QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Marxist philosophy holds that the most important problem does not lie in understanding the laws of the objective world and thus being able to explain it, but in applying the knowledge of these laws actively to change the world.

China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE MOUNT JOLMO LUNGMA SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION

(1966—1968)

SCIENCE PRESS

Peking 1974

FOREWORD

Mount Jolmo Lungma, on the border of China and Nepal, is the world's highest peak, towering sheer and majestic in the Himalayan range. The mountain is covered in perpetual snow with crystalline glaciers and presents a magnificent scenery that includes in its foothills dense forests and lush grasslands supporting flocks and herds and abounding in natural resources.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, under the leadership and close attention of our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Communist Party, several expeditions of scientific workers organized to go to the Tibet Mount Jolmo Lungma region to investigate the Tibetan Plateau's natural resources and physical conditions have gained much material valuable in developing China's southwest frontier. On May 25, 1960 the Chinese Mountaineering Expedition to Mount Jolmo Lungma reached the summit from the north side for the first time.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a Tibet Scientific Expedition was organized of scientific research, production and education units, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese Mountaineering Team. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that **"China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity,"** and with the energetic assistance and support of the Tibetan working people, the Scientific Expedition carried out from 1966—68 comprehensive investigations in the Mount Jolmo Lungma region south of the Yalutsangpo River, from Yatung in the east to Chilung in the west, covering an area of about 50,000 square kilometres.

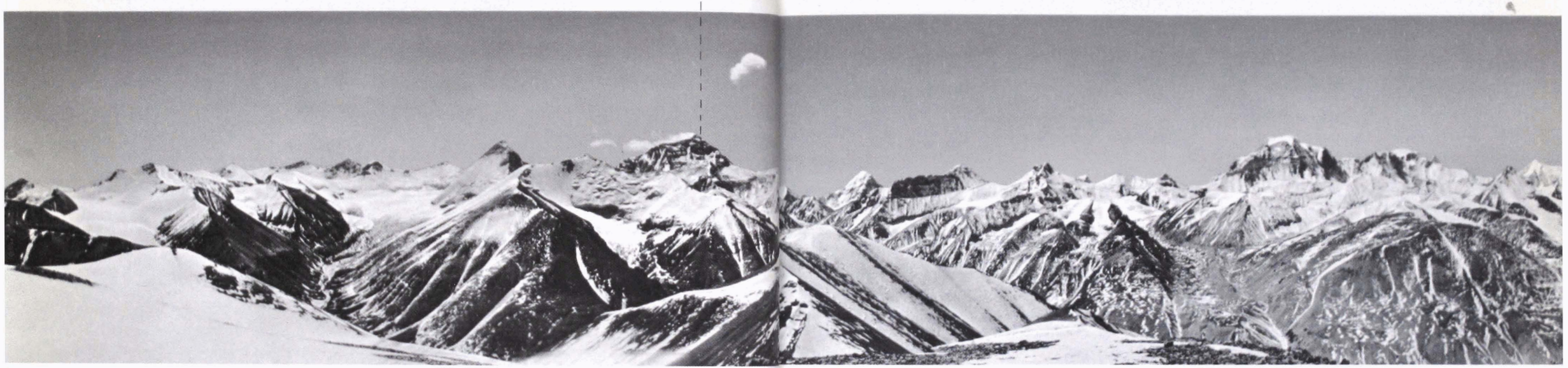
Among the subjects included in the survey were geology, palaeontology, Quaternary geology, physical geography, glaciology and geomorphology, meteorology and solar radiation, biology and high altitude physiology, geodesy and geophysics.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Chinese Scientific Expedition feared neither hardship nor danger and, in the three years of exploration, not only obtained valuable scientific data necessary to developing the socialist economic construction of the Tibetan Autonomous Region, but also gained important scientific grounds for argumentation in studying the Himalayan upheaval and its effect on nature and human activity. *A Photographic Record of the Mount Jolmo Lungma Scientific Expedition* is a factual introduction to the undertakings of the Scientific Expedition and some of its achievements in scientific research.

"Land of incomparable beauty!" This photographic album not only shows the natural features of the Mount Jolmo Lungma region, enabling readers to visualize the loveliness and splendour of China's great socialist land, but, what is more, also demonstrates that the Chinese people, who have lofty aspirations and ability, will certainly reach and surpass advanced world levels to attain the world's scientific summit in the not too distant future.

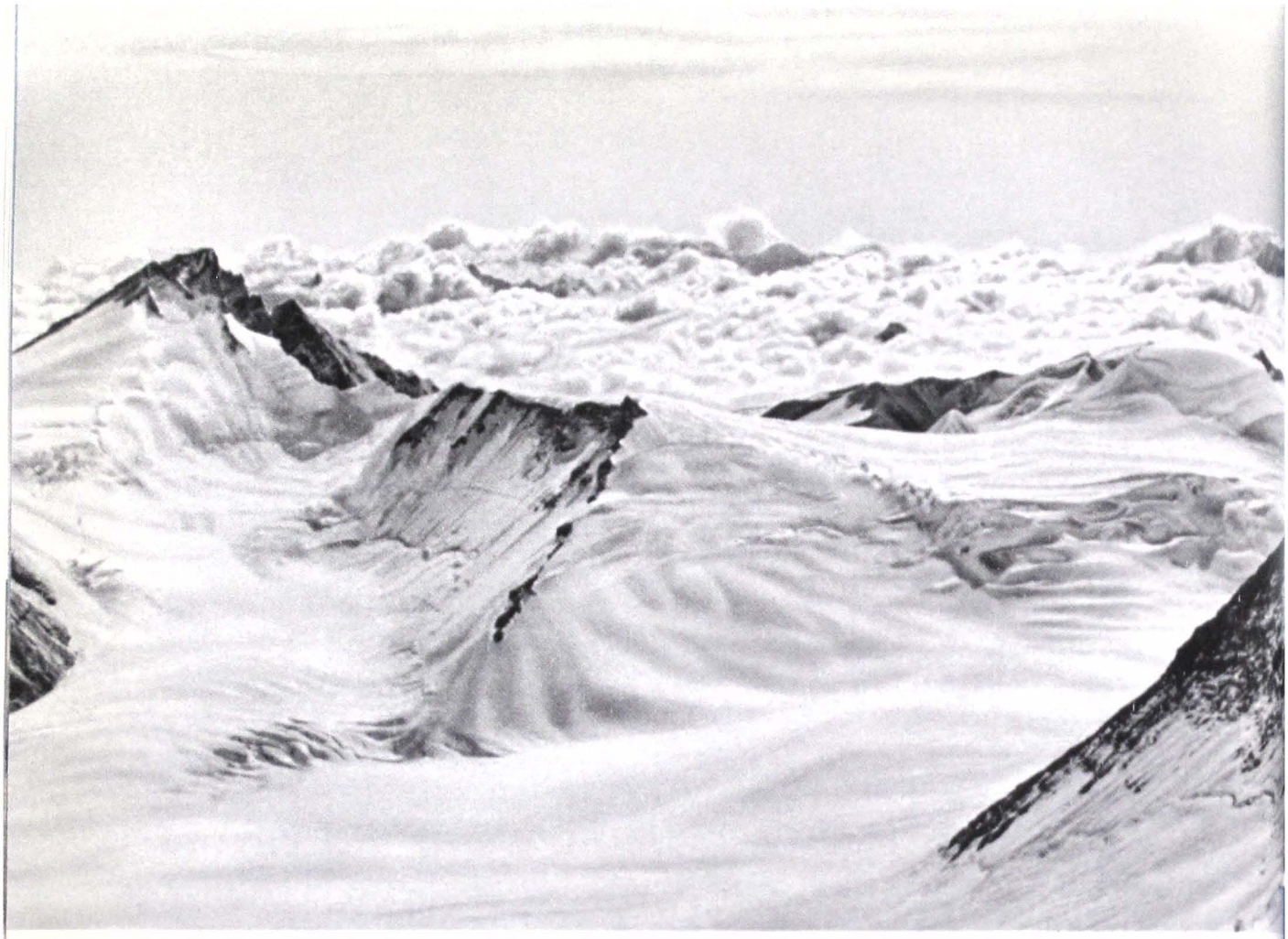
The Editor

Mt. Jolmo Lungma (8,882 m above sea level), stands in the middle section of the Himalayas and, together with Lhotse, Makalu, Cho Oyu and dozens of other peaks all over 7,000 m, forms a most spectacular mountain range in the world.



Mt. Jolmo Lungma as seen looking south from a point 5,600 m on the ridge lying east of Rongbuk Lamasery.

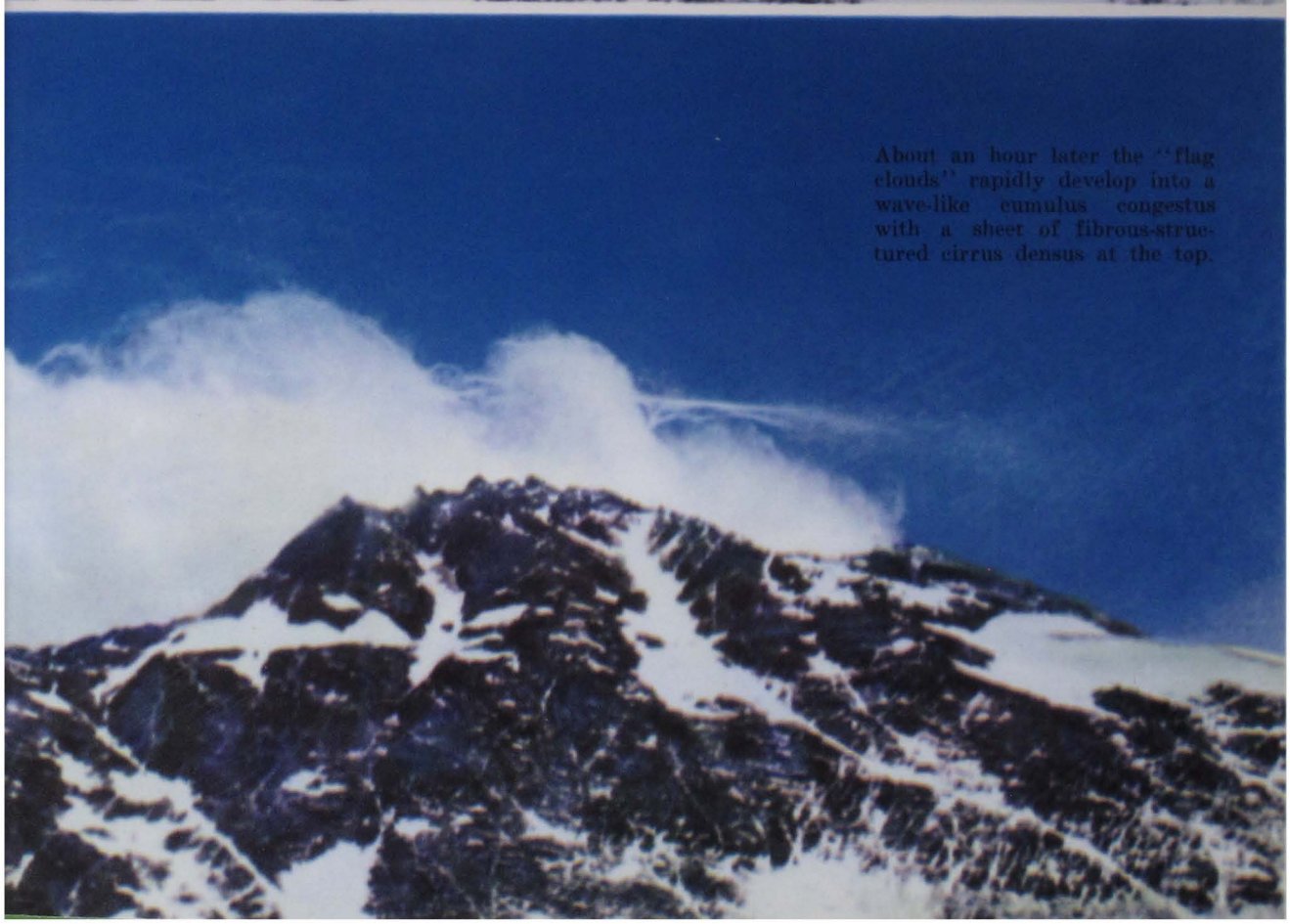
From an altitude of 8,100 m on Mt. Jolmo Lungma, overlooking horns to the northwest. Mt. Pumori (7,068 m) at left, another peak of 7,975 m at centre rear, with West Rongbuk Glacier showing through the clouds between.



Looking east from North Col

The source of East Rongbuk Glacier with a sea of clouds behind makes a splendid scene. On the left is a névé basin with marginal crevasses clearly visible.

The main body of the clouds is in fracto-cumulus with cirro-cumulus of ice crystal structure on upper right.



About an hour later the "flag clouds" rapidly develop into a wave-like cumulus congestus with a sheer of fibrous-structured cirrus densus at the top.

Reception of time signals at an astronomical station (5,500 m).

Surveyors of the expedition carry out such operations as triangulation, electro-optical distance measurements, astronomical determinations, gravitational measurements, spirit-levelling and trigonometric levelling, as well as radio soundings and experiments for studying atmospheric refraction.

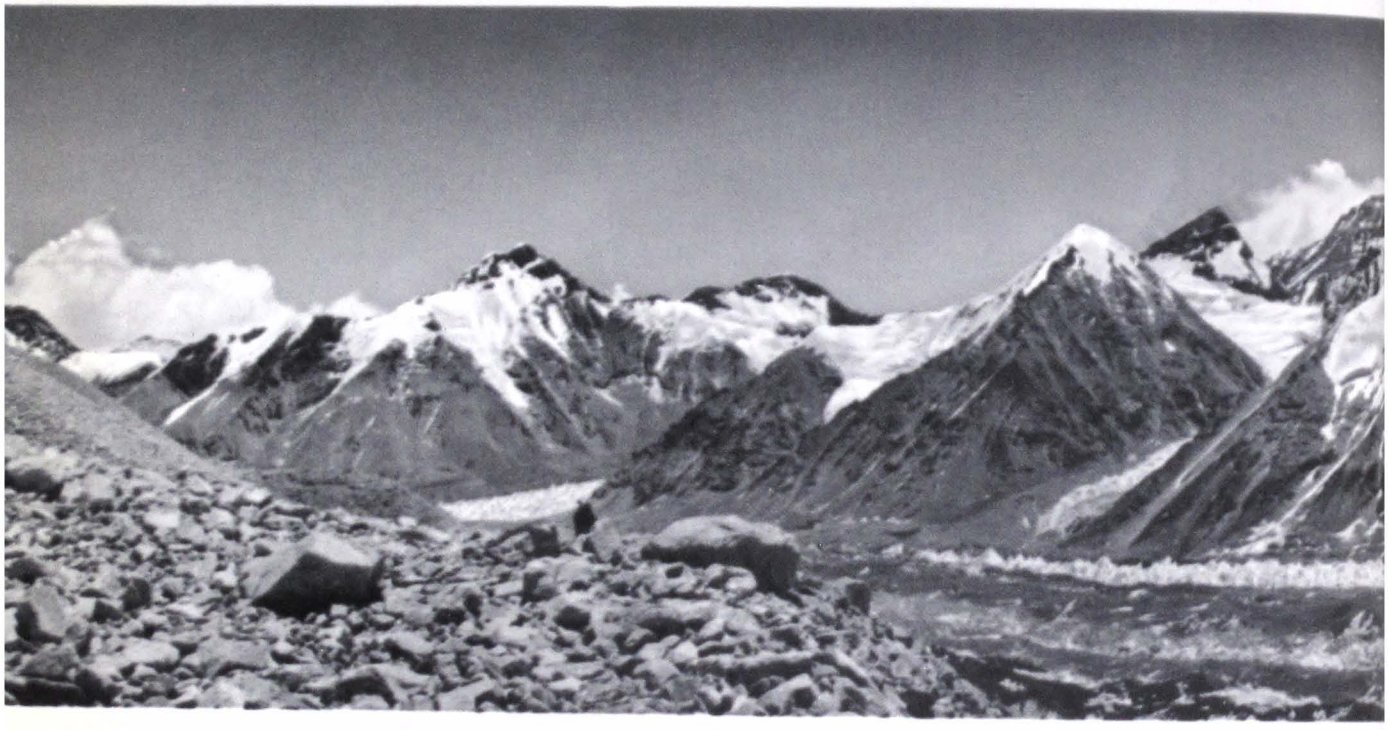
ıng at the en-
of West Rong-
ılley (5,500 m).

Experiments at a triangulation station (6,120 m) to determine the coefficient of refraction for trigonometric levelling.

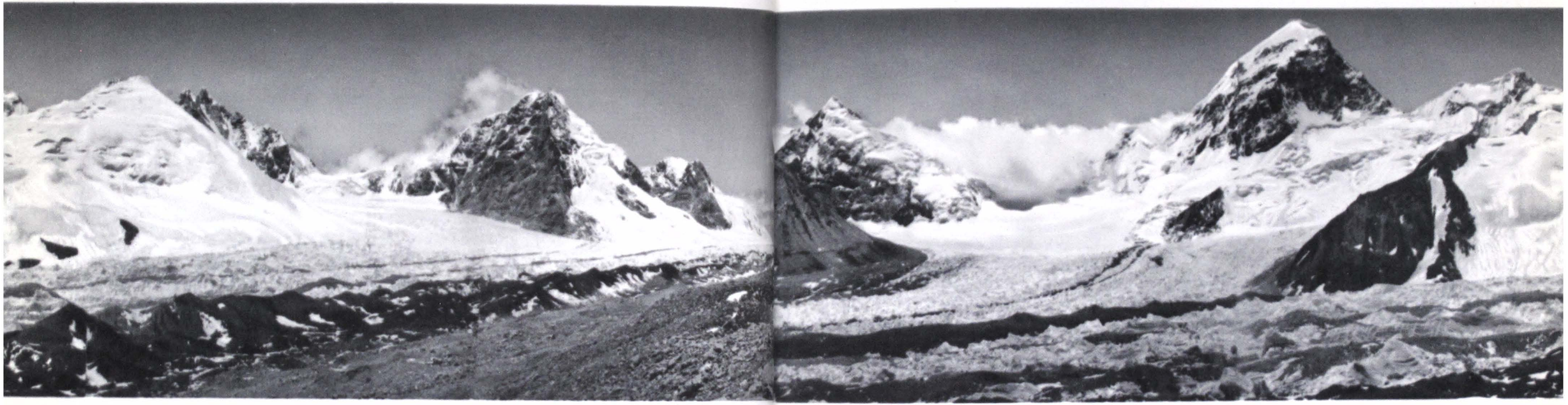
A triangulation station at 6,617 m.

