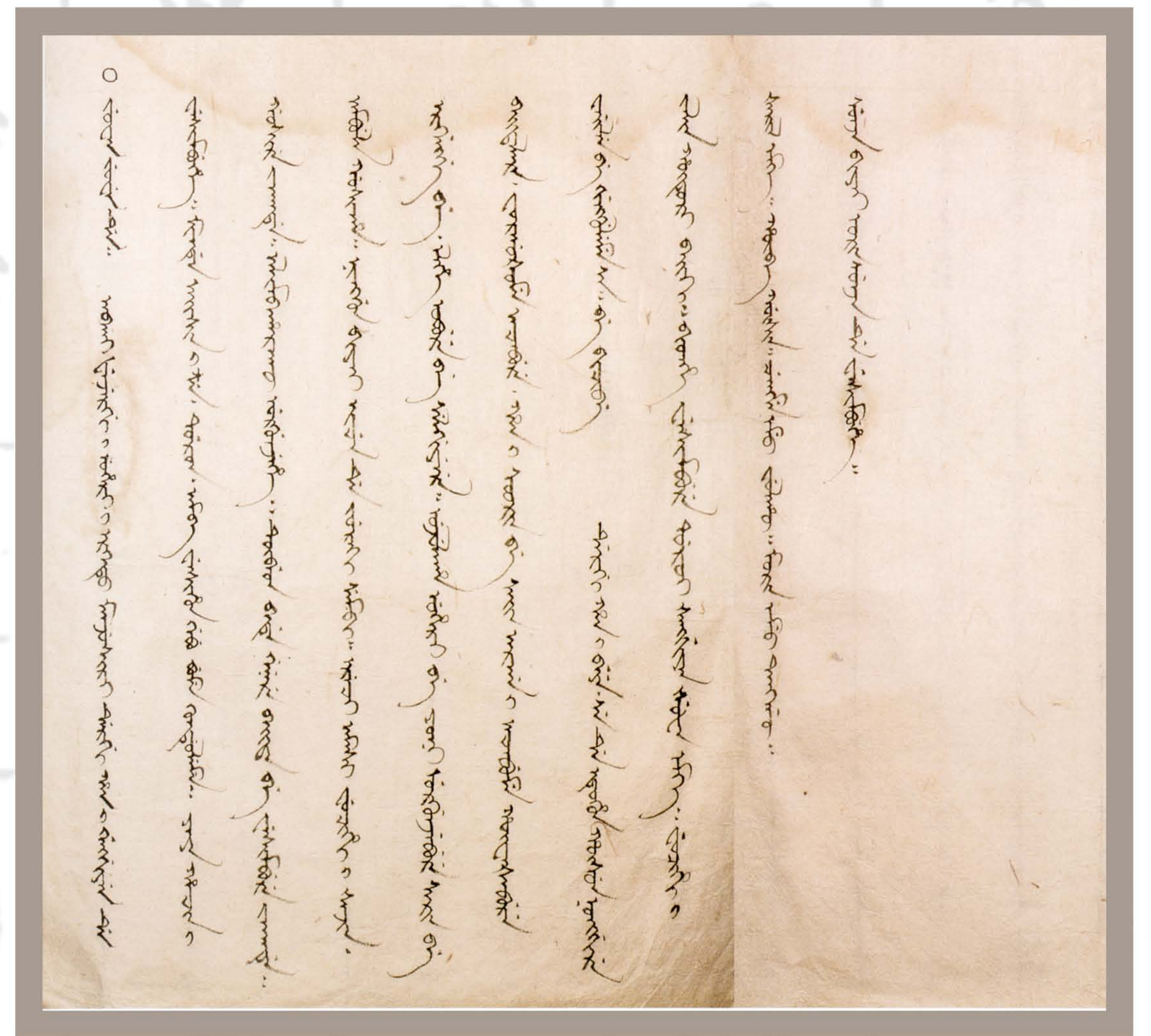
### The History of Tibet

#### 五世达赖奏谢顺治皇帝颁赐金册、金印的表文（满文原件）

译文是：“谨奏于统驭天下文殊菩萨圣主陛下：窃蒙圣主赐金册、金印，尊贵封号之鸿恩，实不胜欢忭。所奏往归土伯特一事，已蒙恩允，拟于六月初一日启程。圣谕曰：嗣后宜当弘扬释教，逸乐众生，礼治部众，善为调用，以良策辅佐帝业。小僧等恭祝圣主年富力强。随疏恭进哈达一条、佛一尊、琥珀三十个、氍毹一、马一百匹。五月二十五日奏。”

#### Memorial to the Court by the Fifth Dalai Lama in expression of gratitude for Emperor Shunzhi's bestowing upon him the gold seal and the gold album. (Manchurian original)

"A Memorial to Your Majesty, Manjusri, Ruler of the Whole Land: I am very pleased to have received the gold album, the gold seal and the honorific title bestowed and conferred by Your Majesty. My return to Tibet was approved with your gracious consent. I am leaving on the first day of the sixth month. Your Majesty pointed out: You should continue to expound Buddhist doctrines and govern the country perfectly so as to help the Empire. I wish Your Majesty be always youthful and strong. I am presenting you with a hata, a statue of Buddha, thirty grains of ember, a piece of tweed, and one hundred horses. the twenty-fifth day of the fifth month".



世祖實錄 卷七四

克布三等阿達哈哈番噶爾馬西布揚古布達禮子格白禮續順公屬下二等阿達哈哈番徐士進子徐國俊巴林部落拖沙喇哈番巴特馬達爾漢兒子卓遂年老致仕拜他喇布勒哈番蔡忠兒子蔡毓德靖南王屬下二等阿達哈哈番耿仲朗子繼盛三等阿達哈哈番劉承祖子天昏陣七科爾沁國拖沙喇哈番札我代子朱爾堪各襲職○乙卯諭吏部兵部右侍郎張鼎延服勞有年步履維艱朕所親見准原官致仕以便頤養著照舊例酌議具奏以示優遣之意○上幸內院閱甄別京職各漢官畢諭吏部院考核各官俱依議行蘇文樞著降一級調外用徐起元堅守耶郡投誠有功年老可念著以原官致仕仍察例酌議以示優遣朕所親閱各官內高去春徐曉像真病亦著致仕其餘各官與考語有疵者不同著照京官外轉例察其資俸酌量陞轉遇缺即推太常寺協律郎官應去者出缺另補賜大計卓異官山東布政使司左布政使耿焯等五十三員蟒袍各一襲大學士范文程額色黑奏言大學士寧完我洪承疇陳名夏俱隸旗下照滿洲官支給俸祿其衙門職掌官銜品級或照滿洲例或照漢官例相應請旨得旨寧完我仍照滿洲大學士例洪承疇陳名夏官品俸祿俱照漢官例丁巳禮部議覆廣東道監察御史陳啟泰疏言滿洲部院各官應照漢人例一

體離任丁憂從之○定優卹陣亡各官例總兵官贈三級副將參將二級遊擊都司都司僉書一級無世職者廢拖沙喇哈番守備無贈止廢拖沙喇哈番千總卹銀一百兩把總六十兩馬兵三十兩步兵十五兩遣禮部尚書覺羅郎球理藩院侍郎席達禮等齋送封達賴喇嘛金冊金印於代噶地方文用滿漢及圖白忒國字冊文曰朕聞兼善獨善開宗之義不同世出世間設教之途亦異然而明心見性淑世覺民其歸一也茲爾羅布臧札卜素達賴喇嘛襟懷貞明德重淵泓定慧偕修色空俱泯以能宣揚釋教誨導愚蒙因而化被西方名馳東土我皇考太宗文皇帝聞而欣尚特遣使迎聘爾早識天心許以辰年來見朕荷皇天眷命撫有天下果如期應聘而至儀範可親語默有度臻般若圓通之境擴慈悲攝受之門誠覺路梯航禪林山斗朕甚嘉焉茲以金冊印封爾為西天大善自在佛所領天下釋教普通瓦赤喇怛喇達賴喇嘛應劫現身與隆佛化隨機說法利濟羣生不亦休哉印文曰西天大善自在佛所領天下釋教普通瓦赤喇怛喇達賴喇嘛之印封厄魯特部落寶汗為遵行文義敏慧顧實汗賜之金冊金印文用滿漢蒙古字冊文曰帝王經綸大業務安勸庶邦使德教加於四海

《清实录》（世祖实录）关于册封五世达赖的记载

Records in Imperial Records of the Qing Dynasty on granting the Fifth Dalai Lama

册封达赖班禅



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#### 清康熙帝册封五世班禅的谕旨

康熙五十二年（1713）康熙皇帝册封五世班禅额尔德尼的谕旨。译文为：“奉天承运皇帝制曰：朕公平待众，以慈悲抚治天下。对恪守戒律、遵守清规、精勤修道之人，向以褒嘉，并赐官封号。尔自前生以来，恪遵戒律，善意行进，弘扬正法，今又依照礼仪，虔诚进贡，以表耿耿忠心，故朕特赐印册，封尔为班禅额尔德尼，主持扎什伦布寺及其所属寺院，寺属溪卡，他人不得侵占争夺，使其永久安居。尔亦须坚持梵行，弘扬正法，教育僧众及弟子，做到取舍无误，精勤修行。康熙五十二年正月二十二日。”

#### **Qing Emperor Kangxi's decree on conferring the title upon the Fifth Panchen**

The decree issued in the fifty-two year of Emperor Kangxi's reign on conferring the title upon the Fifth Panchen reads: "His Majesty the Emperor, who reigns by the mandate of Heaven, decrees: I treat all with equality and rule the Empire with benevolence. I have always granted official posts and conferred titles upon those who abide by Buddhist disciplines and monastic rules and study doctrines assiduously. In your former life, you firmly abided by rules, proceeded with caution and expounded Buddhist doctrines. Today, in accordance with protocols, you are again reverently presenting tributes to express your loyalty to the Court. I hereby confer upon you the title of "Panchen Erdeni" and bestow upon you a seal and an album. You may now take charge of the Tashilhunpo (bKra-shis-lhun-po) Monastery and all other monasteries under its jurisdiction and their estates. No one shall be allowed to forcibly occupy or seize them. In that case, monks can live there in eternal peace. You should also continue to observe Buddhist disciplines, expound Buddhist doctrines and educate monks and disciples so that all of them will behave properly and work diligently at self-perfection. The twenty-second day of the first month in the fifty-second year of Emperor Kangxi's reign."



