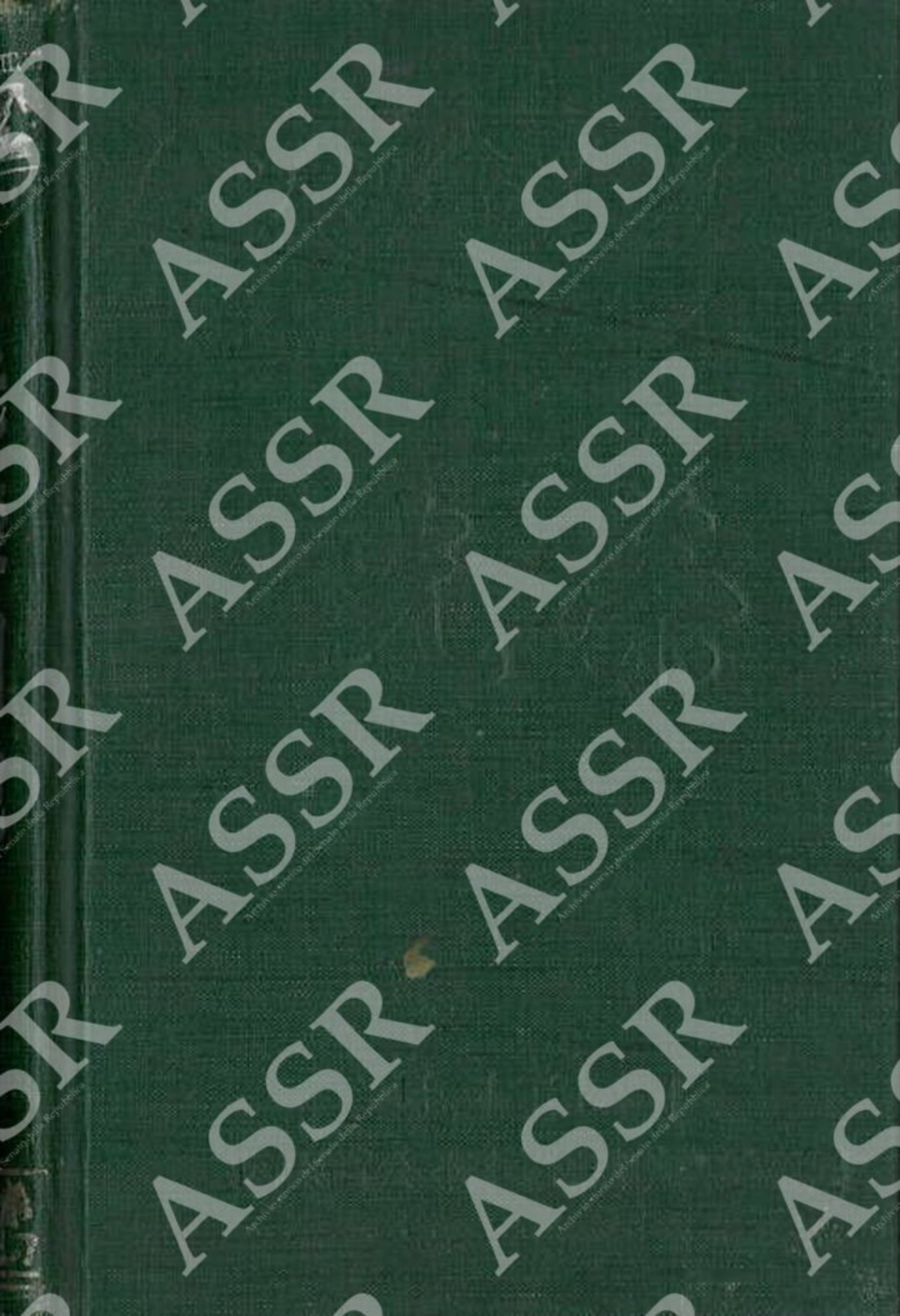




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Thomas - la fotografia Karkey
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 Foreign Minister Lushahr Dasa
 Lama. (la stessa F.O.)
 Tzang Shapi former general of the
 Tib. army - 63. Son of a maker of
 arrows, now Rockefeller of Lhasa.

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毛 主 席

中國人民政治協商會議共同綱領

一九四九年九月二十九日

中國人民政治協商會議第一屆全體會議通過

序 言

中國人民解放戰爭和人民革命的伟大勝利，已使帝國主義、封建主義和官僚資本主義在中國的統治時代宣告結束。中國人民由被壓迫的地位變成爲新社會新國家的主人，而以人民民主專政的共和國代替那封建買辦法西斯專政的國民黨反動統治。中國人民民主專政是中國工人階級、農民階級、小資產階級、民族資產階級及其他愛國民主分子的人民民主統一戰線的政權，而以工農聯盟爲基礎，以工人階級爲領導。由中國共產黨、各民主黨派、各人民團體、各地區、人民解放軍、各少數民族、國外華僑及其他愛國民主分子的代表們所組成的中國人民政治協商會議，就是人民民主統一戰線的組織形式。中國人民政治協商會議代表全國人民的意志，宣告中華人民共和國的成立，組織人民自己的中央政府。中國人民政治協商會議一致同意以新民主主義即人民民主主義爲中華人民共和國建國的政治基礎，並制定以下的共同綱領，凡參加人民政治協商會議的各單位、各級人民政府和全國人民均應共同遵守。

第一章 總 綱

第一條 中華人民共和國爲新民主主義即人民民主主義的國家，實行工人階級領導的、以工農聯盟爲基礎的、團結各民主階級和國內各民族的人民民主專政，反對帝國主義、封建主義和官僚資本主義，爲中國的獨立、民主、和平、統一和富強而奮鬥。

第二條 中華人民共和國中央人民政府必須負責將人民解放戰爭進行到底，解放中國全部領土，完成統一中國的事業。

第三條 中華人民共和國必須取消帝國主義國家在中國的一切特權，沒收官僚資本歸人民的國家所有，有步驟地將封建半封建的土地所有制變為農民的土地所有制，保護國家的公共財產和合作社的財產，保護工人、農民、小資產階級和民族資產階級的經濟利益及其私有財產，發展新民主主義的人民經濟，逐步地變農業國為工業國。

第四條 中華人民共和國人民依法有選舉和被選舉權。

第五條 中華人民共和國人民有思想、言論、出版、集會、結社、通訊、人身、居住、遷徙、宗教信仰及示威遊行的自由權。

第六條 中華人民共和國廢除重男輕女的封建制度。婦女在政治的、經濟的、文化教育的、社會的生活各方面，均有與男子平等的權利。實行男女婚姻自由。

第七條 中華人民共和國必須嚴厲一切反革命活動，嚴厲懲罰一切勾結帝國主義、背叛祖國、反對人民民主事業的國民黨反革命戰爭罪犯和其他恬惡不悛的反革命首要分子。對於一般的反動分子、封建地主、官僚資本家，在解除其武裝、消滅其特殊勢力後，仍須依法在必要時期內剝奪他們的政治權利，但同時給以生活出路，並強迫他們在勞動中改造自己，成為新人。假如他們繼續進行反革命活動，必須予以嚴厲的制裁。

第八條 中華人民共和國國民均有保衛祖國、遵守法律、遵守勞動紀律、愛護公共財產、應徵公役兵役和當義務兵的義務。

第九條 中華人民共和國境內各民族，均有平等的權利和義務。

第十條 中華人民共和國的武裝力量，即人民解放軍、人民公安部隊和人民警察，是屬於人民的武力。其任務為保衛中國的獨立和領土主權的完整，保衛中國人民的革命成果和一切合法權益。中華人民共和國中央人民政府應努力鞏固和加強人民武裝力量，使其能夠有效地執行自己的任務。

第十一條 中華人民共和國聯合世界上一切愛好和平、自由的國家和人民，首先是聯合蘇聯、各人民民主國家和各被壓迫民族，站在國際和平民主陣營方面，共同反對帝國主義侵略，以保障世界的持久

和平。

第二章 政權機關

第十二條 中華人民共和國的國家政權屬於人民。人民行使國家政權的機關為各級人民代表大會和各級人民政府。各級人民代表大會由人民用普選方法產生之。各級人民代表大會選舉各級人民政府。各級人民代表大會閉會期間，各級人民政府行使各級政權的機關。

國家最高政權機關為全國人民代表大會。全國人民代表大會閉會期間，中央人民政府為行使國家政權的最高機關。

第十三條 中國人民政治協商會議為人民民主統一戰線的組織形式。其組織成份，應包含有工人階級、農民階級、革命軍人、知識份子、小資產階級、民族資產階級、少數民族、國外華僑及其他愛國民主分子的代表。

在普選的全國人民代表大會召開以前，由中國人民政治協商會議的全體會議執行全國人民代表大會的職權，制定中華人民共和國中央人民政府組織法，選舉中華人民共和國中央人民政府委員會，並付之以行使國家權力的職權。

在普選的全國人民代表大會召開以後，中國人民政治協商會議得就有關國家建設事業的根本大計及其他重要措施，向全國人民代表大會或中央人民政府提出建議案。

第十四條 凡人民解放軍初解放的地方，應一律實行軍事管制，取消國民黨反動政權機關，由中央人民政府或直轄軍政機關委任人員組織軍事管制委員會和地方人民政府，領導人民建立革命秩序，鎮壓反革命活動，並在條件許可時召集各界人民代表會議。

在普選的地方人民代表大會召開以前，由地方各界人民代表會議逐步地代行人民代表大會的職權。

軍事管制時間的長短，由中央人民政府依據各地的軍事政治情況決定之。

凡在軍事行動已經完全結束、土地改革已經徹底實現、各界人民已有充分組織的地方，即應實行普選，召開地方的人民代表大會。

第十五條 各級政權機關一律實行民主集中制。其主要原則為：

人民代表大會向人民負責並報告工作。人民政府委員會向人民代表大會負責並報告工作。在人民代表大會和人民政府委員會內，實行少數服從多數的制度。各下級人民政府均由上級人民政府加委並服從上級人民政府。全國各地方人民政府服從中央人民政府。

第十六條 中央人民政府各地方人民政府間職權的劃分，應按照各項事務的性質，由中央人民政府委員會以法令加以規定，使之既利於國家統一，又利於因地制宜。

第十七條 廢除國民黨政府一切壓迫人民的法律、法令和司法制度，制定保障人民的法律、法令，建立人民司法制度。

第十八條 中華人民共和國的一切國家機關，必須實行嚴肅的、樸素的、為人民服務的革命工作作風，嚴懲貪污，禁止浪費，反對脫離人民羣衆的官僚主義作風。

第十九條 在縣市以上的各級人民政府內，設人民監察機關，以監督各級國家機關和各級公務人員是否履行其職責，並糾舉其中之違法失職的機關和人員。

人民和人民團體有權向人民監察機關或人民司法機關控告任何國家機關和任何公務人員的違法失職行為。

第三章 軍事制度

第二十條 中華人民共和國建立統一的軍隊，即人民解放軍和人民公安部隊，受中央人民政府人民革命軍事委員會統率，實行統一的指揮，統一的制度，統一的編制，統一的紀律。

第二十一條 人民解放軍和人民公安部隊須遵守其一致、軍民一致的原則，建立政治工作制度，以革命精神 and 愛國精神教育部隊的指揮員和戰鬥員。

第二十二條 中華人民共和國應加強現代化的陸軍，並建設空軍和海軍，以鞏固國防。

第二十三條 中華人民共和國實行民兵制度，保障地方秩序，建立國家動員基礎，並準備在適當時機實行義務兵役制。

第二十四條 中華人民共和國的軍隊在和平時期，在不妨礙軍事任務的條件下，應有計劃地參加農業和工業的生產，幫助國家的建設

工作。

第二十五條 革命烈士和革命軍人的家屬，其生活困難者應受國家和社會的優待。參加革命戰爭的殘廢軍人和退伍軍人，應由人民政府給以適當安置，使能謀生立業。

第四章 經濟政策

第二十六條 中華人民共和國經濟建設的基本方針，是以公私兼顧、勞資兩利、城鄉互助、內外交流的政綱，達到發展生產、繁榮經濟之目的。國家應在經營範圍、原料供給、銷售市場、勞動條件、技術設備、財政政策、金融政策等方面，鞏固國營經濟、合作社經濟、農民和手工業者的個體經濟、私人資本主義經濟和國家資本主義經濟，使各種社會經濟成分在國營經濟領導之下，分工合作，各得其所，以促進整個社會經濟的發展。

第二十七條 土地改革為發展生產力和國家工業化的必要條件。凡已實行土地改革的地區，必須保護農民已得土地的佔有權。凡尚未實行土地改革的地區，必須發動農民羣衆，建立農民團體，經過清除土匪惡霸、減租減息和分配土地等項步驟，實現耕者有其田。

第二十八條 國營經濟為社會主義性質的經濟。凡屬有關國家經濟命脈和足以增強國防民生的事業，均應由國家統一經營。凡屬國有的資源和企業，均為全體人民的公共財產。為人民共和國發展生產、繁榮經濟的主要物質基礎和整個社會經濟的領導力量。

第二十九條 合作社經濟為社會主義性質的經濟，是整個人民經濟的一個重要組成部分。人民政府應扶助其發展，並給以優待。

第三十條 凡有利於國防民生的私營經濟事業，人民政府應鼓勵其經營的積極性，並扶助其發展。

第三十一條 國家資本與私人資本合作的經濟為國家資本主義性質的經濟。在必要和可能的條件下，應鼓勵私人資本向國家資本主義方向發展，例如對國家企業加工，或與國家合營，或用租借形式經營國家的企業，開發國家的資源等。

第三十二條 在國家經營的企業中，目前應實行工人參加生產管理的制度，即建立在黨領導之下的工廠管理委員會。私人經營

的企業，爲實現勞資兩利的原則，應由工會代表工人職員與資方訂立集體合同。公私企業目前一般應實行八小時至十小時的工作制，特殊情況得酌量辦理。人民政府應按照各地各業情況規定最低工資。逐步實行勞動保險制度。保護青工女工的特殊利益。實行工廠安全制度，以改進工廠的安全和衛生設備。

第三十三條 中央人民政府應爭取早日制定恢復和發展全國公私經濟各主要部門的總計劃，規定中央和地方在經濟建設上分工合作的範圍，統一調劑中央各經濟部門和地方各經濟部門的相互聯繫。中央各經濟部門和地方各經濟部門在中央人民政府統一領導之下各自發揮其創造性和積極性。

第三十四條 關於農林漁牧業：在一切已徹底實現土地改革的地區，人民政府應組織農民及一切可以從事農業的勞動力以發展農業生產及其副業爲中心任務，並應引導農民逐步地按照自願和互利的原則，組織各種形式的勞動互助和生產合作。在新解放區，土地改革工作每一步驟均應以恢復和發展農業生產相結合。人民政府應根據國家計劃和人民生活的需求，爭取於短時期內恢復並超過戰前糧食、工業原料和鉤物資的生產水平，應注意興修水利，防洪抗旱，恢復和發展畜力，增加肥料，改良農具和樹木，防止病蟲害，食肉規定，並有計劃地移民開墾。

保護森林，並有計劃地發展林業。

保護沿海漁場，發展水產業。

保護和發展畜牧業，防止獸疫。

第三十五條 關於工業：應有計劃和有步驟地恢復和發展重工業爲重點，例如礦業、鋼鐵業、動力工業、機器製造業、電器工業和主要化學工業等，以創立國家工業化的基礎。同時，應恢復和增加紡織業及其他有利於國計民生的輕工業的生產，以供應人民日常消費的需要。

第三十六條 關於交通：必須迅速恢復並逐步增加鐵路和公路，疏濬河流，推廣水運，改善並發展郵政和電信事業，有計劃有步驟地建造各種交通工具和創辦民用航空。

第三十七條 關於商業：保護一切合法的公私貿易。實行對外貿

易的管制，並採取保護貿易政策，在國家統一的經濟計劃內實行國內貿易的自由，但對於壟斷市場的投機商業必須嚴格取締。國營貿易機關應負調劑供求、穩定物價和扶助人民合作事業的責任。人民政府應採取必要的辦法，鼓勵人民儲蓄，便利匯兌，引導社會游資及無益於國計民生的商業資本投入工業及其他生產事業。

第三十八條 關於合作社：鼓勵和扶助廣大勞動人民根據自願原則，發展合作事業。在城鎮中和鄉村中組織供銷合作社、消費合作社、信用合作社、生產合作社和運輸合作社，在工廠、機關和學校中應優先組織消費合作社。

第三十九條 關於金融：金融事業應受國家嚴格管理。貨幣發行權屬於國家。禁止外幣在國內流通。外匯、外幣和金融的買賣，應由國家銀行經理。依法營業的私人金融事業，應受國家的監督和指導。凡進行金融投機、破壞國家金融事業者，應受嚴厲制裁。

第四十條 關於財政：建立國家預算決算制度，劃分中央和地方的財政範圍，厲行精簡節約，逐步平衡財政收支，積累國家生產資金。

國家的稅收政策，應以保障革命戰爭的供給、照顧生產的恢復和發展及國家建設的需要爲原則，簡化稅制，實行合理負擔。

第五章 文化教育政策

第四十一條 中華人民共和國的文化教育爲新民主主義的，即民族的、科學的、大衆化的文化教育。人民政府文化教育工作，應以提高人民文化水平、培養國家建設人才、肅清封建的、買辦的、法西斯主義的思想、發揚爲人民服務的思想爲主要任務。

第四十二條 提倡愛祖國、愛人民、愛勞動、愛科學、愛護公共財物爲中華人民共和國全體國民的公約。

第四十三條 努力發展自然科學，以服務於工業農業和國防的建設。獎勵科學的發現和發明，普及科學知識。

第四十四條 提倡用科學的歷史觀點，研究和解釋歷史、經濟、政治、文化及國際事務。獎勵優秀的社會科學著作。

第四十五條 提倡文學藝術爲人民服務，啓發人民的政治覺悟，

或動人民勞動熱情。獎勵優秀的文學藝術作品。發展人民的戲劇電影事業。

第四十六條 中華人民共和國的教育方法為理論與實踐一致。人民政府應有計劃地改革舊的教育制度、教育內容和教學法。

第四十七條 有計劃地改革舊教育，加強中等教育和高等教育，注意技術教育，加強勞動育的黨校教育和在職幹部教育，給青年知識分子和老知識分子以革命的政治教育，以應革命工作和國家建設工作的廣泛需要。

第四十八條 提倡國民體育。推廣衛生醫藥事業，並注意保護母親、嬰兒和兒童的健康。

第四十九條 保護報道真實新聞的自由。禁止利用新聞以進行誹謗，破壞國家人民的利益和煽動世界戰爭。發展人民廣播事業。發展人民出版事業，並注重出版有益於人民的通俗書報。

第六章 民族政策

第五十條 中華人民共和國境內各民族一律平等，實行團結互助，反對帝國主義和各民族內部的人民公敵，使中華人民共和國成為各民族友愛合作的大家庭。反對大民族主義和民族主義，禁止民族間的歧視、壓迫和分裂各民族團結的行為。

第五十一條 各少數民族聚居的地區，應實行民族的區域自治，按照民族聚居的人口多少和區域大小，分別建立各種民族自治機關。凡各民族雜居的地方及民族自治區內，各民族在當地國家機關中均應有相當名額的代表。

第五十二條 中華人民共和國境內各少數民族，均有按照統一的國家軍事制度，參加人民解放軍及組織地方人民公安部隊的權利。

第五十三條 各少數民族均有發展其語言文字、保持或改革其風俗習慣及宗教信仰的自由，人民政府應幫助各少數民族的人民大衆發展其政治、經濟、文化、教育的建設事業。

第七章 外交政策

第五十四條 中華人民共和國外交政策的原則，為保障本國獨

立、自由和領土主權的完整，維護國際的持久和平和各國人民間的友好合作，反對帝國主義侵略政策和戰爭政策。

第五十五條 對於國民黨政府與外國政府所訂立的各項條約和協定，中華人民共和國中央人民政府應加以審查，按其內容，分別予以承認、或廢止、或修改、或重訂。

第五十六條 凡與國民黨反動派斷絕關係、並對中華人民共和國採取友好態度的外國政府，中華人民共和國中央人民政府可在平等、互利及互相尊重領土主權的基礎上，與之談判，建立外交關係。

第五十七條 中華人民共和國可在平等和互利的基礎上，與各外國的政府和人民恢復並發展通商貿易關係。

第五十八條 中華人民共和國中央人民政府應盡力保護海外僑胞的正當權益。

第五十九條 中華人民共和國人民政府保護守土的外國僑民。

第六十條 中華人民共和國對於外國人民因維護人民利益參加和平民主鬥爭受其本國政府壓迫而難於中國境內者，應予以居留權。

中華人民共和國工會法

一九五零年六月二十八日
中央人民政府委員會第八次會議通過

為了明確規定工會組織在新民主主義國家政權下的法律地位與職責，使全國工人階級更好地組織起來，發揮其在新民主主義建設中應有的作用，特頒佈工會法如下：

第一章 總 則

第一條 工會是工人階級自願結合的羣衆組織。凡在中國境內，一切企業、機關和學校中以工資收入爲其生活資料之全部或主要來源之體力與腦力的僱傭勞動者及無固定僱主的僱傭勞動者，均有組織工會之權。