Measuring a base line for terrestrial stereophotogrammetric surveying on medial moraine of East Rongbuk Glacier.

Mt. Jolmo Lungma is a region of glaciers characteristic of highlands in low latitudes. A temporary station was set up to investigate the formation and texture of ice, and the size, structure, movement, temperature, ablation pattern and heat balance of glaciers.



West Rongbuk Glacier



This is the largest of the Rongbuk glaciers which originates from the 5,857 m col, at right.

Central Rongbuk Glacier

The forest of ice pyramids on the upper glacier tongue sprawl down to an altitude of 5,400 m; moraines cover the lower part.

t Rongbuk Glacier and North Col

th Col is the gateway to the summit of Mt. ıo Lungma from the northern slope. East gbuk Glacier is fed by ice-falls from North One of the world's highest snowlines (approx. 0 m) is found here. Numerous arcuate crevasses found in the firn basin.

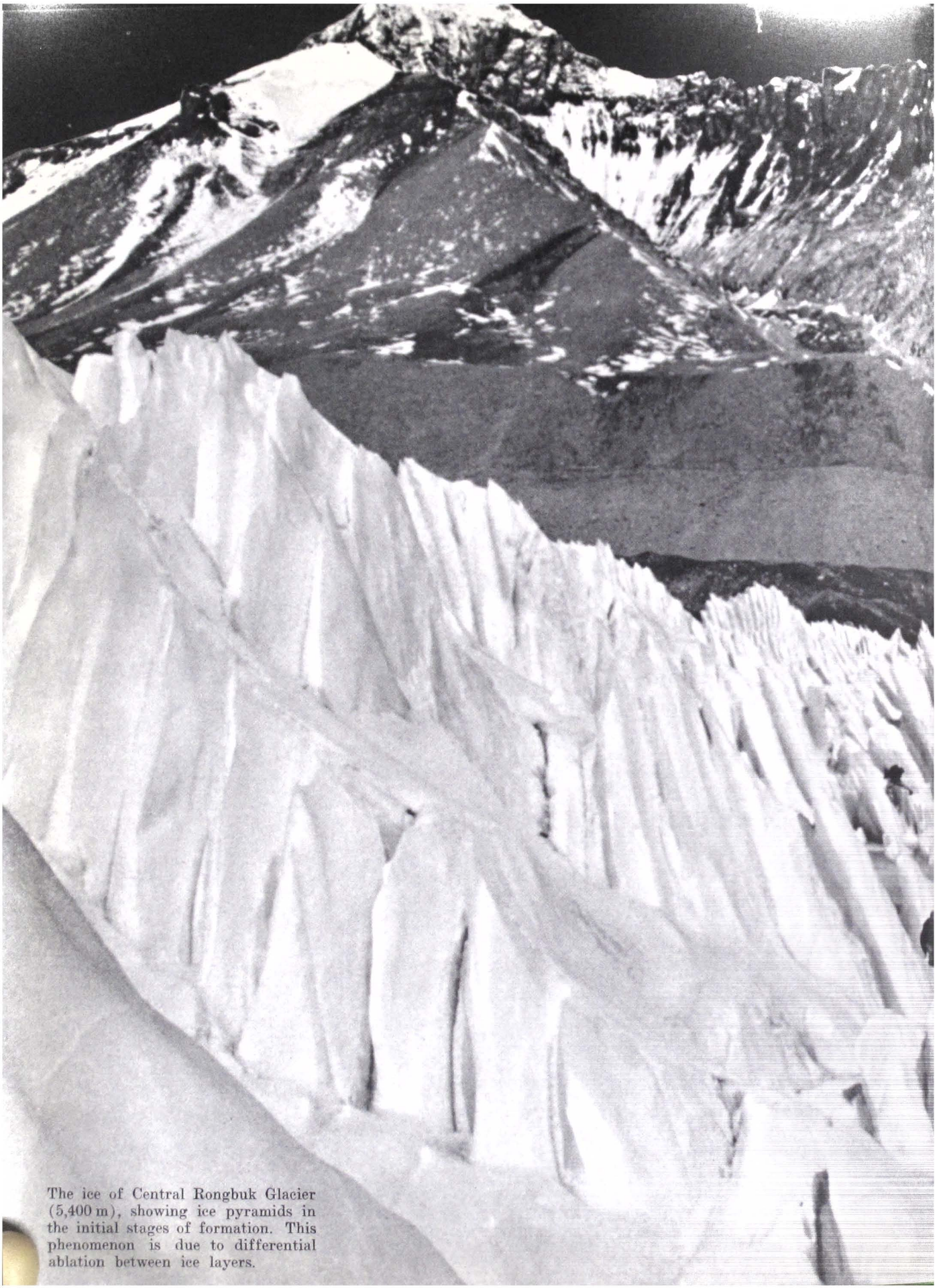
The Bansehchu glaciers clusters are situated on the eastern slopes of Mt. Tungtze. There are upper and lower cirques in the firn basin (left).

Firn basin

This is the main source of West Rongbuk Glacier.

Cirque glacier

The firn basin is walled in by an amphitheatre and has a small glacier tongue spilling out of it.

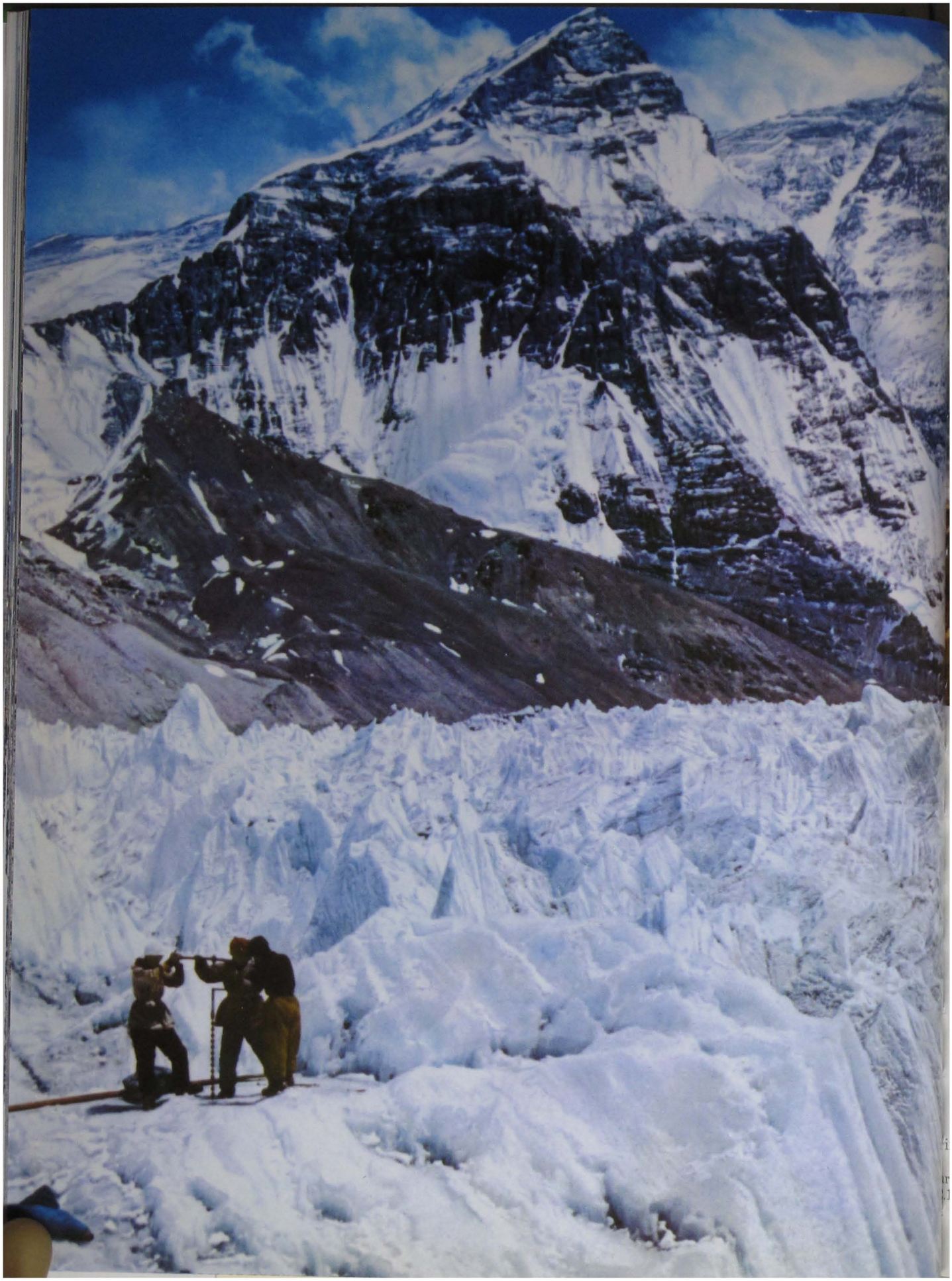


The ice of Central Rongbuk Glacier (5,400 m), showing ice pyramids in the initial stages of formation. This phenomenon is due to differential ablation between ice layers.

Glacier tongue on a branch of the Rongbuk glaciers.

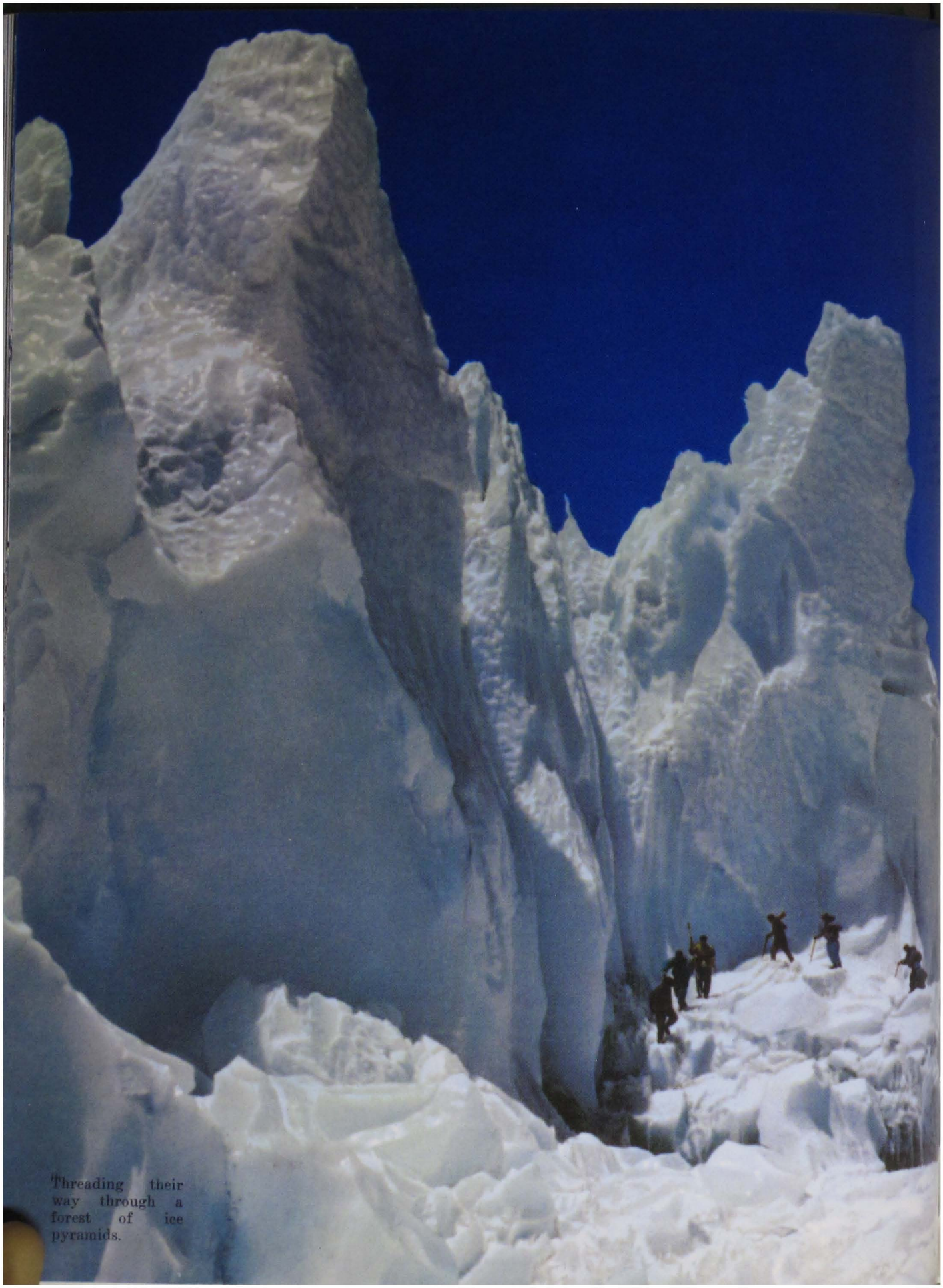
que glacier and ice-dammed lake

irque glacier, and a lake dammed
ween terminal moraine and debris-
en glacier, at 5,300 m.

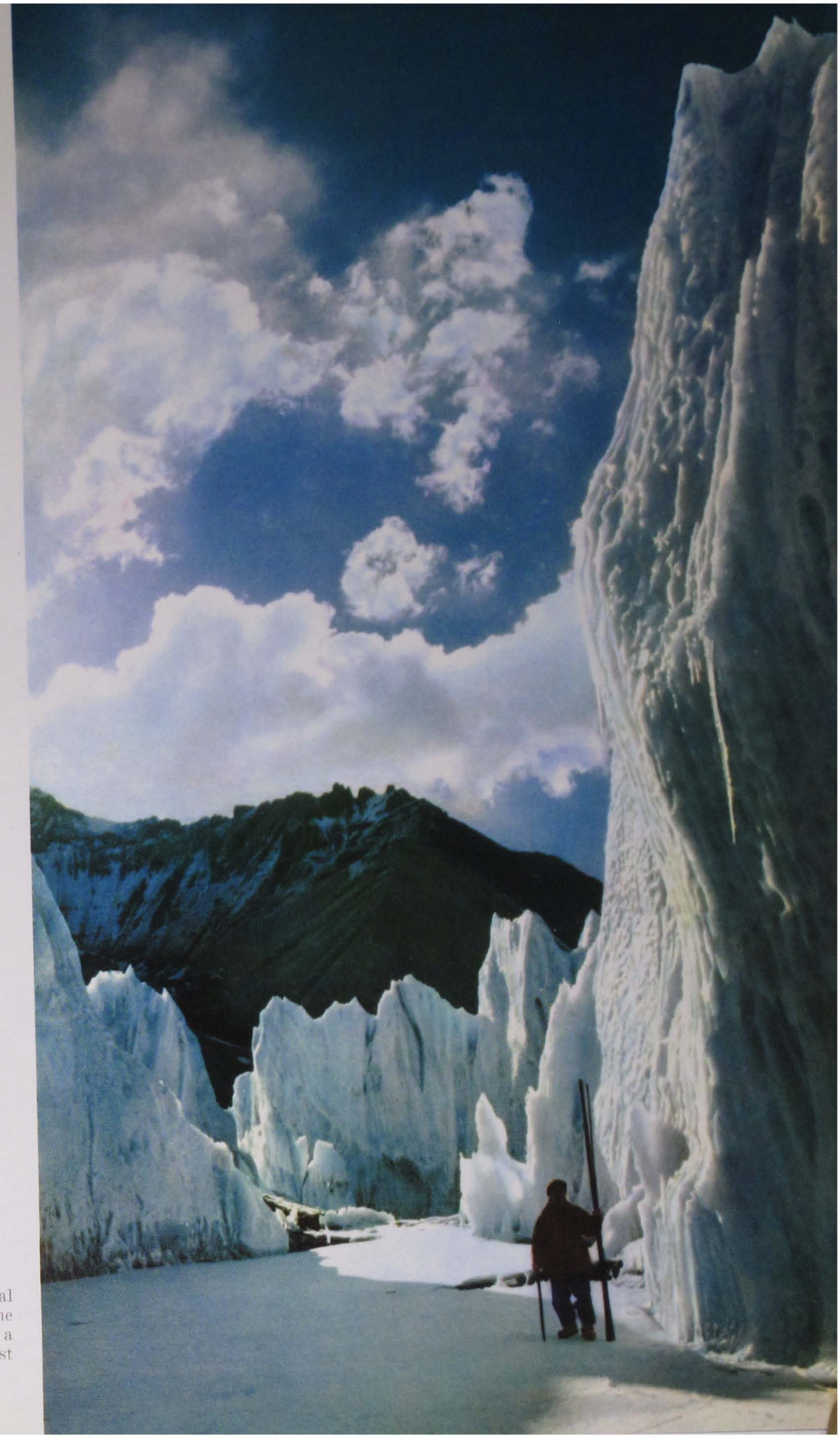


Time out for a snack at 5,600 m, near the Rongbuk glaciers.

ing to measure glacial temperature at 5,400 m Central Rongbuk Glacier. The temper- re reading is −3.6°C at a depth of 5 m and 1°C at 10 m, marking the glacier as of "cold type".

