

Signs of an Independent Nation

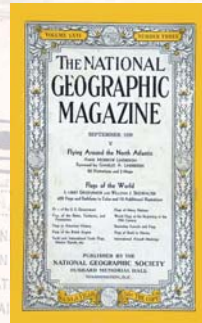
Isolated but Free



Tibetan notes



Lhasa postmark



The National Geographic magazine showing the Tibetan flag (1933)



Tibetan coins

In international law, a State is suzerain if the treaties concluded by this State are *ipso facto* concluded for the vassal and if a war of a suzerain is *ipso facto* a war of the vassal. This was not the case of China vis-a-vis Tibet. Moreover, a suzerain State must have a defined territory and population, a government possessing authority over this territory and the capacity to enter into relations with other recognized States.

Tibet had all these attributes and many more, such as its own postal stamps, currency, decorations, flag, etc. The Tibetan passport was accepted by several countries until 1950.



Tibet could enter into treaty relation with foreign countries



Tibetan seal



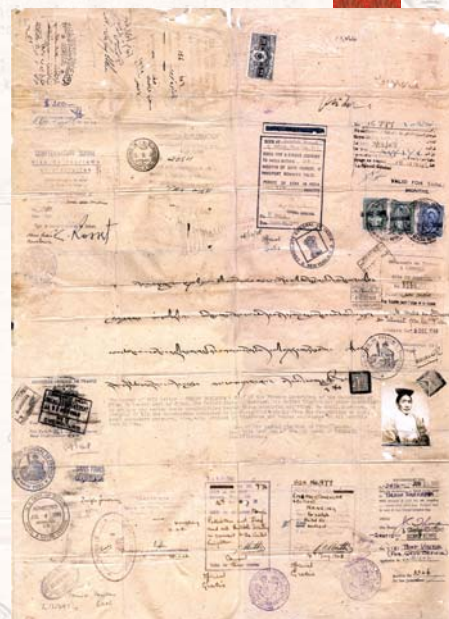
Tibetan stamps



Tibetan National Flag



Tibetan decorations



Tibetan passport of Tsipon Shakabpa