第二條 工會組織原則，根據全國勞動大會通過之中華全國總工會章程之規定，應爲民主集中制。各級工會委員會，均應由會員大會或代表大會選舉產生。工會會員有根據工會章程之規定隨時撤換其所選舉之代表或委員之權利。各級工會委員會，應向所代表之會員羣衆或其代表大會報告工作，並服從上級工會組織之決議或指示。

第三條 工會爲根據全國勞動大會及各產業工會（包括文化教育工作者工會、公務人員工會等）之代表大會通過之章程與決議所組成之羣衆團體，有其全國獨立的、統一的組織系統，以中華全國總工會爲最高領導機關。凡工會組織成立時，均須報告中華全國總工會或其所屬之產業工會、地方工會，經審查批准後，轉請當地人民政府登記備案。

第四條 凡不是根據本法第三條之規定所組織的任何其他團體，不得稱爲工會，不得享受本法所規定之權利。

第二章 工會的權利與責任

第五條 在國營及合作社經營的企業中，工會有代表受僱工人、職員羣衆參加生產管理及與行政方面締結集體合同之權。

第六條 在私營企業中，工會有代表受僱工人、職員羣衆與資方進行交涉、談判、參加勞資協商會議並與資方締結集體合同之權。

第七條 工會有保護工人、職員羣衆利益、監督行政方面或資方切實執行政府法令所規定之勞動保護、勞動保險、工資支付標準、工廠衛生與技術安全規則及其他有關之條例、指令等，並進行改善工人、職員羣衆的物質生活與文化生活的各種設施之責任。

第八條 在國營及合作社經營的企業中，各級的工會組織有要求其同級企業行政當局在工會委員會全體會員大會或代表會議上報告工作之權，並有代表受僱工人、職員羣衆參加同級企業管理委員會或企業行政會議之權。

第九條 工會爲保護工人階級的切身利益，根據其章程及決議進行下列工作：

一、教育並組織工人、職員羣衆，維護人民政府法令，推行人民政府政策，以鞏固工人階級領導的人民政權；

二、教育並組織工人、職員羣衆，樹立新的勞動態度，遵守勞動紀律，組織生產競賽及其改進生產運動，以保證生產計劃之完成；

三、在國營及合作社經營的企業中，在機關、學校中，保護公共財產，反對貪污浪費和官僚主義，並與破壞分子作鬥爭；

四、在私營企業中，推行發展生產，勞資兩利政策，反對違背政府法令及損害生產的行為。

第十條 各級政府應撥給中華全國總工會、產業工會與地方工會以必要的房屋與設備，作爲工會辦公、會議、教育、娛樂及舉辦集體福利事業等之用，並在利用郵政、電報、電話、鐵路、公路、航運等方面，予以同級政府機關所享受之同等待遇。

第十一條 行政方面或資方，如調動或解僱由羣衆所選出之工會委員會的委員時，須事先取得各該工會委員會之同意，並由該委員會轉請上級工會委員會批准後，方得實行之。

第十二條 各該工會組織的委員或所派出的代表，持有各該工會組織的證明文件者，得視察各該工會組織所屬範圍內的企業、機關和學校的工作場所、宿舍等，行政方面或資方不得拒絕，但有特殊規定者除外。

第三章 工會基層組織

第十三條 凡工廠、礦場、商店、農場、機關、學校等生產單位或行政單位有工人、職員二十五人以上者，得建立工會基層委員會（如工廠委員會、礦場委員會、機關委員會等）；不足二十五人者，選舉組織員一名，得享受工會基層委員會同等之權利。工會基層委員會的組織辦法，由中華全國總工會或各該產業工會全國委員會制定之。

第十四條 在工廠、礦場、商店、農場、機關、學校等生產單位或行政單位中，除依法第三條與第十三條之規定，經產業工會或地方工會批准之工會基層組織外，其他任何組織，不得享受工會基層組織應享受之權利。

第十五條 工會基層組織脫離生產、專門進行工會工作的委員人數，應按各該工廠、礦場、商店、農場、機關、學校等生產單位或行政單位僱用之工人、職員人數多寡決定之，其標準如下：

有工人和職員二〇〇——五〇〇人者，一人；

五〇〇——一〇〇〇人者，二人；

一〇〇〇——一五〇〇人者，三人；

一五〇〇——二五〇〇人者，四人；

二五〇〇——四〇〇〇人者，五人；

有工人職員四〇〇〇人以上者，每增加二〇〇〇人，得增加脫離生產的委員一人。不足二〇〇〇人之工會基層委員會，需有脫離生產的委員時，須經上級工會委員會之批准。

第十六條 工會基層委員會選出後，應將委員之名單通知行政方面或資方。行政方面或資方應根據工會基層委員會之決議，而解除需要脫離生產之委員的工作。

第十七條 脫離生產的委員之工資，由工會支付之，其數額不得

低於其原有工資，並繼續享受由行政方面或資方支付的勞動保險及其他福利待遇。任期屆滿後，行政方面或資方應保證恢復其原有工作或給以相當於原有工資之工作崗位。

第十八條 工廠、礦場、商店、農場、機關、學校等生產單位或行政單位的行政方面或資方，不得妨礙工會基層委員會及所召集之全體會員大會或代表會議之活動。但工會組織召集的各種會議，應在生產時間以外舉行，如有特殊情況須在生產時間內舉行時，必須取得行政方面或資方之同意。不脫離生產之工會基層委員會委員，因工會的活動需要占用生產時間時，必須由工會通知行政方面或資方；但每人每月占生產時間，總共不得超過兩個工作日，工資由行政方面或資方照發。

第十九條 工會基層市（縣）級以上人民政府之指示，選舉人民代表會議或人民代表大會的代表時，或提議省、市級以上工會委員會的指示，選舉工會代表大會的代表時，如有必要，可於生產時間以內舉行。出席上述會議或其他會議之私營企業中的工人職員代表，在開會期間的工資，由召集會議之機關發給之。

第二十條 凡僱用一百人以上之工廠、礦場、商店、農場、機關、學校等生產單位或行政單位的行政方面或資方，應免費供給工會基層委員會以必要的房屋及設備（如水、電、傢俱等），作為工會基層委員會辦公場所，並供給或臨時供給適當場所，作為舉行全體會員大會或代表會議之用。僱用一百人以下者，如無法供給工會辦公房屋時，工會組織得生公用房中設立工會辦公處，並舉行各種會議。

第二十一條 工廠、礦場、商店、農場、機關、學校等生產單位或行政單位的行政方面或資方，僱用工人或職員時，應通知工會基層委員會，工會基層委員會如發現此種僱用有違反人民政府法令或集體合同情事時，有權於三日內提出抗議。如行政方面或資方不同意工會基層委員會之抗議而形成立場時，應按勞資爭議解決程序處理之。

第二十二條 工廠、礦場、商店、農場、機關、學校等生產單位或行政單位的行政方面或資方，解僱工人或職員時，應將解僱人員之名單呈報，於十日內通知工會基層委員會。如工會基層委員會發現此種解僱有違反人民政府法令或集體合同情事時，有權於七日內提

抗議。如行政方面與資方不同意工會基層委員會之成立，而形或阻礙時，應按照勞動爭議解決程序處理之。

前條及本條之規定，不適用於各級人民政府任命之人員。

第四章 工會經費

第二十三條 工會應根據經費獨立原則，建立自己的預算、決算、會計、審計等制度。

第二十四條 工會經費之來源如下：

- 一、工會會員按中華全國總工會章程之規定所繳之會費；
- 二、工廠、礦山、商店、農場、機關、學校等生產單位或行政單位的行政方面或資方，應按所僱全職職工（私營企業中資方代理人不在內）實際工資（包括貨幣部分、實物部分、與伙食）總額的百分之二，按月撥交工會組織作為工會經費（其中實際工資總額的百分之一點五為職工文化教育費）；
- 三、工會舉辦文化、體育等事業的收入；
- 四、各級人民政府的補助。

第二十五條 各級工會委員會經費開支辦法由中華全國總工會制定之。

第五章 附 則

第二十六條 本法由中央人民政府委員會通過後公佈施行。

中華人民共和國婚姻法

一九五〇年四月十三日

中央人民政府委員會第七次會議通過

第一章 原 則

第一條 廢除包辦強迫、男尊女卑、漠視子女利益的封建主義婚姻制度。實行男女婚姻自由、一夫一妻、男女權利平等、保護婦女和子女合法利益的新民主主義婚姻制度。

第二條 禁止重婚、納妾。禁止姦淫。禁止干涉寡妇再嫁自由。禁止任何人借婚姻關係索取財物。

第二章 結 婚

第三條 結婚須男女雙方本人完全自願，不許任何一方對他方加以脅迫或任何第三者加以干涉。

第四條 男二十歲，女十八歲，始得結婚。

第五條 男女有下列情形之一者，禁止結婚：

- 一、為直系血親，或為同輩的兄弟姊妹和同父異母或同母異父的兄弟姊妹者；
- 其他五代內的旁系血親間禁止結婚問題，從習慣；
- 二、有生理缺陷不能發生性行為者；
- 三、患花柳病或精神失常未經治療，患麻瘋或其他在醫學上認為不適結婚之疾病者。

第六條 結婚應男女雙方親到所在地（鄉、區）人民政府登記。凡合於本法規定的結婚，所在地人民政府應即發給結婚證。凡不合於本法規定的結婚，不予登記。

第三章 夫妻間的權利和義務

第七條 夫妻為共同生活的伴侶，在家庭中地位平等。

第八條 夫妻有互愛互敬、互相幫助、互相扶養、和睦團結、勞動生產、撫育子女，為家庭幸福和社會建設而共同努力的義務。

第九條 夫妻雙方均有選擇職業、參加工作和參加社會活動的自由。

第十條 夫妻雙方對於家庭財產有平等的所有權和處置權。

第十一條 夫妻有各用自己姓名的權利。

第十二條 夫妻有互相繼承遺產的權利。

第四章 父母與子女間的關係

第十三條 父母對於子女有撫養教育的義務；子女對於父母有瞻養扶助的義務；雙方均不得虐待或遺棄。

第十四條 父母與子女相互間的關係，適用前項規定。

溺嬰或其他類似的犯罪行為，嚴加禁止。

第十五條 父母子女有互相繼承遺產的權利。

第十六條 非婚生子女享有與婚生子女同等的權利，任何人不得加以危害或歧視。

非婚生子女經生母或其適人證明其生父者，其生父應負擔子女必須的生活費和教育費全部或一部；直至子女十八歲為止。如經生母同意，生父可將子女領回撫養。

生母和他人結婚，原生子女的撫養，適用第二十二條的規定。

第十七條 夫對於其妻所撫養與前夫所生的子女或妻對於其夫所撫養與前妻所生的子女，不得虐待或歧視。

第五章 離 婚

第十八條 男女雙方自願離婚的，准予離婚。男女一方堅決要求離婚的，經區人民政府和司法機關調解無效時，亦准予離婚。

男女雙方自願離婚的，雙方應向區人民政府登記，領取離婚證；區人民政府查明確係雙方自願並對於子女和財產問題有適當處置時，應

即發給離婚證。男女一方堅決要求離婚的，得由區人民政府進行調解；如調解無效時，應即轉報縣或市人民法院處理；區人民政府並不得阻止或妨礙男女任何一方向縣或市人民法院申訴。縣或市人民法院對離婚案件，也應首先進行調解；如調解無效時，即行判決。離婚後，如男女雙方自願恢復夫妻關係，應向區人民政府進行恢復結婚的登記；區人民政府應予以登記，並發給恢復結婚證。

第十九條 女方懷孕期間，男方不得提出離婚；男方要求離婚，須於女方分娩一年後，始得提出。但女方提出離婚的，不在此限。

第二十條 現役革命軍人與家庭有通訊關係的，其配偶提出離婚，須得革命軍人同意。

自本法公佈之日起，如革命軍人與家庭兩年無通訊關係，其配偶要求離婚，得准予離婚。在本法公佈前，如革命軍人與家庭已有兩年以上無通訊關係，而在本法公佈之後，又與家庭一年無通訊關係，其配偶要求離婚，也得准予離婚。

第六章 離婚後子女的撫養和教育

第二十一條 父母與子女間的血親關係，不因父母離婚而消滅。離婚後，子女無論由父方或母方撫養，仍是父母雙方的子女。

離婚後父母對於所生的子女仍有撫養和教育的責任。

離婚後，哺乳期內的子女，以隨哺乳的母親為原則。哺乳期後的子女，如雙方均願撫養發生爭執不能達成協議時，由人民法院根據子女的利益判決。

第二十二條 離婚後，女方撫養的子女男方應負擔必須的生活費和教育費的全部或一部，負擔費用的多寡及期限的長短，由雙方協議；協議不成時，由人民法院判決。費用支付的辦法，為付現金或實物或代小孩耕種分得的田地等。

離婚時，關於子女生活費和教育費的協議或判決，不妨礙子女向父母任何一方提出超過協議或判決原定數額的請求。

第二十三條 女方再行結婚後，新夫如願負擔女方原生子女的生活費和教育費全部或一部，則子女的生父可酌量減少或免除。

第七章 離婚後的財產和生活

第二十三條 離婚時除女方婚前財產歸女方所有外，其他家庭財產如何處理，由雙方協議；協議不成時，由人民法院根據家庭財產具體情況、照顧女方及子女利益和有利發展生產的原則判決。

如女方及子女分得的財產足以維持子女的生活費和教育費時，則男方可不再負擔子女的生活費和教育費。

第二十四條 離婚時，原為夫妻共同生活所負擔的債務，以共同生活時所得財產償還；如無共同生活時所得財產或共同生活時所得財產不足清償時，由男方清償。男女一方單獨所負的債務，由本人償還。

第二十五條 離婚後，一方如未再行結婚而生活困難，他方應幫助維持其生活；幫助的辦法及期限，由雙方協議；協議不成時，由人民法院判決。

第八章 附 則

第二十六條 違反本法者，依法制裁。

凡因干涉婚姻自由而引起被干涉者的死亡或傷害者，干涉者一律應負刑事的責任。

第二十七條 本法自公佈之日起施行。

在少數民族聚居的地區，大行政區人民政府（或軍政委員會）或省人民政府得依據當地少數民族婚姻問題的具體情況，對本法制定某些變通的或補充的規定，提請該院批准施行。

25 agosto - ganze - 3800 m.

Boscheto - Chiesole Kawabari montagna.
e altre altre montagne - This great range
formed by the Kalung - cultivated plain
of Kalung - very good road plane -
Cottaggio - Kewapete - high slopes intercalated
da alberi (olmi?) - per i cavi - ha neve
a est, e ^{molto} a ovest - (?) - Monte neve
ma solo in gartu. Kalung river - Cistelli
alti 2 farti tufo in pineto in alto -
ha meno tufo molto sopra Kewapete -
Dome con facia impastigliata Mero di
gale o noi so che. Trece finissime a discesa
Cistelli per le spalle e raccolte in fondo
alla vite in un unico intercalato con luce
rosa e verde - Citi aperte di polvere e
grassi - che sembrano ha capelli ma
cubi - Kewapete a cavallo con capelli
colori rossi, univa a quadri e pancia
lucio per fusti, Dome vecchio aperte
infe naso agitando, rosso mano - Cistelli
Indici - Stopa stime vari colori belli
a tre, che sono belli immensi dove
si vedono bruciati di seta e bruciati -

月 日 星期 天氣

from - on medgal - Per highway -
+ liberation Tibet -

In days of transport between ^{name} ~~Yam~~ ^{Chengdu} ~~Chengdu~~ ^{Djapa} ~~Djapa~~

Andata a Valencia in un'Unità di
Staff. PLA - Mare 1955 - Army has
a station - He was a poor peasant -

Una vecchia felata con barchino
Hot Spicy - Laticine. in forse barchi
vestiti sul gusto - Si hanno papaveri
l'acqua vera -

PLA Interno gr. sori dalla montagna.
Case coop. - con anelli di carta sulle
porte - Sotto rive - Stoffe a strisce.
Le piane scale lignee sono in massa di
fango hanno ucciso.

Mutual Aid Team of First District of
Orange - ^{Sher}~~Don~~ Lee gas. Homan -
Baffetti - Colne transfer -

22 households - One family N. Minority
left - Now 21 - 2 Tibetans - 19 Han -
All the wives are Tibetan - This family
organised - Born in Tibet, visited Tibet, now

una faccia rotonda di cress - Ben Wini potero
acqua - Profeta alta e curvata rosa - grosse
riccio - Si ^月 ^日 ^正 ^期 ^大 ^氣 ^天 ^氣 ^大 ^氣

Study 60 peoples + after 22 family -
37 full time workers, 2 half time
workers - Before the study there was
a production team more 100 families -
Now appropriate ^{production team} statements - just a mutual
help - Now a work day -

164 men. They went with seeds ^{in some of them} spreaders -
2872 catfish last year - Spread without ^{them} -
Next years who purchase expert + faster build
for plantare seed -

saved 500 cwt. of seeds. The crop was
wetter than last year.

last year 100 families & more for -
Modern ploughing - Their crops chin quao
& wheat - (varieties blue corn & coffee in trade)
Potatoes, vegetables, peas. Now

P. gov. help. 80 pieces of small implements
without compensation - Spade, sickles -
rattles - Wans - 2 horses, modern
equipment.

(Pencil e ~~la~~ impugnature made di
corno)

liberated 1950 (?) - If you want to stay good because you are familiar with the ~~liberated~~ ^{日星期 + 天} ~~liberated~~ play an important rule. When he went to Qinghai to seek for gold he married a Tibetan woman. When he arrived in Gantse he was already very late October 1935. After 2 or 3 months KMT again.

(Narrow gripe upon mistake etc.) Most of Tibetan against. Few good + gave them work. They went to seize the clothes + properties. In the KMT committed suicide, jumped in the river. Special units done ashamed to go ^{out} naked. In Gantse was 60 he was a league member. Mostly people team - large village, some former police. They could not contact because underground. Hands were beaten with a rifle butt. Many he shot.

Hopless. He was ~~forced~~ presented in the KMT Army. Tenzin was intense. He made some photo at Xueshan. Camps like anti-thurms.

Intersite. P. Secretary. Two Yue Hsu - North Root. Working Committee & Counties.

26 Apr. 月 日星期 天氣

Gantse - Total counties 49469 people. 29518 nomads, 19931 done - not including PLA + temporary workers + cadres. Peasants, herdsmen + lammas. 36931 peasants, herdsmen + workers. 174 nomads.

19510 done. Lammas 12097 nomads - 421 nomads - 4 Distinct - 3 agricultural, 1 husbandry. 3 distinct in 10 which - 49 lammas Temples + 11 numerous. Land apiece 137821 mu. Planted at interval 14267 mu. 123854 every year production. Till April 1955 we reclaimed 8756 mu of land.

1954 - 19188219 catties ^(includes barley) of products - barley, wheat, grass for animal, Peas, Potatoes, vegetables - 588 catties per person of barley all areas. Every mu of best 353 catties, for the waste land the quantity of grass more than the seeds. About 100 catties in media per mu. Total Every mu of seeds 72 catties, can be used in 3 1/2 mu.

Autonomous Region.

In 1950 first Conference of all circles
unity between nationalities - In 1951 the
second conference a patriotic pledge between
nationalities.

Tibetan Country The representative
of leading families responsible for settling
dispute. Boas gen. 1808 cases of
disputes. Mutual understanding + mutual
compraise. Lots to i Tibetans. The questi
2 case of battles. 21 family
24 case of shooting. 889 family -
78 counter revolutionaries. In 5 cases -
The battles the due rillapi -

4 132 Tibetan cadres -
5 Party members + 29 League members -
in 1950. One member 12 votes
Tibetan cadres presents. 90% of them

studied in Kanton or in Chengtu -

One called Seren Ba very good in
Trade Company as shop assistant. He
always missed the prices. Less than
30 different commodities non mixture,
or more than 300 commodities + some
with independence. Excellent worker
+ model student.

In 1952 founded a primary school.

4 teachers, 2 Tibetan

123 students

In 1953 - 3 more teachers. 3 Tibetan
4 Han. 205 students. 178 Tibetan. 22
Han, 2 Hui. In 1954. 6 Han teachers:
149 Tibetan, 71 Han. 230 in total.

Now another primary school in II district
con 2 classes. The principal - Cao 2 much
the only one.

Health 1952. I clinic. very few personnel.
Every day less than 10. One for 20 person
and + a new clinic in the II district + new
nurses + dental health station. In 1953
21489 visits. In 1954. 21255. In
first half 1955 16376.