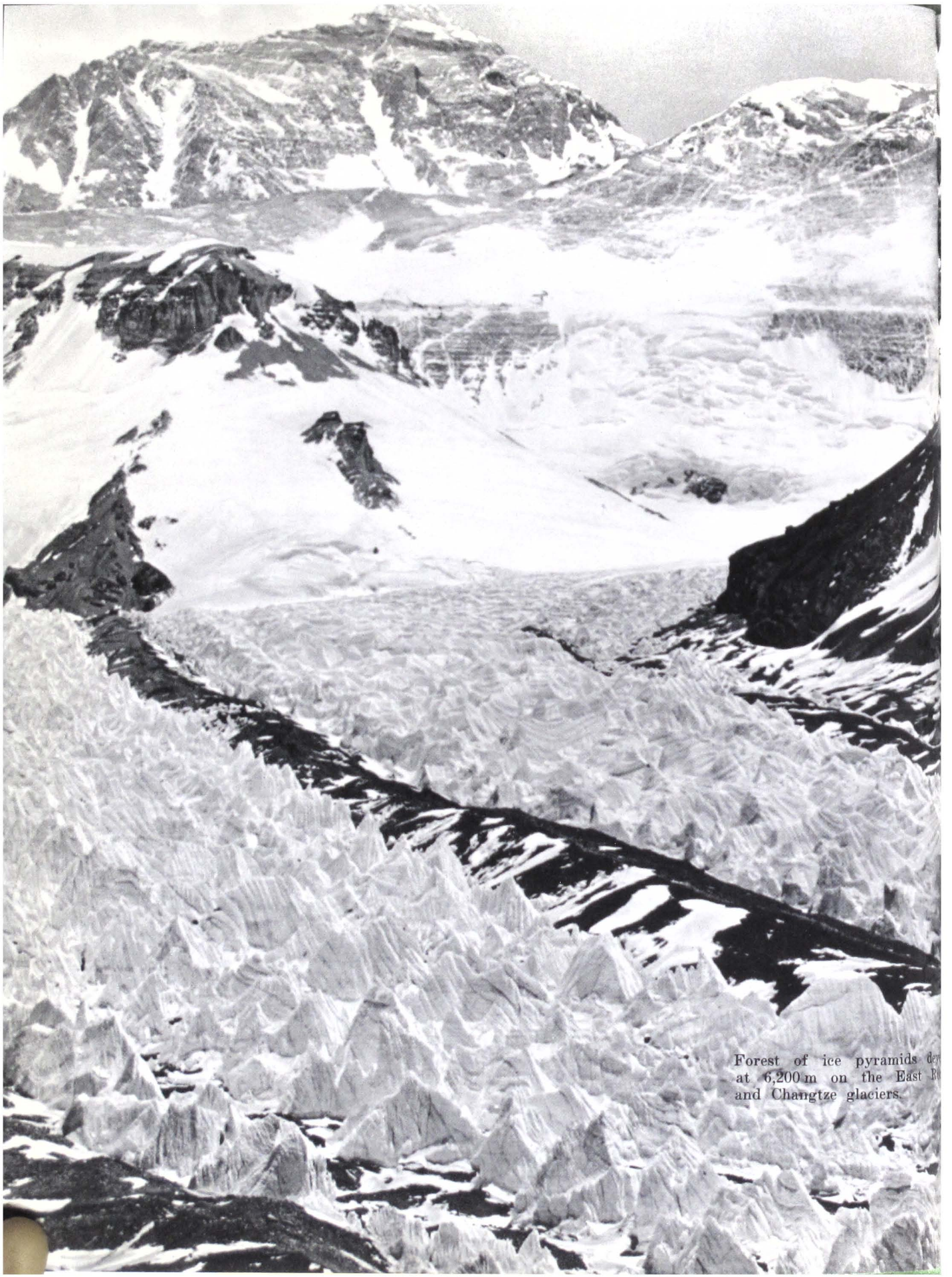


Threading their way through a forest of ice pyramids.



Forest of ice pyramids, a spectacular glacial feature formed in high mountains at low latitudes. The "life span" of these ice pyramids is estimated to be 50—100 years or more.

Cowled in perennial ice and snow, the sheer walls of a precipice thrust skyward.



Forest of ice pyramids de
at 6,200 m on the East R
and Changtze glaciers.

-topped glacier

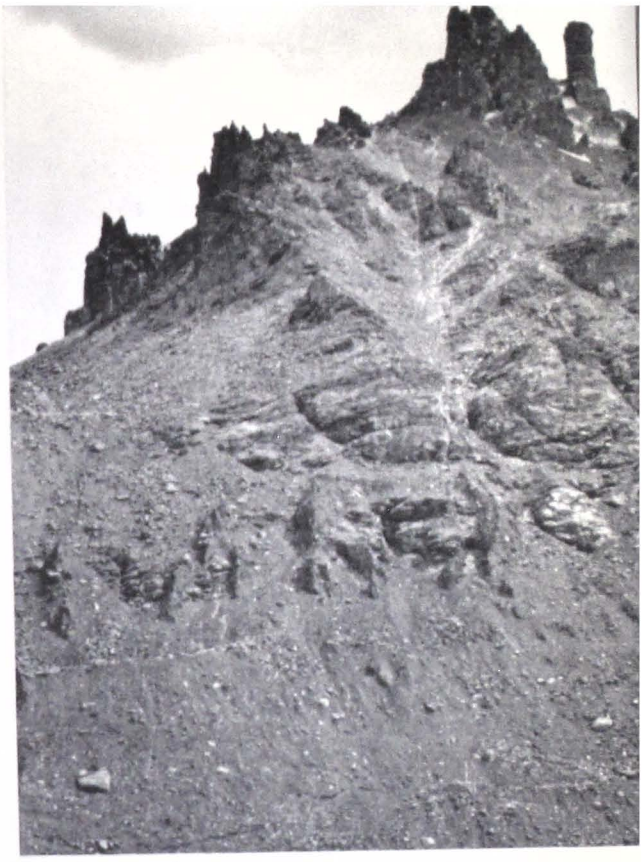
ice-cap on a flat mountain top on the west flank of Cho Oyu.

ne pinnacles

y soil under severe cold is subject to frequent alter-on of freezing-and-thawing action, resulting in the sport of stone blocks to higher levels.

nants of involution

tortion of beddings and penetration among layers oosely consolidated deposits result from the existence more mobile, moist and plastic layer during repeated

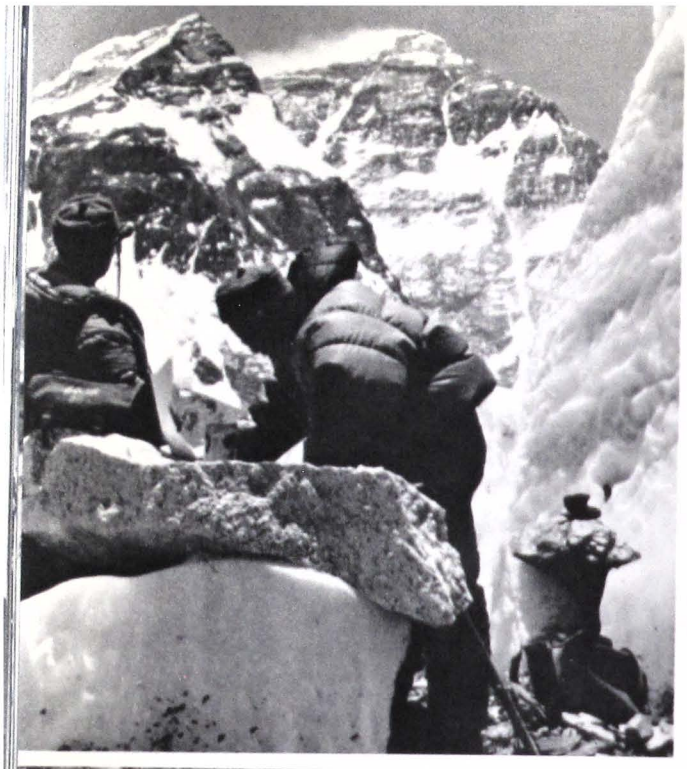


Rock pinnacles

Shattered by frost action, numerous rock pinnacles ar formed on horizontal beds. The castellated outlines ar the result of mechanical weathering by frost.

Stone stripes and polygonal soil are features of periglacial geomorphology.

(On the 4,700–4,800 m divide west of Mank



Natural table tops supported by ice.

Moraines on the Rongbuk glaciers, a earth pillars on the slopes of the late moraines in the background.

A glaciologist studies a water channel beneath the ice pyramids over an ice cave.

Cave of
showing refl
ed sunlight
the vault
erinkly walls
side.

Ice niche

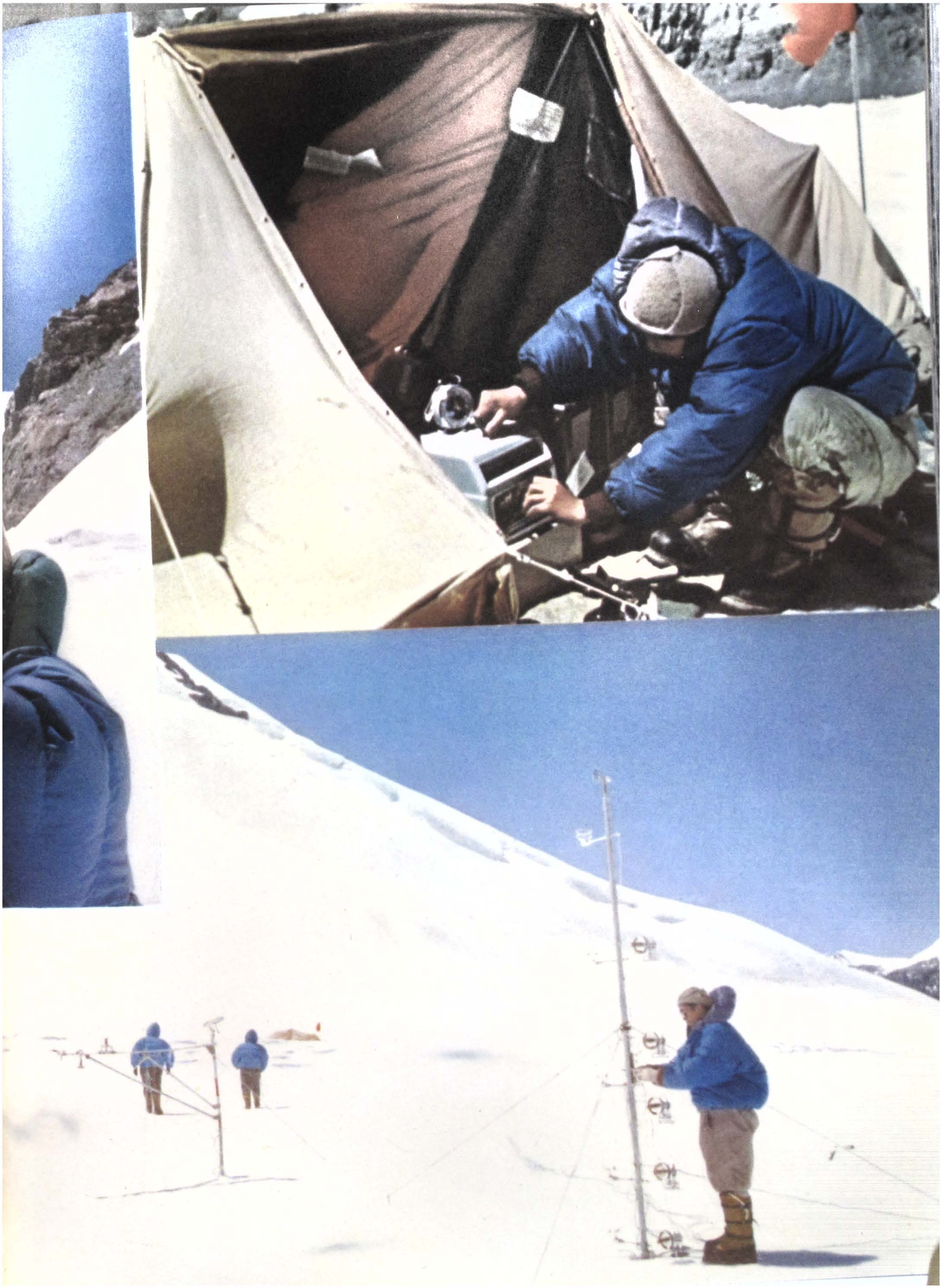
Photographers use the lustrous ice stalactites as a natural frame for their shots.

Mushroom ice.

Glacial meteorologists set up solar radiation instruments.

Top right: Calibrating the instruments.

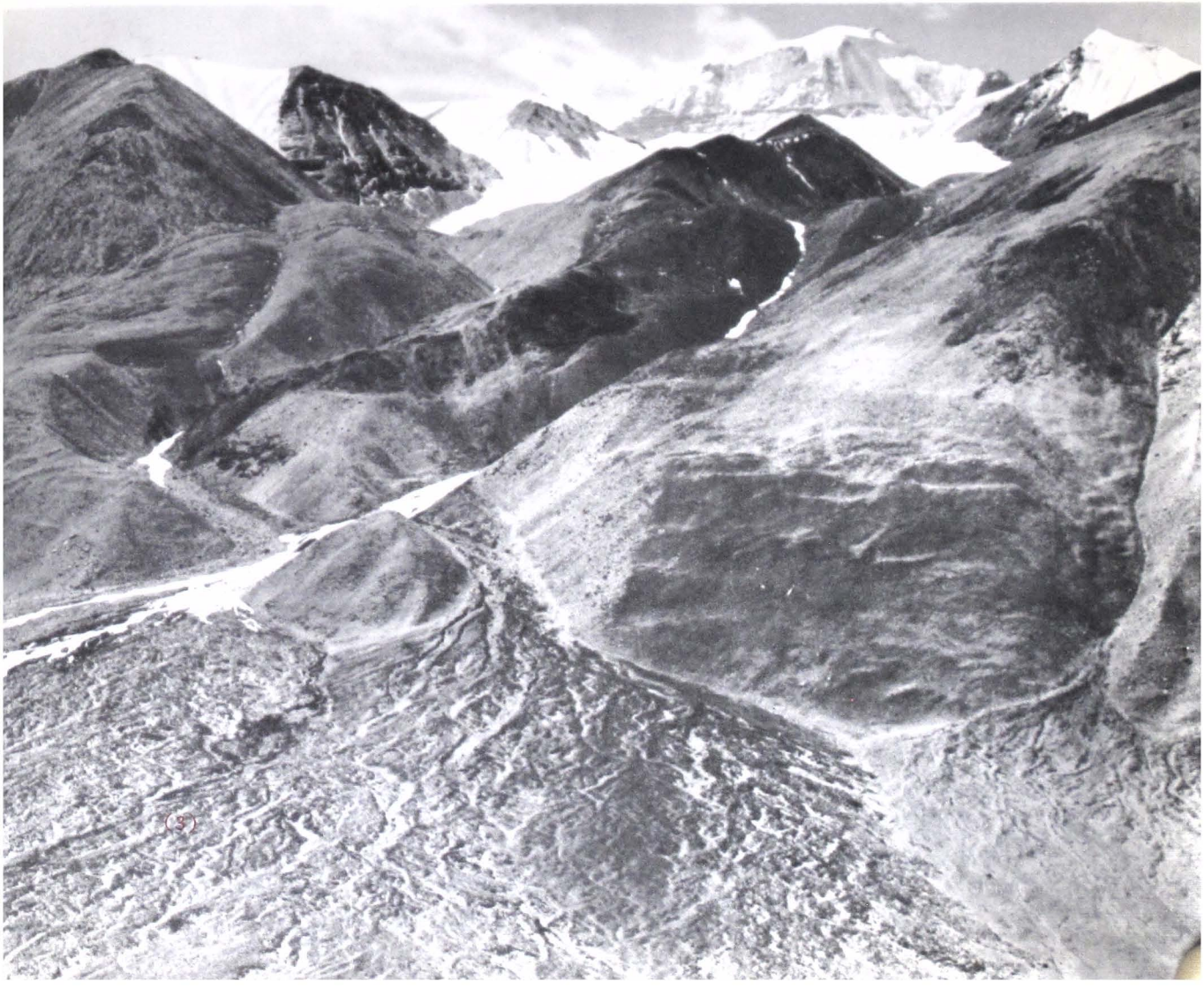
Expedition members set up a glacial meteorological and solar radiation observing station on the firn basin of East Rongbuk Glacier (6,325 m). Continuous observations were made over a considerable period.



Remnants of glacial and periglacial features shed light on the Jolmo Lungma area's history and palaeogeography during the Quaternary period.

End moraine, lateral moraines and an outwash fan are seen in a glacial trough.

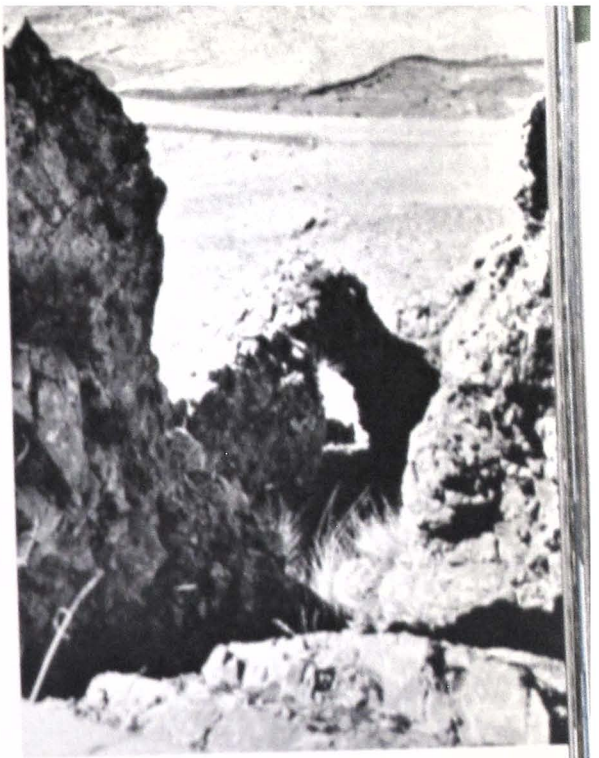
(1) The end moraine at Rongbud Lamasery.
(2) The highest part of the lateral moraines of Rongbuk Glacier is of the Early Quaternary age.
(3) An outwash fan formed by meltwater of the ablating glacier.



Roches moutonnées
In a glacial trough of Banschehu (5,000 m).