#### 六世班禅

六世班禅罗桑贝丹益西（1738—1780），藏传佛教格鲁派宗教领袖。乾隆六年（1741）在扎什伦布寺坐床，一生坚定维护清中央政府和皇帝权威，维护国家主权。乾隆四十四年（1779年），率众僧至承德祝贺乾隆皇帝七十大寿。次年在北京黄寺圆寂。享年42岁。

#### **Thang-ka with a portrait of the Sixth Panchen Lama**

The Sixth Panchen Blo-bzang-dpal-ldan-ye-shes (1738-1780 A.D.) was a religious leader of the dGe-lugs-pa Sect of Tibetan Buddhism. In the sixth year of Emperor Qianlong's reign (1741 A.D.), he was enthroned in Tashilhunpo Monastery (bKra-shis-lhun-po). He firmly upheld the authority of the Central Government and the Emperor, and safeguarded the sovereignty of the county in his whole life. In the forty-fourth year of Emperor Qianlong's reign (1779 A.D.), he led large numbers of monks to Chengde in celebration of Emperor Qianlong's seventieth birthday. In the following year, he passed away at the age of 42 in the Yellow Temple in Beijing.



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设立驻藏大臣  
建立噶厦政府



驻藏大臣衙门  
Amban's Yamen  
(government office)

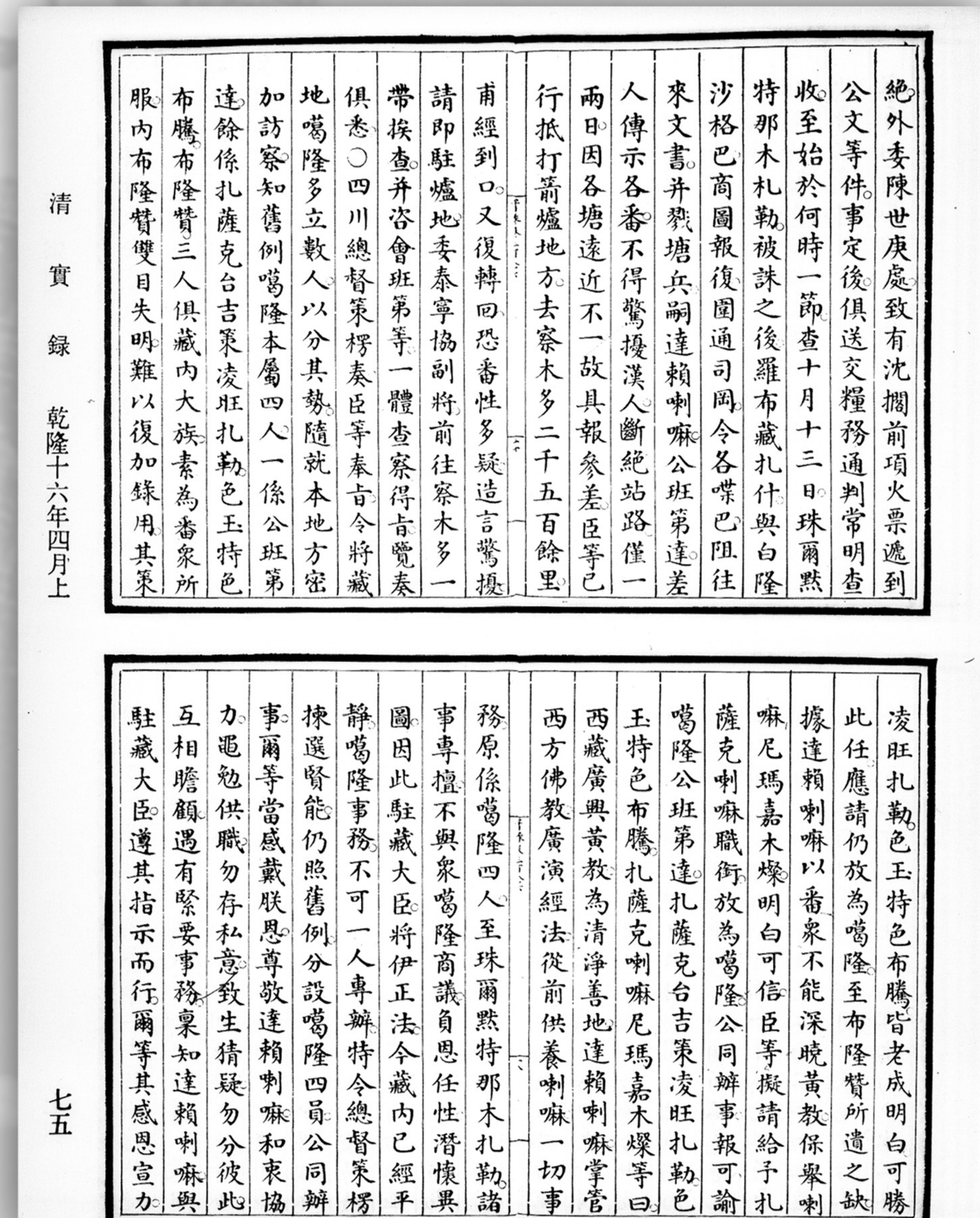
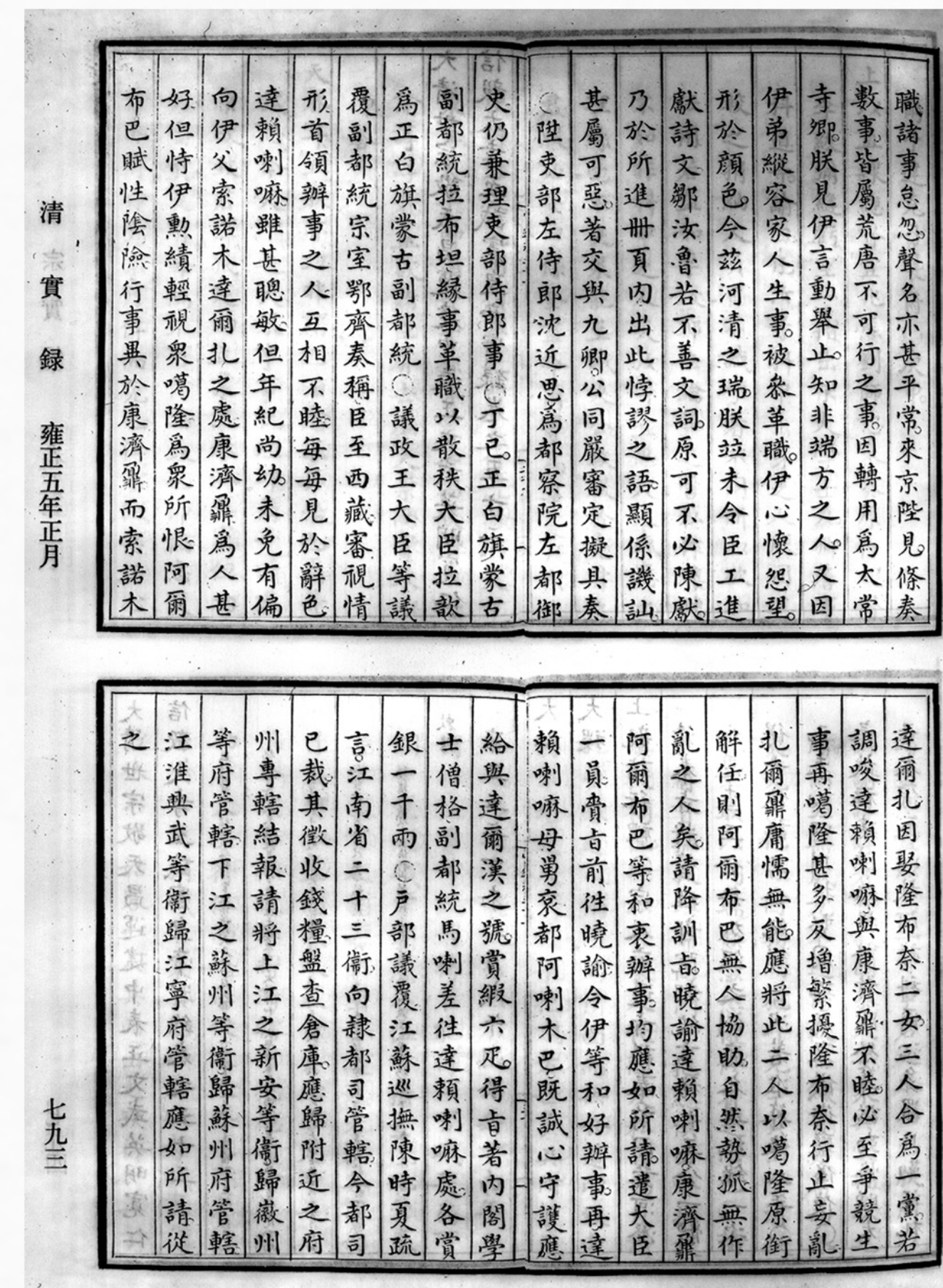


驻藏大臣有泰及其幕僚  
Photo of Amban Youtai  
and other officials

《清实录》关于在噶厦政府中分设噶伦四人，共同办事的记载。  
Records in *Imperial Records of the Qing Dynasty* on appointing four bKav-blons (minister) to conduct joint administration in the bKav-shag (local government of Tibet)

公元1727年议政王大臣等议覆：“……请降训旨，晓谕达赖喇嘛、康济鼐、阿尔布巴等，和衷办事。均应如所请，遣大臣一员，赍旨前往晓谕，令伊等和好办事。”清廷派内阁学士僧格、副都统马喇作为第一任驻藏大臣进驻西藏，任期三年。图为《清实录》关于设立驻藏大臣的记载。

Records in *Imperial Records of the Qing Dynasty* on dispatching Ambans: In 1727 A.D., council ministers replied after their discussion on official business: "We plead the Emperor to issue an edict, telling Dalai Lama, Khang-chen-nas, Nga-phod-pa and others to co-operate in official business. Everything has to be reported and an official will be sent there, who will bring the decree, asking them to co-operate in official business." The Qing Court dispatched Seng-ge, a cabinet scholar and Ma La, vice general-in-commander, as the first Ambans into Tibet for a term of 3 years.