Example - once the Tibetan only cured
by praying. Now they found it much
more effective. The Tse-sen-lam lama
Temple living Buddha - lama prayed long
time without result. He went to the clinic
+ recovered in less than 10 days.

The medical personnel sent by Mao cure
also the living Buddhas - lama Temple
sent a banner to the clinic. "The doctors
from chairman Mao saved us." Very good
idea of the clinic now.

Another example - Guin Sa living Buddha
doctor of Bonch

and trouble in the bottom. He went
to the clinic + sent to the Army Hospital.

In an area recovered - Now always
to the hospital - If some Tibetan asks
him to pray to recover he answers
月 日 星期 天氣

just go in that direction (where is the
clinic) - Some Tibetan nurses + interpreters.
Familiar relations mostly between the
Temple + peasants - Reclaim waste
land, up to date farm implements,
relief grain + relief loans in currencies,
into these new farm methods - So the
usua dis lama no i not appreciate
come prima - After reclaiming certificate
the land is yours. Before interest of
usua 50% - The lama reduced by
themselves to the 20% - People very
superstitious - Now no so strong as before.

The clinics very important in this respect -
Half year is down to 1 1/2 50% -
weakening of influence of lama temple -
Mainly reclamation of land - In 1952 117
we reclaimed 1678 mu, before land
belonged to the State + to headman -
we retitled 274 poor peasant families -
In 1953 3562 mu - 519 families
retitled - In 54 301 - 117 families -
In '55 3212 mu - 924 families -

Before poor peasants depended by the

Some persons have returned to the temple? Waste land
usua of lama Temple - They were tenants
of rich classes - Sometimes temporary
月 日 星期 天氣

workers - Sometimes we saw dis seed 3 1/2
mu, an member of family who did rice
in firms to a usua giving us a usua seed
tutor to rice - No rent, no interest -
labour rent - Sclavish. A part of the
member, if the poor family not enough
has to borrow, interest at land land - Now
many poor self + to borrow have their
land - we have now more difficulties, we
must aid them - 9 implements usua usua
+ 5 to the families who did not have enough.
Food, seeds lent without interest as a
loan - People Bank loan to buy cattle +
+ subsidiary occupations - with very low interest -
Agud + usua + disabled people + small children
relief - Temporary + ^{permanent} ~~permanent~~ - For dependent
of Army + Real Army special fund -
A social fund for minimal people - In winter
clothes - Many old clothes of PLA + inner
part of the country people give the clothes -
After measures of P. Gov. feudalism being
down - Now they have their land, no more
dependent - In one village Ma Tuo in
Tzu Wei Shian there are over 20 households,

In 1952 only 4 could afford the.
They drank wild leaves.
Now every family can drink tea.
月 日 星期 天氣

In Ruici village of Mahe shen
4 ¹⁹ families homeless. ~~1000~~ Tenants
or beggars. Now settled, reclaimed 316 mu
of land, 10 flocks of sheep, 2 horses, 15
pigs, 24 sheep, 50 yaks, 6 cows
for milk. In 1954 3477 catties of
barley. 446 yuon from subsidiary
occupation. 1955 also 339 mu. Now
sufficient food + clothes. Transmitted
+ also meat + butter sometimes.

Unpunct Desiga, beggar + tenant, ~~also~~
steal, after 8 mu of land enough
to live. He said at a mass meeting. He
guarantee to be very diligent + never steal
again. He put Mao at the place where
before Boudha.

He prays to wish Mao health forever.
The people call the P. gain which
means people with very kind heart.
3 mu per person normalmente.

Now as the sun, we are warm now as
under the sun. We have houses + food.
Homeless people are out now.

Now production teams. Before liberation

They looked to help each other. They
do not care how much I do for you.
Now we fixed a number of families.
月 日 星期 天氣

The exchange of labor is counted. Equal
exchange. In the II district 2, in the
I 5. In the one we visited 4 new
arable. Not to spread the seeds, but in
dipping holes. Comsatore forte.

Laosay. Different kind. The registered laosay
at the birth, 2 or 3 years old. Professional laosay
always in temple + eat there. Not professional
only pray, they return at home for the season.
They ~~also~~ are supplied from their families.
The local lord, high prestige among the people.
The professional laosay 10% of all people, 10% of all
20 to 30%. 70% of all males.

A lot of land. 3 muphi. Some families have
disappeared the laosay temple take over.
People borrowed money + they could not
pay + escaped. The temple confiscated the
land. The local lord they will build
some monasteries + give some land.
The tenants no freedom at all, as slaves.
No houses.

Laosay Temple - 1) exploits land. 2) Trade
with India / Britain - Buy things in
India - from India, then to Changsha, for

custom duty, in guntze pay sales tax.
Formerly paid duties all in Chamdo. Now
can pay in Kantze. But ^{now} ^{loves} ^{now}
dissatisfied.

Taxes. Formerly taxes for trade paid
in Chamdo. But now proposed help them
by paying on sale in guntze. But agree.

Land tax. 70 catties for $3\frac{1}{2}$ mu
yearly. (1 sack of seed).

But we don't know how much land
they own. We have to take their words.

This policy was old KMT and under
agreement, can't change.

Some temples have retail stands but
pay no taxes because worshipping in the
one temple.

Guns. British - Makopols cigarettes
from India 3 and 5 pax. Monastery in
also in cupola d'oro e pinnacoli d'oro chebrake
al sole. Another temple alle 7 auree d'oro.
Un altro monastero in variate altre colline.
Casa del living Buddha. Il bene piamere
un altro monastero fuori in cinta fango,
ma tutto fango. in betta cinese solo fango
Han. Qui la prima persona cinese mon-

data in ipso al re del Tibet si
cambio d'abito e si lavò. Pallate verde
tutte lempate in basso arancio e verde
e giallo in all'ora retoroli - li drate
uno slope nursery - vilaggi qui e là -
In mezzo alla valle to Yalung un un
fonte di letene in un fango gente dandolando.
Danne piamere certe drate spalle o costate
te master o cinghia pelle o erola - Bambini
drate fanno drate spalle sotto grandi
ombrelli - Ragazzetti vestiti come i grandi
in cappelli e cat + spadino a bracciale fodero
di argento o otone lornato. A volte capelli
lornati naturali e bapiti sulle fronte altre
volte trecce girate intorno testa. Lanna
che prende con ottone d'offa, più certe eric-
citate. Ragazzi vestiti lanna. Bambini vestiti
cinesi ma Tibetani. Stesso di yak affic-
citate alle pareti case. odore latte rancido.
Strada che sale verso il monastero. La
cinta nuova più il bene. A mezzogiorno
residue per terra in circoli con aranci, piante
in mano a mucchio. E' li ragazze che
gli d'oro grandi ne danno due e di uguale
colore, altrimenti incapaci. Ragazze mantie
cinese K. Due ragazze appena brucate
simpla vestite di verde scuro e blu
in camicette rosa. Linde, con le

treccie impicchettate vengono salutate
da gente lercia in grandi effusioni.

In un campo ku ku ap ap mo mo ku ku mo mo
hanno la storia di un'antica delle
made, posto esclusivo un grande castello
difeso a mano di mura come si deve
sempre tenere le mura, paccamenti
investimenti -

Nel campo del poi vi è il altipiani
che copre i monti monti in
camion per le proporzioni. Opere
di Perle -

Parte di giro il chadha profiere. omni
nel paese. Anche bambini -

De there in mente. Chanda Hm. Herdman
+ lama. Hwang Kung. 300 km from Changde.
Living Buddha An Cin Din Cing

Domande donne - 1. What of a girl the same?
What is the position of women in Tibet?

Different classes. (Herdman)!

Why more women than men?

Allowed to study? What kind of study -
work very hard?

Marriage - Free to choose. Ceremony. Marriage.

Child birth infestations - Divorce -

Polyandry - Caste -

Chieftain - Widows - household -

Associative done. Task + membership -

Costumes - Vestiti - Differences between different
the girls, done sports - classes + part of
country

Partes continue in allora due giorni solo
done sports -

Nouns - Marcelle faccia. come nelle

women in important places

Nurses. veterinary.

It is correct to say that Tib. women
enjoy more freedom?

intradiching -

Family + love relations -

Casa della lac d'oro - Lei molto
nesso lungo - Buona grande denti
fatti Tucci 月 日 星期 天氣

Medio Delai lama - Cose e simboli
in tappeti - (Cassandru, finta nera)
Te' miphre Humpo.

500 years. 51 generation - Established
500 years ago - Damba Tse pen -
ancestor of our lamas - Vecchi lunghi
velocità - Con una bianca di uita,
marbello nero - Uomini reggono tende di
pavimento per di tipo geometrici. Quigzane
He is responsible -
Vetrata - a quadrati e stoppa - Colonne
che sono con disegni in alto e fondo
Fuori i quadri turchi e intagli
colorati.

Classical + Tibetan sculptures - Money
for paper + printing material - halo
grasso con hastro rosso intorno testa
sempre la regina - Stivali felle -
Printing blocks - Tutte pareti i strati
luna oro, verde, rosso - briciole -

Fini, animali -
Un anjo spinto in mobiletto -

月 日 星期 天氣

2 Kind of books commentary + texts -
Annuncio per popoli, canetini, amadetto -
in altare - Monumenti lama scolar color rosso
con cuscino

gargini - over 100 -

trigini - over 200 -

2 poltroni rossi che sostengono
dondolo stampo - soffitti legni rossi +
appunti - Tavolini.

wages - Un bandito - Corle + lamas -
6 mesi -

Fortepie attaccate colina e calendario cinese
un giovane come refugio -

Elefanti, uccelli, serpenti, ^{fatti}
Si entra attraverso corridoi di legno grezzo
+ dipinti appesi e gialli in altre liti - Peri-
mento legno -

Black 500 years old olivieri -
Some less gargini - Mondo danneggiato
new one - Paper from local cowboys -
Nas from China most -

Un dente fici - Un nastro di carta -

Tachintha de Ciba -
Vice chairman of the Region -

月 日 星期 天氣

Presence - Ma le una tappa speciale
in te tibetani - Con sotto argenti patens -

→ Magistrate, etc -

→ un avella d'oro -

→ Una struttura di una donna -

→ Orfello modulare uxorini -

→ Offe fuffe, si perette -

→ Unos che si unono con servi
medievali - Unghie tucce -

Unghie tucce, lefate il solame in
un uovo -

Pall'ingno di uovo e argenti -

70,000 people - 5 countries - On crie
herdsmen, one agricultural, one herdsman
+ agricultural, 200, 2 countries, agricultural,
月 日 星期 天氣

Chengle, agricultural.

30 tribes - The eldest selected to
become the general manager.

Under the 30 chiefs, 80 smaller chiefs.

He discussed with the 30 + chosen
1, + also asked some oracles -

Division of work - They discuss to
put all right

The deputy ~~chief~~ governor of the autonomous
The ~~third~~ region.

One country, magistrate of Umda -

Full grass in charge of house matter -
Inkwin -

No definitive division - A Council -

No taxes -

Very strong connection with the Govt -

This place so more + more prosperous -

Commerce in the town - Agriculture -

Iron, + dappers, silver smiths

in Belon district - + Bezyu

Kashan + Beierduley life -

There was a woman called
Kaji, her husband died -
she became chief. The son of the
a young boy -

The daughter of Mo Cin had had
After she came here, her husband
died, young boy - she felt unable
to control the all tribe. The lama
temple, chief of tribe, leshashin
asked her - she refused - But forced.
During that her life always in danger -
The Council Chamber.

3000 m. Caldo Gungsha
12, 30 Passions Yanghe - già largi 200
metri, calmo, colore chiaro.
Ponte a fune - Montagne - Dall'altra lato
grotte (?) - L'acqua tirano grandi corde
e pupette - Siamo nel Tibet - Aste buone
con alberi chiari - Tormenti a cascatelle tra
alberi - Montagne rovine rocciose - Con alberi
in alto - In basso cespugli - Come negli
Appennini se non forse per la vastità e per
l'altitudine - Qui e là campi coltivati
in terragne bianche ricche di Tibet -
Montagne a catena rocciosa blu
in lontananza - Nuvole nere.

Huang Kung - Chang Dao -
Gao Cia + An Cia -
月 日 星期 天 或

Tibetani arrivano a fare i sassi -
I bambini a gatte le ginocchia e ridono
con il sorriso in un vestito bianco col
di colore rosso -

Molto coltivato. Qualche casa sparsa -
Prati verdi e verdi -
Pian. di Aila Montagne - 4500
Tutto verde - In alto solo travi di rovine grigie.
Dall'altra parte le montagne celesti. Una in
mare di montagne - Una in mare dopo l'altra
in distanza. Grotte bianche. Cespugli
neri. Ai piedi delle montagne. Rocce. Fiumi
Dopo State the unreformed red sect
predominante -

Black - Bonze - Original religion -
Red Nyimabon - unreformed -
Sagzabon + Garzigabon - early reformed sects -
Yellow - Gradual + Gelugpa - reformed
founded by Tsongkhapa -

Native Rajah, perhaps second son of
of an influential headman, a factor in
work of Chinese - 1000 slaves, but then
conquered in his rank in battle -

Uniper fitta consisting of powerful
 lanes attempted to instate him as
 Chief - Rebellion 2 troops from
here - Impressed, unful instance
notion monks + rebellion - Chas
2-fing -

Una per un paraggio la natura attornia
Chanda - forte case, coi e la. Forte
 a pro e pro sparsione e di nuovo grassland -
 un esperimento con fucile di yak. (Pemberton)
 Beethoveni andi, tollare. Grandi
 tirare alio detto muntello piccoli -
 Bellini, mapi - Grandem le muntellone, ma
 hanno forte di fucile pignore - Fucile -
 Perno di glia - 4800 - Tutto verde,
 qualche minimitura di roccia grigia
 e in lontananza mare di montagna stondeg-
 giati come mare appure nella distanza -
 Solito shade una sopra l'altra
 la platea terra rossa nel verde
 un nome in affetto loro avistare in due belle
 Cingidun - Stop for lunch. ^{rappe} al fucile

2. Atene - critica. Pastore Ernesto del Atene
Yak. Lupa - mialdi e vere - Yakis con fucile
bianca loro meniere -
 Pato

Verde - viola dell'avena selvaggia.
 Cespugli scuri fin in alto - Bianchi -
L'altra parte ~~bruti~~ ~~paraggio~~ ~~bellissime~~
 Montagne rocciose a ^{di valle} ~~guglia~~ e pale
 violette in alto ^{bruti} - Anice e Teofa
 una stupida fine - Montagne in abito
 bellissime, sembrano le Alpi, ma non le
 sono fin alte - Invece siamo 4200 - Fine
 sta aperta, muntellone ossigeno -

30 agosto -
 Partenza Teofa per Chanyola - Prati finiti.
 Si sale - Tende - Forno - Picche bianche roccie
 e l'una accanto all'altra - Muntellone ^{belli} ~~guglia~~
 Ciapola - Il lago rosso -
 Pico - Montagne e cimali come diungano
 sono solo in alto - Enorme distesa di
 montagna in lontananza - Prati - Massici
 imponenti 4950 - Roccie quasi bianche
 adatte arancio qui e la - Alla via in fine
 di via l'una dell'altra, così belli con
 cielo - Si vede - Herdman - Una bella
 rappe di muntellone e visle con cielo
 giallo e rose che si solleva - Immediati-
mente si risale Tenuale - Più verde -
Prati e muntellone a ciapola di un bel

perde - le montagne più vicine viste altre
versante - Tamale interminabile,
si aggirano le montagne fino sulle

月 日 星期 天氣

cine che ~~da~~ un lungo crinale - e
si vedano i due versanti più vicini
quella sulla destra, più verde d'altra,
ma in fondo lo stesso mare di
montagne Turchine - A compimento -
lavoratori ripaiano fino sulle cime.
Shupini con bambini vestiti appena
otto i panni Tamale 4850 - 2
uomini in tail de aterverano shade
in cuelli delli altri parte cuelli al
gloppo - I volticano e trovano docina
shen ti fi con cappelli dorati, barbeti.
o cappellucci, potukera come i buoi -
Frangia e capelli lunghi - Si fanno fotografie
sordide - Si scende abruptly su Chando,
Montagne verdi nere con fette rosse di
arenaria - violacea. I lavoratori portano le pietre
cadute e costruiscono muretti. Cappelli lunghi
blu inferociti - vestiti blu - la città in una
stretta fra valle con finime alle spalle ha alle
rife - Edifici nuovi - Camion - A sinistra
la città prima, a destra un terrazzo
il monastero, ma meno curato e più
spasso -

Changche - 30 agosto -
3680

月 日 星期 天氣

Second Living Buddhas:

Imade Chen - Changche officer of Tibetan
District -

Sen Political officer -
Li Member of Financial Committee -

Cincenpin Deputy Director Liberator Committee.
Kumbolosan - Head of Monastery -

Deputy Director Liberator Committee
Sun Ju - Commerce + Industry Protection

San nangtze -
Lin Yuen - Responsible Am. Bureau -

Gian Longema - " " } 2
Tibetans.

Fiori nei vasi, aster, papaveri, nasturzi
e Zinnie fino bianchi o lilla -

Il fiume Mekong (?) attraversato nuovo
ponte con supporti pilati cemento armato,
più a destra un centinaio di ponti di legno.
Ritroviamo estate shade detti fungo
ha case di legno basse solo frangio
stalli vendono prodotti inglesi

denti fusi Colgate, spazzolini, trici
vendo. un ristorante molto bello più
vino di arancio e altre frutta. Un
月 日 星期 天氣

cinse vecchio sulla foto. Molti cinesi
tra i commercianti. Tante di bambine
stracciati, tranne, sporchi, ma a
volte belli come soapa, intelligenti.
Danne sporati con frutta gialla pensolati
e altre foto esalti appuntati su
marche che fa da minimitura.
Trecce e trecce. Una ragazza bella
adolecente sottile, tratti delicati con
distinto dell'aspetto giovanile.
Camicia bella, veste nera, piumace
verde, trecce intarsi borse intrecciate
con filo seta multicolori. Anche
marrini filo seta che reggono lunghi
capelli o trecce. Cani, molti che
passano. Le stuolette a lancia, botteghe
sono molti veri nel fango. Sarti. Sete
proccati. Carovani di yak che salgono
la montagna stadi ebrei.
Ospedale veterinario.
A quile anche donate.

31 agosto. Changolo -
P. Secretary. Wang Chi Mei -
月 日 星期 天氣

Branch of Working Committee P.
Director of P. Liberation Committee.

1) Natural, physical condition,

2) Working conditions.

To the East Yangtze - To North
Cing Hai - To South Kanchen + India.
To southwest Bramputra. To west Giali,
To North west Black river.

Length 850 km from North to South
length 470 km.

300'000 Km² - 28 giun - contee -
Population 300'000. Half agriculture.
Half husbandry. In the south agriculture.
30'000 houses.

Changolo part of Tibet Si-Kang flake.
Molte montagne. Comunicazioni molto difficili.
Montagne from North to the South -

5 ranges. Saluola. Bai shule -
Taniuakun. Ningin. Saluoli -
In the South ^{Wu} Dha - Never quiet -

5 grandi fiumi - Yangtze, ^{Wu} Dha,
Mekong, Lu (Salween), Bramputra,
Bramputra -

月 日 星期 天氣

Very old - Dendra is 4000
6300 metri - Tamsu + Ciapila
5800 ft. in altitude.

In the North difficult to plant.
In the South for a length of 1000
km in the border with India L.
harvest for years on rice - Ma
principale barley + some wheat +
black wheat, peas, vegetable including
as big turnips.

Husbandry - 1500000 sheep -
500000 cattle. Main area
Ting Cing + La Dno. Herdsmen
change wool for tea + clothes.

They live in huts of yak hair.
Moving all the time according to
the grass. 1000000 tons of wool
every year in this area.

Mineral resources - Gold, silver,
copper, iron, petroleum, lead, zinc.
After liberation only iron + ^{zinc} ~~zinc~~
exploit - The others intact.

Freshly - Rich - Not everywhere -

There are tremendous forests

containing communications - Investigated
of Academy of Science if we
planted very usefully all these trees
月 日 星期 天氣

in 1200 rows, from Lhasa to Peking
In some regions forest diameters
3 metri.

If we make a boat from them
can keep 7 cattle + some people.
Erlu medicinal - Worn grass,
deer corn, musk + fustic
2 kind - better + genuine. Not
rice, one for quite impregnate in
dipping etc medicinal.

No industry - Only handicraft,
paper making, tailors, boots makers,
carpet, blacksmiths, copper smiths,
carpenters. Quality + working ef-
ficiency very low. Bonobas from
copper the best in Tibet + gold
gilded.

Not many people. There were many
people once - under Tang dynasty
marriage of Wen Chen to the King
Shan Seng Tzuan gambu. For friend-
ship between the 2 nationalities.
Another Tang princess, the queen
of Sanyuanpangbu.

The grand son captured Liang
for 15 days. Quite strong nationality.