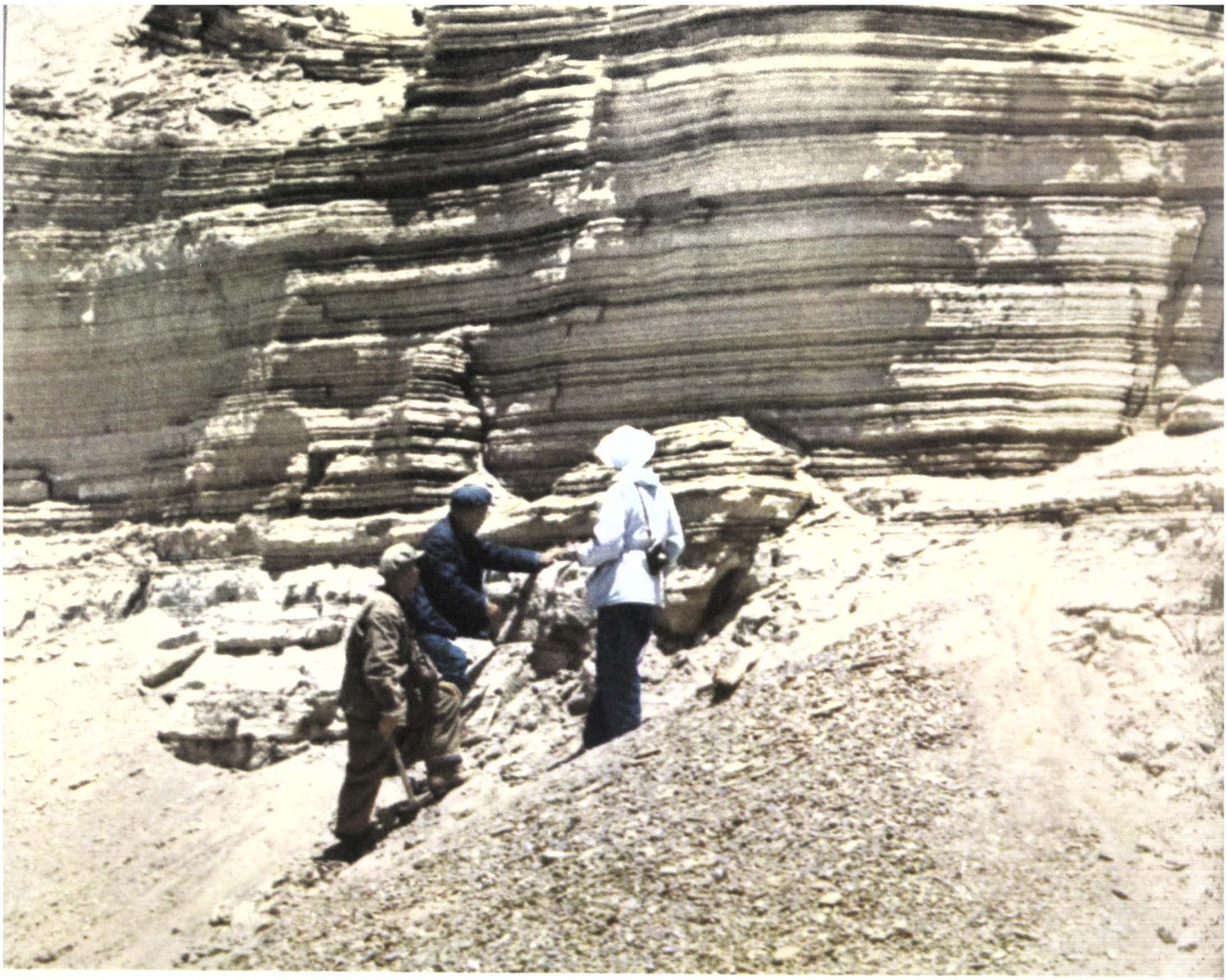
An ice-striated pebble.

Lapies and the natural Rainbow Bridge.



nging valleys and cirque glaciers

st of the terminus of Rongbuk glaciers are two lleys, 400 m higher than the main valley, in which que glaciers still remain. This points to the stence of larger glaciers in the Quaternary period n at the present time, and that the tributaries re then confluent with the main glacier.



Varved clays

A section of glacio-fluvial varved clays composing the third terrace of Paku Lake, 160 km to the northwest of Mt. Jolmo Lungma.

Ice dome

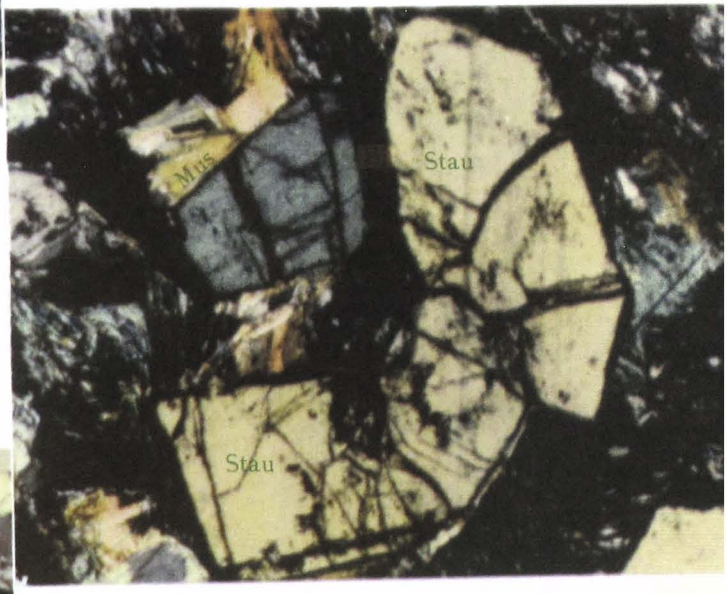
The ice surface of the freezing glacier lake occasionally bulges up into sporadic vault-shaped ice cones under the influence of the action and reaction forces between the expansion of the freezing ice and the resistance of the shore.

Talus cones formed beneath metamorphic rock cliffs. To the east of Rongbuk River (5,200 m), an escarpment is developed on schist and gneiss which belong to the upper part of the metamorphic complex. At the foot of the escarpment a series of talus cones over 100 m high are formed.

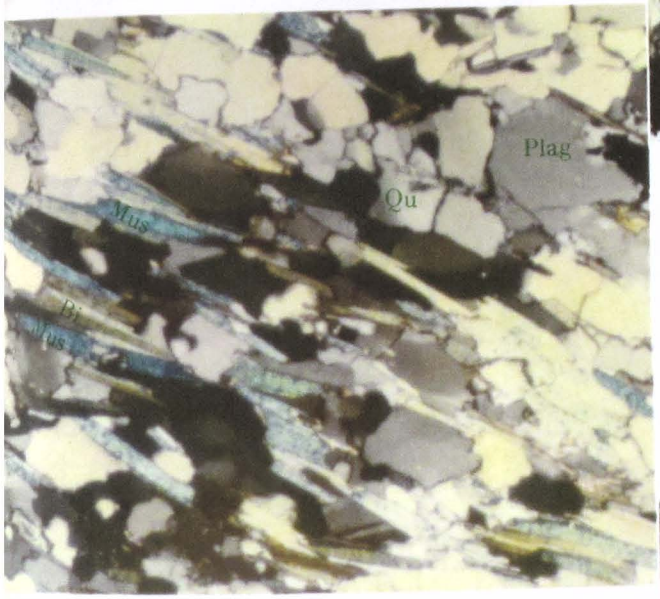
Expedition members obtain a large number of fossils as well as materials in such fields as stratigraphy, petrology, structural geology, and geophysics, unravelling the secret of the evolution of life and geological history in the Jolmo Lungma area.

The basement of the Himalayas consists of extremely thick layers of parametamorphic rocks. Shown here are minerals found and their texture as revealed under the microscope.

kyanite gneiss (× 74) (cross nicol)

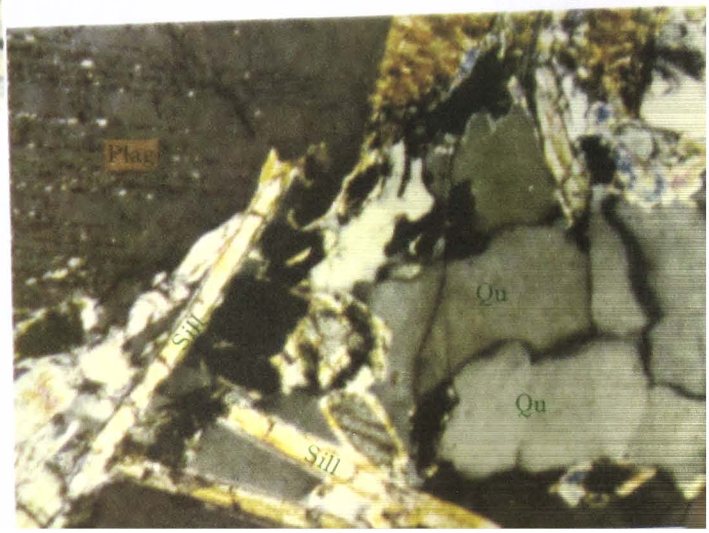


staurolite schist (× 74) (cross nicol)



muscovite gneiss (× 22) (cross nicol)

sillimanite gneiss (× 220) (cross nicol)



Kya	Kyanite	Stau	Staurolite	Sill	Sillimanite
Bi	Biotite	Mus	Muscovite	Plag	Plagioclase
		Qu	Quartz		

Strata rich in fossils were found in the area from Chiatsun to Yali in Nyalam county.
For the first time rocks of Early Palaeozoic ages were discovered on the northern slopes of the Himalayas.

An^{ϵ} Pre-Cambrian metamorphic rock (Lungma Group)

O_{1+2} Middle and Lower Ordovician (Chiatsun Group)

1

2

3

4

New species of Silurian fauna (approx. 400—440 million years ago).

1. *Columenoceras priscum* Chen (sp. nov.) (longitudinal section × 1)
2. *Triplophyllum longiseptatum* Yü (sp. nov.) (× 2)
3. Ditto (cross section × 3)
4. *Streptograptus xizangensis* Mu et Ni (sp. nov.) (× 3)

O Upper Ordovician shales (Hongshantou Formation)

S Silurian shales intercalated with limestones (Shiqipo Group)

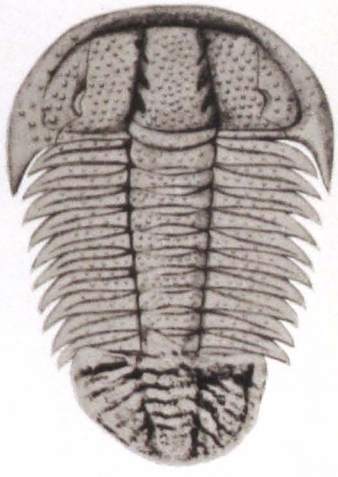
D Devonian sandstones and shales intercalated with limestones (Liangquan Formation, Pochu Group)

C Carboniferous sandstones and shales intercalated with limestones (Yali Formation, Naxing Group)

1

2

3

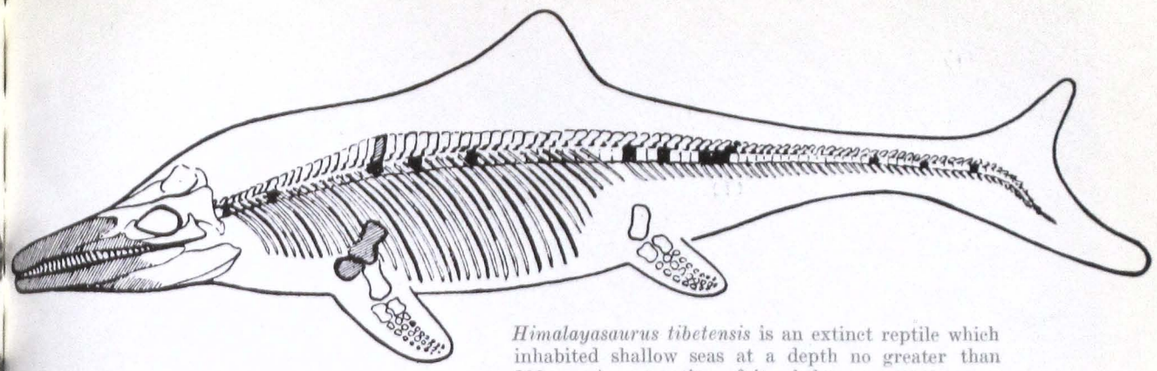


4

First discovery of the species of Ordovician fauna (approx. 440—500 million years ago).

1. *Aporthophyla perelegans* Liu (sp. nov.) (× 1)
2. *Maclurites xizangensis* Yü (sp. nov.) (× 1)
3. *Ordosoceras nyalamense* Chen (sp. nov.) (× 1)
4. *Eucalymene tuberculata* Chien (sp. nov.) (× 1)

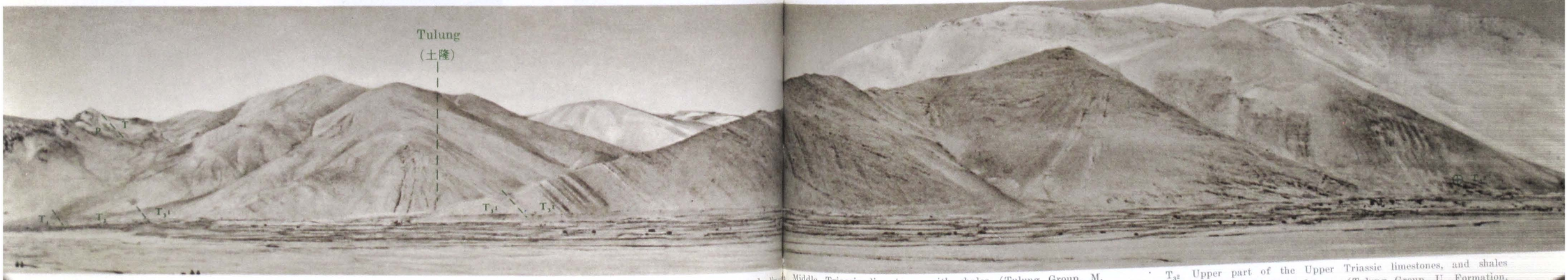
Fossils dating back 180 million years of the marine reptile ichthyosaur were discovered in Triassic beds. Shown here are remains of the skull, ribs and vertebrae of *Himalayasaurus tibetensis*.



Himalayasaurus tibetensis is an extinct reptile which inhabited shallow seas at a depth no greater than 200 m. A restoration of its skeleton measures more than 10 m.

Ammonites throve together with the ichthyosaur.
Left: *Paratibetites adolphi* (× 1½)
Right: *Juvavites* sp., sp. nov. (× ½)

A geological profile of Tulung, Nyalam county, from the upper part of which fossils of Triassic ichthyosaur and ammonites were found.



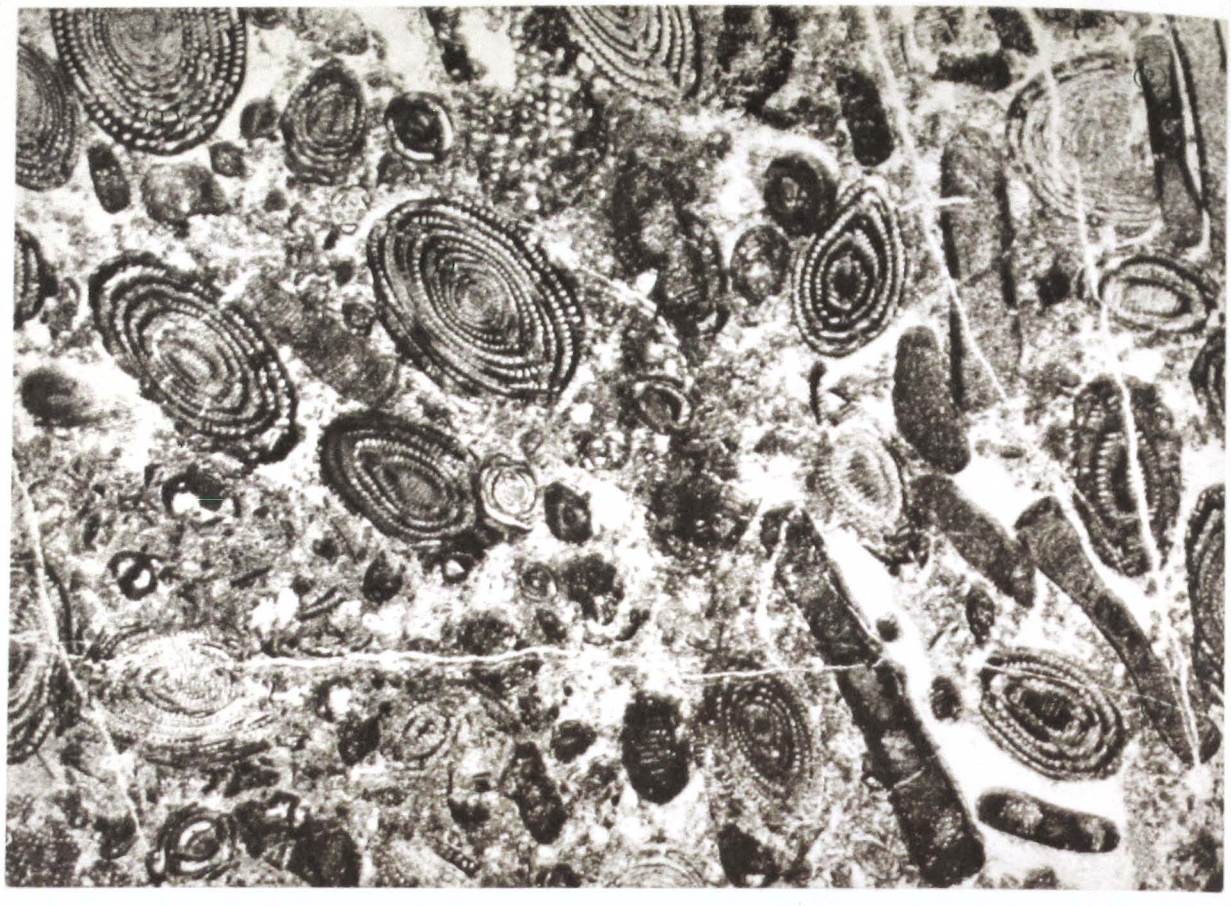
P Permian sandstones, shales and lim... (Selung Group)

T_1 Lower Triassic limestones (Tulung Gr...