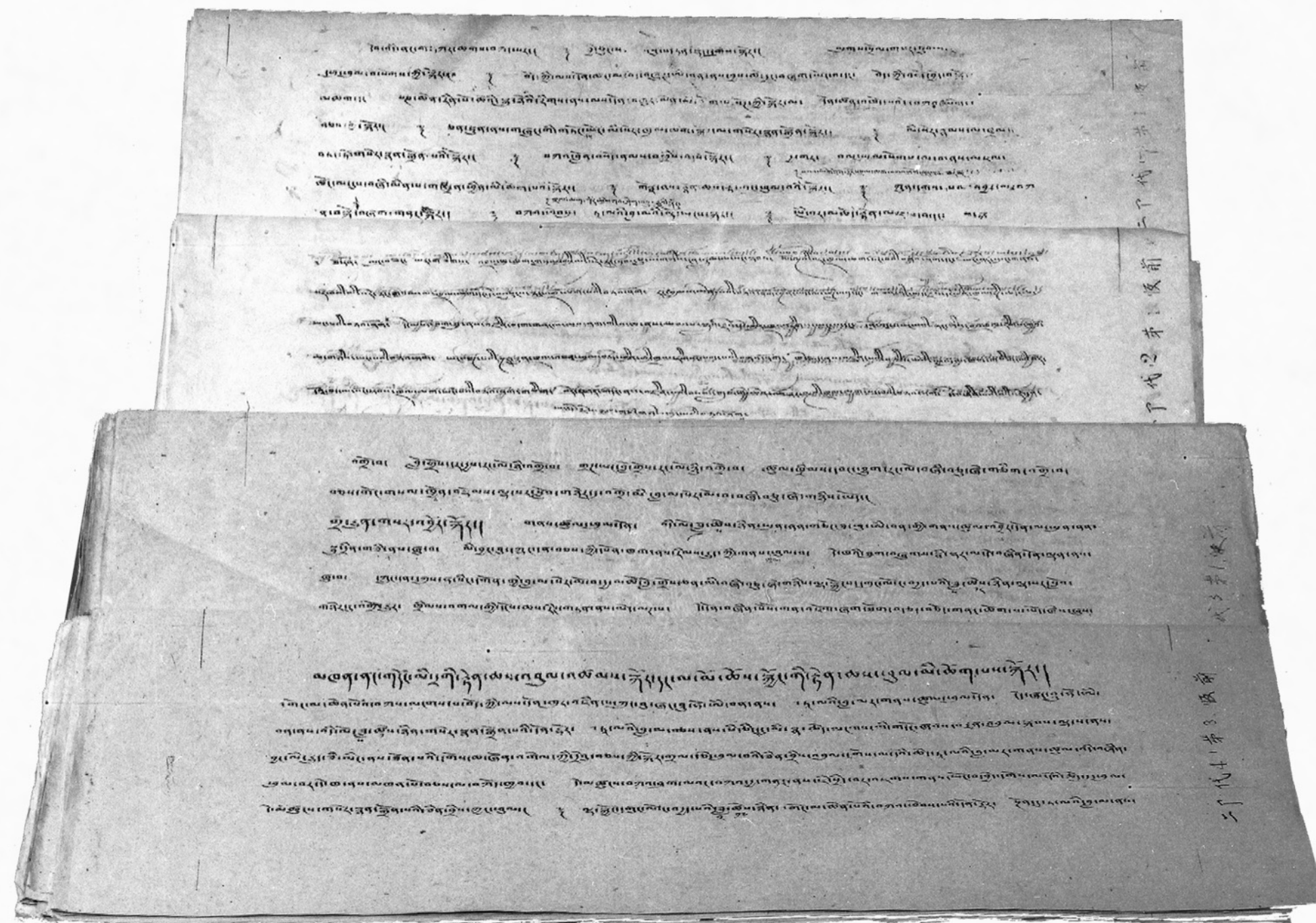


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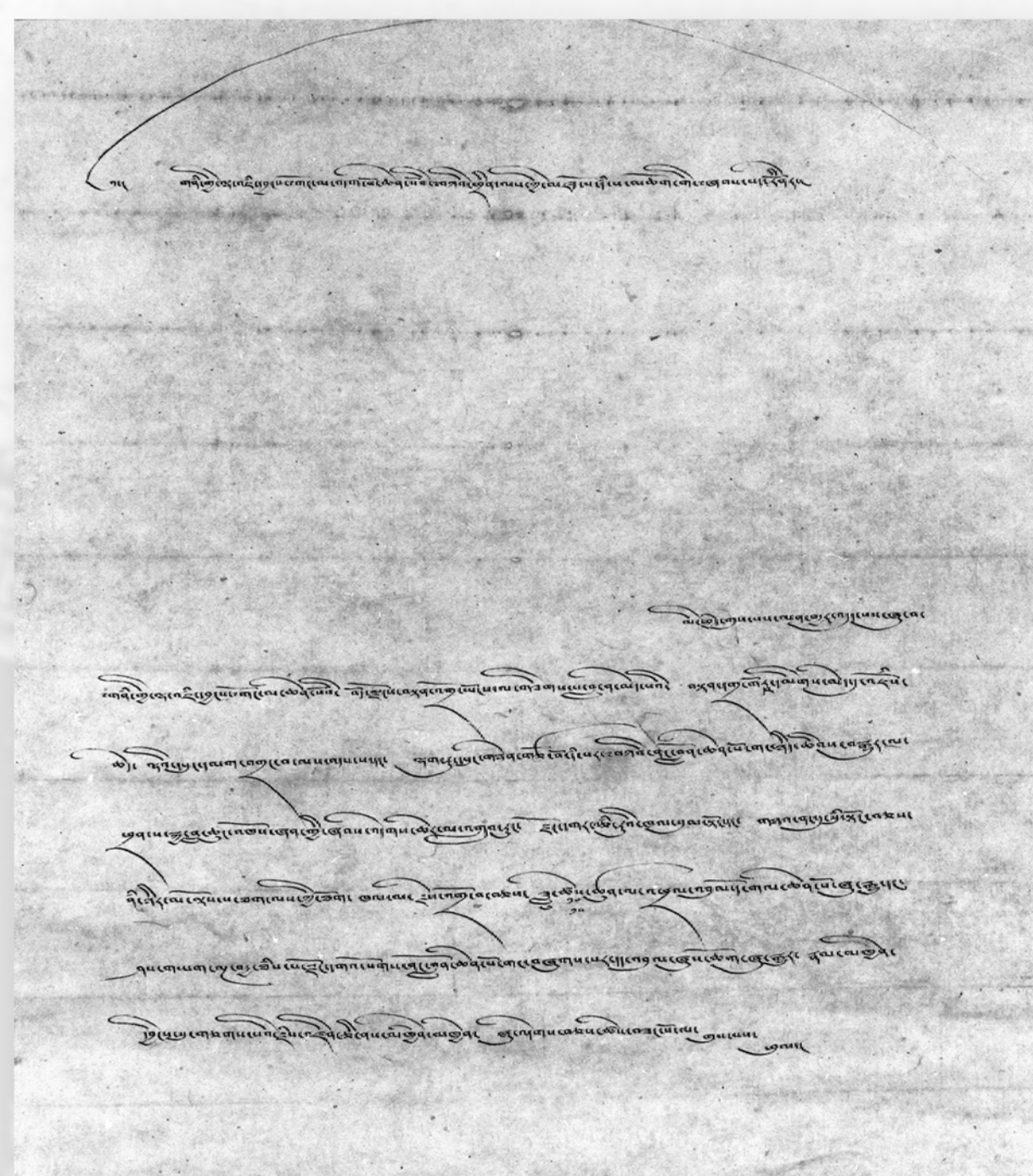


### 《钦定藏内善后章程》

乾隆五十八年（1793），清朝正式颁布《钦定藏内善后章程》，对西藏宗教事务、行政、财政、军事、外事等方面作了明确规定。藏文书写的章程归纳为29条，其中第1条即对今后确认达赖、班禅的转世灵童，由金瓶掣签掣定。

#### *Twenty-nine-Article Ordinance for the More Efficient Governing of Tibet*

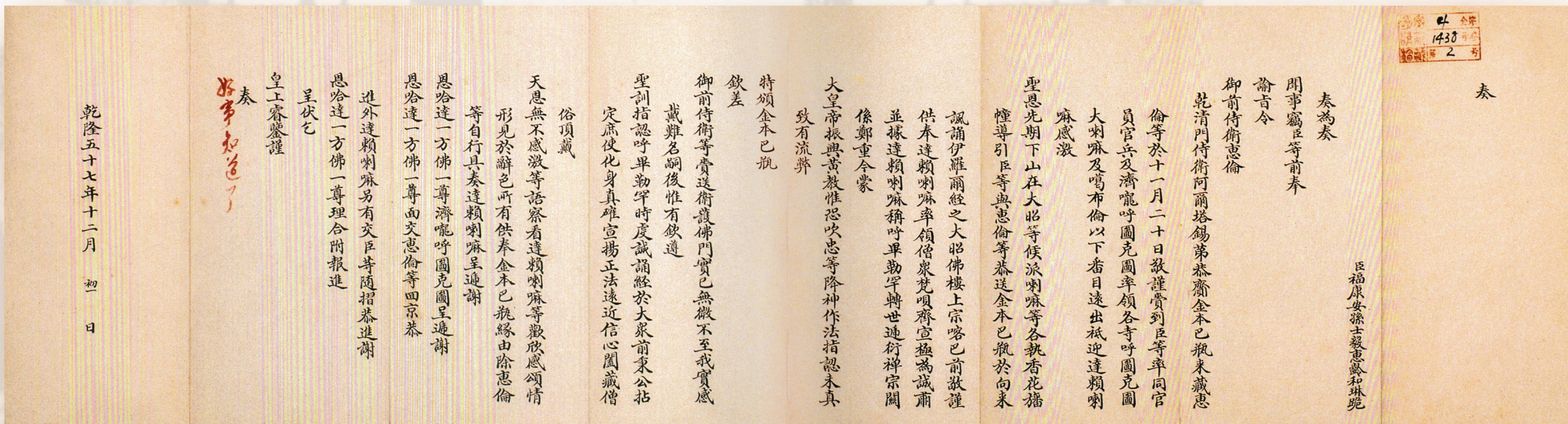
In the fifty-eighth year of Qing Emperor Qianlong's reign (1793 A. D.), the Qing Government officially issued *Twenty-nine-Article Ordinance for the More Efficient Governing of Tibet*, which involved some definite and specific stipulations concerning religious, administrative, financial, military and foreign affairs in Tibet. It included 29 articles, among which Article 1 stipulated that reincarnated soul boys of Dalai and Panchen be confirmed through the procedure of drawing lots from the gold urn.



乾隆年间萨迦寺为支军饷给讨伐廓尔喀的清军致钦差大臣书

Letter to Imperial Envoy by Sa-skya Monastery in Emperor Qianlong's reign applying for Qing soldiers' pay and provisions so as to send a punitive expedition against Gurkha troops

钦定藏内善后章程



福康安等奏供奉金本巴瓶于大昭寺佛楼及八世达赖喇嘛欢欣情形折  
Fu Kang'an and others' memorials to the throne concerning placing the Gold Urn in the Jokhang Temple and the Eighth Dalai Lama was very pleased with it.