月 日 星期 天氣

At that time 12,000,000 of Tibetans,
now a tremendous decrease to
1,000,000.

They believe in Lamasimo. There are
historical reasons for that. The
same kind 2 princesses, one Chinese
+ one from Nepal. Before that some
Buddhism, not so universal + deep.
The culture of India + China in-
troduced + mixed. High development
of Buddhism + some scientific
knowledge, weaving + agriculture.
Lamasimo + culture together. In
the beginning Lamas could marry.
But Tzunkuba founded Gelug
sect + ruling all Tibet from that
time. Not important to marriage.
500 years ago. Under Manchu dynasty
fixed number of Lamas. Chagden
3000. Not engaged in production.

Now increasing every day + promoted
to. Lamas immediately promote the
increase. Their social position higher.
+ they eat what others produce.

If one family 3 ^{children} ~~keeps~~, 1 to become
Lama. Regulation. Very deep belief,
especially among poor people + herdsmen.

月 日 星期 天氣

Also many pilgrims to Lhasa, misman-
le distress. Col caps, without stopping
prayer + movements the prayer-wheel.
Also to exert continuous prayer.
Every family in Buddha, every lama
he in gain presented by some living
Buddha. Some Buddhist scriptures.
For safety of travel. Dalai came here
with his 40 persons + many sold
but all their properties + became beggars
not to loose the opportunity. The
rich, the local lords, they hire some
Lamas to pray for them or hire poor
people to go to Lhasa col caps.
Lamasimo from ancient inviolable.

The land belong to 3 categories. 1)
Lama Monastery. 2) Local Gov. 3)
Aristocracy + headmen. Not allowed
to buy + sell land permanently.
Relations between peasant + landlord.
Lords 50% to 60% goes to landlord
+ owners of land. Beside they can
do service for them. Cut timber, take
care of cattle. + serve them.

without pay - The peasant right
to bring food for themselves - Heavy
exploitation - They cannot even
月 日 星期 天氣

afford to drink milk-tea - The
landlord + headman have the
right to require people to fight
for their interests - Always fight
+ massacre between different tribes
The poor suffer - If somebody escape
from the tribe to another + arrested
Cut your hand + take out

Pinetati to break the bones. Disabled
from this punishment. If escaped
+ not arrested - Inhabitants fight between
the 2 tribes + ashamed to rob of
cables - The agriculture very

backward, cattle sold 1 to 2 taels,
cow due drops 2 to 3 from market in
town. Wood + very little iron -

They do not like our Arabic paper -
to a 100 paces distance - 2 rows
side by side, a stick will come & an
barbed wire is due + an iron wire -

Pushing not pulling. Never fertilize.
They sow every other year.

If they use our Chinese seeds of
seeds, 7 to 8 heads do as maximum -

Bad harvest 3 to 5 - No income
at all for the peasants, se tolle esto de fudgno
Umra 20 to 40. From spring to autumn. If
月 日 星期 天氣

knows 4 do; you must pay 5 do.

Subsidary punishment - In case one has
skill, the headman + the monastery
take him to work as slave without pay -
New style of fighting - Headmen -

" " of copper Bonoloh - Monastery
Restriction for the improvement of production.

Marriage Polyandry - or Monogamy -
For poor polyandry - Rich Monogamy -

A family with many girls a boy
for all - Polygamy - (Poor + rich) -

Free sexual relations before marriage -
Very spread venereal diseases.

2) The work of P. in Chander - (Furia gusa e flacidia)

At present liberation - In our history
many rulers a policy of aggression + elimination
of nationalities - Upper classes exploited the
peasants + headmen + peasants very
deep belief. In general people's extreme
poor + superstitious - Han bad. They did
not like us - This internal - External
100 years Tibet a subject of aggression

from the imperialists - Dissonance the
Han + Tibetans - Istilled de
+ imperialists + made the gk skosi
月 日 星期 天氣

Tibetans - At principio many numerous
Huns. The policy was sugar at the
beginning + bitter later. The Com.
+ PLA just the same as former rulers.
They did not understand our policy.

Apprehension. Chengdu liberated by
force - we annihilated 5,000 Tibetan
soldiers. Tibetans afraid. We sent somebody
to this area before liberation for propaganda,
radio broadcast + posters. To inform
the people of the situation east of
Yangtze + quote also qualche effects -
After of it after liberation we captured
many soldiers + officers + we gave
them subsidies + clothes + food to
go home. We returned to them all
their properties, clothes + so on. We
returned their original guns + horses.
Anyone who liked to work we gave
them work. This people did propaganda
to the west. As a result of concrete
deeds + just policy on the 23 Aug '51
the agreement on Peaceful liberation
of Tibet signed in Peking -

Most difficult thing left by history
the national discrimination + disparity -
In the past inimicicia. Han oppressed
月 日 星期 天氣

The Tibetan people - very much dissatisfied.
The matter cannot be solved in 2 or 3
years - only to settle in long period of time.
Political, economic, cultural work by us -
Tibetans must understand the policy of
the P. Also very difficult the question
of religious belief. We do not believe.
They know it + this give them doubts
+ suspicion. Now religion alright, but
after? Proper measures, if we did not
succeed, we will be driven out from the Tibetans.
Need of a very exact policy. Results could
be disastrous. Another question when we
entered. Lamasimo of poor, the estates of
landlord + headmen also hundreds +
thousands of families under them. They
could organize the people to fight for them,
anyone has a gun. Many guns, also
hidden. Also lama monastery. Part of
them came from India, other imported
from the inner part of the country
during KMT. Every peasant one gun
or 2 or 3. Headmen 4 to 8
guns, rifles, pistols.

carried in the P. Representative
also relative violence decreased -
The upper class, including local lords
月 日 星期 天氣

+ Lamas willing to this + poor
people willing - 5 ^{ten} cents for li,
about 1 dollar from station to station
(20 li about).

The gov. organs pay, but Lamas temples
+ ~~church~~ ^{monastery} leaders who still
get what we do not interfere -
The PLA have very good impression among
the people - when they first came to build
the highway, they stayed in Tibetan
houses + payed rents + helped to
harvest + build irrigation work -
They ate their food, but worked for
them without pay - Also the area
around the highway - In the work
of every country the Tibetan decided
to rip a part to express their frustration
+ to obey the law - 50,000 in this
area farmers - From 1952 to 1954
many disputes settled - 2000, among
them many on large forests - The
Lamasters + Lamas, Tibetan + Chinese

herdsmen - Now security gradually
improved - Now the number of disputes
is decrease
月 日 星期 天氣

Revenues

We could not go on - Central People
gov. 60% of the total expenses.
The money in circulation was silver
dollars + Tibetan bank notes. People
used only to silver dollars. They could
do make something with it, bowls +
so on. The bank notes no use - Gov. of
Kham Central gov. decided to
keep the silver dollars.

The Tibetan bank notes to Lhasa
After the road open to traffic, some changes.
Many goods from Inner China - very
inconvenient to carry silver dollars + dif-
ficult to buy in Inner China + request
from the Tibetans gradual circulation
of bank notes of P. Bank of China
to pay taxes + buy goods. To the
west only silver dollars + Tibetan
bank notes in Lhasa.

People in monastery + common support
in the building of the highway -
200,000 animals to carry things for
us. 15,000 Tibetan workers who worked

for transportation - 6 transportation
lines. Total 3000 km.
The cargo transported 685606
月 日 星期 天氣

loads. They did everything to protect
the cargo. Many difficulties. When
difficult to cross for the yaks they
carried yaks on their backs, went
into river to help yaks.

Many model workers + heroes appeared.
Especially when we had shortage
of food, they sold several millions
catties of barley + also meat + veget-
ables.

After the opening of the highway.
Development of ^{industry + commerce} remarkable
we have established. State Trading
People Bank, Grain company.
Good influence on the prices + stability.
Especially in helping the

^{note: figures} The business of ^{the} ~~business~~ ^{business} +
~~and~~ we helped to develop their
commercial business. In '53 Bank
given a loan of 1270,000 yuan
to local businessmen. In '54 the
commodities supplied by State Company
amounted to 42% of all goods
supplied to this area.

wholesale to local businessmen,
very little retail. United Tibetans
merchants avoid us. Established
月 日 星期 天氣

8 post offices + many small trading teams
to go to the villages. Also established
Transport Company.

The road opened at the end of 1952.
In '53 the number of shops in Lhasa
market was 760% + the capital
increased by 775%. The amount of
commodities Chinese made 90%, before
from other countries. The prices of daily
commodities gradually decreased + prices
of local products continuously increasing.
A catty of green exchanged for 1 1/2
square of Indian cloth, ^{one} ^{yard}
or 2 catties of brick tea. In '53
one catty of green for 11 1/2 square
of State Chinese cloth + more than
7 catties of brick tea. For a catty
of barley double amount of daily necessities.
In '54 many commodities in small
villages. Total amount of sales
increase 137.5% + prices stable.
The prices of goods from Inner China
decreased 14.2%.

In the market the rich merchants

unprofitable. They decided the prices
of tea, barley, clothes.
They stole all the goods ^{月 日 星期 天氣} to raise.

the prices. Now finished, the
big merchants cannot decide, but
in small villages still exploiting
peasants + herdsmen. They sell
the tea for fur, wool, Chinese
medicine, pills. So they can
increase the prices of tea + so on.
In '54 the total amount of
local products increased of 3 times
in comparison with '53.

The handicraft shops assistance
Increase of 40% in '54 number
of household in comparison with
'51. We have helped peasants
+ herdsmen with 1426506 attis
of barley. Peasants for seeds, herdsmen
for food. During 4 years as loans.
Total money without interest 98'600
silver dollars. In the meantime
we called upon the Monasteries to give
loans + decided between themselves
the interest. In 1954 P. gov. gave
150'000 silver dollars to buy tools
50'000 farm tools without payment

for Tibetan peoples. Gov. built many
irrigation projects. 20 li of channels
for irrigation. Call to the peasants to use
^{月 日 星期 天氣}

land. When calamities (floods)
the Gov. gave money + seeds according
to the situation. Not so many notes.
Diseases of cattle. From '52 to
'54 7 veterinary stations. Here a
veterinary hospital. To the villages to
work. In last 3 years we vaccinated
+ cured, examined 233872.
In the last 4 years - Sanitary +
Cultural work.

Before lib. only monasteries schools. Only
literacy were loans. 10 primary school
463 children, 17 teachers, all areas
of clinics + hospital. People hospital in
Changsha without charge. Total
visits in 3 years 279255. Vaccination
24340 peoples contagious diseases. Cholera
+ typh. Children born in hospital 200
benign diseases 19444 examinations.
3104 treated - operations ¹¹⁷¹⁴¹ 2138.
In Pami district 53'000 visits.
More + more confidence in medicine.
Before to the Monasteries. Now almost
all the people to the hospitals.

Even lamas. The health work
is welcomed by nearly everybody
of all classes. - off course very difficult

to build school + highway. For
health work instead very glad,
also for the animals.

In giving Tibetan cadres. A training
class, graduated 336 + health
personnel 88 graduated. The veterinary
Hospital a class for primitive elementary
knowledge, 35 graduated.

Movies + radio, ~~and~~ construction
elevate scientific knowledge of Tibetans.

In the monasteries + upper class
Tibetans the chief apprehension was
their system will be changed, but
according to the Agreement no changes,
no changes in the revenues of the
monasteries + upper class. All the
reforms will be made by the Tibetans
themselves. Not to affect our work
in the area. The religious aspect
+ habits the lamas afraid of changes.
We promised them to protect the
freedom of religion + monasteries +
no change in the income of the
monastery. Not only today, but also

in the future. For instance on the sacred
mountain we cut trees + growing in
the river are dragon barbs + without.

We respect it - Presenting Khatu, we
do the same. If we go to the monastery
we do according to regulation. The women
not allowed, with glasses not. Not respectful
to Buddha to look with glasses. Not to print
with one finger - west of Kiangsi no photo.
Sometimes we consult + get permission to wear
glasses. In all work we were successful
at a certain extent. According to my
own experience we can achieve unity
with living Buddha, nobles + Tibetan leaders
+ in the future also going forward. In
the P. L. Committee 2 living Buddha.

Papalai,
+ Luoten Shuegiro
Grand living Buddha of
the Second L. Buddha Sciamalai

very active + responsible in their work.
They understood what was going on.
All personnel of gov. a certain amount
of salary, better life, no disputes
between each others.

In commercial aspect the big merchants

Lin - Kun -

月 日 星期 天 歲

After liberation to study women's
situation. Not applicable to this area
our past experiences. March 8
this year - last year preparatory
work. The work to educate the
local women. Winter classes for
women. Content of classes. National
autonomy. Unity between nationalities.
Very earnest to learn. Before no
schools - women + youth 3 classes
different level. Cultural classes -
being active in study, especially members
of the Committee. Model students.
In winter school 18 people's model
+ 14 from women + youth Ass., 10
women. More + more prosperous singing.
Cultural + recreation - Darning. ~~Washing~~
Play - Play volleyball. Basket ball are
improving. A team. Evening party
every ^{two} Thursday. Some special dances
~~take to~~ ba an sciantze. Chind
que tze. Changdu ti fap. Incivels
to them numeri ragazzi e giovani.
Most of work done by women.

more than 55% - They carry water,
they run the household. Men do not
work so much. 男人在家裏也很少工作。

married women work harder - They sell
wool. They make shoes - Some small
merchants - Weaving - Make carpets
Some request to organise production -
only starting - Many women carrying
clay, earth bricks 2 guan a day,
so quick construction. Weaving so much.
They plant some vegetables + took part
in construction work. ~~Soe adana~~
Every 10, 8 done -

Tribal 2693, 1540. less than 3000
lamas.

Boys prefer, for attractive feminine
in the past - Power, no more rich-
westland reclaimed. (?)

A game called seinar Ba tze.
The whether very good, the young
people go to the grassland, put up
tents, to sing + dance + discuss some
problems - This year women + youth
from 8 to 900 young people - 80 tents.
Play on the ^{open} plain.
~~Before few + rich people. Now all~~
can go - Rich pay more, poor pay less.

They bring food, small teams.
Tibetans + ~~others~~ butler the breakfast.
Rise for lunch + supper.

月 日 星期 天氣

Some people with bring their cooks
+ some hired ~~them~~ some cook for them.
In the past to arrange marriages.
To drink a lot of liquor. Now
not allowed to drink very much.
A list of regulations.
Unity, with arrest power to go.

Rapapa De Shi, non sports - 21
last June 15 a Tibetan calendar.
Yunnan Ba. Most of time sing + tibet
dances - Group games. Political
report from local authorities. 3
hours political report + play.
3 days. Play cards -
(ride - Camerata rose forte)
(on Monday, Wednesday, Friday
to study. Attraction. Political study.
Tutue nelle families -
L'altre merita fin di ho. Un child -
Before liberation little opportunity to
study. After to study. Recchiore on
tutue - Non bella me viva, Indiana -
From Cha ye cotes. De 10 anni qui -

(L'altre merita)
Peasant family. After better life especially
after liberation - His uncle, another brother
月 日 星期 天氣

Director of Mediation Committee under
L. C. Her didi Lama in lesson, 5
sisters 2 married.
L'altre riso dolce, grandi occhi de cane
grande bocca sorriso, naso piccolo.
Treccie
Grembiule only during Festival or special
occasion. Unmarried.
Hair. Unmarried very tied treccie.
Married loose.
False hair.
Farruletini rose e rosso -
Hu Piō - Herd women - Yellow. Amber.
Coral - very expensive Rich families.
Firm India -
Anello con rubini -

Yak owner.

月 日 星期 天氣

in to pellets. Tents grow. Nasme.
Bones in fur - edentate - dentate lengths.
Provide 100 yaks + horses + mules.

月 日 星期 天氣

No transportation work. Distribute the yaks
to people under his control. 10 per cent.
They transport timber from the first high
mountain. He is a headman. He
distribute people of his clan. The people
use them. Not in his interest, but
of the people. Every year they will
do service for him with the yaks.
(Lughi ochi uer, fone nelle gha uer
soto zjoni. Muntella heig. Cania was
cups on no board.)

He consider the transport by yak very
difficult job. For 5 or 6 yaks one person
if road good 10. They need a saddle /
+ many ropes to fix. Every load
50 Kg. The person must load + unload.
If anyone who receive orders by the
moment they call people with yaks +
organise a caravan. Every station he is
responsible for the quantity. (Fume he
continuous. The organizer does not
go. He send somebody to work -
one day of travel one station.)

No house - Yaks of different district
cannot cross the border + so unloaded
+ back. They take new yaks + for this
月 日 星期 天氣

The organizer is responsible. In summer
you must unload goods + saddles. In
winter only the goods to keep yak warm.
Every morning very early to load so many
yaks. (L'atras on markets - Cuffello -
Germine modern - new on markets new, objects
bagel, scientific.)

Does know how many is before, no standard.
70 li, 3 giorni. Some time they change
different places. He transported for the
PLA. It is difficult to get them
back - who will manage to have
a look + before dark back - very
easy stolen. A pole ^{fixed} on the ground.
+ each one connected with it.

If distance longer more money - 50 millions
d'acordo. 55 chole. direct in due.

In summer less the prices become more
grass. It is possible direct transport
to India from Changsha very strong
yaks. After 3-5 days week well
silly, buy others. The organizer has
got agents, agents will hire new
men at the boundaries. The families

come back with their yaks -
The yaks ownership is of the owner
also after distribution. He can have
月 日 星期 天氣

them back when he like. Every year
twice at least for the owner.
Same owners can cross the boundaries.
The agent asks before if there is no trouble.
(Grande ellipse sembra un apicorno)

1st settembre - Changolo -
Informazione -

月 日 星期 天氣

1118 Klu - 708 giorni -
Panda - Tzuasa

Alle 12 - Yuzhi Hot spring 70 km.
169 - Wacha - Kulu - Panyde -
190 - 241 Shalung or Zamu 2 giorni -

150 - Lulan
219 - Pi Kanf -
170 - Chetan -
80 - Larra

Intervista giovani e donne -

月 日 星期 天氣

Selagolunggi - Vice District Chairman
Patriotic Youth Cultural Association.

No connection - United Front work

Upper Class anche anche dirigenti -

13 Members Youth - 16 to 30 - 95

23 " " Women - 17 - 216 -

Apply. Selada. Mission in the Committee.
Assistance on 5 shells e due mesi ante -

Report of P.L. Committee -

Youth. May 4th - 1954 -

3 of 13 Upper class. Merchant + labor
families - peasant - herdsmen -

Peasant with reclaimed waste land -

Now ask the County gov. to reclaim
waste land -

Small commercial business or herdsmen
before -

un giovane in cappello da cowboy -
Suo job aguzzo le ore da studio -

His father died 1952 - for ^{training}

13 years a begin in ^{training} Mastering
equivalent Chief of office in the local
gov. His father after liberation
liaison officer between Communist e

Local Gov. He tell parents
of youth how good is to elevate
livelihood culture. 月 日 星期 天氣

Now they learn Whampoa report
at the N. Congress. The policy
of autonomy. From 7 to 8 1/2
months used before bad things.
Abnormal sexual relations + fight.
This organization can give good habit,
+ parents very happy. People think
very well. Possible for lamas.
At present ^{him} lamas in the
Committee, but not member. For political
reason, propaganda effect in the Monks.
If he want to enter, he must ask
permission of the big lamas. Young lamas
will learn many new things +
change mind + so not allowed.
Now lamas now discontinue further
Lama Mediation Committee. Few +
fewer people want to become lama.
Poor families not more lama,
lama 2 years a day. Main power
lamas under control of gov. They
cannot force anyone to become
lama. You must pay money.
30 to 100 yuan + funds for doctors

5 anni lama. from 12 to 17 years.
His brother in law asked to be lic. in
very responsible position, but he refused.
月 日 星期 天氣

lama who domicile, unaltered no.
At open air to read in winter very
cold. Prayers can be faster. If very serious
Tie Baer, responsible, ultimate teacher.
He could not endure the cold + shiver.
2 meals a day, at noon, at dinner.
Those families in the city can get food
from the family, but not them far
away. Lepets all suffer. Relation with
a woman. In public. To drink
or steal, to gamble. No more a
lama re religious on down. Escape
He still believe. In down now in prison.
4 to Peking. 3 to Chengtu. From Yuth
Organization. Lama
29 anni. People Joint Store. He teach
Tibetan language to Chinese. His father
misprate a horse for 5 anni.
In the past they must obey the order
of parents. But now they can choose.
Go between. Young man father. Girl mother.
It is a matter where you go to love.
No family union. Write for culture for
Lama. Herdmen even they find

at the wealth - Many girls now
many Han, ^{part} on ^{two} ^{marito} -
In Cia Ke 月 日 星期 天氣
Monasteries Nuns +

600 - Stay at home + shave off
their hair.

Child birth - Position - Grimy house -
very seldom foliary.

very popular - friendly.