Middle Triassic limestones with shales (Tulung Group, M. Formation)

Lower part of the Upper Triassic limestones intercalated

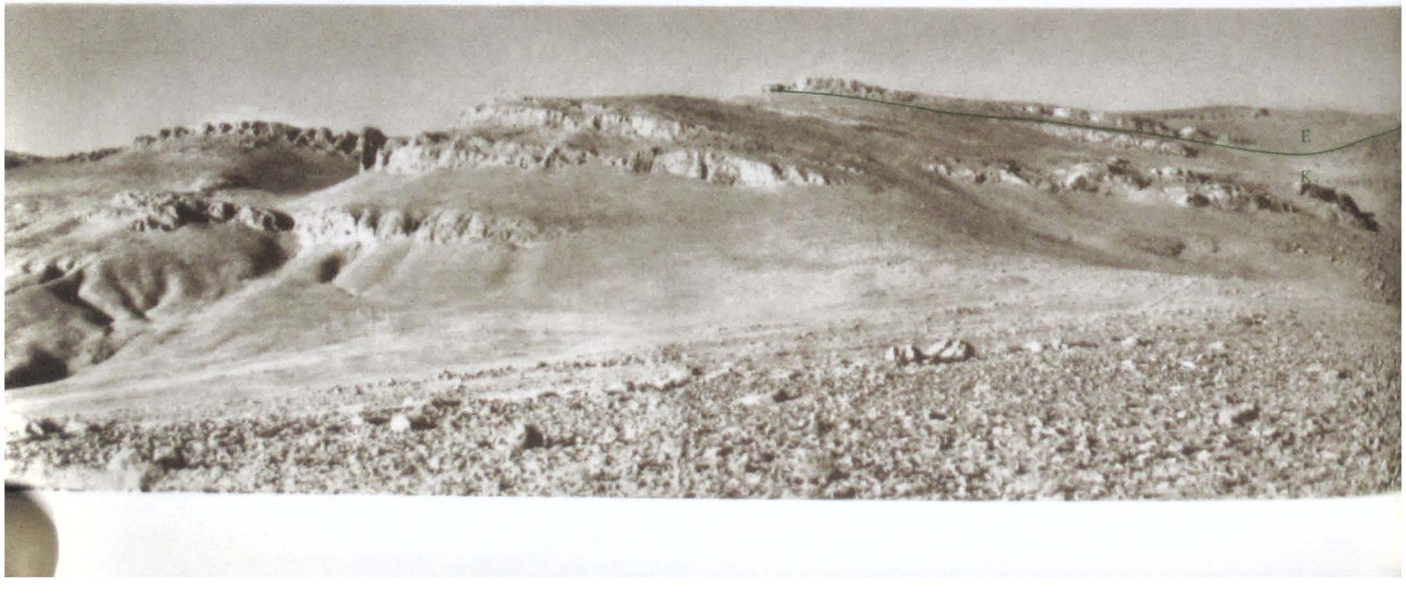
T_{3^2} Upper part of the Upper Triassic limestones, and shales intercalated with sandstones (Tulung Group, U. Formation, Qulonggongba Formation, Derirong Formation)

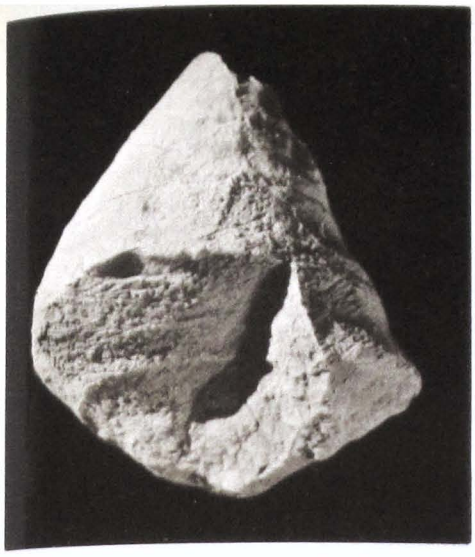


Marine invertebrate fossils 40—100 million years old.

Foraminifera limestones (× 15)
Early Tertiary
(1) *Fasciolites* sp.
(2) *Orbitolites* sp.

Profile of the youngest marine sediments (Upper Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary) of Gangpa county.



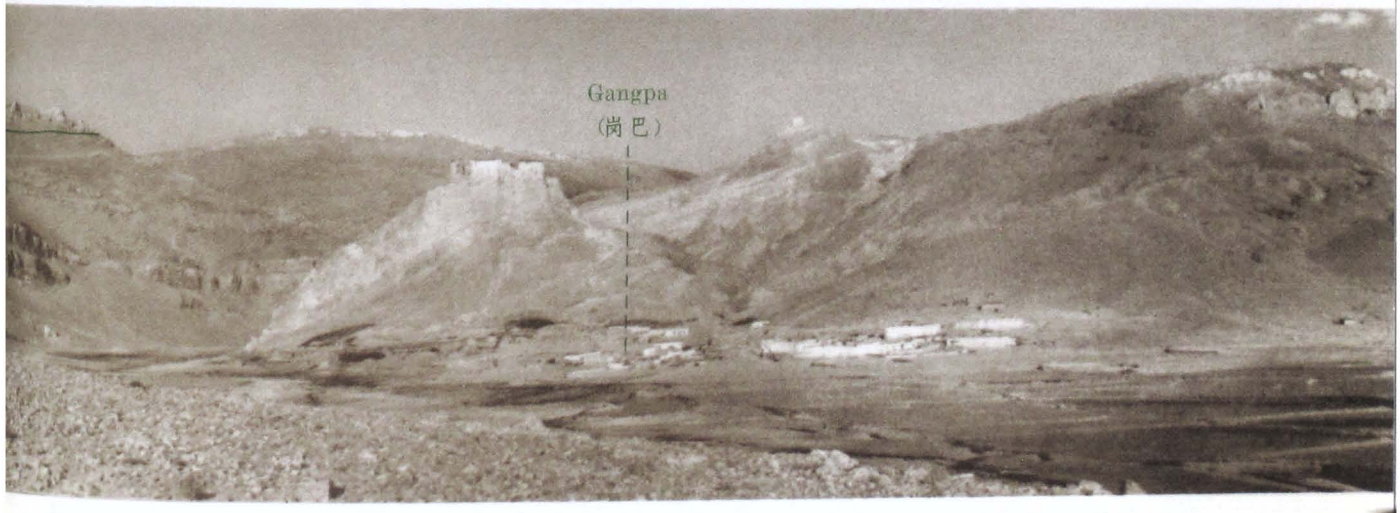


Campanile sp. (× 1)
Early Tertiary

Bournonia sp. (× ½)
Late Cretaceous

Assilina sp. (× 5)
Early Tertiary

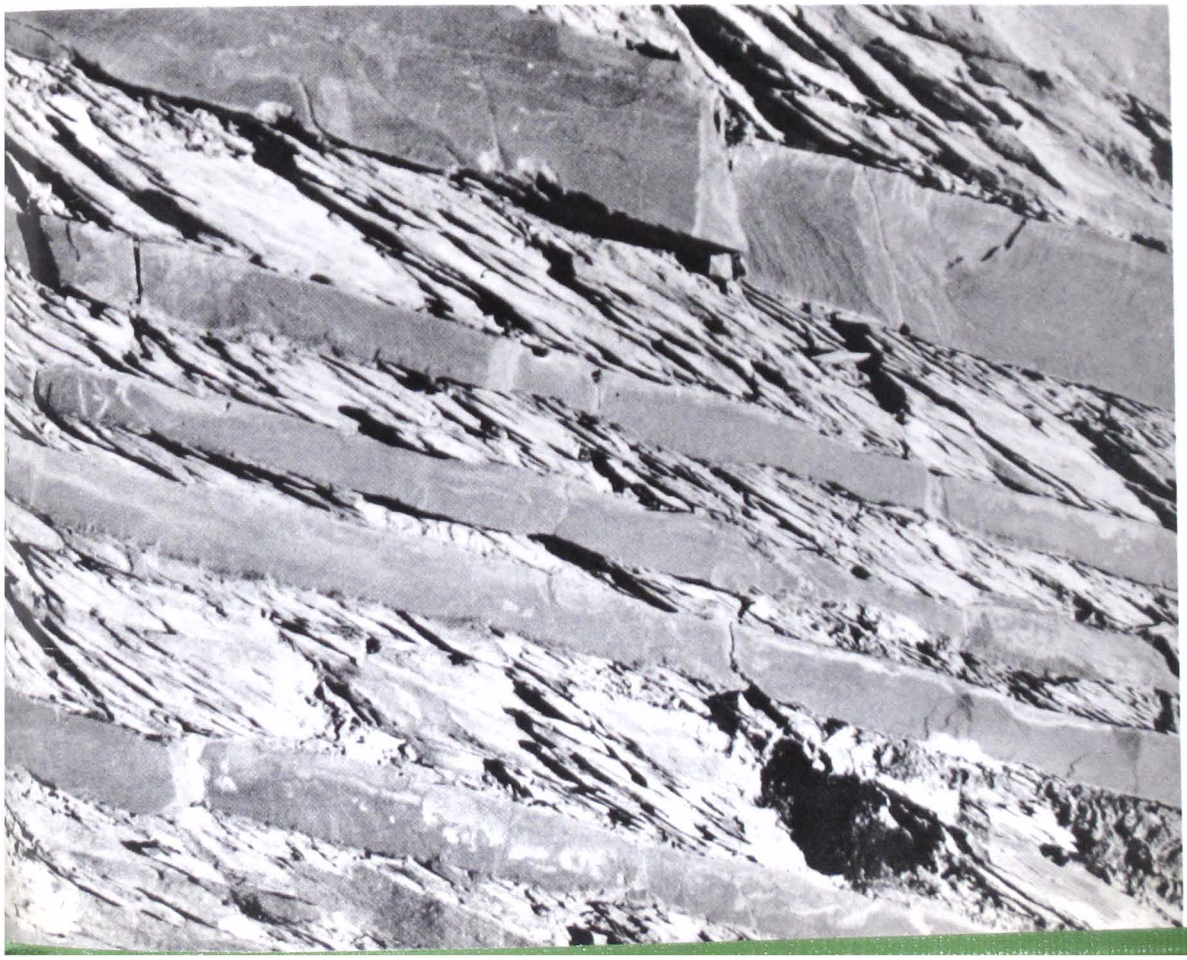
Left: *Astropoechinus* sp. (× 1)
Late Cretaceous
Right: *Hemiaster* sp. (× 1)
Late Cretaceous



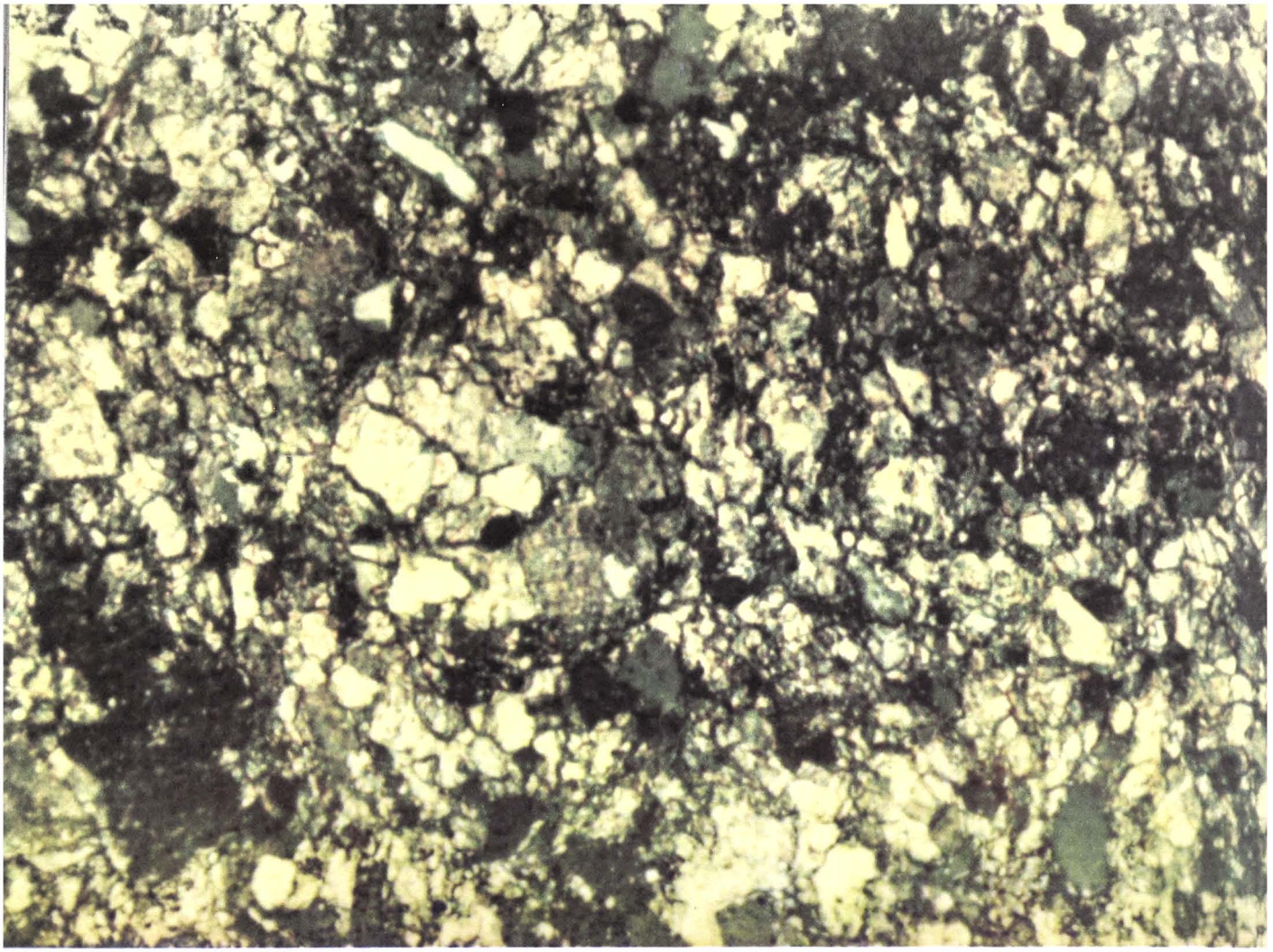
K_2 Upper Cretaceous shales, limestones
E Lower Tertiary sandstones, shales and limestones

After the recession of the Himalayan Sea about 10—20 million years ago, the Himalayas, the highest yet the youngest mountain range in the world, came into being and witnessed strong crustal movement (Himalaya Orogeny).

Intensive folds in Jurassic limestones.



Fractures and cleavages in Upper Cretaceous sandstones and shales (Shigatse).

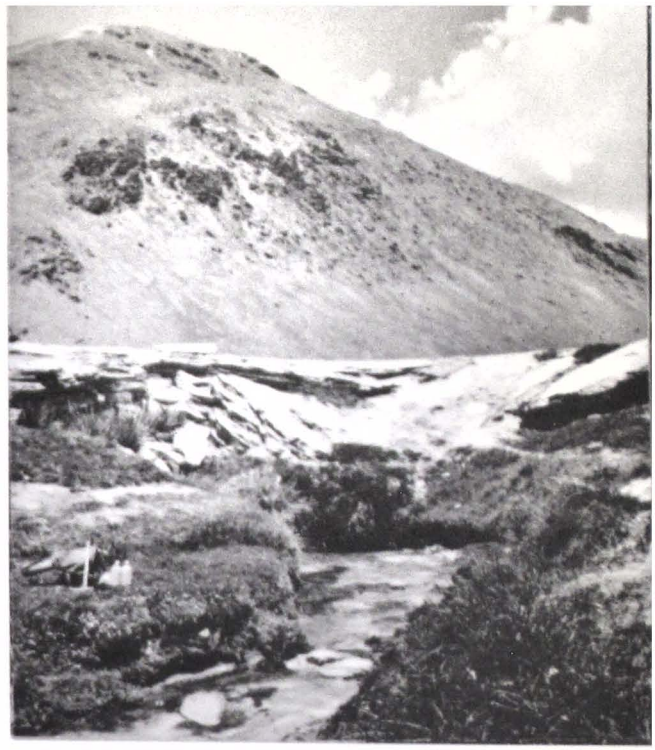


Crystalline limestones from the summit of Mt. Jolmo Lungma (under microscope, polarization ×132). U-Pb radiometric age of these rocks is 410—515 million years, relating them to Ordovician or Cambro-Ordovician period. Samples of these limestones had been collected by three members of the Chinese Mountaineering Expedition who reached the summit of Mt. Jolmo Lungma on May 25, 1960.

Taking a gravimetric measurement in the Jolmo Lungma area.

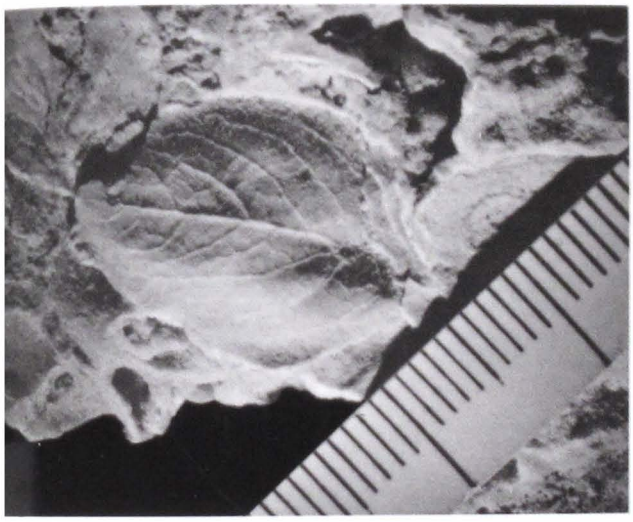
Members of the expedition collecting fossils.