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公元1793年《钦定善后章程》29条规定在西藏铸造“乾隆宝藏”、“嘉庆宝藏”、“道光宝藏”银币。Tibetan silver coins stamped with the characters "Qianlong Baozang," "Jiaqing Baozang" (Emperor Jiaqing's Treasury) and "Daoguang Baozang" (Emperor Daoguang's Treasury), minted under the supervision of the Grand Minister Residents of Tibet.

爾等滋擾係沙瑪爾巴主持欺蒙唐古忒非因貿易故蒙貿易商民係已勒布充付未爾二種無庸商本本地人亦爾等所需藏物無多而藏番日用多仗外番應仍准唐古忒與通市惟從前任其常川與駐藏大臣衙門並無查考請嗣後除邊界番民就近與巴勒布番民易換銀兩為數無多無庸限定次數外其貿易番回均按名進進存駐藏大臣衙門每年已勒布准貿易三次充付未爾准貿易一次赴外藩營販時商頭呈明駐藏大臣給照令駐劄江孜定目二沉備升等驗放自外番來藏商民亦令該二沉備升查驗放自大臣到藏後按名注冊布番充已皆玉璽宗木等部落來藏驗種者均令一體稽查需索銀兩者嚴究至濟糶糶拉木課稅前據福康安等奏請毋庸酌減經臣等議候藏內貿易酌定後稟辦今貿易已定該二處抽收未及貨物到藏納稅應如前奏仍照向例辦理

又藏內貿易向使用廓爾喀銀錢每至居奇今奉旨頒式就藏開鑄定價通用廓爾喀銀錢不禁自銷無庸另議價值今鑄新錢來藏從之早已軍機大臣等議覆浙江巡撫陳和等州縣並嘉湖二衛貧民籽糧口糧除節年徵運並續給二成外尚未完銀二十六萬四千三百兩有奇查係實實欠請如前撫福裕原奏分別官贖應如所請令五十一平以復經做各州縣分賠一半即任撫藩道府分賠一半福裕應賠無可著連應令曹任浙江巡撫俾伊齡阿代賠又奏稱五十三年送安縣水災借給貧民籽糧銀一十一兩有奇在恩昭節前藩司詳請題款福裕遺漏未辦請照例豁免再蕭山縣荷花池東岸從工過塌塌向係民修上年因山水陡發民力疲不濟急借帑先修實用銀一萬三千九百餘兩福裕僅奏用銀一十五兩餘

公元1791年，清廷下令在西藏安设炉座铸钱。图为《清实录》关于“今奉旨颁式，就藏开铸，定价通用，廓尔喀银钱，不禁自销”的记载。Silver coins were minted in Tibet under the supervision of the Qing central government. In 1791, "the Qing court decreed the setting of a mint for Tibetan silver coins. Pictured here is a passage from the Imperial Records of the Qing Dynasty: "By the emperor's order, the minting of coins has begun in Tibet and the rates of exchange for other currencies have been fixed. The Gurkha silver coins shall be withdrawn from circulation."



驻藏大臣升泰等颁布有关钱币在西藏流通的告示  
Notice issued by Amban Shengtai on the circulation of coins in Tibet

统一铸造钱币



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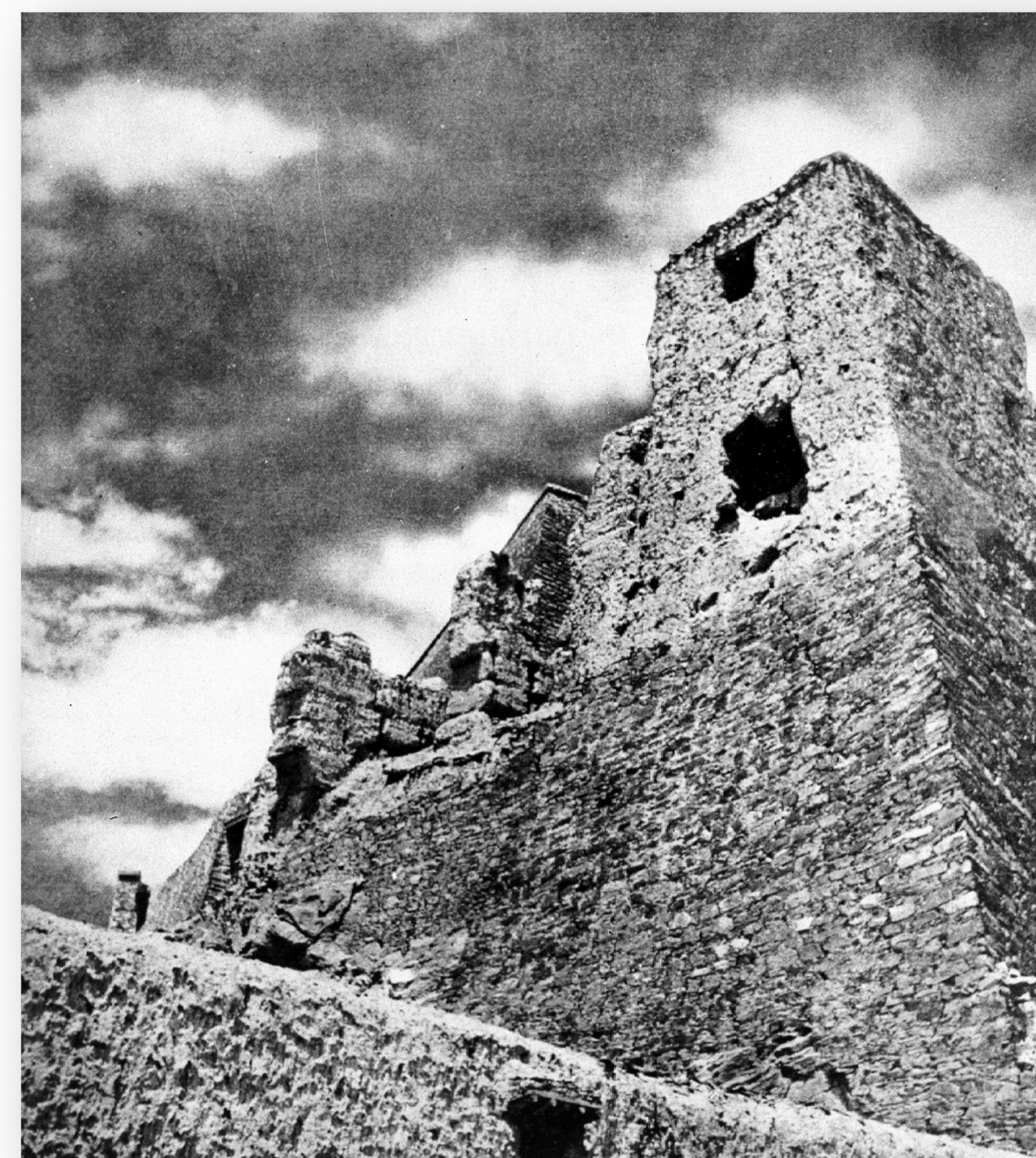
抗  
英  
战  
争

### 参加保家卫国的两名藏族 抗英战士

1904年英国对西藏发动第二次武装入侵，西藏人民坚决抵抗侵略者。

**Photo of two Tibetan soldiers who took part in the resistance against British aggressors in 1904**

In 1904, the British troops launched the second armed aggression, which aroused Tibetan people's firm resistance.



### 江孜抗英炮台

在第二次抗英战争中，西藏军民英勇抗击侵略者。这是著名的江孜保卫战抗英炮台遗址。

**The Gyantse Fort**

During the second war of resistance against British aggression, Tibetan soldiers and civilians rose up to resist aggressors bravely. This is the ruins of the well-known Gyantse Fort, which played an important role in the war of resistance against British aggression.

藏军莱丁代本严斥英军入侵  
Lha-Iding mDav-dpon, Commander  
of Tibetan army, severely denounc-  
ing British aggression





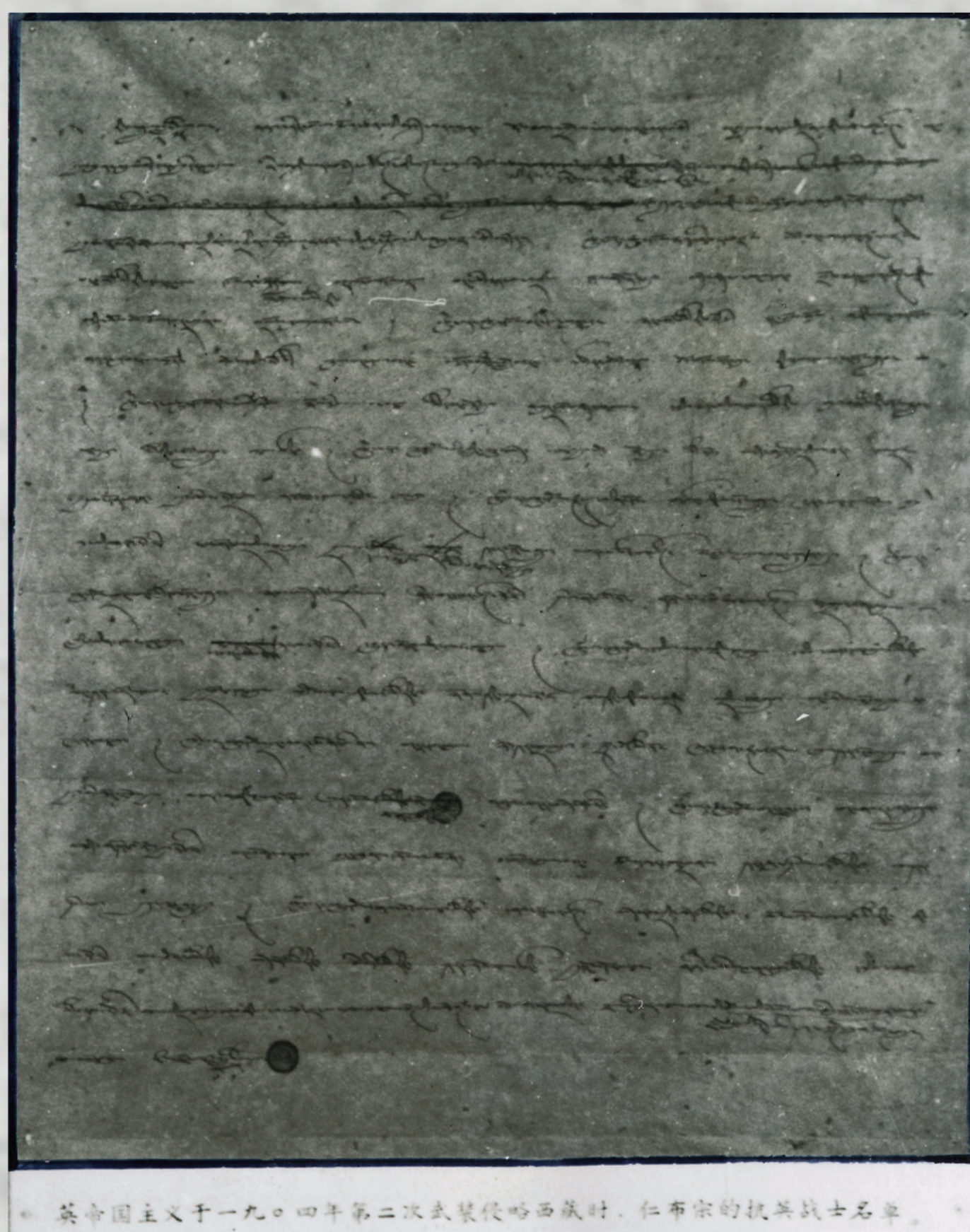
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抗英战争



