

## APPENDIX S

No. 193

*Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, December 2nd, 1904.*

(Note the inconsistency between the declaration concerning isolation, and the insistence upon trade relations, an insistence for which London is equally responsible with Calcutta.—O. T. C.)

Section 6. The object of that policy, as stated in Lord George Hamilton's despatch of the 27th of February, 1903, was that British influence should be recognised at Lhasa in such manner as to exclude that of any other power; and that Tibet should remain in that state of isolation from which, until recently, she had shown no intention to depart, and which has hitherto caused her presence on our frontier to be a matter of indifference to us. We have intended effecting this result not by establishing a Resident at Lhasa but by obtaining the consent of the Tibetan Government to a convention by which they undertook not to receive the agent of any foreign power, nor to grant concessions or assignments of revenue to the subject of any foreign power without the previous consent of the British Government.

*Page 35 "Further Papers Relating to Tibet, 1905."*

*Extract from a Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 30th June, 1904.*

If on this occasion also, after protracted discussions and costly military operations in Tibetan territory, we retire, leaving no visible sign of our authority within their borders, and are content to secure a Convention which like its predecessors may be rendered nugatory by the non-existence of practical guarantees, then we shall only find ourselves, after heavy outlay, in a worse position than before, and the Tibetans will believe more firmly than ever that our failure to gain our ends is due to inability to force submission.