Fossils of plants and animals as well as stone implements were discovered in the Quaternary sediments. Ferric segregations, products of a warm, moist climate, were observed in many fossil soil profiles. These findings are useful in understanding the palaeoclimate, uplifting and the activities of neolithic man in the Himalayan region.



View of the Yali calcareous tufa at Yali, Nyalam county. Altitude 4,300 m.

Fossils of plant leaves in the calcareous tufa. These plants belong to species still found at 3,400—3,700 m in the district south of Yali.



Lonicera sp.

Viburnum cf. *erubescens*

Fossil cone of Tibetan spruce (*Picea spinulosa*)

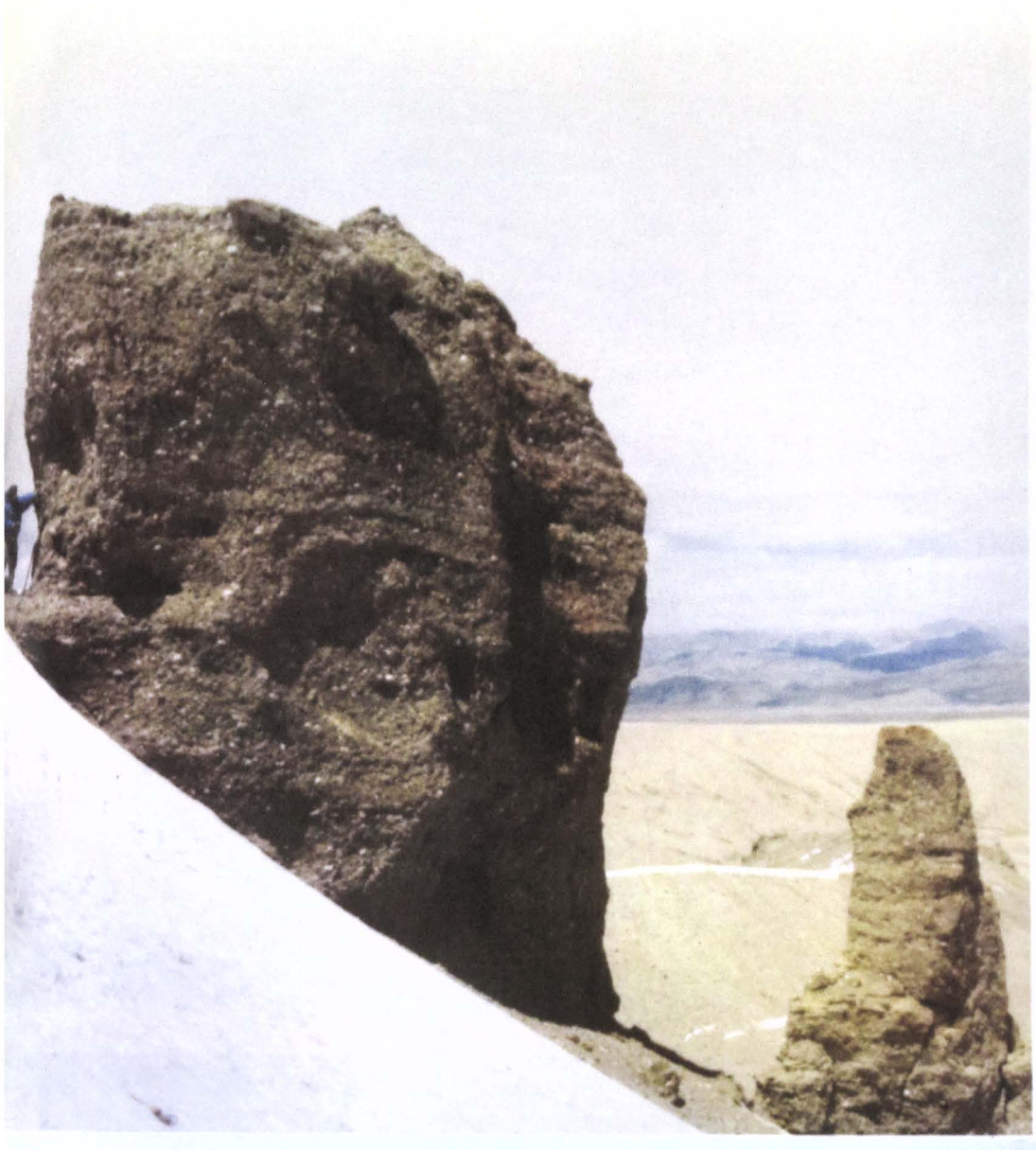
Tsuga sp. (× 500)

Quercus sp. (× 1,000)

Pollens fossils found in sediments of the Quaternary interglacial period at 4,900 m on the southern piedmont of Niehnieh Hsiungla.

Carya sp. (× 1,000)

Drastic climatic changes and uplifing affected the inland lakes of Tibet. Ancient shorelines were higher than present lake surfaces due to shrinking of the lake water. Here is the terraced shoreline of Tsozolung Lake, north of Mt. Shisha Pangma.

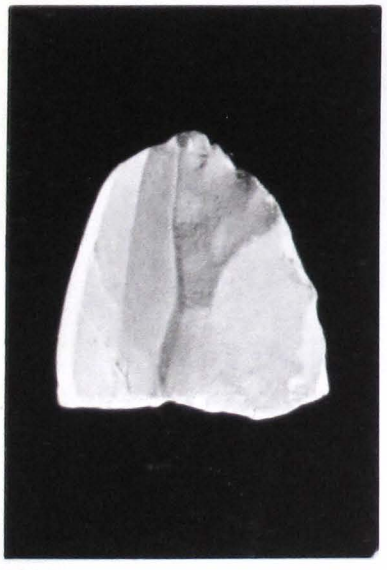


Gongpa conglomerates

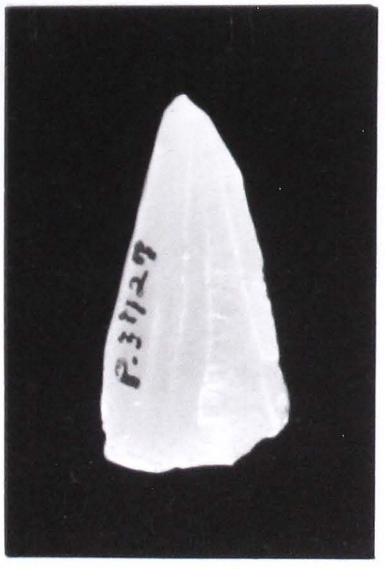
Fluvio-glacial deposits of Early Quaternary near Jiabula.

Chinese People's Liberation Army men help scientists collect fossils.

Small stone implements (microliths), vestiges of human activity on the "roof of the world", were recovered in the calcareous tufa at Yali.



Chert nucleus (× 2)

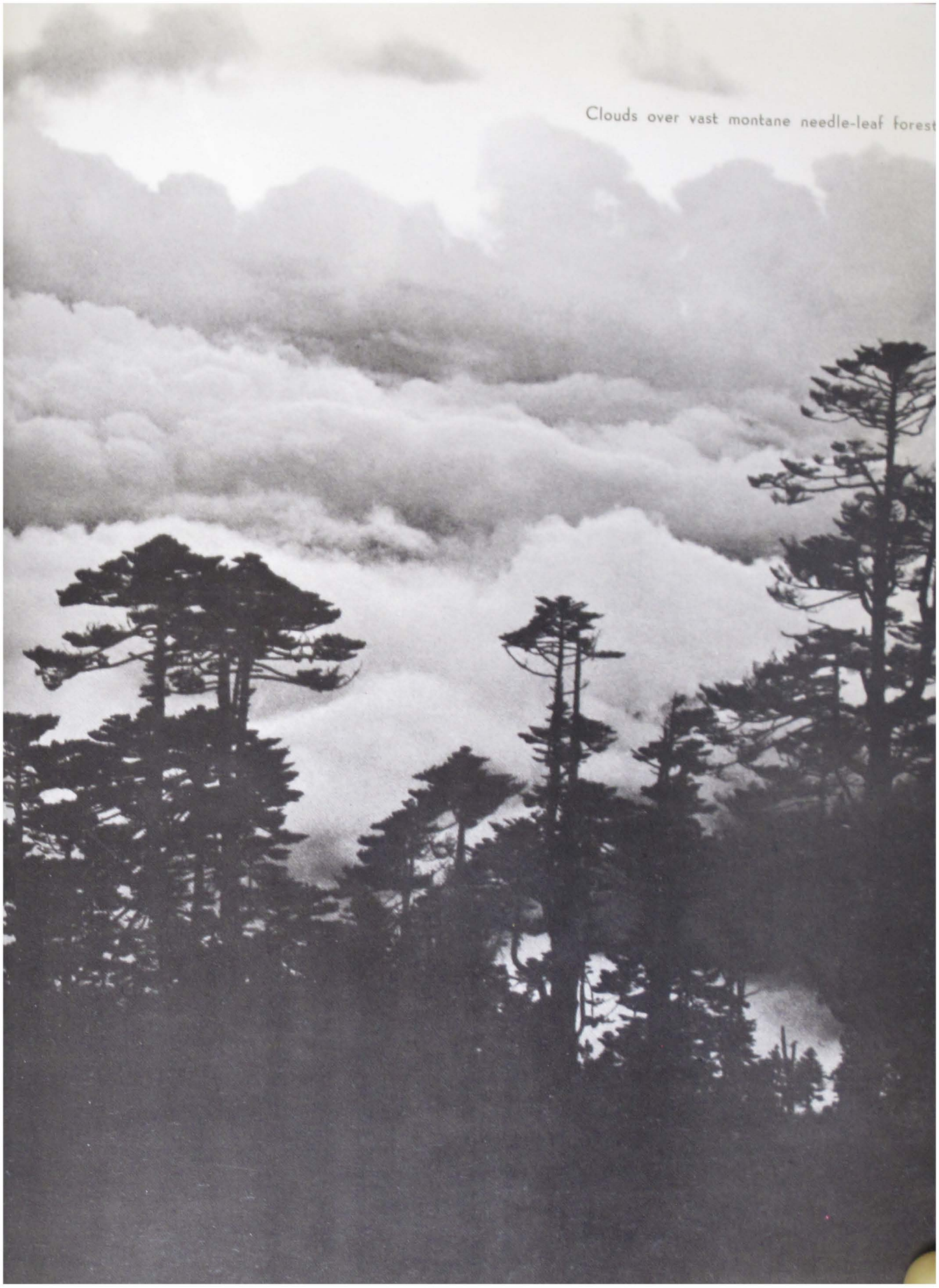


Chalcedony nucleus (× 4)

Small quartz blade (× 4)

Former serfs report ore discoveries

Tibetans now actively engaging in the socialist revolution and socialist construction tell expedition members about local ore deposits and geological conditions.



Clouds over vast montane needle-leaf forest

Virgin forests on the southern slopes of Mt. Jolmo Lungma.

Scientists in the fields of physical geography, zoology, botany and pedology organized to study the biological and environmental differences between the northern and southern slopes of the Jolmo Lungma area.

The sharp contrast is due mainly to the barrier of the lofty Himalayan range which blocks the warm-moist air currents from the Indian Ocean and keeps the cold northern air currents from moving south. The physical natural panorama keeps changing in a series of bioclimatic belts of vegetation on the southern and northern slopes.

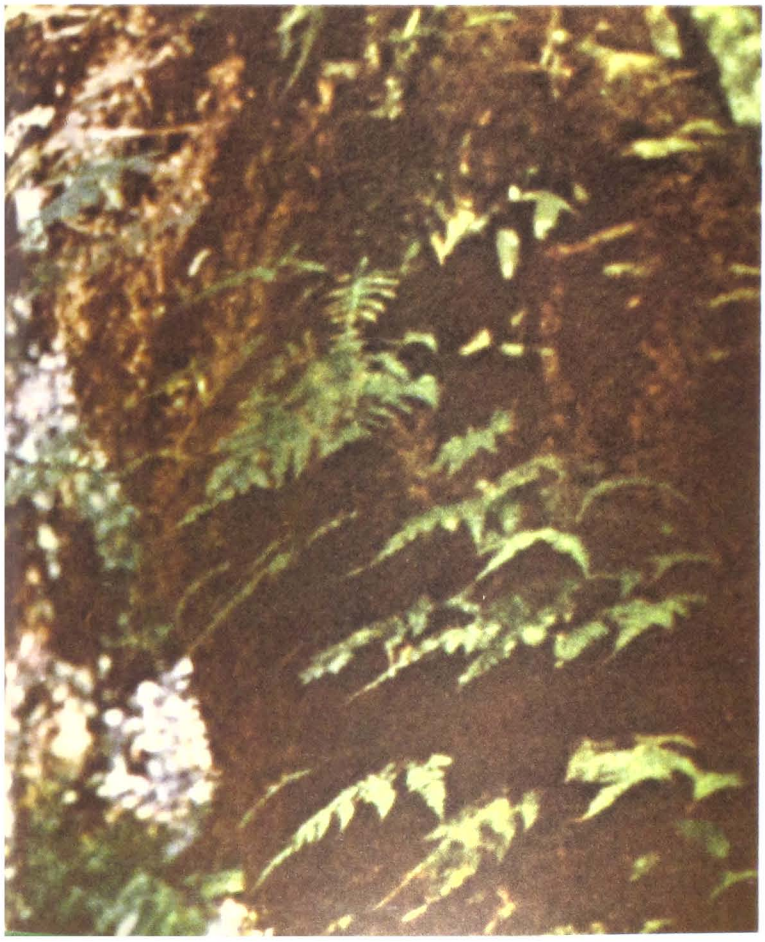
Southern slope

1. Belt of montane evergreen broad-leaf forests (below 2,500 m)
2. Belt of montane needle-leaf and broad-leaf mixed forests (2,500—3,100 m)
3. Belt of montane needle-leaf forests (3,100—3,900 m)
4. Belt of alpine thickets (3,900—4,700 m)
5. Belt of alpine meadows (4,700—5,200 m)
6. Belt of lichens and gravels (5,200—5,500 m)
7. Belt of permanent snow (over 5,500 m)

Northern slope

1. Belt of montane steppe (from 5,000 m down to the south bank of the Yalutsangpo River)
2. Belt of alpine meadows (5,000—5,700 m)
3. Belt of lichens and gravels (5,700—6,000 m)
4. Belt of permanent snow (over 6,000 m)

The montane evergreen broad-leaf forests below 2,500 m on the southern slopes of the Jolmo Lungma area are mainly Blue Japanese Oak (*Quercus glauca*), Spicate Tanoak (*Lithocarpus spicata*), etc. There are animals and plants of economic importance. Among the animals are Entellus Langur (*Presbytis entellus*), Assamese Macaque (*Macaca assamensis*), Leopard Cat (*Felis bengalensis*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*), Yellow-throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Muntjak (*Muntjacus muntjak*) and the rare Lesser Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*). Among the plants are a species of sumac (*Rhus* sp.), Maytenus rufa and a species of cinnamon (*Cinnamomum* sp.).



Corticolous ferns growing on the bark of trees in the evergreen broad-leaf forests.

The Entellus Langur (*Presbytis entellus*).

These are the spr
(*Tsuga dumosa* = *T.*
nanensis) growing in
belt of montane ne
leaf and broad-leaf m
forests on the sout
slopes. There are
rich animal and
resources, such as
Himalayan Black
(*Selenarctos thibeta*
a variety of Pseudo
seng (*Panax pseud*
seng var. *bipinnatifi*
a Daphne (*Daphne*
racea) and the h
making Gigantic H
Bee (*Megapis binghe*

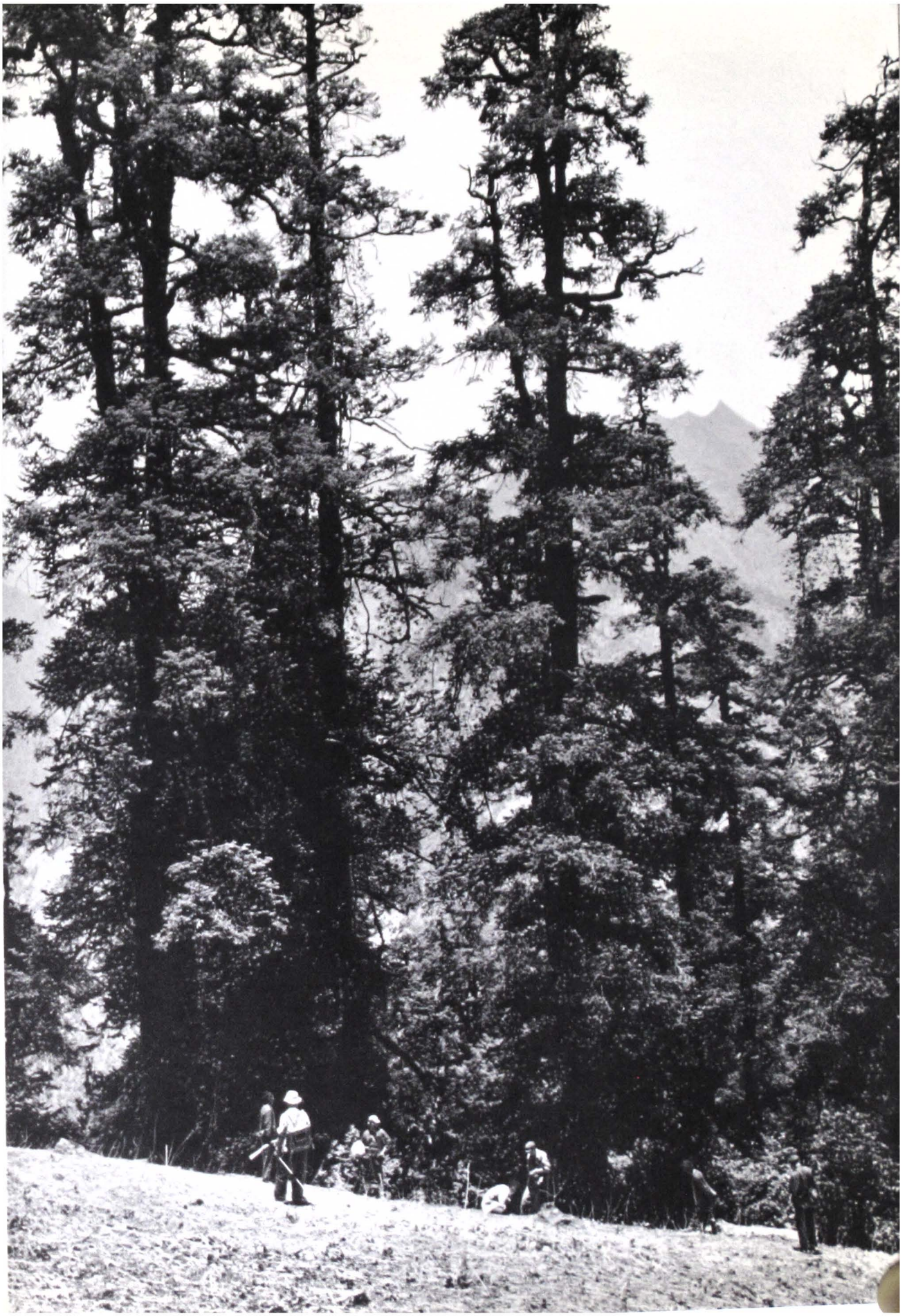
Daphne papyracea is a shrub the bark fibres of which are a good material for paper-making.