1904年抗英战士名单（部分）

Name list of soldiers (part), who took part in the resistance against British aggressors in 1904

英帝国主义于一九〇四年第二次武装侵略西藏时，在布宗的抗英战士名单。



参加过抗英战斗的白居寺堪布在给各族群众讲述抗英斗争故事  
Khan-po (abbot) of Pal-kor Monastery, who took part in the resistance against British aggressors, telling stories to masses about the battles



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十三世达赖喇嘛进京朝觐



## 十三世达赖喇嘛土登嘉措

十三世达赖喇嘛土登嘉措（1876—1933），藏传佛教格鲁派领袖。光绪五年（1879）在布达拉宫坐床。1933年圆寂于拉萨。国民政府鉴于他“绥安边圉，翊赞中华”，“卫国安民，懋著勋绩”，追赠其“护国弘化普慈圆觉大师”封号。

### Photo of the Thirteenth Dalai Lama

A religious leader of the dGe-lugs-pa sect of Tibetan Buddhism. In the fifth year of Emperor Guanxu's reign(1879A.D.),he as enthroned in the Po-ta-lha Palace,and he was passed away in 1933.The government cofered the title of "Master of Enlightenment, Benevolence, Pertection and Awareness, and Defender of the nation",upon the thirteenth Dalai Lama because of his great tribute to the nation.

光绪三十四年（1908）十三世达赖喇嘛进京朝觐。这是慈禧太后接见十三世达赖时的情景（壁画）。Mural depicting Empress Dowager Ci Xi receiving the Thirteenth Dalai Lama In the thirty-four year of Emperor Guangxu's reign (1908 A.D.), the Thirteenth Dalai Lama went to Beijing to pay homage.





# 西藏历史与封建农奴制

The History of Tibet and the Feudal Serfdom in Old Tibet

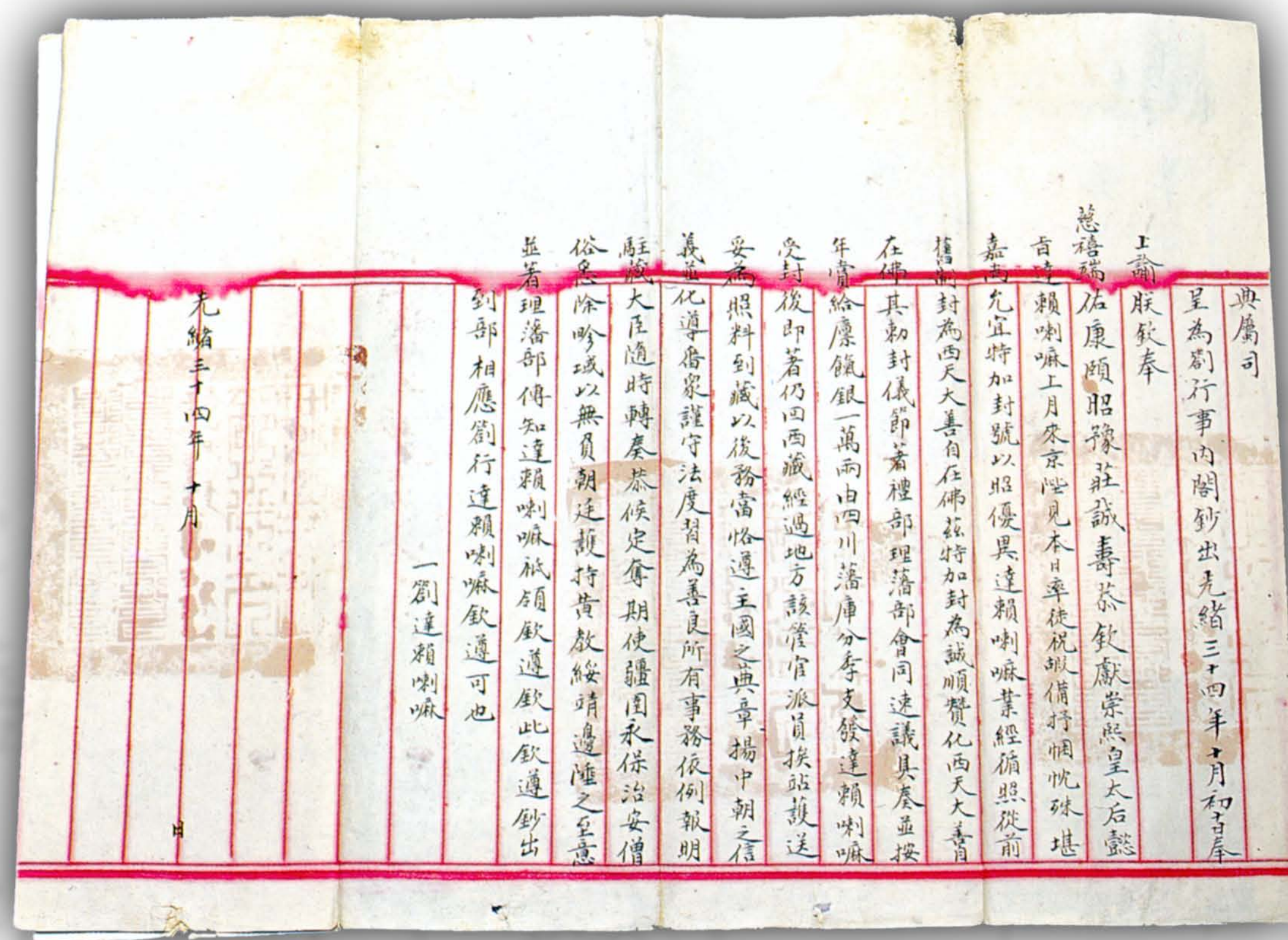
## 西藏历史

The History of Tibet

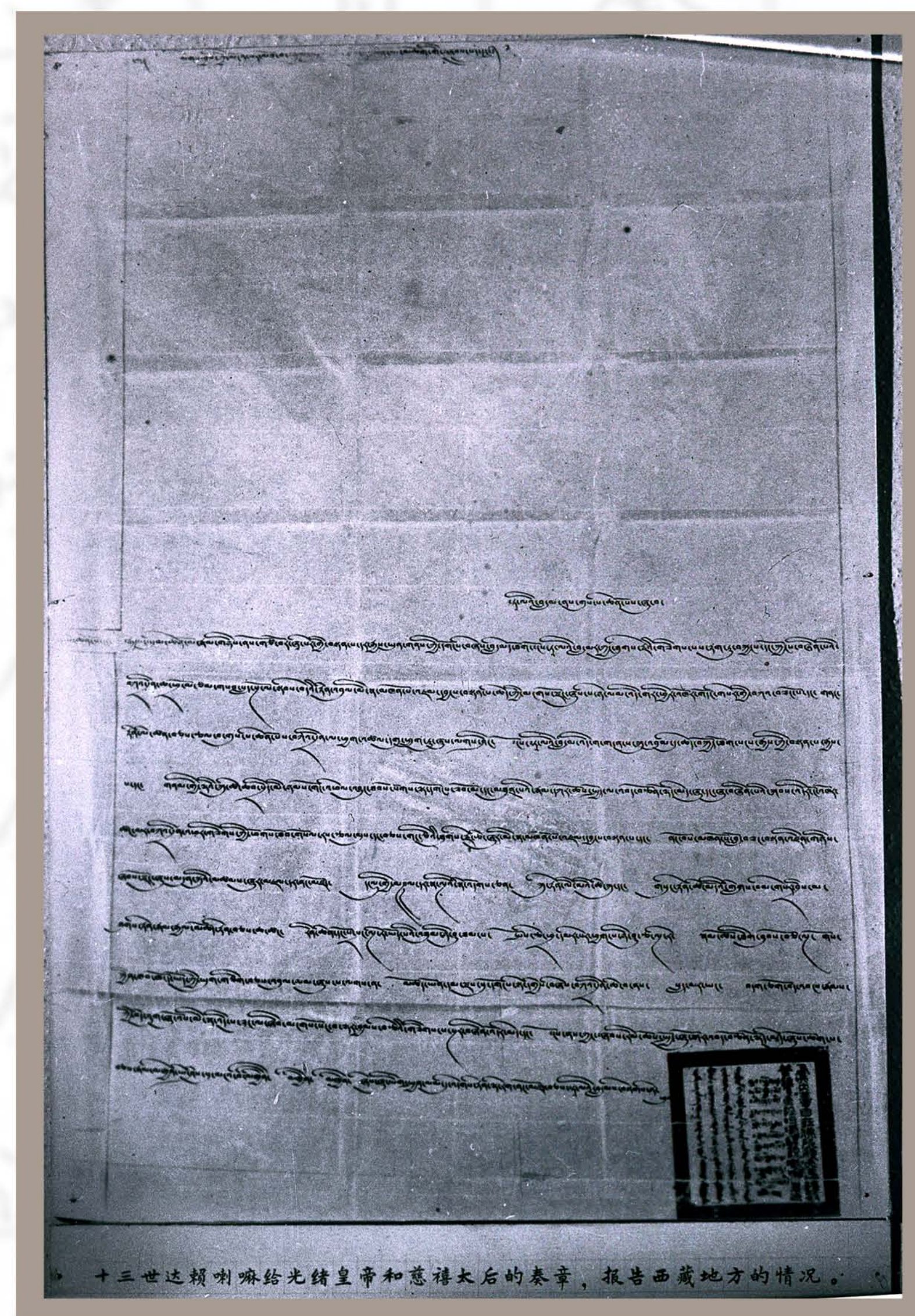
十三世达赖进京朝覲



朝覲期间，慈禧太后赐给十三世达赖喇嘛的珍珠坛城（曼扎）  
Empress Dowager Ci Xi bestowed a pearl Mandala upon the Thirteenth Dalai Lama in this interview



清廷典属司为拟十三世达赖喇嘛恭祝慈禧皇太后万寿贡物礼仪奏折  
Memorial sent by the Department of Protocol of the Qing Court about tributes paid by the Thirteenth Dalai Lama to congratulate Empress Dowager Ci Xi's longevity



十三世达赖喇嘛呈光绪皇帝的奏折（藏文）  
Memorial to Emperor Guangxu by the Thirteen Dalai Lama



# 西藏历史与封建农奴制

The History of Tibet and the Feudal Serfdom in Old Tibet

西藏历史

The History of Tibet

公元1912年—1949年

## 民国 国民政府维护了国家对西藏的主权

公元1912年中华民国成立后，宣布五族共和、领土统一。《中华民国临时约法》规定“中华民国领土为二十二行省，内外蒙古、西藏、青海”。同年，民国政府大总统命令复封十三世达赖喇嘛为“诚顺赞化西天大善自在佛”。翌年，加封九世班禅“致忠阐化”名号。公元1929年，国民政府加强了对蒙藏地区事务的管理，在中央设立蒙藏委员会。十三世达赖和九世班禅依照历史定制，继续同中央保持联系。公元1931年、1936年、1946年西藏地方僧俗官员均有代表出席“民国代表大会”。九世班禅和一批藏族知名人士被任命为中央政府官员。

From 1912 to 1949 A.D.

