

The Tripartite Convention in Simla

The McMahon Line is drawn



The Hill Station of Simla in 1914



Vice-regal Lodge in Simla



Plenipotentiaries of India, Tibet and China in Simla

In 1913, the British government convened a tripartite Conference in Simla between plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, China, and Tibet. The Convention provided for an 'Outer Tibet' which would be fully autonomous. However, after initializing the Convention, Ivan Chen, the Chinese plenipotentiary withdrew in July 1914.

Great Britain and Tibet attached a note to the Convention denying China any privileges under the Accord. The Convention was later sealed as a bilateral agreement.



Sir Henry McMahon

In March 1914, the British and the Tibetans defined their common border in India's North-East. The McMahon Line was born.

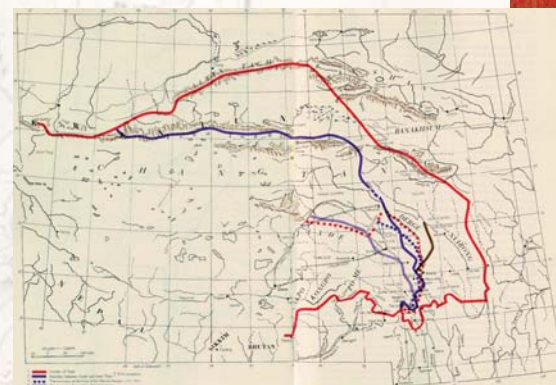
During the following years, British officials had regular contacts with the Tibetan Kashag. Trade marts were opened in Tibet and telegraphic lines were maintained by British India's Government.



Border as agreed by British India and Tibet in March 1914. The red line is known as McMahon Line.



Charles Bell during a visit to Lhasa (1920)



Map showing the disagreements between Tibet and China

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