In favour of non-folary ^{imitation} -
Middle class families. Merchant. ^{Peking}
Nobles. ^{nothing}

Poor - Half + half - Many no
wives.

Bondola in the bed room. Be impolite
to the Bondola - Dirty - Some propaganda
work - No sanitary. Almost all to
Hospital.

Nobles - Risked a great deal the
position.

Poor families - very active in work.

1st September - Offedale - Chang -
Spanieri? God. Messaggio toccare.
月 日 星期 天氣

2 colfice bianchi e celesti - Puliti -
uno a un piano, uno a due.

Sole e pioggia - Caldo e freddo -
Fotografia a colori - Bambini a letto -
Mangiare - Alimentazione.

Italian people trust our work. Especially
out patient department increase. Only
2 years - very poor. If they stay here,
they cannot work, service for home
Temple - only serious diseases. Some of them
still some doubt. Mothers. Child + mother
separated. May be some operation before she
knows. Free of charge. Food from them-
selves only. Mainly economic reasons.

They believe in humanism, deeply rooted,
no matter of few years. First to the
Temple, suggestion from the Temple. Now
some come without going - willing only.
our policy.

This region very untidy - very high death
rate in child birth - women discriminated.
only in stables. Very distressed. After
3 days, to eat trample - The mother

after a week with work - The midwives
and one midwife's untidy -
Tebens - Venereal diseases -
月 日 星期 天氣

Tzamba too early - No warm clothes -
Respirations & enterocolitis -
Hortiville Baghe. 328 less than
one year. 25 died of diarrhea. 31
from snake - Only propaganda to
give scientific knowledge. We visit
homes & ask about their health
after women had child.

Free sexual relations - Marriage system.
Polyandry & polygamy - Before marriage -
No refinements. We can give some care.
Before social system not changed.
We sent one team to a village. After the same
There is a reduction, but not big im-
provement - Central nervous system - So
deep serious parts was character -
No dose for venereal disease - Cures,
osse -

Not yet research in Tibetan medicine.
2) Priologic treatment in Lame Temple -
3) Doctors can deal with ordinary
diseases. Give herbs & take off

some blood - Examine the tongue, cannot
false - Till now nothing worth to be
absorbed - In house were skillful -
月 日 星期 天氣

Several books of medicine - Here no book
we started our research on doctors here
herbs local, needless. Worth studying.
There is ground.
Now some cure cures, some special medicine
and medicines.

Number patients - 2 years 8 months -
24552 visits - out patient, 275527
24340 - vaccinations -
728 - operations - grande aller up -
2128 - operations -

1953. 96094 visits 37 parts
54 - 119870
55 - till April 53668 - 47 parts.

Old Tibetan doctor - 5 years -
Nurse -

One more the time cure treatment
35 silver dollars - No treatment -
6 months - 38 years - She likes doctors,
especially Han - Chin Shi -

Un' infermiera - Grapione - Canice +
cuffia bianca. Canicatta a ripa -
biondissimi fini - Timide. Rile bene voce.
月 日 星期 天氣

Gia Thi Gama. 19 anni. Tenant.
Kuncon dan. dice -

Very poor family. She herself carrying
ten for the merchants. She is from
Kanting. Trade with father. She
was very young. She studied in Kiang
a month, to Chongda. Low cultural
level. Surgery. Heavy work. She
studied basic medical knowledge.
She could not to read. Now she can
write letters home. Further effort.

2 classes. Every day. 7 Tickers.

5 girls, 2 boys. She liked this
job. I must to come.

To a village with a doctor. One
seriously ill, she was a Ticker. Very
glad to see medical personal from our
nationality. Has help to his lady
to work for our people. Solo P. he
presents four guests. I wish thousands
of Tickers could become doctors.
To continue her study. She can cure
disease. Before no doctors.

Proprietor. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Self study till 9. Breakfast
10 Study till 1 o'clock. Si ripa. 3 to
6 work. She likes to sing + dance.
月 日 星期 天氣

South League, all agreed. Final ratification.

After 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ anni inculcate, to change
knowledge, she can ask up.

Fiduciosi a un Tickers.

30 student domani to Peking.

Risposte Segretario del Partito -

月 日 星期 天氣

Lamasteri no forces to Gov. In Inner China if they have land

月 日 星期 天氣

pay taxes. Also in minority del gabinete di lama forte diventare Scia Wan qui. 3 parts. Tzan (Hogotze) - Kei (Lama) Kan (qui) The higher position of a Kan a battalion commander. The lama people oppressed the other. All high officials from lama. Local Tibetan, when they went to Scia Wan Fu bowed, presented hats + put them on the table, could not look at the official, all manners in shop - grande use western.

No living Buddha più importante. Scia Wan Fu andare a trovarlo. Le relazioni diverse da quelle con i local lords. Now the relations between people + Gov. different. No gifts, they can see us when they like. P. L. Committee change inside them cadres.

Income of Lamasteri - need P. L. C. not interfere. People who borrowed + did not want to pay with a high interest. P. L. C. mediation. Both sides concerned. Before people would escape. I threatened they pay. Always successful.

If some individual against, no such harm.

Example

月 日 星期 天氣

During the war captured He Pei, vice
~~Director~~ leading personnel.

He was the union delegate to go to Peking to negotiate. Assigned as vice Commander of PLA Tibet Regional Headquarters. His monthly income from the Gov. including cooks + bodyguard more 1000 silver dollars. He has a car instead of a horse. Much better than before. His children to India studying English, now 5 in Peking ^{girls} Institute National Privileges. Much more house. For the youth, very different, and easier to accept progressive ideas. They are better + exercise influence on the parents. They like to work in the gov. rather than farms.

Taxes ~~have~~ remain unchanged. The
same temple do not pay taxes to
the State. Aristocracy pay.
Civil disputes - ~~Lawyer's~~ ~~proceedings~~ to
punish - Every dispute through country
gov.

why terms + history agreed not
to use class - gov. income from Central
Authorities. No reason to refuse - (?)

月 日 星期 天 風

The fight between class - Absolutely
prohibited. Anyone who first opens fire
will be responsible. If happens, gov't
tries ^{compensation} ~~to~~ at first stage. If somebody
does, ~~related~~ to the family. Some remote
place still going on. Not enough influence.
Historical lotus - Patriotic pledge. If
still happening, now sentence to the
criminal, imprisonment etc. - After edu-
cation - If some ^{present} ~~people~~ asks for help from
the Gov. No case - Only reduction of ~~that~~.
After liberation no huge severe punishment
in this area.

Exploitation - After 14. under our influence though we said not system ought to be abolished - Before 50 years for us, now 30 - less better to the country - In Chicago ^{the} still better - No laws, but people willing to stand exploitation of upper class - They do not want to do anything without payment - Cobden - Peasant working state land pay taxes to state - Private land not directly

to the State - Peasants do not have
their own land -
Farm implements + loans distributed
月 日 星期 天氣

through the headmen + personnel from
the Gov. together, under inspection -
Some of them grumbled them - We know
it, we will criticise, but still through
them -

Reclamation - More than 20 thousands
of mu - Not good work. The gov -
furnishes for Arpa land, 5 mu
no taxes. If some waste, but once
planted 3 years without. But still
landlord ask rents + taxes -
Reclamation increase their burden -

Some People do not like to reclaim -

More profit for the landmaster -

People think no profit for themselves -

Gov. says this will increase social
property -

Imposition done PLA + gov. If in the
land of landlord, this will belong
to him - But more harvest, the rest
is the same - So better for the peasants -
silver dollars.

one family 2 or 3 sons one of

them go to become bandits -

Many do not like to go. Also before - After
very few unwilling, how many - The

月 日 星期 天氣

bandits force them to go. They come from
four families. No property. One comes no
more property for the land Temple -
They must eat here -

Living Buddhi Pa Pa La 70 ()
Vice Chairman P.L. Comm. (in house
Lo Dar Seia Zao L. Buddhi 60) studying
Vice Chairman P.L. Comm. (pictures -

A Pei - 3 Vice Chairman

Ping Gao Wan Gie - 4 Vice Chairman

5: Pan Da Das Gie. well known merchant.
He fought against Lasse + Lin Wan Hui
richism. - Ande direttore dell'Economia
+ Financial Commission + head of
financial Bureau. (holds the ci i
State president.)

6: Ghe Sam Wan Tue
in comm. di un Tribunale appioint
who came to our side - I know
I Vice Commander of Changsha
Gywon.

7. Qia Iar Bao Mu - No actual work. She is in Kauting -

月 日 星期 天氣

2. Han. ~~the~~ Vice Chairman -

Collective work.

Population less than before - Many mountain with the top flat, terraced fields. There were people before.

3 Kingdom after Han. The Koling. Many Tibetans in India + near Yalu, Tienchuan. They moved west because oppression of Han. At the end of Qing founded a road in Pomi, 30,000, now 10,000.

Fights. ~~with~~ ^{for} power. ?

Prisoners of Imperialist - Ford here with a radio, just this house we sent a peace delegate using Amolun ~~off~~ ^{to} Na. He was imprisoned here by Ford. Now expelled from Gantse.

Marriage. Poor one wife for many brother. Woman stays at home. Rich families do not like to send them outside + take a boy. Not clear economic reason.

Same Temple like for Lamas go home

is less food. They can work at home. If he works for us he dress as us. The state land scattered in many pieces

月 日 星期 天氣

+ peasants have to pay taxes to the state. ~~There~~ Still handicraft not payed, only food.

Difference between Changdu + Lassa. We have P. Representatives Conference. P.L. Committee elected by it.

In Tibet proper no consultation from the upper class, to poor equal legal rights. The gov. treats them all the same.

In Tibet proper not.

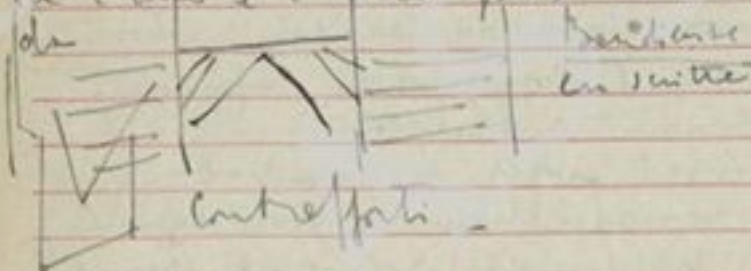
Here we have some change in the ^{degree of} exploitation. Political, cultural + economic measures taken by the gov. much more influence than in Lassa. Most important difference is its power.

Preparation for Autonomous Region. Changdu an administrative unity, no more autonomous gov. People willing. A settlement will be established preparation in Lassa for preparatory committee. Not soon - long to me.

2 settembre - Ciano do

月 日 星期 天氣

Yunnan cantilever bridge. 3 e
un a terra. Rifugio di sassi e
tra l'acqua e l'altro ponte. Intero rotondo
da



Shade fungus dove si affonda fino
alla cerchia. Banchi scalpi. Botole
una dietro l'altra, perche' hanno delle
case. Mene esposte tutti 'i giorni 3 lati,
affare. Molte pietre false. I ganci e
molti cralli falsi come in Italia. Inchi.
Turchi - grosse pietre ovali gialle, l'ebano
Anche - Sembra fatti fatti. Ponce
Colonne fatte pietre diverse. Granitici
e rifte. Tappeto. Rettili leopardi.
Spesso insieme anche rivi. Agli.

Caracalle - dove nero. Ponce che
cresce e una, pince sulle spalle.
Dove fide, spazzolini, occhiali soli.

Orologi - Polvere - Ponce sui kiti bassi.
in piedi - Come affare pence e

unici l'ebano in colla - Cavi-
headline, nessuno lo tocca - Fini sulle
terre e l'ebano spale -

月 日 星期 天氣

Una che vendono. Ponce. A volte
herce in acqua per terra dove studi
e allerge - Il Mekong marone.

Partenza Pomeriggio. 2 settembre
Mekong s'inverte altro ramo dopo
Yunnan cantilever bridge. Una chies.
di steso che passa sotto nostra casa e una
roccia. Montagne verdi e violacee albe-
lioni. Molti di fochetati che sono
Kui davanti a noi, amici della montagna.
che li fermiamo. Come in iton al collo
rossa allora. Stati quasi verticali.
Lungo (?) Schiste (?) Stati sottili.
Mila la montagna. Da violetta terra
rossa in vari colori. Fiume rosso a
200 m. Stati. Un profondo canyon
+ un villaggio con tenesse. Seguito da
alberi + cascate. Corti. Pince in fessure
dell'alta montagna in acqua di
acqua che sono in branch. Fugato
Montagne.
Arrivo Kishi, valli coltivate in rovine.
stette gola. Fiume a canate. Kishi. Fochetati.

3 settembre Yushi -

Abeti - Montagne buone - con valle
月 日 星期 天氣

Alpi - limata - Molti fondi valli
collanti e anche in alto dove tennero
e di sopra - Ma al c. verde vivo in
nessa abeti - Si sale Lan Co.

Villaggi montani e bianchi in pendenza -
Tapien lago - Buona ti boscana buona
Thade - A' sopravvissuto in bosc. verde
anni.

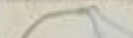
4260 - Pango grassland -
Pieve, riviera forte, sulle montagne
spolverata da neve - Gruppi piante
bianche e yak veri con la frangia -
Shapri - Un grande fiume con il cappelletto
un gran pesce - Intorno al drimago - (?)
hanno a cavallo con mantello lana rossa
briga. e cuffie - Stelle alpine e continue
Fibrellini blu-cielo. Il cielo si apre
in fondo tra le nuvole ed è celeste - Le
montagne intradoppiate - Pantani e vegetazione
a ciuffi - Freschi. Poi squallidi come d'acqua
con ghiaia - Un uomo e donna su cavallo
con loro da monte di altri attraversano
Corvone - Rendere con in nubi. Ora le
quote cominciano a mangiare fieno -

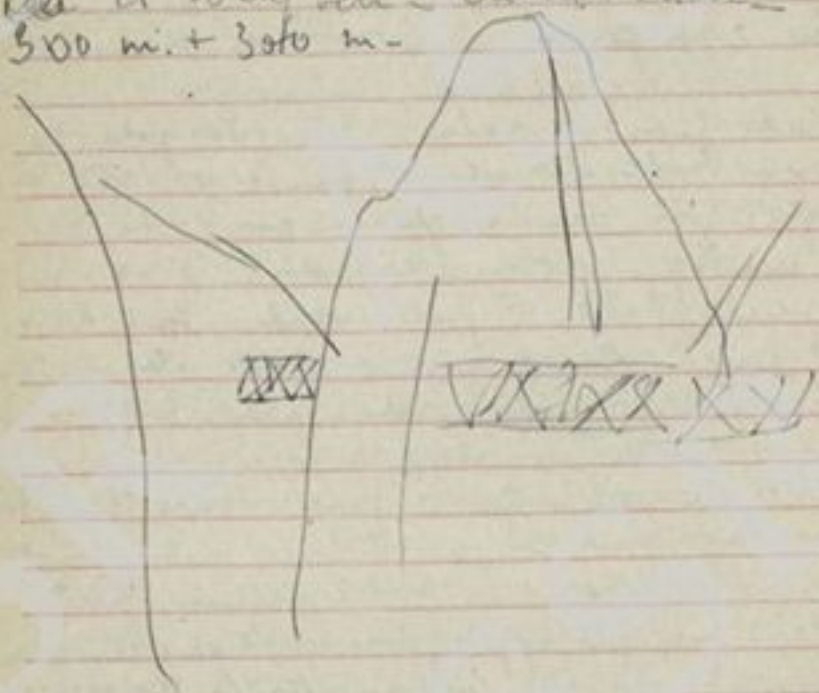
Pangola - Stazione meteorologica con
Caratteristiche dipinte bianche - Molti bianchi
con piume ^{月 日 星期 天氣} dipinto
bianco e rosso -

Apparecchio Sovietico automatico per la
misurazione pioggia - Per l'incenso -
Due cipe grandi - Stazione del 1952

4500

Si sale passo di Vela. Sotto Pangola la
fiume verde deliziosa, il fiume celeste e
ghiaccio, con la ghiaia candida da
le montagne rosse - arenarie. Gensiane
turchese, tutte i prati aperti - Anche il
Il pane rotondo - Una strada sotto l'altre
Dall'altra parte verde. Un villaggio in
bosc. con campi fenati - Una donna sul
tetto che arancia il fieno - Tra Sines 3.600
una ragazza con pallottole fino in fondo
capelli a riccio. Molte colline - Molti
villaggi. Per fotografare, me accetto una camera
Nash zoo, Nash zoo - Tutta la flora -
appartiene a un camoscio contano -
Un 2980 un canyon -
Qui Fu Shan - Conquistare la montagna.
The courage of people is shown
deeply in the mountains -

3 times tried to cross with ^月 ^日 ^星 ^期 ^五 ^天 ^氣 rather
late. Father's offer + to climb
Came Shin Min - climbed -
Kia Li Wan Yen - crossed the river -
300 mi. + 300 m. 



un po' sopra 35 m. - Terna ceduta
davanti un mazzo di pice, parte schiacciata.
Prima 2 km. a monte un po' a cedono
fra le cascarelle.

To conquer the great danger of the river -
Deep in the mountains + valleys there
were ~~thunder~~ ^{storms} - 日里雨 天風
On both ~~sides~~ ^{banks} of the river there were trees
October 1952 -

Lettera di istruzione.

Un disegno azzurro e bruno sulla
roccia - un uovo che sfiora la
l'acqua - Colta roccia delle montagne
e sulla chiara.

Non era possibile sapere che con d'una delle due
parti anche se si voleva che un fido.

Il fiume una volta passava altre parti,
come cadute al fiume Cambotto oco.

La salina forma di pietre rotolanti da
quindi. Rispetto la strada attraversa
la salina si vede ancora alta la foresta
Nevadense non ossidata Canyon

2 chapters 1 Km + 4 Km - No relation
+ in trouble - good relation with the headman.
Negotiations for guarantee safety of the
workers. The head of station with headman
good relations for workers ^{camp} people.

2 cotes, 2 human heads - One with
passant - A village head + station with
connection -

Wade - 3 settembre.
Maintenance Station - 70 de Kienkang.
Head Wei. 月 日 星期 天氣

20 October 1953 established.
3180 metri. insects.
Here is flat + close to river. More convenient.
10 Km. 10 person - The task to protect highway - First to keep to prevent any erosion, to repair landslides + strengthen the road border with stones to repair bridges.

Any maintenance station 12 station + 1 additional moving station. All section 208. Any section is including cook, when head of station, one head the group leader, one management work, one stockkeeper material, one for study, one sanitary, one for security. Every station 10 Km. Here only a station. The head quarters in Tmashu. The first of Tmashu. They lived in huts 8 or 9 months. Many villages around. I just here. From 690 to 700. Here 693. Different 690 for landslides. 699 bridge.

(Hithere, hither, winter many people stop here?)

692 meters per nature delta town very dry, stones + hearth not stick together. In rainy season. Every km. different 月 日 星期 天氣

nature all such. After a traffic in settembre 1953.

Stepano di Lepus. Camera hawks + strange on later type common. Cuisine in huts using all prime. Bull doing moving in all kind of implement. Big rope for security on the slopes. Carrots for transport, hearth basket on poles. 3 kind of hammer, 8 12, 8, 4 pounds, spades, the ~~extra~~ arfid, drill for blasting powder, a stick for moving stones, live(?) picks. Inspection every other day. The maintenance every week. One in charge of security bandit. In sudden trouble the people passing or trucks will give information. Sometimes in huts in emergency mobile always in tent. Start at 6, back 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for lunch, or they bring meat. They finish 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No families. We have not a fixed time. If somebody dies or marries immediately. If enough money to travel a leave in turn. The workers do not pay + are paid during the leave.

west of Cwiler - Kuntang -
refugee - He never return - He has
wife + children - They were railway
月 日 星期 天氣

builders in Chengtu - Cui Chih - March
1952 - The gov. asked them - At the
starting builders -

Tibetan kind + + the workers. last year
14 of August had but D.L. coming - So
60 Tibetan came to report - After he harvest
present barley wine - On Sunday guests -
vegetables, beef, eggs. Some married -
His wife a Tibetan He had - Daily
necessities in Baekla - Workers invited
Tibetan for meals - There are Tibetan
nearly thousand toward Lassa -
Not used to the working method -
Lampra diets 2 spells - Freezing
of highway - Break ice -
(Gherda 2 people diets) -

Ricreation Ping pong - Flauto Violon
New Paper - People Pictorial Picture
books - A car moving with films
from Manikangwa to Lassa -
Every 2 or 3 men - Sunday +
evening - Now studying 5 years
plan - Shuggle against waste -
+ won Hu Feng - From 12 to 2

rest - They learn some songs - Tibetan
invited a reader film - 2 films - 1
Song + Kunghe, another about collec-
tion
月 日 星期 天氣

tive farms in S. China - The driver
stop here a special room - sometimes
food - The meal station belongs to the
Trade organization - Civilian drivers -
Here the Army and a cuchia - The
organization of Highway supplies food
+ dresses - They reclaimed some land
to cultivate vegetable + have some
chicken + meat.