Expedition members
a survey in a fore
alpine oak (*Quercus*
carpifolia).

Zoologists observe a frog endemic to the southern slopes of Mt. Jolmo Lungma.

The Gigantic Honey-Bee found around Changmu (below 3,100 m).

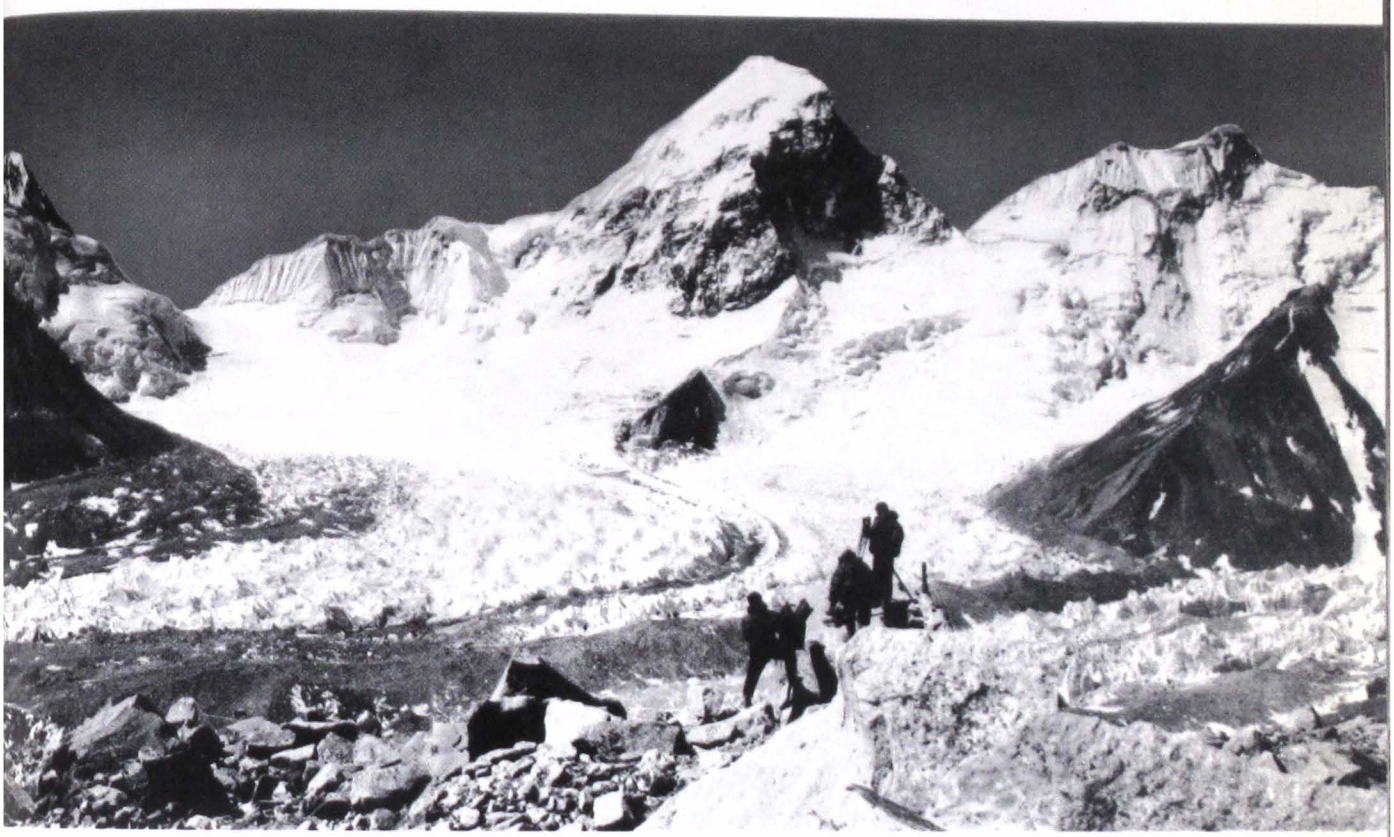
The trunk of the Himalayan (*Abies spectabilis*) being round straight, is good timber for bui This species adapts to the cold wet climate and grows in high dense stands at 3,100–4,0 around Changmu. Here are found rare animals and plants as the Musk Deer (*Moschus hi skii*), a variety of Pseudo-ge and Fritillary (*Fritillaria cirr*



Alpine meadows of *Kobresia* spp. provide hardy summer pastures. They disperse over about 4,700—5,200 m on Jolmo Lungma's southern slopes, and 5,000—5,700 m on its northern slopes.

Kobresia is tender and lush and provides a high-quality staple herbage. Found underground here is also a valuable biological resource, the Chinese Caterpillar Fungus (*Cordyceps sinensis*).

Chinese Caterpillar Fungus.



Mt. Pumori is a superb example of a glacial horn.

e (7,580 m) or
Peak, one of the
wn satellite peaks
Jolmo Lungma.

Members of Scientific dition celebr May Day at Jolmo Lungr

The Chinese Cor munist Party and th Chinese people a solicitous for th work of the scientif expedition. Suppli arrive continuous at the base camp b lorry.

Expedition members of the Tibetan and Han nationalities study Chairman Mao Tsetung's works together at 6,200 m altitude.


中国共产党万岁

Preparing the evening meal

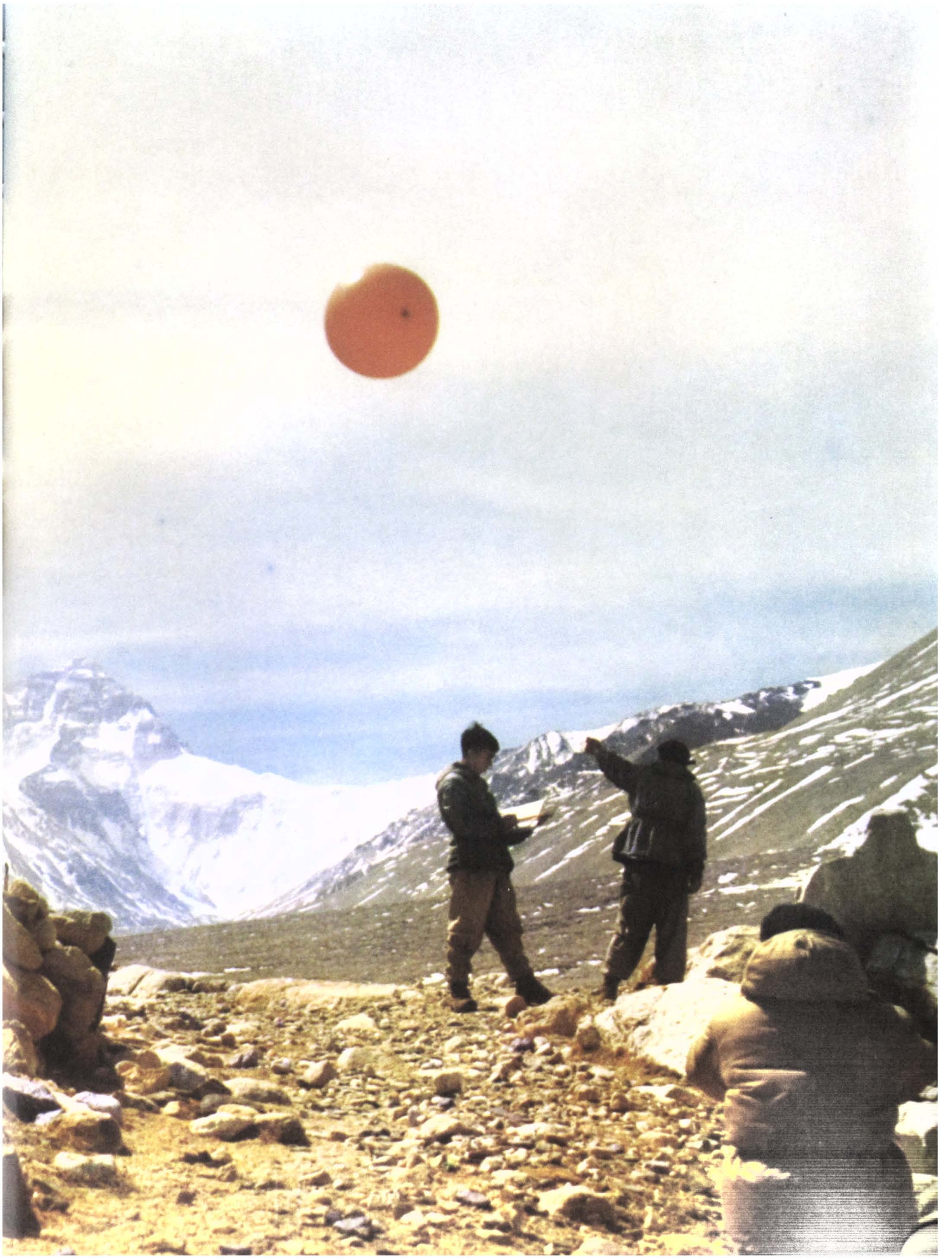
Camp at 5,400 m with East Rongbuk Valley in the background.

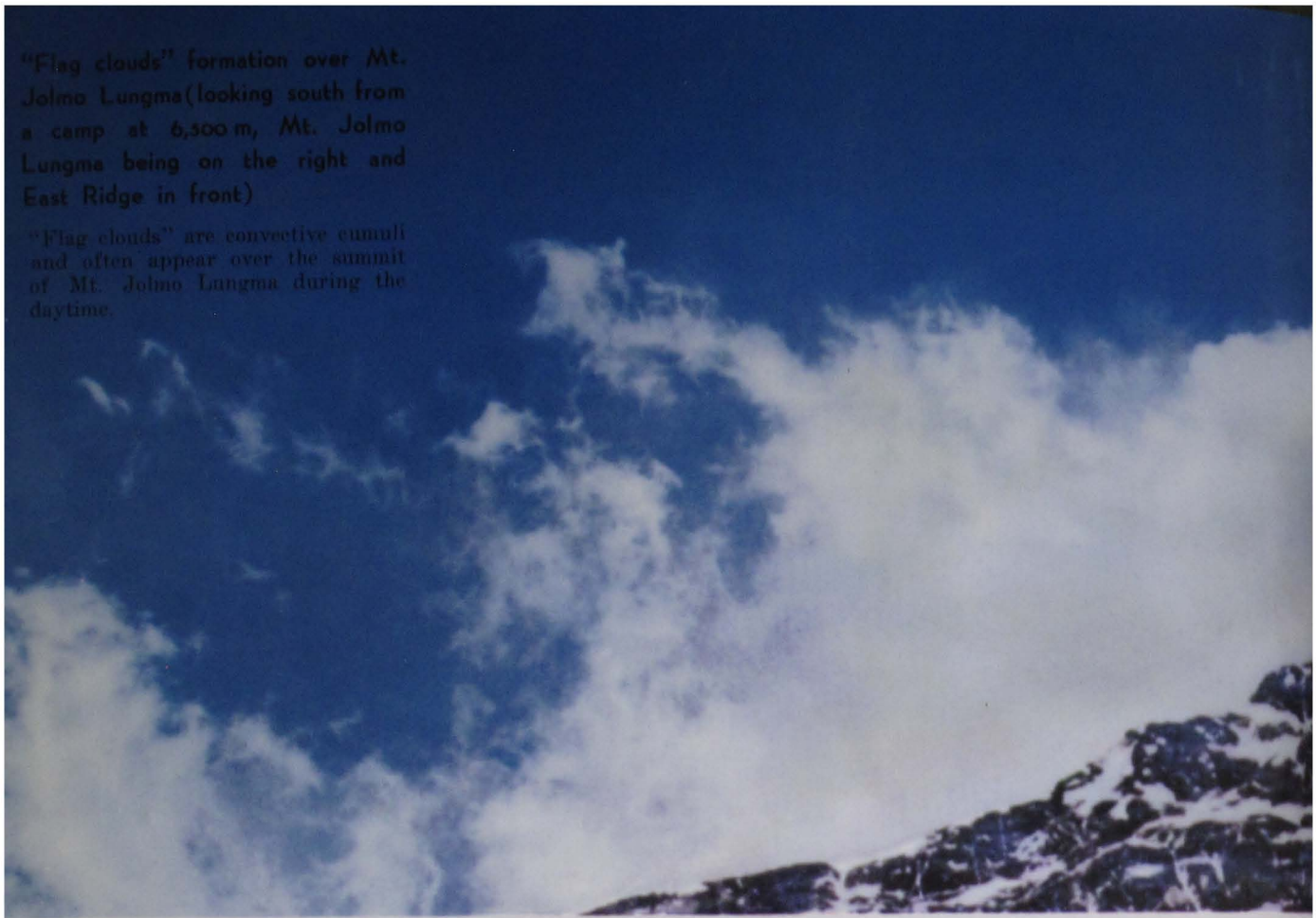
Climbing the ice-falls of North Col.

Measuring the temperature on North Col.

Yak caravan transporting equipment and supplies, proceeds along the medial moraine of East Rongbuk Glacier, the "Road to Victory", in support of the scientific expedition.

Making observations of the up
winds on Mt. Jolmo Lungma.





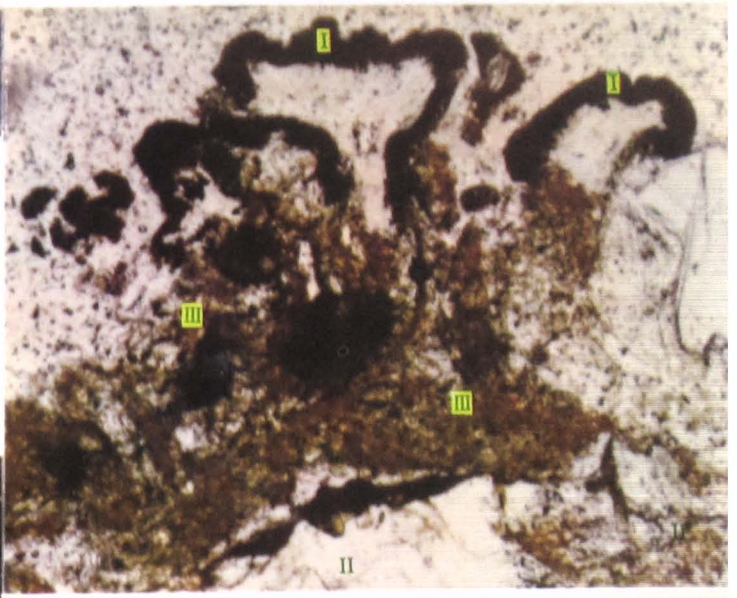
"Flag clouds" formation over Mt. Jolmo Lungma (looking south from a camp at 6,500 m, Mt. Jolmo Lungma being on the right and East Ridge in front)

"Flag clouds" are convective cumuli and often appear over the summit of Mt. Jolmo Lungma during the daytime.

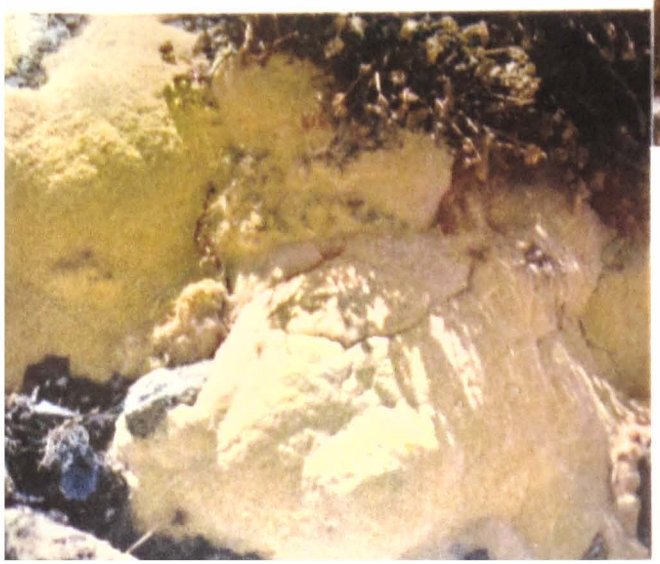
ichens are commonly found between 5,200—5,500 m nd 5,700—6,000 m on the southern and northern opes respectively. Shown here are lichens seen on eside surfaces of the moraine rocks on Central ongbuk Glacier.