### The Government of the Republic of China Maintaining Its Sovereignty over Tibet

After the founding of the Republic of China in 1912, the government declared the unification of the Han, Manchu, Mongol, Hui and Tibetan races and the integration of the territory. It is stipulated in *the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China*: "The territory of the Republic of China is made of 22 provinces, Inner Mongolia, Outer Mongolia, Tibet and Qinghai." In the same year, authorized by the Provisional President of the government of the Republic of China, the Thirteenth Dalai Lama was re-conferred upon the title of "Loyal and Submissive Great Benevolent Self-subsisting Buddha of Western Paradise". In the following year, the Ninth Panchen was conferred upon the title of "Loyalty and Submission". In 1929 A.D., the government of the Republic of China strengthened its administration on affairs in Mongolian and Tibetan regions, setting up the Commission on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs. According to historical conventions, the Thirteenth Dalai Lama and the Ninth Panchen continued to keep contacts with the Central Government. As representatives, Tibetan secular and religious officials attended the National Congress successively held in 1931, 1936 and 1946 and the Ninth Panchen and a group of Tibetan renowned Tibetan personnel were appointed as officials of the Central Government.



# 西藏历史与封建农奴制

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## 西藏历史

The History of Tibet

五族共和领土统一

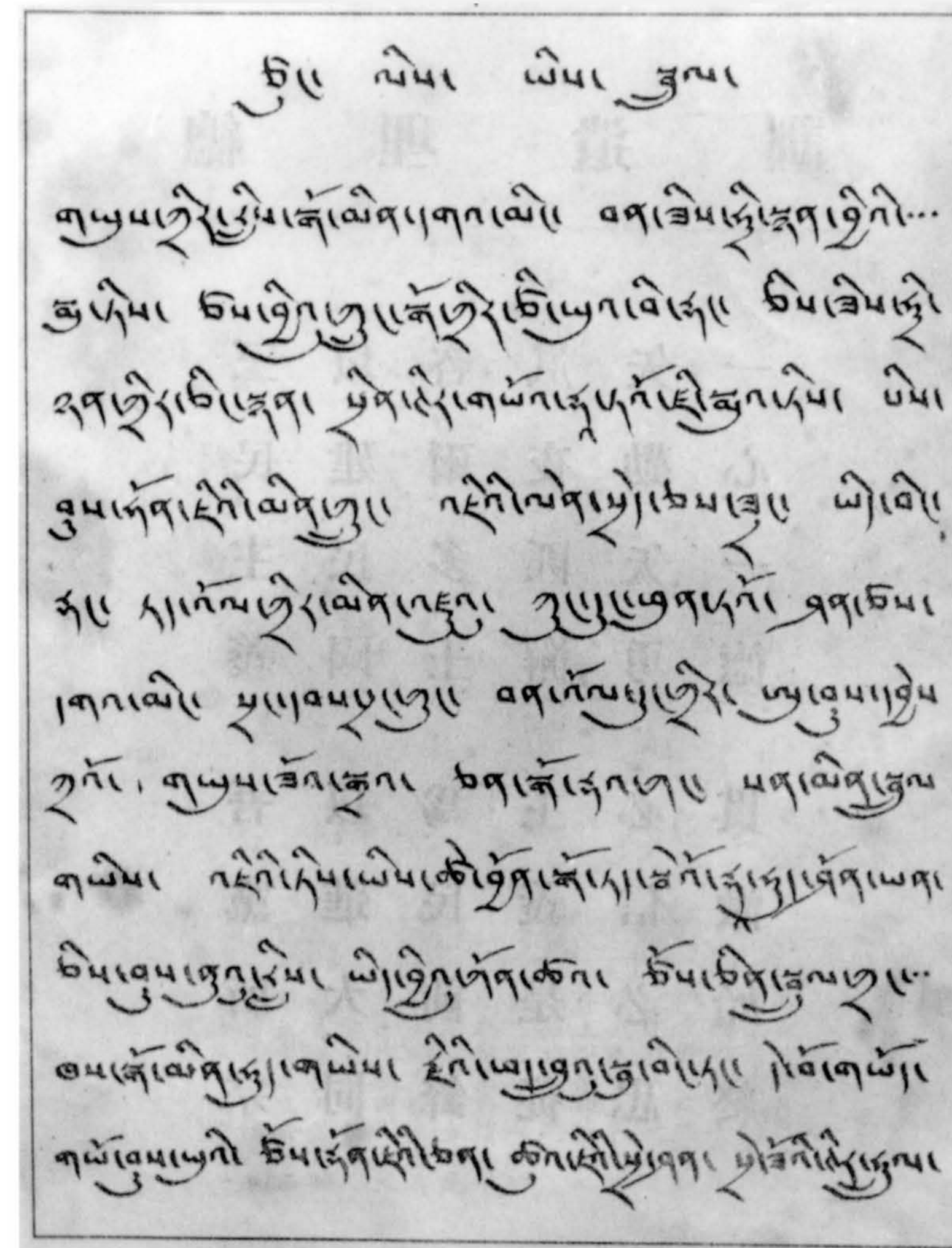
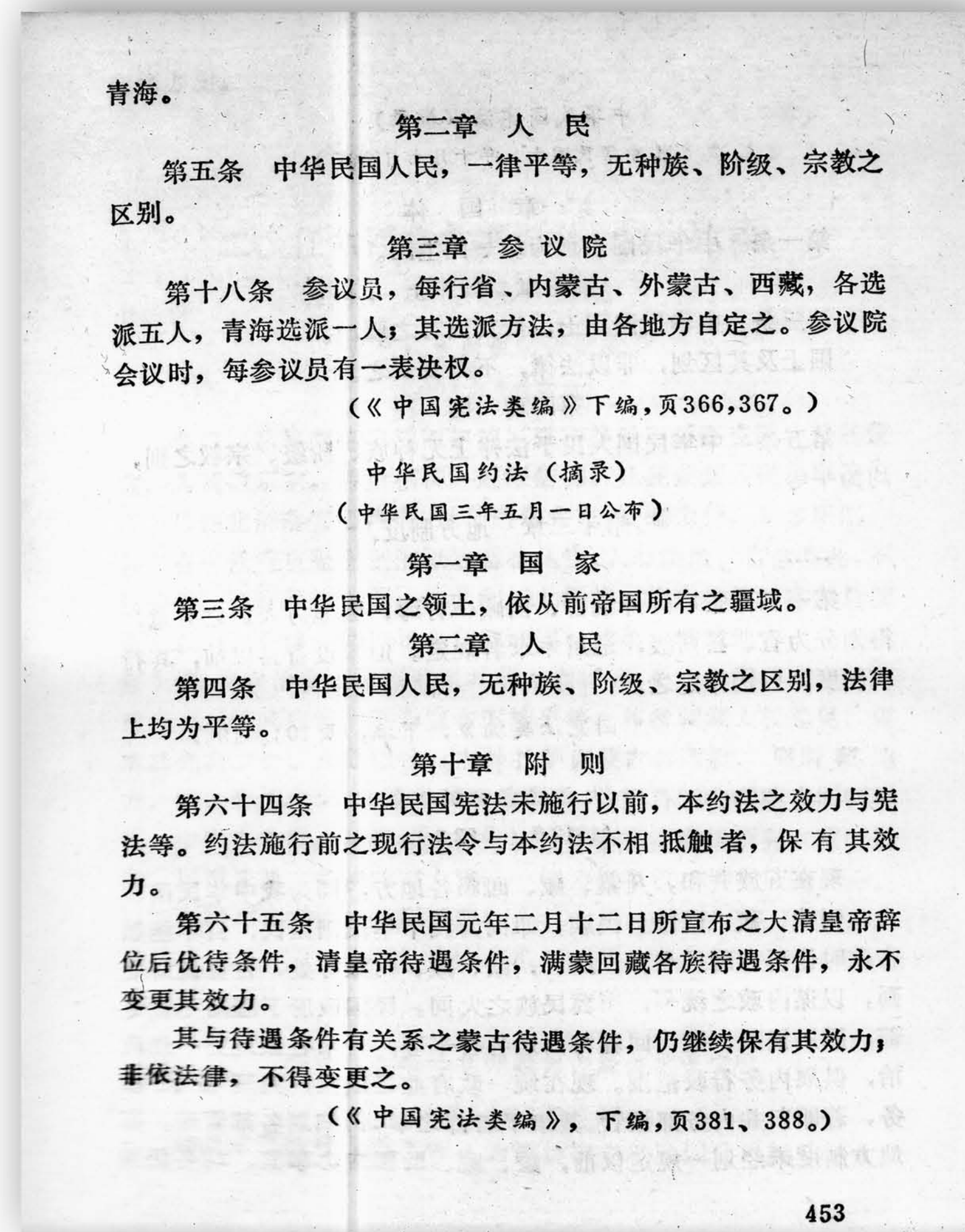
### 《中华民国临时约法》摘录

公元1912年3月11日《中华民国临时约法》公布。约法总纲规定：

“中华民国领土，为二十二行省，内外蒙古、西藏、青海。”图为《约法》摘录。

#### Abstract from the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China

The Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China was issued on March 11 of 1912 A.D. Its General Program stipulates: "The territory of the Republic of China is made of 22 provinces, Inner Mongolia, Outer Mongolia, Tibet and Qinghai."