4 settembre da Wada -
a Tsumda

月 日 星期 天氣

Grano saraceno bianco come neve campi
terrestri. Fiume con affluenti rossi per sand-
stone. Colori variegati sulle montagne: rosso,
violaceo, nero, verde. Audo. Cuffi di
vegetazione. Villaggi molto in caso a
gruppi in cima. Ammasso imponente lungo
fianco collina. Un villaggio di fango.
Contiene bid per su fiume l'arcate.

Villaggi abbandonati, fette e terremotati.
Pietre folate lungo strada. Poi grano
piccolo. Grano alto e grosso. Danno con
falci. Il fieno in alti sugli alberi.

Tsumda. Fieno gialli. Pisciarelli. Grati
di fieno. Passaggio montano. Con neve
in alto a campi macchiati. No trees.

Poi foreste grandi alberi e strada
affronta roccia a precipizio. Fiume
fanno galleria roccia scabrosa e selvaggia.

Poi si allarga quasi valle lastra. Specie
montagne viola e d'ogni parte colline
di alberi, prati verdi e villaggio strano.

4081 lago. Anglio lake. An Edo -
le rive alta dei rossi scelti. Grano.

lungo il lago. Isolotti di alberi.
Foreste di grandi alberi. Groshornis.
non per terra e cespugli. Il

月 日 星期 天氣

~~Il lago è molto grande. La strada è in~~
una fiume torrentale. 20 km. all'ora.
Lungo. Carate. Si segue per ore nella foresta.
Pen Nae (Zan Bu) L'ambiente è molto
fiume strada ha roccie granito. Landstr.
bianca. Alti semi. Una carate solo
10-30 metri dalla montagna. Strada bella
bianca sandstone in granito in mezzo
altri. Un altro di melina.

Acqua calda. Foreste. Merce, alberi,
capelveneri, felci, funi. Montagne e
fieno in ghiacciai. A volte il tetto e
ghiacciaio spariti. Strati piovono a strisci.
diffusibili fino in cima. Merce maroni
e piccole. Sempre la stessa fiume.

Un ghiacciaio come fiume ^{Tsumda 4800} tutto
la cima montagna, la base alberi e
sotto il fiume e ripiede a 70 metri
lavoro foresta isolati. Paralleli. Nella
foresta violente, stelle alpine, margherite
gialle e strani fiori lilla assenti
con le piante. Foreste più come al
Povlornis. Alti alti prati dritti.
Vicheni come rogne delle verdi officine.
Due lama, una grimaltina capello rosso -
4 semi in bagaglio.

Zamru - valle con ghiacciai
12300 metri -

月 日 星期 天氣

La gente che si piega in le mani
a felini aperte come contadini. Si
sembra gli uomini per le donne
con le tuniche e colari vistosi. La sera
il cielo arancione, nuvole bianche e
nuvole perenni nel ghiacciai e sud
e sud ovest. Ghiacciai sparsi. Grande
felinamenta. Case di alati con
fatti lamiera, ricami, tessuti in cotone.
Campi flativi.

Fences. Di legno alati per fermare
sand stone.

5 Settembre Zamru
Construction Bureau.

月 日 星期 天氣

La An to Manikangas. 699 Km -
to Loma 1502 Km.

40 montagne. Dada. Yang. Kikang.
Lu. Pomeinfutun. Jhongtun + Gguntun.
Bichobavols. Shifting sand - fences
out + inner. Forest + glacier.
Stepis. Tolla erba e messo legno + rovine.
The road bed is stable. (very loose).

In Pomi soil very loose, not stable.
many underground water, glacier -
The snow on the top of the melt + various
gru montagne. Fences fatti e fermare
sotto. We change the road to other
direction + fences. Already various
difficulties. May 1951 started from
Manikangas. Flattura a genio e civili.
50'000 to 60'000. Finita dicembre 1954 -

From Zamru on. Balun Zamru
along till Pingduo river (cross) + Yekung
river farther. After Secila 4153 m.
+ after a place Linze (219 Km da
Zamru). The sand content of soil
is great + changing. Rain fall big
+ forests. We have sand slides, swamps.

37 Km de Zamu il glaciario.
Always snow on the top of montagne.

月 日 星期 天氣

Highway sempre lungo fiume -
Km a place dove glaciario
Montagne gorge 700 m. lungo il fiume
and a square with tent + rocks.
at the foot of the big montagne -
when raining the glacier will
rush down for the stones + sand
telling gorge. From June to August
danger. Stones big as a tent. Namely
only small stream. In '53 first
time, '54 very serious, '55 better.
In shade across the gorge - Tempura
live. Not settled from Zamu to Kama
on the glacier. From Linze to Kama
river parallels to Nigian river, after
the river Bo + montagne Nigian
4973. After Lasa river + Lasa
From Linze to Lasa 417 Km. The
quality of road better - Montagne very
stable. We are building some permanent
bridge + making road flat. Improving
from Zamu to Linze this year because
not stable.

From Lasa to Yanting Shan 6
vicinity alba shade - 84 Km.

月 日 星期 天氣

lungo Tungaciu river. To Shigatse
246 Km. - Yanting Shan - 84 Km already
open to traffic last year. Total length
from Lasa - 330 Km. 2 big ranges -
Jinghe la 5330 m. (4900 Chomolungma)
400 m. fin alto. In June already
finished. Not very difficult. 10th of
June open to traffic. No snow, no shale
rocks + sand - weather conditions very
bad. Hail di Korte - II Montagne
Tung Shan la - 4830 m.
110 Km dopo Yanting Shan - pastoral
region - From 110 along Yumaciu
river. till Datpu Ka meet the
Borunputu + cross to the south bank
+ segue fino Shigatse - Datpu Ka
3750 m. The fine boat. A piccolissimo
distretto. Dense population + ricche.
Barley + vegetables. Start work in June.
Costa. 148 Km fino ad ora
15th of October finita. Not very hard
because broad plain. No forest. No
fuel. Bark measure + cut small
brushes. Small some wood.

A regiment del genio + highway
workers bureau. in betraplane + some

月 日 星期 天氣

workers. From Shigatse to Gyantse
90 km. Tibetan workers. We gave
wages work as a relief. 4000 to
5000. It started in March in
July road finished, only bridges.
The richest district in Tibet called
storehouse of grain. Large Nientze
river. Beautiful landscape. Field
of linke = gardens.

grain flood in Gyantse so rich.
Yentze river flooded. From Ba khat
to Lasa for 2 years + $\frac{1}{2}$ 8000 Tibetan
workers. Still 200 now to Tachao
to Lasa to improve.

Between 313 km de Lasa.
Not big population. Most of Tibetan
supporting with transport.

To direct the work PLA + engineers
civilian. Population ^{approximate} Tibet ^{the capital}
2 organizations maintenance + improve.
vent. In various cases improvement.
Except shifting sand + glacier
not solved. In shade + house.

I to Engineer Bureau of Central

Highway Bureau under Ministry of
Communication.

The maintenance. ^{the} on every day -
月 日 星期 天氣

The central 120 km. every month.

The Central every quarter of year.

Engineer sent no time given.

Mobile team 30-40 workers. Bulldozers!
8 in total. 2 in 4.

At the top of water a fence. In Lasa
also fences. All year devoted. In wood
or stones. Permanent - Concrete + steel.

Not for the time being. In a warehouse

only one month, he finds potato
by vic. states refer. Granite half

min. yellow + black. TNT. Trinitro

tolluene. Never capped rock killed
anybody. Tunnel of wood. Drives

must look along in alt. Terrible
absolute, fine on ice shifting sand.
We will plant some grass + get sheltered.

In '53 he made a visit. Engineer

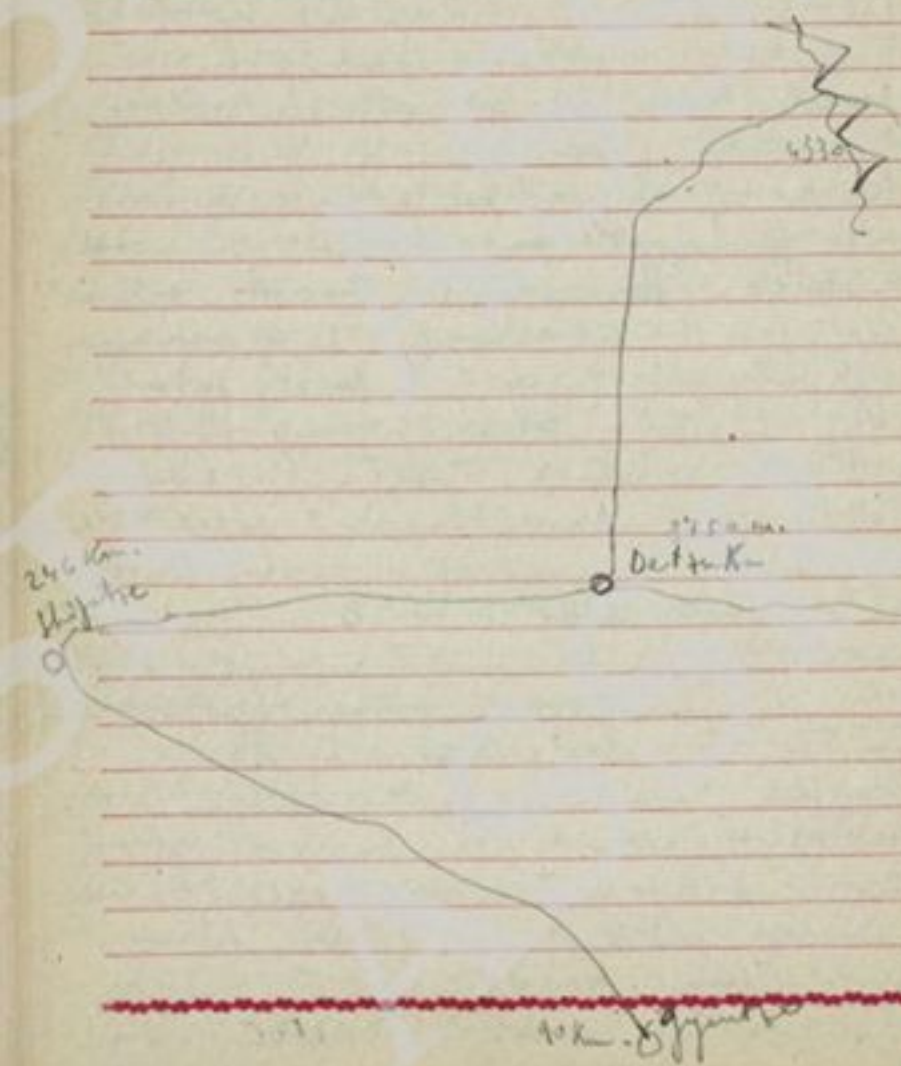
Chi Sain Chao. Left. '53. Raffle. Rocks,
sand + water + ice rushed suddenly
down + many trees destroyed. Balun

Famine blocked for 1 year if case

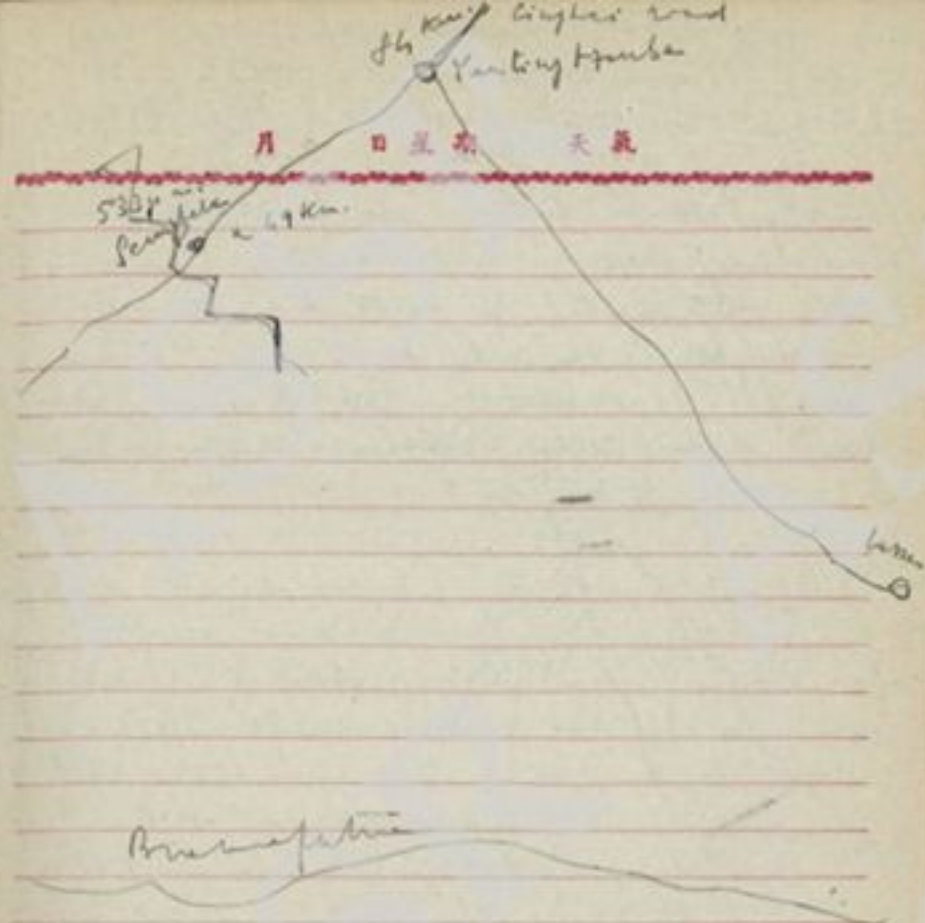
Jel prime + lake took form.

The water rose 50 mft higher.

月 日 星期 天氣



月 日 星期 天氣



un' ora dopo trovata un' uscita
+ the river higher 20 meters - mine
di qui si può vedere - At the
月 日 星期 天氣

North bank 3 Km di front. 4 Km
in lunghezza - All destroyed - Line
was 100 metri in alto del fiume -
destroyed perché il vento distrusse
some land slide - But some com-
bats can still stream - 2 Km o 3 -



After one hour clear streams - last year
many times in a day - Ben Mountain
partito via - 月 日 星期 天氣

new di un mese sand accumulate -
24 metri alto - Con combats parte fornire
trova July un alto - 4 July combat
cross - 1950 he learned from natives -
there were heart symptoms - last year
he went to the top, 3 mountain tops,
the first 3000, 3000 top, 2000 metri
glacier on the slopes - 1950 there was
un top marked - Before 1953 full
of ice - washed out from the river -
only 7 metri wide the gorge with ³ ~~some~~
barrels di 10 metri - The special very
big with trees + stones + blocked
the river - Regressing glaciers -
At 2a un alto glacier is asked in
12 years, 1 Km less - we estimate -
250 metri thick the ice - the
stomachs for winter -

Richieste per Lama -

月 日 星期 天氣

To visit a nursery -

An interview with mother of Belov
Lama -

An interview with the responsible
officials on a general report
on the situation of women in Tibet.

To meet the Women Association
representatives -

Tibetan women cadres not from
the upper class -

To visit the School of Medicine -

To talk with some girl projector -

To visit new Hospital -

An opera performance -

visita a wood-work. 5 stambes
Zambos.

月 日 星期 天氣

Udang Yang - via battalion leader -

Scil - staff -

8 famiglie Tibetane - 6 altre parte prima -

Faldem's work shop - Milling machine -

Aceto - per sopore uoli - Per fialate -

La lavatrice usanza de Cinese -

Tagliare e fialare stisce - Qui due
famiglie - Allora alcune scuole -

Dividono fari che bruci in due soldi
in sepe uno di qua, uno di là - Al centro
spesso con tunnel - Sotto bettona ligna
fatti in giro - Segatura alta

Memoria dice che spesso calano in
fatti una montagna - 2. in bicicletta -
fentato stoffa con ferro, veste rosso
Commercianti - Cavalli - Capre che si
spaventano - Bicicletta fatta venire da
Spagna e anche fentato -

5 settembre Zambesi

月 日 星期 天氣

In San Lian - merits.
Lin Su Qing - my place
Ipheluen - 1 banana on made di lei.
July 1951 - same - September 1953 -
Nurse Hospital.

Donna quipora.
Demotolised. Munkan gas to Lassa.
Erlesher. March 1955 to Bureau
wide section head of section of Cashes.
Soon again on the road. Headquarter.
Improvement.

Highway hospital. June. 300 patients.
No beds. She was leaving Ipheluen
Cruickson. June 1952. Medical Kuan-
hui. vchi quish.

Tovaphic. Lina. Te. Suxylen bell - Specter
in later a doctor head for Lassa.

Tovaphic floric. Rose, half - mirror.
Pamulito. Lina Lassa. Zambesi.
Imbushite.

At the port many difficulties. Weather.
Always to move. A lot of of motype,
open air. No better - Canned food.
Etc. - Bureau 2' Resting.

eggs, meat, bacon. No apita shade.
Once they ought to move to another

月 日 星期 天氣

place, no mountains path very cold.
Long days out to feel cold. Lack of food.
Many workers reached class converse.
The 9. behind them.
Lina Lassa was all for Lassa. No green
vegetables. They planted. Now spring &
summer. After.

After graduation - A list where to go.
The choice Tibet. Life of Tibetan very
miserable & they needed help.
The curve Tibetan, much on Tibetan.
If once Tibetan any time. Mimi,
Apei. Clinics - Baikha.
Lungs expels new.

First place Tibetan did not trust, Cashes
can speak Tibetan. After some cases,
they told around he was recovered.
They do not wash. Not very complicated &
dangerous. Not cooked beef. After it is
better. some of them - a sholtano.

Tibetan very good friends of the Hun.
(donna) when gov. organisation must remove.
They helped to bring cases with documents.
They good care - once fall down -

went down the precipice + broken
+ rapped with clothes. When put
down feet immediately they come
月 日 星期 天氣

with tea + cheese + say you are
very good people -

If you leave your home + you come
back they invited you + offer
tea, cheese, to stay with them.

The 'building' of road very advantage
for Tibetan. No clothes, no salt, no tea -
Some places no merchant, now many
prosperous - once before opening Lhasa
before Lhasa, we were walking, but
one rock came over us. We saw a Tibetan
people + immediately cease a tophere
fortra - very flat, beautiful. They

helped to transport -
una foto fidangto. He went back
to Chengtu - sent back to from the
organization - 1 anno. Not so fixed.
walk he will come. Food + film strip.
Meta miglone - he film each week.

Dancing parties on Sunday - Play chess
fing-fang, basket ball -

Libri ingegneria - Army. Politica -
Far from known - History of USSR -
Technical book. Handbook of Technical
problems of highway construction -
- Unpre - butano de mhu do?

10 gironi grimaldi - 1 week from Kastig -
lyce elettrica - Pina 1 mese -
life on the highway - 2 settimane.
月 日 星期 天氣

Zamur Radio news - Guelags Print.

12 volte settimana - 1 volta - scrive articoli.

Labour emulation - How to plan emulation -
Editor - 600 to 700. Copie.

300 quadri. Last year entire case
Poor present. Father 1938, elder brother
1943 - He middle school. Then founding
in Sienpai operaio - He finished

1944 war, a strike, unemployed + came
back to the village - New 4th Army -

Kiangsu, vicino Sienpai - Before liberation
during Agosto 1944 -

Chengtu - Middle present. Dama. 22.
Lu 32 - N. 28

Zamur - la strada principale come in baracca.
la stessa casa in bicicletta da neve - Tende

6 settembre from Zama.
to Luang.

月 日 星期 天氣

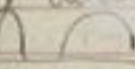
Foreste - Swamps - lungo fiume che
si allarga in moltissimi rivi - Soldati
che fabbricano tende e materassi. Pak che
pestano in tonda. Macellare e soldati
che ci dormono sopra - un altro tipo di costruzione
per dormire a filo d'acqua.  In fiume
e fra svenj in alluvie sotto betulle.

Ghiacciaio - About 3 km - sotto -
fiume. Almeno la gola e sopra una sec-
zione con pietra cementata come di recente.
Sotto fiume con riva alta 50 m. - un'altra
una figura per Hara - L'ora - un altro tipo di
cucina - vestiti felci rosso - due cucine sotto
Alder foresta selvatica - Land di
terzofoli - Altopiani rocciosi. Antiche
flammati - Sloz - Safety rope - Not molto
stima di cucine. In rosso nella roccia.
Altopiani rocciosi sopra. Il commerciante
cinese sotto una piccola tenda - Colli rocciosi
e la folla d'oro e la folla di legno sopra
vestiti blu - Dietro il letto e un armadio.
3 Tibetani mezzo nudi e zerbotti mangiano
galline del commerciante - Penicillina tulle.

Secchia - latte in botti - Ciochi
Nestle - sempre grama. I Tibetani mangiano
Zamla con la mani.

