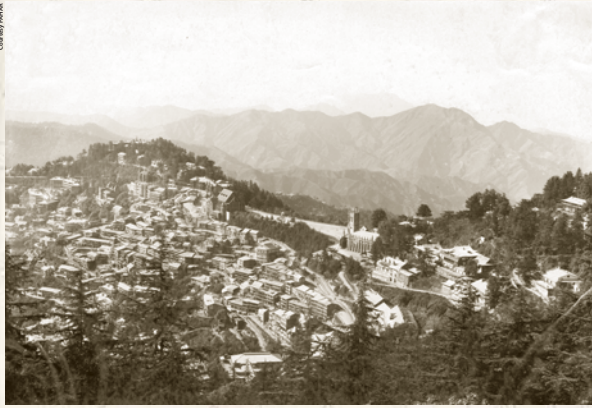


The Drawing of the Indo-Tibet Border

The Simla Conference (1914)



The Hill Station of Simla in 1914



Plenipotentiaries of India, Tibet and China in Simla in 1913/14



The Vice-Regal Lodge in Simla

In 1913, a tripartite Conference was convened in Simla. It was attended by the plenipotentiaries of British India, China, and Tibet. After initializing the Convention in April 1914, Ivan Chen, the Chinese plenipotentiary refused to sign the final Convention which provided for a fully autonomous 'Outer Tibet'. The Convention was later ratified by British India and Tibet. Earlier during the Conference, India and Tibet defined their common border in the North-East, the McMahon Line.



The talks continued during the winter...



Sir Henry McMahon

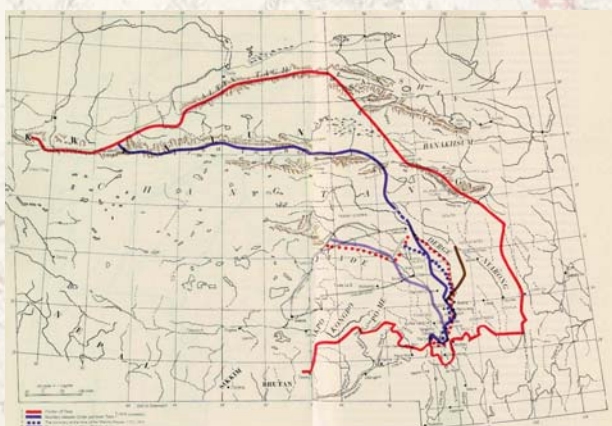


The Thirteenth Dalai Lama with the Maharaja of Sikkim and Charles Bell



Map showing the border as agreed by British India and Tibet in 1914. It is known as the McMahon Line.

During the following years, British India continued to have regular contacts with the Tibetan Government in Lhasa. A Mission, three Trade Agencies, the telegraph lines and several guest houses were maintained by the Indian Government in Tibet.



Map showing the disagreements between Tibet and China



Majestic Himalayas in the background