这是根据汉文读音用藏文转写的总理遗嘱  
Premier's Testament (Tibetan translation)

### 大总统恢复达赖喇嘛封号令

(1912年10月28日)

据前达赖喇嘛阿旺罗布藏吐布丹甲错济寨旺曲却勒朗结致蒙藏事务局总裁贡桑诺尔布函称：前因教务由京回藏，振兴藏务，竭力整顿。嗣以革去名号，暂居大吉岭。去冬川省事起，藏中至今未靖，意欲维持佛教，请转呈妥商等语。现在共和成立，五族一家，前达赖喇嘛诚心内向，从前误解自应捐释，应即复封为诚顺赞化西天大善自在佛，以期维持黄教，赞助民国，同我太平，此令。

(蒙藏院档案。)

大总统恢复达赖喇嘛封号令

Order issued by the Provisional President on resuming to confer the title upon Dalai Lama



# 西藏历史与封建农奴制

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## 西藏历史

The History of Tibet



九世班禅额尔德尼曲吉尼玛（1883—1937），藏传佛教格鲁派领袖。光绪十八年（1892）在扎什伦布寺坐床。1923年出走内地，一直为加强藏汉民族团结而努力。1937年圆寂于青海。

The Ninth Panchen Erdeni Choskyi Nyima (1883-1937), leader of the Gelukpa tradition of the Tibetan Buddhism. He was enthroned at the Tashilhunpo Monastery in the 18th year (1892) of the Guangxu reign period of the Qing Dynasty. He did his best to enhance the unity between the Tibetans and the Han. He fled to the hinterlands of China in 1923. He passed away in Qinghai in 1937.

### 九世班禅与国民政府委员合影

1925年九世班禅到达北京，1934年被选为国民政府委员，这是就任时与政府委员们合影。

**Photo of the Ninth Panchen and committee members of the Nationalist Government**

In 1925, the Ninth Panchen arrived in Beijing, who was elected as a committee member of the Nationalist Government in 1934.



### 九世班禅“护国宣化广慧大师”印

1931年国民政府授予九世班禅“护国宣化广慧大师”名号，这是授予的印鉴。

**Seal of the Ninth Panchen, "Great Master of Infinite Wisdom, Defender of the Nation and Propagator of the Doctrine"**

In 1931, the Nationalist Government conferred this title of "Great Master of Infinite Wisdom, Defender of the Nation and Propagator of the Doctrine" upon the Ninth Panchen.

五族共和  
领土统一



# 西藏历史与封建农奴制

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## 西藏历史

The History of Tibet

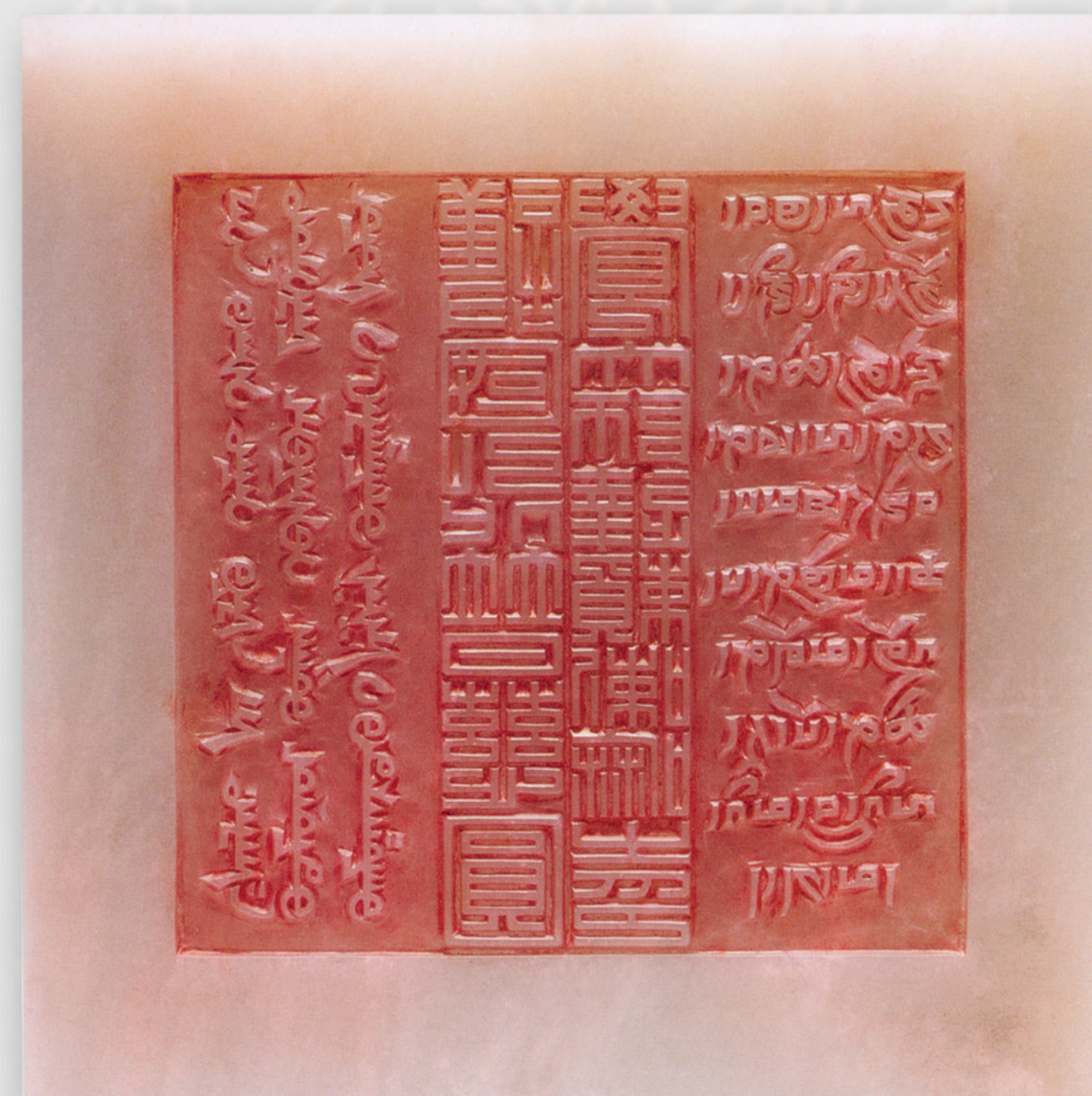
五族共和  
领土统一



1934年国民政府追赠十三世达赖为“护国弘化普慈圆觉大师”封号，这是颁发的玉册和玉印。

### Jade Album and jade seal

In 1934, the Nationalist Government posthumously conferred the title of "Master of Enlightenment, Benevolence, Perfection and Awareness, and the Defender of the Nation" upon the Thirteenth Dalai Lama.





# 西藏历史与封建农奴制

## The History of Tibet and the Feudal Serfdom in Old Tibet

### 西藏历史

#### The History of Tibet

免于掣签

特准拉木登珠继任

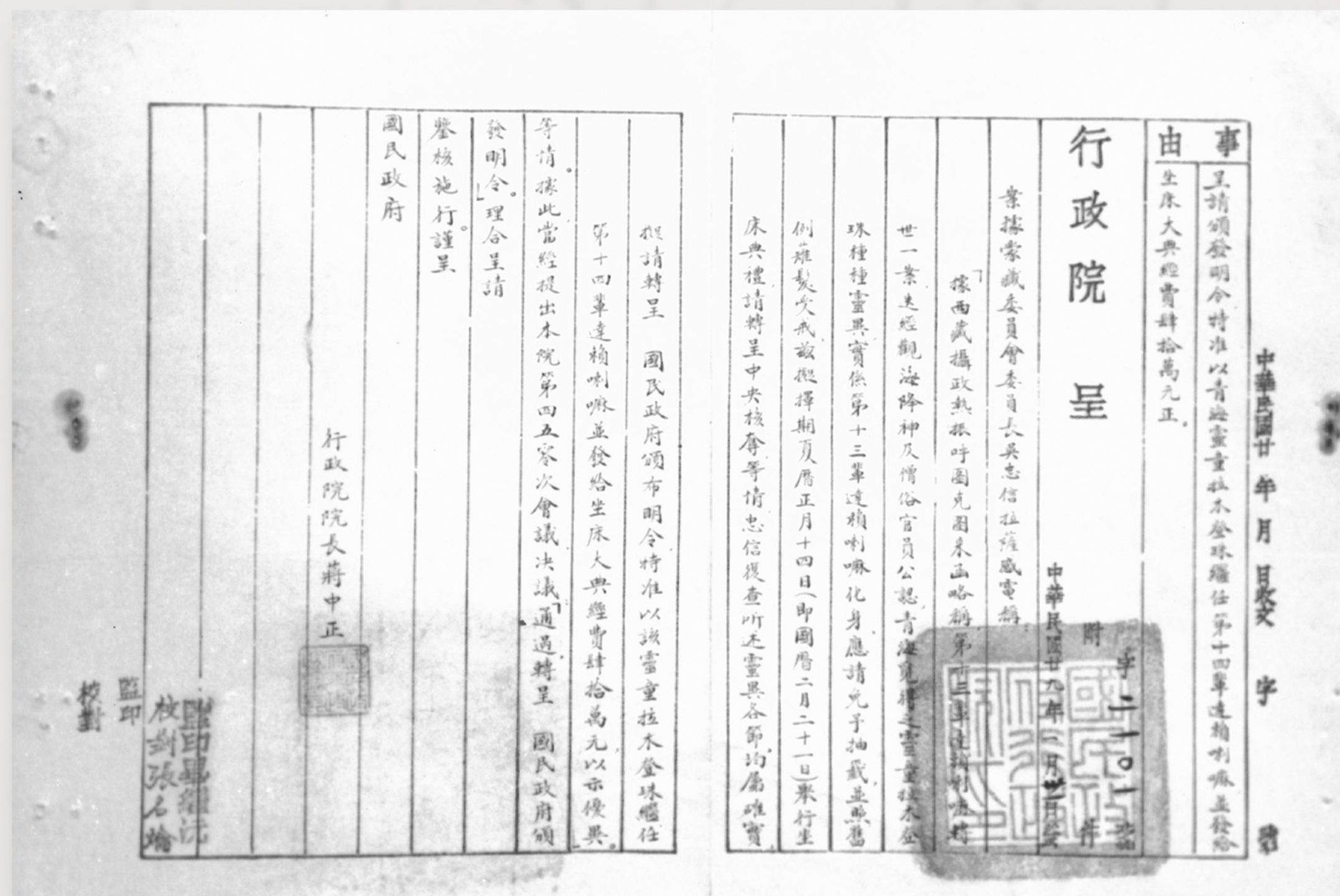
1940年2月22日十四世达赖坐床前，国民政府专使吴忠信看视灵童。（左为吴忠信）

Wu Zhongxin, a special envoy (left) sent by the Nationalist Government to examine the reincarnated soul boy on January 22 of 1940 before the enthronement ceremony.