月 日 星期 天氣

Il tributario in Tibetano - la foresta ^{Bonnet} bas-
cardi alta 4 metri - gialli. Sento in acqua
viva. L'acqua nera immersa - la foresta
sopra che si fa prendere. L'acqua che
cade come se si guffasse sulle roccie.
Affluente del Zambesi - ~~Passigian~~
Una foresta splendente. Fiumi rossi e
bianchi. I fiumi fini. Due costruzioni
leggi sotto la spalla con stoffe e roba
viva e colori. Gli uomini con la gola
con la cappa di cuoio fissata nelle
tende - Capellucci di feltro nero, (felle
yak?) - Una allata con colline
(3478) coperte di grano e quercie. In alto
montagne coperte di neve. Birch (faggio
+ leuca) con tronchi rossi - lavoro nella
foresta. Lungo strada molte fucile e
allungamento.

Le cucine tutte 25 di raggio - da grande
 - 7.5 m. di raggio sopra l'ovo in
un rivo verde chiaro. ~~Stomacale~~
Hot spring
che fumano

Instructions to ~~Visit~~ Chinese houses -

月 日 星期 天氣

Signatures and Monarchs only on
firmness of chief lamp -

Remove hat, glasses + shoes in front
of same image.

don't point with one finger at
lamps, images + sacred books -

don't use flash light, in
temples.

if prayer stone or flags always
keep them on your right -

don't kill cattle rammed
(sacrificed) by lamps -

No hunting or fooling -

Whether houses shiver on the roof,
do not sleep there -

Not turn your back to Buddha + the
altar - Remove your hat + coat.

Do not ask any Tibetan his age particularly
if he is old - Because he will die -

Not polite to ask who is the husband
because of polyandry. She will think
you are ~~working~~ at their costumes.

月 日 星期 天氣

When enter in a house. A shrine
+ lamp - I improper to live upstairs -
low tables, never seat or step over
them -

Do not discuss funeral matters.

Do not laugh at a man sticking his
tongue out - Very ancient costume -

In old times blood battles common -

Never known a friend or an enemy -

Superstition black tongue will find you -

Real tongue friends -

Problems the man wants to show they have
no weapons -

High lamps not in front, but behind -
to the table right -

If borrow cattle, return to the place
exact.

Rifles + sword are ^{dearest} ~~best~~ properties -
Do not try to confiscate.

They like to give gifts - A hat, a belt -
Best time to visit from 10 to 12. Not
to disturb prayer.

They start far away from the
subject - Do not try to hurry them.

Not polite to spit in the house.

月 日 星期 天氣

They never clean their hands + lick
their bowl with his tongue. Everyone
owns one.

Use only your bowl - Take water
with a spoon.

When know a horse we can go up
the hill - Not going down.

Not laugh. Tibetan do not wash. It
helps to protect the skin.

Not be impatient with Tibetans.

In presence of living Buddha do not smoke
only if he offers you.

Do not kill insects.

Only noble of a certain class.

Yellow with only living Buddha +

3 first class nobles.

Blue silk - other nobility

Impatience with cloth no class distinction
except money.

Yellow silk, one brown hair, at
home can wear a shirt but yellow.

Colored silk - long sleeves of
brocade colour.

Red - By the red hat.

月 日 星期 天氣

7 September from Luang.

Theravada - By focus di *Cephaelis* + in
picta. Sella bene montana grassland.

Sotto alberi e fondo nelle valli verde e coltivato.

Villaggio - Fiume - Drilling machines

Le Roi - Compressed air - Pochi minuti prima

fatto salire e lavorare spuntare con

forchi + picche con bastoni di ferro e le

rovine più antiche - Rostolandi

3 metri - Sulla montagna intorno gli alberi

non fanno tutti alla stessa altezza ^{alcuni sono}

^{Tibetani 4153 metri sopra il mare}
giungla verde. Poi si scende in una valle

gialla di grasso in case d'acqua e

salici piantati a quadrati e assai che

nascono - Linze - Tents - giungla in Tibetano.

lama e Tibetani che offrono - Barba

intorno incrinare valli di un tibetano.

Rivasciamento Zuccherato con ^{un} ^{come}

di argento e nero di feltro - Tanti in via.

Quanto tra loro - Barba si fanno il

fratello verdissimo e largo - Una bambola

con braccia di conchiglie - Finito dell'era

del Tibetano - Valente noto a tutti -

Coltivazione in terrappe e spioni.

un abito come un uovo, buco testa e
braccia e ricammati alla vita, grembi
di pelle - Piumbini che prendono cammelle
Nuovo Yar ^{月 日 星期 天氣}

grande fiume con rive basse a frati -
e ghiaie a banchi e cespugli - Apri -
un castello di finte di banchi con
roccia con molte finestre e grondaie

In alto grande vetrato - E una
finestra aperta tenale - Cammelli
al fondo - Carovano con mucchi di ^{multi colori} sedili
gialli - un bambino 12 anni - Banchi
con triflogono. Avvoltoio nella strada
luminosa - Pernici - teste e becc
bianchi e pelli

Pikang - 6 km - Tai-pao - Tai-grao -
Dopo Apri lungo muro con pietre
iscritte - in 3 file + shrine 3 tra -
Pingu flaps su alberi
Convoluti apparsi e gialli -

8 settembre from Pikang to Lassa -

月 日 星期 天氣

le montagne polverose di neve, ricitera
in cima - Pire e fa freddo - valli una
dritta l'altra con finine verde con
rive basse di qui e antiche rive con sope
tenappe altre forte - Cespugli - Rati
Allori leggeri - Montagne verdi di prati e
altri scuri - ^{tra} Tsum-shi - una interruzione di
legno e quadrati su cui poggiano ricostano
fogli di lamiera sticta il verde della m.
Hype a grassland - Water valley of
tail - Betta sola (?) Le ali bianche e striscie
nera fino alle code al centro - (4100 m.)
Bambusine nel fiume tra fola e fola -
Oferpiane cola cello - Top - Cespugli montati
Capi - le montagne a righe di velluto -
L'erba come muscoli - Folla sorse
lungo la strada - Dolci linee
arricchite delle montagne - Stagni -
Fertile humus dove la terra è gelata -
Neve sulle cime - Humido - ^{piuttosto}
Carovane - Avvoltoio - Montagne rosse
Gheepan - senza alberi - Kamas con
alberi + Kanda affogiate

nel finire con l'uomo che resta
due remi sul fondo e tre persone
accovacciate dentro di cui si vedono

月 日 星期 天氣

solo i capelli. Al di là la
folla ritirata che ci attende -
I bambini dipinti in dalia
marroni - Poi l'atrio in terra
e la gente saluta cordiale. Targa
stende che continua la cerimonia
poi si radette forse tra case
basse di legno - la gente che
con dell'altra gente senza fare
della macellina (Nessun incidente?)
Poi il giardino tutto fiori dalia
rosse e gialle enormi - le tende
con alcuni appesi e dipinti,
in tavole basse e intorno divani
con tappeti bei colori - le case
di mattoni altre colorate altre
grandi a posto - Porte dipinte
verdi gialle e bianche



giallo
verde
bianco

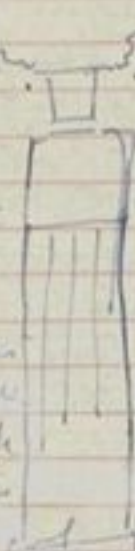
Canice a colli vicini di porta
a riccioli turchini, sono
verde, arancio
giallo -

Al centro un filastro rosso a rifre gialle

月 日 星期 天氣

Fiori e foglie

sopra il soffitto
di verde sostenuto
di un appeso
le finestre sbatte e
dipinte di verde in
che le sovrano
vetri e intagliati
turchini. Tende di
a fiori gialli e bianchi
nelle finestre si vede
verde sopra e sotto
della porta



bavole dipinte
da fuori sopra
gesso -
lunghe incassate
fiori in alto
quadrate
di un bel
gusto turchino
le ancore
la colonna
della porta

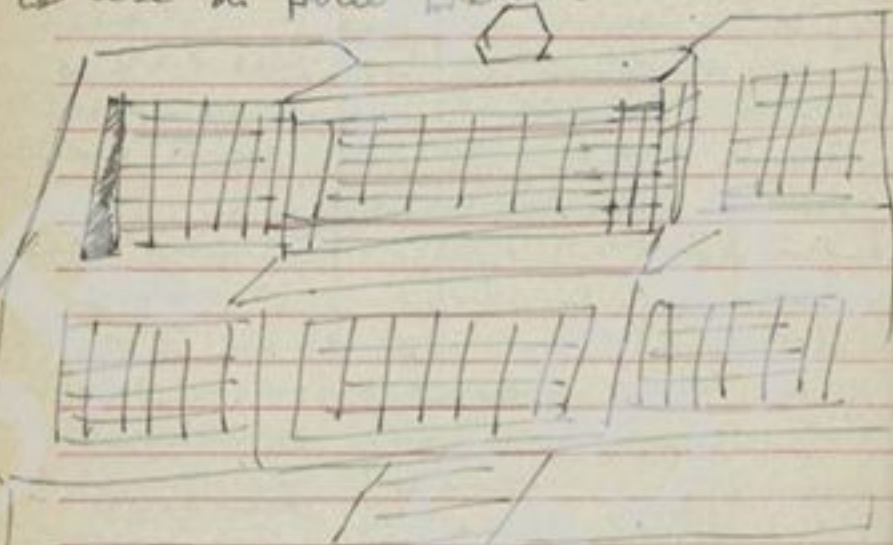
e il muro rosso in cui è eretto
una stanza, una fila di colonne
alcune. Le stende con le borse
di pelle appoggiate al muro di legno.
E fuori gli yak che passano
e corrono sul tetto
Cose di stoffe estremamente e alcune
come cose falsamente nate che guardate

una tenda 7 metri per le
 porte rose di legno che la sreggono
 centralmente. e tutte con incastri
 di ferro.

月 日 星期 天氣

di ferro e di legno. In alto molto
 ricche con molte. Tutte le porte sono

Tappeti con colore arancio da predomina
 un arancio caldo quasi rosso.
 pezzi di vetro - pezzi di plastica bianca.
 Puffi - Piatto con tanti ricami.
 Stuoie di feltro bianco. Sedi -
 la base di pietra bianca e cemento.



La porta centrale in avanti tutta
 vetrata su lato. Con gradole
 di legno in tre file squadrate le rose.
 L'architettura bianca e rossa. Sopra
 il cancello come un vaso di porcellana

I due lati vetrati a 4 con gradole e
 incastri e i lati di porta rose. Altre
 finestre strette anche incastate e diffe-
 renti.

月 日 星期 天氣

Le scale alte e strette
 di legno foderate di ferro
 a bullone. e Armature in
 ferro con grandi fidi.



People China -

China's close relations with Tibet
 date back to the 8th century.
 Since 1794, Tibet has been a constituent
 part of China. After occupying India,
 Britain took the step of trying to
 reach Tibet from China by invading
 Tibet in 1887 + 1904.

22 aprile 1951 delegati arrived, Panchen
 27. 29 aprile tibetali depositions.

Porta con cancelli e fidi

9/9 - I giornata a Lassa -

月 日 星期 天氣

Alla nostra casa si entra per una
straducola da larga strada con mur
(?) di cui di yak - generosi di
yak. Poi strada anche per case
di mattoni a due piani, tetto piatto su
cui donne sgranano il grano. Tibetani
in bicchietti con lungo necklino a
skeleton (?) di turchese e cappelli di
feltro legati spesso con filo rosso attorno
all'orecchio - Altri necklini a cerchio con
turchese - Le donne coi gambi di
tutti i colori - Lami mezzo addormentati
e nudi, sporchi e brutti - Un passo
marziale 5 soldati Tibetani in folle
vestiti (?) loro giallognolo. L'exit
tibetani - Si arriva spesso a larga
strada parallela a ruscello dove una
refezione con la farina sgrana si lava
i piedi - Un pluriplato ci saluta (?) orecchi
cappellacci - Da vedere colai -
un uomo addormentato faccia grigio
sotto un copricapo a cappuccio, in un
motivino della pighiera (vedere)

una fila di donne staccate che
lavorano una stanza vicino e si
appoggiano una d'altre (?) orecchi
月 日 星期 天氣

travetti per il trame - la strada con
una convulsione di volta e dietro
fotolo la Potale a un chilometro -
Sotto muro in cui bandiera Tibetana
bianca e nera sventola - Tende forti
tipi di portai colorati ^{in yak accomodate} sedute in cerchio
in montelli di stoffe a stoviglie bianche,
neri, verdi e la faccia intesa alla
festa intrecciate con fili di lana rossa -
Parano donne cariche fieno, per femore
una foglia di cavolo fissata con fili
di seta o di lana - Morte a ingoli
Fango e portai - L'acqua Il via
del mercato - Breve lungo la strada
segnata da case di mattoni a due
piani e queste incornate a quadratoni
belle ^{in yak} di verde stoviglie bianche che
invece no frangibile secco, incornate
come fotolo e finta nera un po' di
brutto - I tavole a bisbeti e a canelli
indiane e si fanno Parano fante
indiani vestiti all'indiano con orecchi
da sola Mole - Kashmir in cappelli
di astrakhan grigio - I bambini

a forte ci circondano, ma in una
atmosfera da si amano sul capo
che si mette per farsi paura e
月 日 星期 天氣

fu ritrovata - vestiti alla tibetana
si sgranano i grandi occhi semi
di bambù d'indiano. Tutti hanno
braccialetti e orecchini e collane, braccia
di conchiglie (?). Alle case spesso
sono intorniate d'oro (elefante?), sono
la casa di ricchi mercanti, in tal caso
terza una bella ^{sempre a un po' di} stoffa ^{come} adorno l'ingresso.
Palappeti - In una stanza un gruppo di
pompieri governatori, lunga cappa
come fodera da bruciare e una cistola grande
di feltro sulla testa. Continuo a cui è
attaccata una mappa di seta - Le
botteghe e i banconi si fanno più fitti
e un quadrato intorno al tempio ^{Shin}
(?) - Si vendono tutta la paravente
indianale, insieme ai prodotti cinesi
e locali. Stampi belli in Pondola pinted
in Sengui - Ma che non sono
che gusci. Petriani per cordere lana
Campanelli in collari di cuoio - Code
di yak per fiammiferi - Finte molte
collane e vestiti legati in fiammiferi
Cordami - Per le stucche restituisce

multicolori grimaldi e oro sui due
angoli alla vite - Cappelli d'oro con
sta recette di feltro e altri, una
piccola, una grande - Stoffe buone
a meno in cui le donne si fanno le mutande
pezza a volte stitile brande e quelle
vestiti per legare al folpaci. Stivali fanno
ricamati

月 日 星期 天氣

10 settembre
Fan Vice Segretario of P. Working
Committee in Tibet - 天氣

5 years from peaceful liberation of
Tibet - language difficulty, long period
of imperialist interference. Not so clear
understanding.

Physical conditions. Roof of the world -
1,200,000 km. west of Langkai including
Chenab area. Han. Modern. Ladakh.
Dong. South of Pami. Lohi, numerous.
Agriculture. State Farm.

Mining. 1953. Scientific survey team
for a year. 40 kinds of ores. Iron -
lead - Copper. Zinc (Diamonds). Boron -
(35 to 50% oil bearing shale). According
division of State Council in March 55
establishment of Regulatory Committee
for Antimony. Also area west
of Langkai area included.

Total area 1,200,000 long defence line
2570 km. P.K. border. India - Nepal.
Bilateral. India + Nepal friendly relations.
But problem of defence many.

Social conditions.

According to our study -

All officials from center up to
village, under the lama - commander
Tibetan Army from regiment
月 日 星期 天氣

to show up to the Commander,
one clerical + one layman. They
must come from noble families.
Buddhist commander a commander
can become if able. Ruban
A company commander ^{Ja Hong} ~~Ja Hong~~
This under Dalai.
Direct control of Dalai an organ
called I Zan. A clerical organ
secretary etc. A power
organization of clerical. All the appoint-
ments approved by this organ for
clerical.

All important political measures
must be approved by I Zan.
Very peculiar. I Zan power is
parallel of the Kashag.
Under control Dalai. I Zan does
not implement, nor administrative execution.
He has the final decision.
All important documents sealed
by Dalai kept by I Zan.
Panchen

organism also Panchen -
Political structure - In history (long dynasty)
a organ called La-gian - Dops. R. R. R.
月 日 星期 天氣

1. A Committee of Kumbpa (Kumbpa)
Conference. Shigatse -
Under, one Bureau of Finance,
of Justice, of Construction, of Culture + Education, General Adminis-
trative Affairs.
Under more center + other shikha
(doshets) + small administrative units.
Appointment the same as for Dalai.
Clerical + laymen. Basic principle
the same, but some changes + consider-
ation to high posts.
Military organ - long dynasty an army -
also under KMT. After 1949 a body
guard lead by KMT P. A. + supplied.
Many P. A. in the regiment.
Gash = body. ~~Chapin~~ = regiment
Chapin = police with Dalai. One P. A.
Committee.

Social relation - various in + -
Many branches. 5 principally in Tibet.
to Giallo also - Ghe-lu-ba -

1357 to 1410 ^{founder} ^{founder} ^{founder}
Tsonkoba - Tar monasteries of
Korowar - ^{monasteries} ^{monasteries} ^{monasteries}
月 日 星期 天氣

Conghai - The D. + P. 2 main
discepoli, allowed them to examine
4 Dalai, 10 Panchen

Sun + Moon in the sky +
Dalai + Panchen in the ten
Ebis vivariums for Kumpu -
3 big temples + 1 temple in
Hogotze, in Chanda, in Gyantse -
the biggest of Gelug -

The colored sect - Gelug -
Tajka - Ba Seba founder
dominate them directly the
ways the holder of Kumbi's ten
who dominated Tibet + several
political power of religion -

- 3) Red Sect (In Ma) 8-sects
introduced - Atisha most notable
man - Present head Ni Mu Ba
also
on Indian side of Lhasa mountain,
main temple -
The founder

White sect - 11th century introduction
Founder Mer Ba - He went to India
for studying + back established
月 日 星期 天氣

this sect - Ga Cui Ba -

5) Black sect - Pampas Bonbo -
The original religion, the oldest
Cham - Shogmen - by some
factories -
Yellow powerful - he also subordinate.
Populations different. Many, drink +
smoke -

Relations between Dalai + Panchen -
2 incarnated discepoli of Tsonkoba
Dalai the holder sends etc -
Tibetans call them father + son -
Yama giapant -
The highest + dearest title -

Relations very complicated - Dalai
take care of the present life -
Panchen of the future life -
Political sphere Dalai in power -
Dalai the chief of Preparatory
Committee + Panchen the Deputy -

Relations between the upper class
+ peasants -
The 3. the only + correct.

Landlords. The best of Tapes.
all the land to the 3. The present
no land at all. Etenimete Agat.
Fendal family - one or two cows.
The best land, cowei Portuamagire.
The other distributed to farmers -
+ they depend on this.

All the shepherds - Herdsmen over them - very small fation belong to them - Milk + meat -

Craftsmen - No fee - Handmade over
Hill. All the work + money to have
a part very little for their existence.
The feudal landlord supreme authority
in Korea - some laws + regulations -

Pharmaceuticals & hospitals -
U.S. for-profit labors. They can take
everything they like from them -
Federal & state can send their
help to them. All of world
can bring with them. They cannot
run away. Deeply exploited. Run away
arrested, death, amputation.

Still plenty of servant desert -
Gyuntse 50% deserted. Some other land
lord. No listed in the population. (de ching)
月 日 星期 天氣

landlord contributed usury. 10% 25%
all same - 10 to 100 grams - 1 gram =
25 caties - so they desert.

Artisan + Comercio

No industry. - Power - 100 Kilowatts -
Electricity station - Disturbance - Secondary
upland - Carpet + clothes + shoes
+ pottery -

Comment - A combination of nobles, ladies + merchant + friar. 4 in one.

Cartesian style problem -
local production - trouble ^{with} purchase -
unequal exchange. Burden of
imperialist goods no limitation. No taxes.
Compulsory + semi-compulsory Cartesian style -

Cultural + sensory conditions.

Industrious, brave & creative, honest
& enterprising - Result of imperialism
& KMT poverty stricken - Result because
most of people illiterate -
Society very confused -

very serious life - They are very
superstitious -

Before 1911. 月 日 星期 天 氣

+ Architecture - Religious - Chinese medicine
KMT established one primary school
but warden - In Gyantse an English
school for girls, closed in 1924 -.