Glypholecia scabra

Caloplaca elegans



Lichens are pioneer plants in soil formation; *Caloplaca elegans* (I), for example, decomposes surface rocks (II) where it grows and helps to form a primitive type of soil (III) (thin section). (× 82)



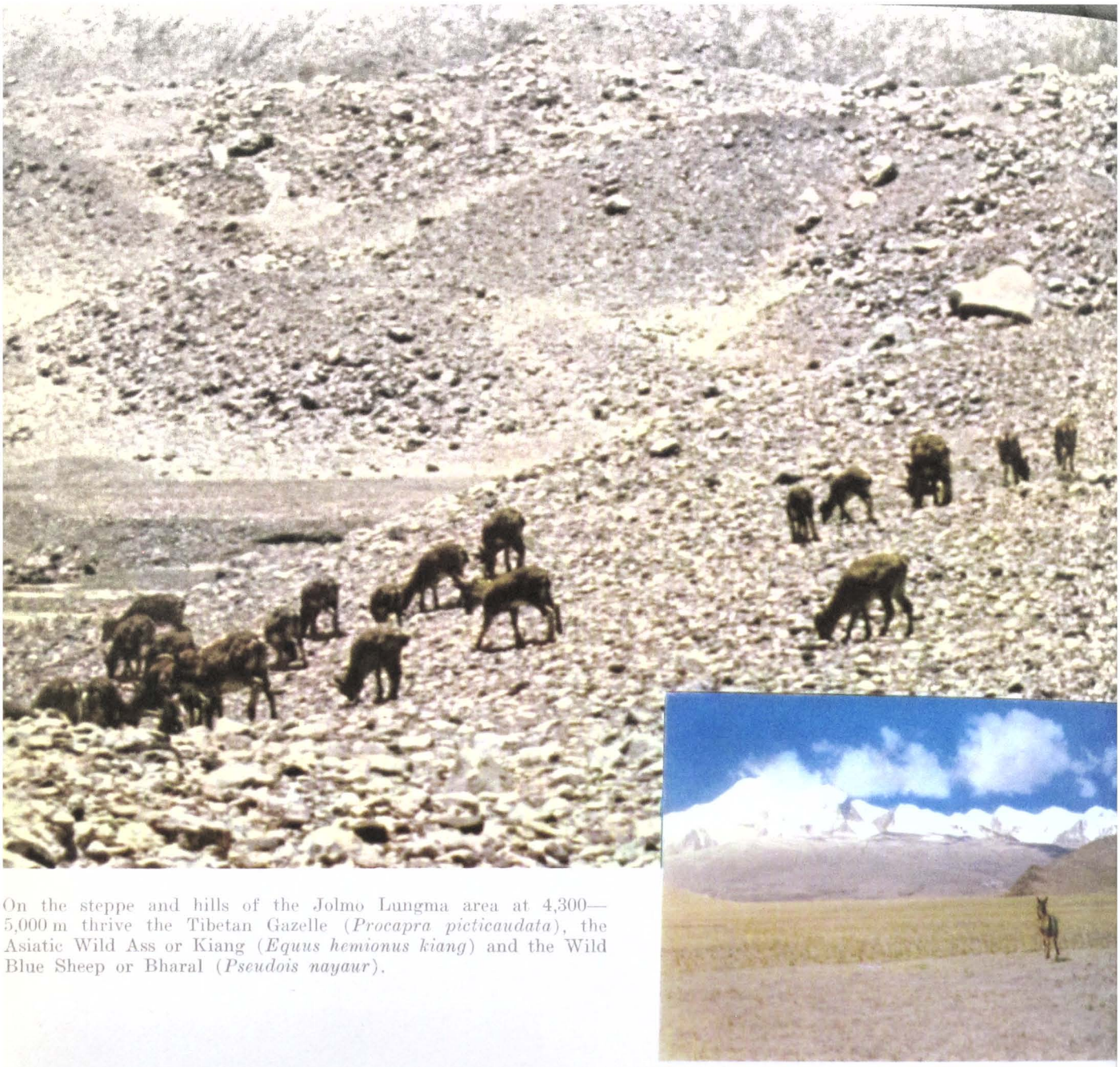
In the alpine regions occurs a dispersal of certain cushion plants such as Sandwort (*Arenaria* spp.), the cushion Rock jasmine (*Androsace* spp.).
The cushion plant Sandwort

Lakes on the north
slopes of Mt. Jolmo Lu
ma are rich in
resources, while the is
in these lakes are stud
with nests of vari
kinds of birds. There
the Bar-headed Gu
(*Anser indicus*) and
Brown-headed G
(*Larus brunnice phal*
among others, whose e
strew the shoals, as m
as five to six nests be
found in one square me

Scaleless carp, the edible Highland Nude Carp (*Gymnocypris waddellii*), peculiar to lakes at 4,300—4,900 m altitude in southern Tibet

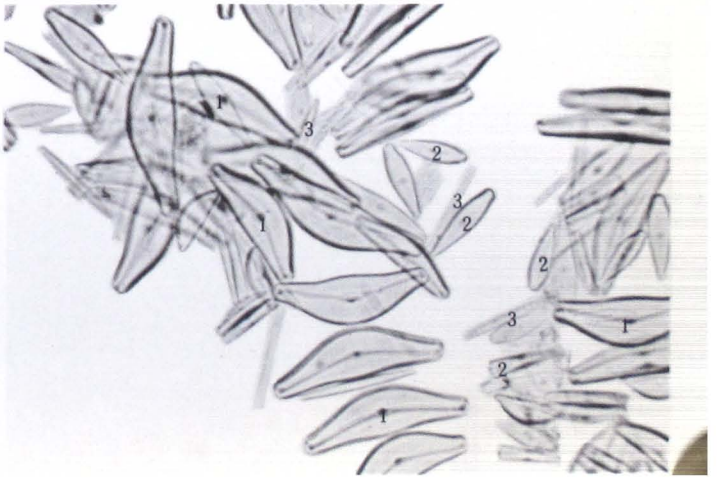
On the northern slopes of Mt. Jolmo Lungma below 5,000 m the alpine pastures are large tracts of steppe yielding good pasturage.

A species of the Black-lipped Pika (*Ochotona curzoniae*).



On the steppe and hills of the Jolmo Lungma area at 4,300—5,000 m thrive the Tibetan Gazelle (*Procapra picticaudata*), the Asiatic Wild Ass or Kiang (*Equus hemionus kiang*) and the Wild Blue Sheep or Bharal (*Pseudois nayaur*).

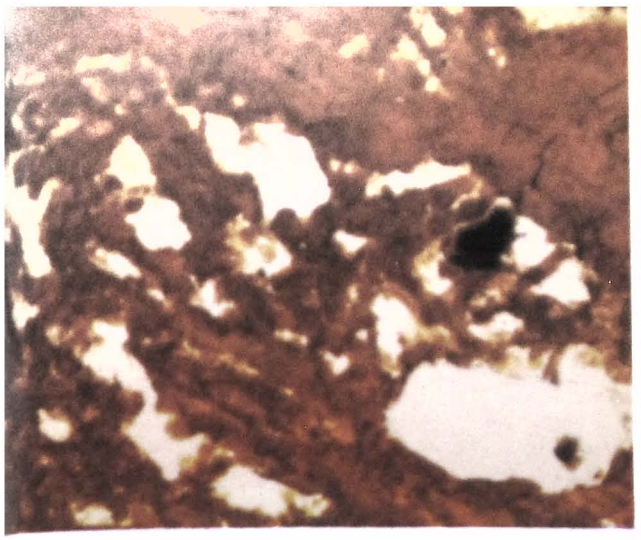
Members of the expedition collect biological specimens from an ice-dammed lake (5,700 m).



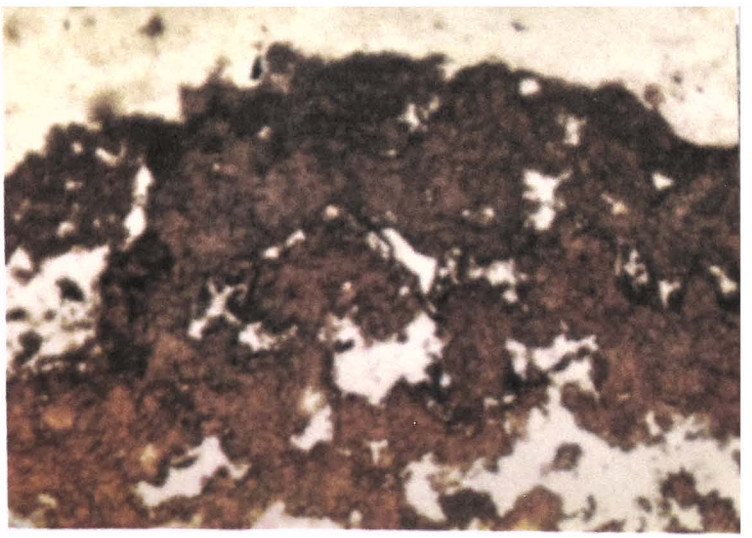
The algae of the Jolmo Lungma area are abundant, especially diatoms. Among them, there are some well-known representatives of the cold highlands. The photograph shows diatoms collected from Galuowijinma Lake, Nvalam county (4,750 m). (× 500)

1. *Cymbella cistula*
2. *Gomphonema olivaceum* var. *calcareae*
3. *Diatoma elongatum*

Man's adaptability to high altitude environment is studied at this high altitude physiological laboratory in Rongbuk Lamasery.



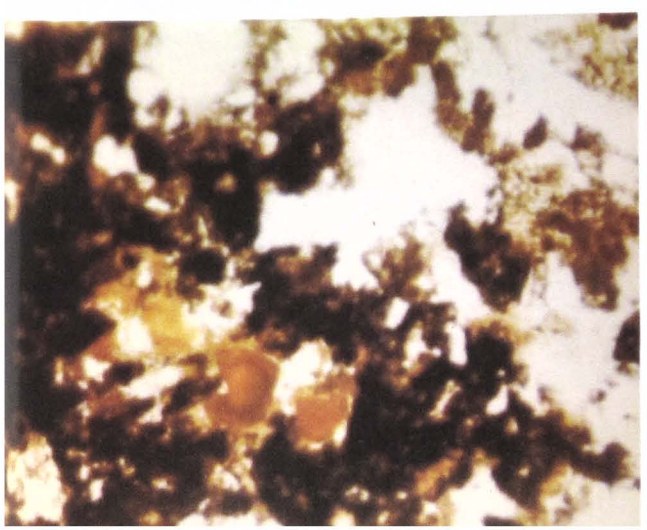
Soils developed under fir forest contain relics of iron shot at 3,200 m, Changmu, Nyalam county. (× 275)



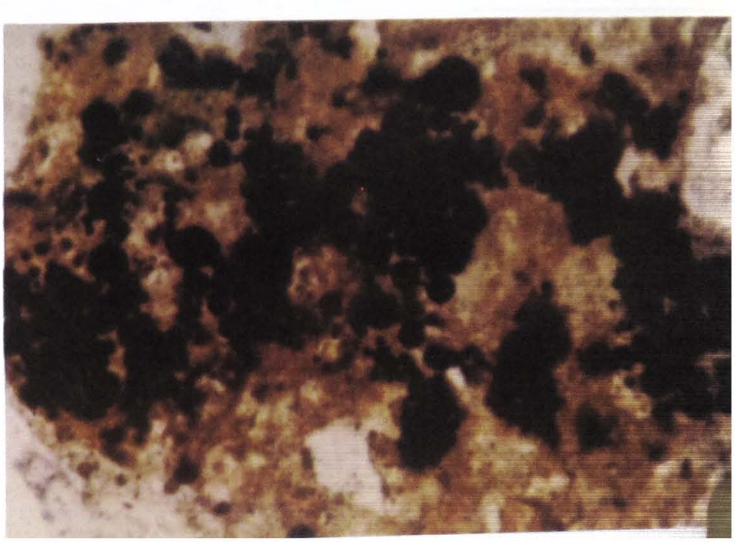
Micromorphological fabric of old red earth containing a large quantity of iron hydroxide found in soil developed under coniferous forest at 3,400 m, south of Nyalam county. (× 275)

The mountain steppe and alpine meadow soil on the northern slopes and the soils found under the heath, coniferous forest and coniferous and deciduous mixed forests on the southern slopes of the Jolmo Lungma area contain crystalline iron hydroxides and coagulated iron clods, which are considered as products of a comparatively hot and moist climate. This shows that the uplifting of Mt. Jolmo Lungma exerted great influence on the life and climate of the region.

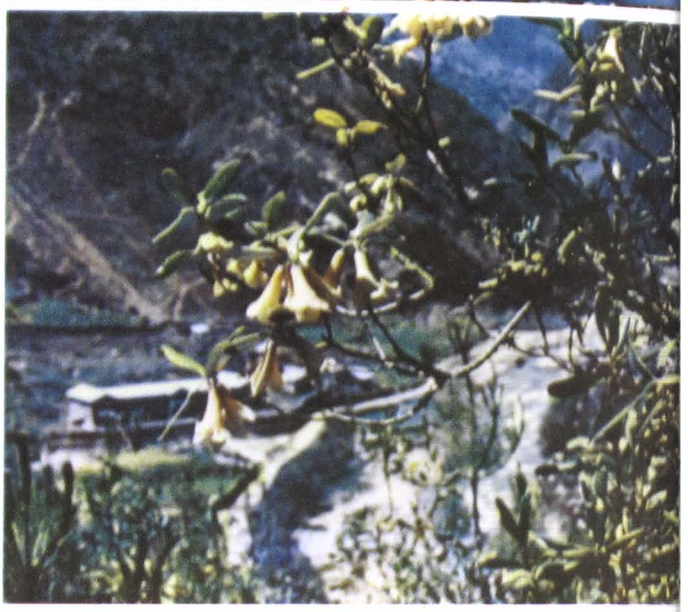
Iron concretions with enclosures of iron-stained silicified phytolith. (× 275)



Droplets (iron shot) found in alpine meadow soils at 4,500 m, Tingri county. (× 286)





Flowers of the Jolmo Lungma area

Top left: *Aristolochia griffithi*
Centre left: *Rhododendron campanulatum*
Bottom left: *Gentiana urnula*
Top right: *Rosa sericea*
Centre right: *Rhododendron ciliatum*
Bottom right: *Androsace selago*

Terraced fields on an outwash fan. Through generations of struggle for production, the labouring people of Tibet have gained rich experience in utilizing, transforming and conquering nature

Monba nationality people rejoice in their rice harvest.

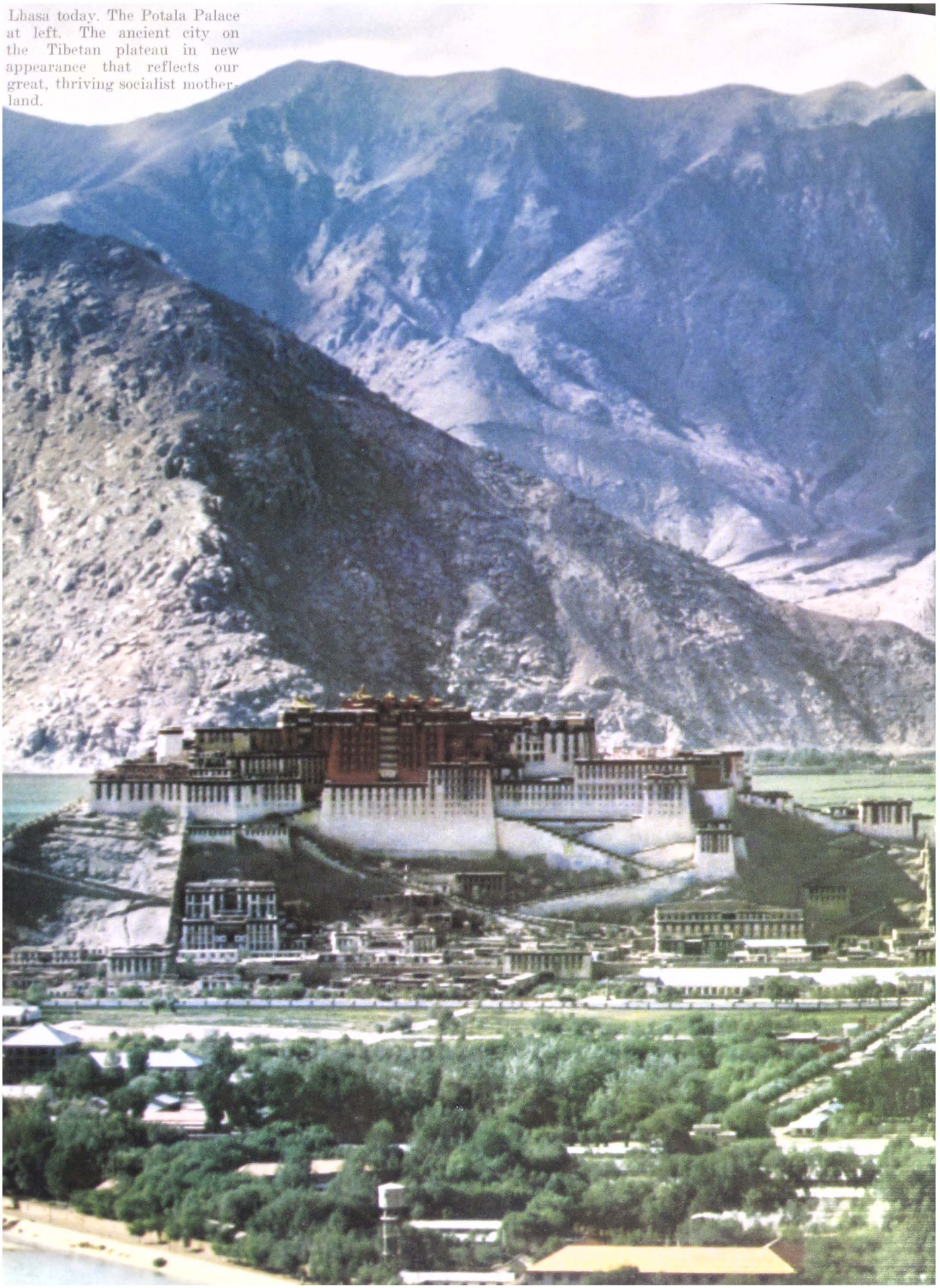
Ceremony opening Chushui Bridge, the first modern bridge spanning the Yalu-tsangpo River, 1967.

Emancipated serfs love Chairman Mao.

Acting upon our great leader Chairman Mao's "May 7th" directive to actively participate in productive labour, expedition members thresh chingko barley together with the labouring people of Tibet.

Logs ready for shipment

Linchih Woolen Mill was established during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.



Lhasa today. The Potala Palace at left. The ancient city on the Tibetan plateau in new appearance that reflects our great, thriving socialist motherland.