国民政府令：就拉木登珠免于掣签，特准继任十四世达赖。

Order issued by the Nationalist Government on confirming Lha-mo-dun-grub as the Fourteenth Dalai Lama



行政院呈请国民政府颁发明令，特准青海灵童拉木登珠继任十四世达赖，并拨坐床大典经费40万。

Petition by the Executive Council asking the Nationalist Government to confirm the reincarnated soul boy from Qinghai as the Fourteenth Dalai Lama and appreciate 400,000 yuan for the enthronement ceremony.



十四世达赖喇嘛坐床典礼像

Photo of the Fourteenth Dalai Lama taken in the enthronement ceremony



# 西藏历史与封建农奴制

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## 西藏历史

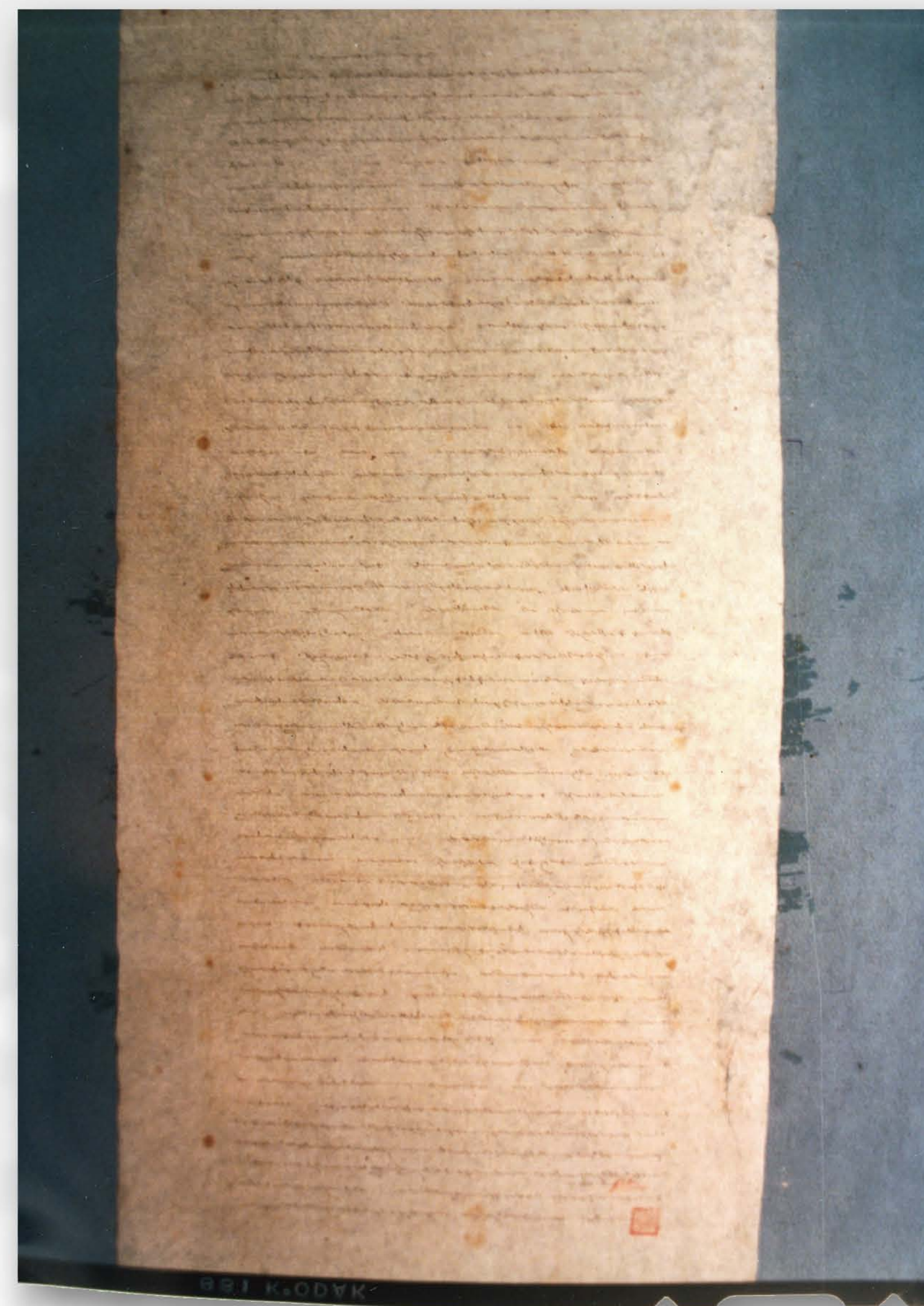
The History of Tibet

### 摄政热振呼图克图像

第五世热振呼图克图土登绛白益西，1934年出任西藏地方政府摄政，1941年，因维护祖国统一，反帝爱国，屡遭亲英势力排挤而被迫引退，1947年被害。

#### Photo of Regent Rwa-sgreng Hutuktu

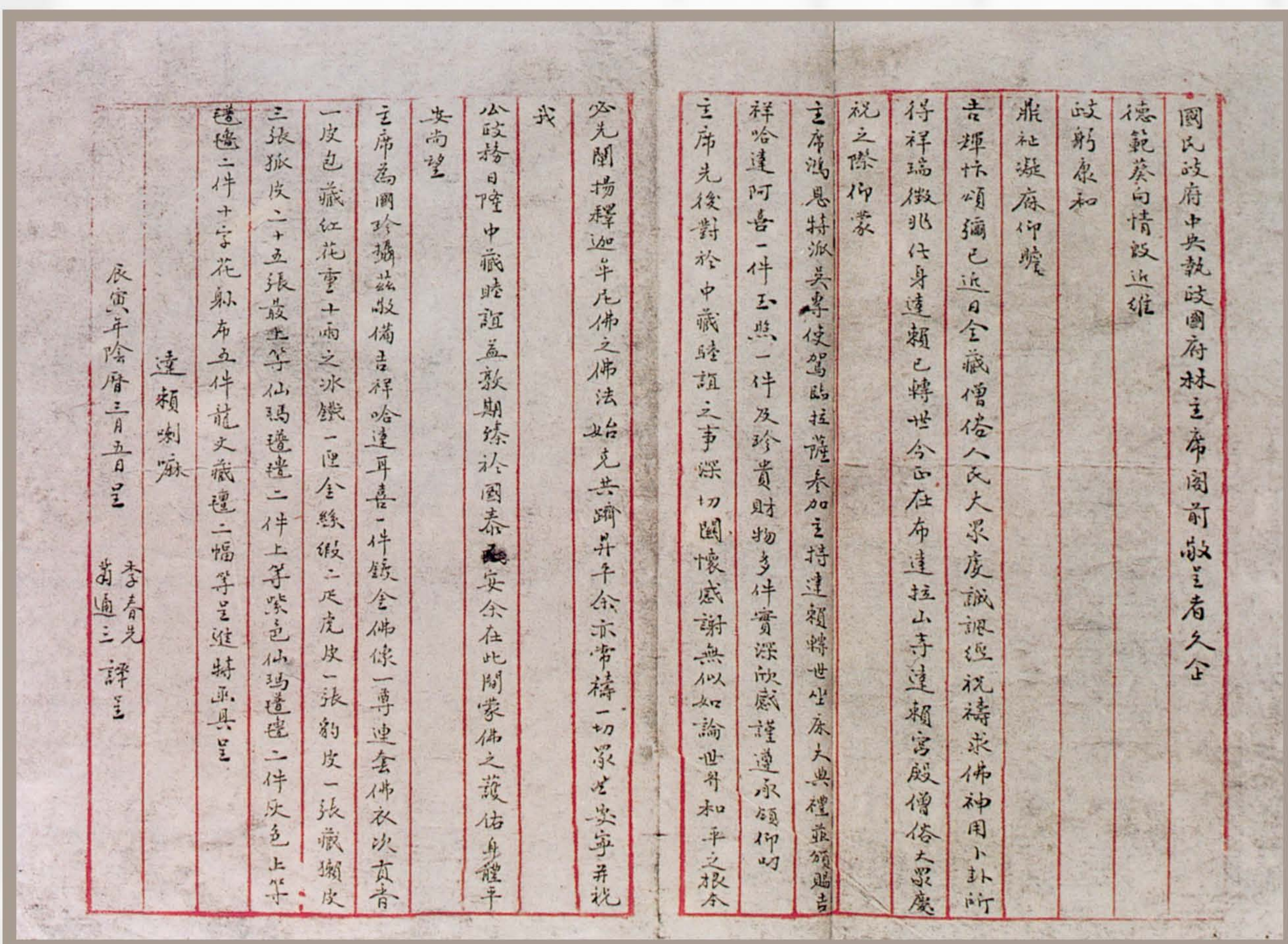
The Fifth Reting Hutuktu Thubten Jampel Yeshe, the regent of the Tibetan local government in 1934, was forced by pro-British elements to resign because of his position for upholding the unity of the motherland, anti-imperialism and patriotism in 1941. He was persecuted to death in 1947.



1940年1月26日，摄政热振呼图就拉木登珠免于掣签致函吴忠信（藏文）

Letter of January 26 of 1940 to Wu Zhongxin by Regent Rwa-sgreng Hutuktu on confirming Lha-mo-dun-grub as the Fourteenth Dalai Lama without going through the procedure of drawing lots from the gold urn (Tibetan language)

免于掣签  
特准拉木登珠继任



庚辰年（1940）十四世达赖写信给国民政府主席林森致谢（译稿）  
The Fourteenth Dalai Lama's Letter of Gratitude to Lin Sen, Chairman of the Nationalist Government in 1940 (translation)



达赖驻国民政府重庆办事处的官印  
Official seal of Dalai's Tibetan Resident Office in Chongqing



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班禅驻国民政府重庆办事处的官印  
Official seal of Panchen's Tibetan Resident Office in Chongqing

十世班禅额尔德尼在青海坐床时情景  
The Tenth Panchen in the enthronement ceremony in Qinghai



十世班禅坐床

禅呼毕勒罕办法  
 廿二年三月三日呈奉 行政院 三月廿六日 牒  
 二七我指令提经牙五五五次會議通過及團  
 員會多6次會議備案。  
 班禅呼毕勒罕候選三人准由西藏宗  
 就班禅徒属所報灵童中負責  
 班禅呼毕勒罕候選三人准由西藏宗  
 就班禅徒属所報灵童中負責  
 班禅呼毕勒罕候選三人准由西藏宗  
 就班禅徒属所報灵童中負責

国民政府关于“征认班禅呼毕勒罕办法”公告  
Proclamation concerning "the way of confirming Panchen Hu-pi-la-han" issued by the Nationalist Government