Relations between Tibet + Szechuan

Inseparable relations - Part of China -
From Tang dynasty 634 records
Emperor Hsiao Wen
married his daughter to King ^{Tsao}
He unified all tribes + was called
the Lord of Western Sea by the
emperor - Tang Tsen + son

705 in other principles -
The marriage of the 2 princesses
played big role in developing economy -
Pottery + improvement of agricultural
methods

In front of Tsokang temple was before
Mutual non interference + non aggression
+ assistance - A willow tree called
the princess willow, grown by her +

brought by her - Tibetan 2 kinds of
turnip - The largest type they call the
Haw turnip - Between 20 to 30 inches -
月 日 星期 天 氣

Reported in Hwa + Tibetan History -
A picture of princess Wang Chen -
A Buddha of big size - The lower part
here - The upper is hair (?) - we can
see how they were dressed + armed

In Manchu dynasty a part of China -
Amur. A province of Amur in admin-
stration, military + foreign affairs
Even the Incarnation of Dalai ^{the 14th} appointed
+ approved by the emperor -

Conquest of Manchuria - Young husband
invaded Tibet - Indignation of Tibetan -
The resistance failed. Glorious page
of history - One temple in Gyantse
a big black Buddha - British cut it
+ still memorized every year -

After 1911 - Warlords civil war +
Conquest of KMT no power to help
Tibet against independence - Low
abroad - Semi-independence - Inside
Tibetan nationality - Excluded Panchen
to leave Tibet - Until 1949 the
Independence + top elements of Tibet
not recognized -

An inspection to England + U.S. +
asked UNO for independence. So PLA
marched into Tibet - Big difficulties.
月 = 日 星期 = 天氣

1950 crossed Yangtze. To build the road -
march forward. A troop of soldiers
marched from Lhasa south - 4 regiments
of Tibetan Army - one uprose.
The provinces Lhasa + Tibetan helped
them. Beside the army, 80
carries of food. Helped with yak.
At same time another soldier from Lhasa
marched to Garzok An district.
1951 Delhi sent a peaceful delegation
APC + Aungmye leaders.

After liberation - Implementation of
P. policy + our work.

1951 - according to the agreement -
March from south west (Lhasa) + from
Cinphai - Lhasa. Shigatse sect.
Gian Jia was representative of P. Gov.
came through India to Yalung
to survey the policy of Central Gov.
+ instruction of how to handle so
Delhi back. He set up a
Tibetan Military Command, B. Vice
Commander Tibetan -

A working Committee of P.
Chamdo, Shigatse, Aiz, Gyantse
Taking, [Huisi], Lhasa sub committee.
月 = 日 星期 = 天氣

Yalung P. committee -

It is called so because Central C. send
working group to work here. No local
people. Very few Tibetan ^{noted} ~~concern~~
since then imperialist forces ~~wiped out~~
the strong-will conditions + returned
to the motherland. 1954 P. + Panch
+ other representatives went to Peking
for N. Congress. 7th Session of State Council
decided a preparatory Committee for Tibet.
On other measures close ties between
Local + Central Gov. To strengthen
relations between Han + Tibetan.
Inner parts of Tibet greatly strengthened.

2 highway opened. Some difficulties
in expanding economy + supplying of
provisions + industrial of top elements
in Tibet which is the root of evil born
by imperialist still very deep. And
the influence imperialist ~~not~~ still exists.
They still exert strong influence
in ~~giving~~ ~~disrupting~~ + ~~carry out~~
their activities. ~~sovereign~~ -

one work difficult -

According to social conditions + situation
the main direction is to realize the

月 日 星期 天氣 大

socialist construction gradually -
(for the Party) - Because the difference
of this region with Inner China the
main course according to C.C. is too
be very uniform + steady -

To realize socialist construction in Tibet
the steps are 3. The main task for
several years is too gradually realize
the 17 items in the agreement -

The main content of this step is too
try to realize the district autonomy -
All foreign affairs carried out by
C. Gov. Include also that all affairs
of Tibet carried out under direction
of C. Gov -

Foreign affairs already

The autonomy in preparation -

Money in circulation will be unified
with all country -

Tibetan Army also prepared to be
reorganized -

The appointment of officials for Preparatory
Committee approved by C. Gov.

A complete realization of this 3
steps - will take years - ^{fundamental}
2nd step - land reform + abolish ^{feudal} ~~exploit-~~

月 日 星期 天氣

feudal + change a feudal society
of agriculture to a people
society -

Different land reform - Round about
method - mild + carried out by the
Tibetans themselves -

Has had a talk with the implement
within in Peking -

Land reform is a different question
from religion - In Han areas already
land + means of production distributed.
But religion must be protected. In areas
of National ^{is up to} ~~the~~ the people ~~must~~ distribute
the land -

Of course P. will lead people to land
reform - P. does not sit aside -

What is the round about method?

" " the mild " " ?

When the conditions are ripe, then
we will announce an order from
above to carry out land reform -

If the Gov. of Autonomous established
the order can come from the
local gov -

It is a class struggle, now against
away - not from a point of view of mercy -
A class struggle of another form.
月 日 星期 天氣

especially adapted to this area.
In China we first mobilized the
peasants to struggle against
landlords, from bottom to
top. But not good here from
top to bottom. Not free to face
struggle between peasants +
landlord. Because of religion
+ area of N. Minority.

After a transition period to any
old socialist transformation to
carry out ^{planned} economic + cultural
construction.

3 steps + after establishment of
a socialist society -
Go through a period of capitalist
development? No - under leader-
ship of P. + C. gov. + support
political, economic + cultural by
all country, after democratic
reforms completed by the Tibetans,
they can avoid capitalism
+ build step by step a socialist

society -
A long term support of Han people +
democratic reforms will create
月 日 星期 天氣

The economic + material conditions
for realization of socialism in Tibet.
Stalin. For N. Min. to eliminate the
backwardness political, economic, cultural
which they credit to del. pass to
in order to realize complete equality
of nationalities in the one country,
the most advanced nationalities help
to the less developed.

The Han helping long term the Tibetan
people. In March ¹⁹⁵⁵ for instance State
Council - [67,000,000 yuan] to Tibet
for help. Equivalent. Power station,
building of road, agricultural tools,
factories - until the end of the
5 years plan. The goal of our
work. 3 steps.

The present policy - Equality +
unity among nationalities. First step.
First - United Front work -
P. + has said we forces 3 weapon
armed struggle - Building of a
United Front work -

Anti Japanese war - United Front -
liberation - Construction -

月 日 星期 天氣

Second question: principles in Tibet: anti-imperialist patriotic United Front - A part of P. Democratic United Front in all country but because of peculiarity of Tibet situation the ~~exact~~ target is different here. The program is mainly 17 items in the agreement - The ^{aspect} ~~target~~ the 3 feudal lords ~~also~~ can we will unite - the top elements of Tibetan society - We cannot put high demands except the imperialist + KMT agents. All the anti-imperialist + patriotic + actions the agreement in different degrees - This United Front is lead + organized by P. Main goal is to unite with feudal class but anti-imperialist + uphold the socialist motherland belongs to the sphere of socialist revolution - Marginalism + national + colonial questions - Stalin - In colonial

+ semi colonial countries the national struggle against imperialism belongs to the sphere of socialist revolution - will find the daily revolutionary socialist

Anti-imperialist United Front work we unite with the upper class of Tibet for the purpose of benefit of masses - So the method is not to mobilize the masses to isolate + fight against the upper classes but to unite with upper to stabilize them in order to reach the goal of gradually steadily unite with the masses - We must go through the upper to reach the goal to unite with masses. Very long historical relations between the upper + the masses. In the past upper lead the people to resist imperialist to protect their religion, to ~~not~~ ^{maintain} descend among nationalities, imperialist + KMT shamed the P. + the class conscience of masses not very high - So Han kept away from the masses - We cannot directly lead organize + mobilize the masses. The religious belief very deep rooted - The masses Tibetan not yet educated -

So we are short of close relations
between us + people. Through
upper class we ~~cannot~~ can establish
them - 月 日 星期 天氣

Another question. we go through
the upper for a temporary point
of view as a medium. According
to our working experience. ^{Persist in} A
long range policy of cooperation
+ unity. When land reform
carried out + other democratic
reform a way out. ^{the change} ~~the change~~
of the masses. They will wake
And ask them to do the work
together with us to unite the
masses - outlets, mess for view.
On other hand if anyone thinks
we can unite with the masses
super upper. our work ^{would be}
is fallible. Their ~~will be~~
revolts. Harmful to the development
of socialist construction. For the
benefit of masses. Treatments
a principle the present class
interest must be subordinated
to the long term.

In the united Front work policy
to protect the religion - Mao

to the goodwill mission: P. will
protect the religion - The comm-
regardless they believe or not, everybody
月 日 星期 天氣

believers will be protected + respected.
Not only now, but also in the future.
we do not believe, but very strict.
Especially Buddhism + Lamaism has a
mass existence since + also international
India, Birmanian ect. buddhist.
From the surface we protect religion
seems contradictory to materialism
but question still masses + spiritual
isms dialectic materialists.

The reason is that we know to abolish
religion until classes abolished + the power
of mankind to control nature will be
very developed.

(Engels in the origin of family)
At the present stage the question is why
to unite Tibet, to develop economy

until this development religion will
^{not} ~~be~~ change. If no change it economic
foundation, no will to raise this
point

Internal unity among Tibetans

In order to achieve unity -
first unity among Tibetans
themselves - Divisible + rule
月 日 星期 天氣

of PRT + imperialist. There
was a division - Panchen went
to Inner China - After 16 -
P. a policy of inner unity -
Panchen back to Tibet + restore
his power + reestablished his
state - Sincere + done - This problem
solved, basically. I done propaganda
d'acords -

In the United Front - unity + struggle.
In the struggle principle of regionalism
+ advantages + restrain. In 1952
2 ¹⁹⁵² ~~1952~~ organized the to collect
People Conference + instigate masses
to revolt to drive out PLA. We
carried out a struggle against
them. We invited with Akeis
+ many upper to prevent it
we insisted to remove the 2
representatives from their position +
created administrative conditions
for the unity of Tibetans.

Through this policy from 1952
to the end 1954, 16 delegations

to Peking + Inner China - more than
300 including more 100 upper class, more
than 50 lamas, they discovered that
月 日 星期 天氣

policy among nationalities + freedom of
religion etc. Patriotic feelings gra-
dually risen. In Lhasa. Shigatsse,
Gyantsé under P. leadership established
Patriotic Youth + Women Association
Youth 500 including more than 120
officials from nobles, 115 students,
more 80 merchant, 60 cultural +
educational workers, 150 peasant,
handcraft + girls - Women -
246 in Lhasa including noble
+ craftsman, merchant, handcraft,
peasants -

180 meetings + forums. Representatives
in the Conference National Democratic
Youth. In 1953. Broadcast. Social activities
in Lhasa, interpretation of movies -
Broadcast Agriculture loans. Collected
more 7000 names against Akeis
band. In Tibet area.

If no official masses would not dare
to enter in this organization -

Learn work + finance

Education + culture -
Educating cadres Tibetans

月 日 星期 天氣

our short coming -

Spectacles - Red: France
Cultural troupe of PLA - Cult. Assoc.
of Youth & Women. Class for social education
attached to PLA army. He is inquisitor
He Tatu river, dagger of heaven.

Tib. dance - greeting to our dear
friends - Lassa Gintan - Mantelli rosso
open, appuro, comicio rosso, fantasia -
breathless & heavy & soft - Ragasse
stelle & collare brillanti - Butte, peak

How Ragasse in cappello &
medie di fellucia & greenish
uso, uso & celeste al collare
berbato, beige. Still, vicinoli -



Frankie Trece in fili
di seta - Mantelli
in rosso & si muovono -
pronta, pronta

Andromen - Lassa Gintan ripresi
in tubole intorno testa con seta
risponso rosso - Camice seta

bricce - Mantelli rosso mantone
chiaro - Boots di pelle - Pantaloni
intorno di seta - 天氣

Ragasse in collare tutti i colori
brillanti - le mani avanti -
per impressione -

Step dance -
Lilvano cappello - Classical dance -
Circuli - In saluto - Cantano -

Student Lassa - Face più fine
nati. In volpi intorno testa - Mantelli
hoje chiaro & chiaro in collare
camice rosso - Ragasse vestito collare
rosso, greenish - Camice seta
rosso, verde & celeste - Mantelli

Likang Tibet highway - Lassa Gintan
girls can go back to their parents
for a visit -

Folk dance of Lassa
Lassa in piuma in collare - Rince
nata

Continuation reports - 11/9 -

月 日 星期 天氣

~~Shan Tzu Kuei~~ - Vice Secretary of
Financial + Economic P. Working
Committee -

Giam Shien min - Vice Director of
Propaganda of P.

Yang Kung Su - Assistant of F. Affairs
to the representatives of C. gov -

Bai Yun fang - Vice Director of
Organisation Dep. of P.

Situation financial and economic -
The natural economy is the main
form - very small population. Production
very primitive + hardly developed.
Apart from few cities + villages a
seasonal market, once for a year,
month, no constant, permanent dealings
of trade. ~~Large + chaotic~~ - In a large
area exchange in kind, barter, ~~barter~~
in nature. ~~Since the transport conditions~~
very bad conditions. Not one word of

exchangeable - Yaks, mules + horses -
In certain part also yaks, could not
go + by ~~steep~~ - goats - Also relations
月 日 星期 天氣

with China no good - This gap especially
obvious in regard of trade - For long time
~~in~~ the hands of foreign imperialist
All personal + army depended by inner
part of the country - Very difficult -
We were building the highway -
Till Kiangsu, after a supply line
over 1000 Km - by yaks. We could
not depend on internal market -
Not even self-sufficient - The supply
could not meet the needs. ~~Cross~~ un-
^{equilibrium} - adjustment between

In view of policy + line of P. to guarantee
supply for the army + subordinate the
needs of people - To stabilize ^{price} supply +
finance - To stand firmly in this
region - Not only the army, but also
personal - Enough to eat - Apart from
political position we could not survive,
otherwise work impossible - Basically
fulfilled the task to guarantee supply
to the army, we only ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~the~~
of the ~~operation~~ ^{operation} of people -

We have considerable hardships
pressi - Economic ties between China
+ Tibet close - Still difficulties -
月 日 星期 天氣

In 1955 our policy + line different -
To guarantee the supply of the Army,
to adjust the needs of people. That a
further step - we cannot satisfy the
needs of market. To sell all +
reproduce - The chief commodities +
really urgent - To foster production -
To make big efforts for stabilization
of finance + prices - Not only question
of food + clothes - we have many
army men here - Too small a market -
Bad influence on the market -
Very difficult to stabilize the prices -
Grain as example - The amount
of grain very low - 200,000,000
catties - The land is in the hands
of feudal 3 + grain to them -
Natural economy, but big exploitation -
Presents very little left for commodity
grain - But little need to be supplied -
To the 3 ruling class monopolists
the price of grain, or above the
price - In September work of relief
we found grain stored from 30 years.

Rotten - We cannot find grain for the
people - The volume of transport still low -
only for the Army + furnished - Now
月 日 星期 天氣

Asian civilization - we have 203
millions of grain stored, but not sold
as in other part of country. In China
we took some grain to sell - Higher price
in the city, so they like to sell in the
city - But we have some grain + they do
not dare to sell too high - our purpose
is not to replace them, only for to sell
Not possible to transport -
First (32,000,000 catties) of commodities
+ (2,600,000) loads sent through
Sichuan, Guanghai + India (relaxing
diplomats) by yaks + so on before
convenient - Excluding channels -
only west of China - (Lhasa) -
we get wool, furs, of sheep +
cattle, that we bought through United
Front + took care of the life of people
not to harm it - Mainly for the
upper class. Also poor people through
United Front -
Development of Foreign + Domestic
Trade - we promoted it -

gradually increased prices - Guarantee
supply of daily industrial necessities
for PIA + people - 月 日 星期 天氣

The merchant had some doubts. A very
broad, extensive work was done in
the United Front. We set the reasonable
rate of profit. We gave commercial
loans. To relieve the apprehensions
+ to establish some relations with
them. We signed some contracts with
them for orders. We used foreign
exchange to purchase large quantities
of goods. Our Bank ^{applied for} approved
the sale of 146 millions of rupees
indian from Katering 270,000 loads
of goods imported. 48,000,000
silver dollars.

Domestic trade in Tibet developing.
Total volume of commodities circulated
in Cincho area, after opening highway
in 1954 - 90% coming from China.
Wash area an increase in kinds:
sugar, tea, wine, hay, horses, very
good sale, wool appreciated.
No custom duties payed. The distance
is very long from China. The freight
charge high. Different rate

of exchange during silver, yuen + rupee.
one rupee = 5 mao 4, 2 fen -
1 silver dollar = 1 yuen -
月 日 星期 天氣

1 silver dollar = 2 ^{mao} rupees + 15 mao
in less -

The foreign goods cheaper - 5.4
16 mao is a rupee - 5.4
1.8

1 yuen = 2 rupee

1.8 = 2 rupee

A result of supply of foreign goods
the ~~then~~ circulation of commercial
capital speeded up. Both foreign
+ interior trade increased.

Wool products - wool chief

Since 1911 wool never went to
China, but all to foreign countries.
The wool imperialist merchants took
advantage of their economic superior
conditions. They had unequal ex-
change.

1951 very clear. Before the purchase
they fixed high prices. In many
Tibetan ^{mountain} collected large quantities
of wool - 48,000 mao -
(89 pounds) - But immediately
lowered prices + altogether
they refuse to buy -

100 rupees = one pound -
60 to 70 rupees a value for the
best wool - Many could not sell at
月 日 星期 天氣

all, sufficient notes - (over) we asked
the P. to purchase the wool - 180
rupees per pound & so we could purchase
all the accumulated Tibetan wool -
So strengthened the unity - Not
only merchant, but also husbandry
we influenced price of international
market.

The work of Bank - Currency control
very strict. Controller described
^{control} ~~monopoly~~ circulation - To restrict
the quantity - 20% of their wages
in cash for Army + personnel. For
Gov. expenditures not to run into ^{the} market
we prevented devaluation - Apart from
3 places, Yatsung, Awei, Peki no more
rupees in circulation.

In Chamdo both silver + yuan
to stress. The Bank in 4 years has
issued ~~9000000000~~ ⁹⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰ agriculture +
husbandry loans 900'093. loans
in form of barley - 36'730 to
Kee = 26 jin -

The loans interest free -

4) Transport + communications -

月 日 星期 天氣 天 期

Cinchor - Tibet highway began to be
built in 1954 - Hard work + opened
to traffic at the end - Foundation for
our establishment here -

Post + telecommunication. 41 Postal + telec.
offices - Before managed by Indian
returned to us - Helpful for connection.

5 Agriculture + husbandry -

Not big development soon - 3
experimental farm Lassa - Shijatse -
Chamdo - New crops - Chamdo Veteri-
nary Hospital - Lassa - Shijatse
Veterinary clinic - Mobile teams -
Experiments with new crops we have
cured, inoculated + cask 257'408
animals - Very good impression - No
change - Self sufficient - We immediately
started to reclaim land - All grassland
- reclaimed 25'853 mu - \$2000
entire of grain - Excluding the
Army - Fertilizer 52 at 54 - Band
weather + measurement tools - The

reclamation after the office work,
spare time - Political influence among
people - PLA different

月 日 星期 天氣

- 6) Important measures after Lhasa.
Mainly on trade -

Transport fee - cheaper by trucks.
Some local products shipment very
good market - On other hand we
have supplied with commodities.
Demand on market not very big, because of
~~Tibetan~~^{our supply} + small needs of Tib. people.
Tibetan merchant, connection with
foreigners - cannot be changed.
we cannot ~~force~~^{change} them to invest
more in domestic trade - we are
developing all our effort to convince
merchants to send their products in
inner part of China + take back
commodities made in China. We
want to make use of the tremendous
commercial capital of merchants in
Tibet - So to work with upper class
+ encourage the production of domestic
products - Also to keep foreign trade
relations to meet the needs of many
+ people for certain things.

But for foreign exchange we will have
restrictions - In the beginning quite
loose in selling foreign exchange

月 日 星期 天氣

to merchants to get more things -
we did not use their own foreign
currency got from selling local
products - The Tibetan merchants to
import many luxury products
as camera, watches. Now some
restrictions + control over foreign exchange
for

Giam -

Culture + instruction -

In accordance with the agreements
+ agreements with Tibetan leaders
we carried out some cultural + educa-
tional work. First the schools -
In the past only religious, some in
India - some private tutors, spelling
for 3 years - KMT schools feared
by Tibetans so people against. After
lib with agreement of upper class 2
primary schools, one in Lhasa, one in
Shigatse. Spese supplied C. P. Gov.
past 3 years 1,420,000 Yuan -

30% of people in school Gov-
subsidy - Tibetan language the
main language. In the classes,
月 日 星期 天氣

biologist's scriptures 10 minutes
for physics. Han language only
voluntary. The teachers are Tibetan
+ few Han. The local
people are mostly responsible for
establishing the school assisted by
C. Gov. People in the villages help
contribute some money to hire a
student to go to school.

27 school in all area. 2100
students. 86 teachers. 40 Tibetans
+ 10 Moslems. 36 Han - Nobles,
herdsmen, peasants. In Lhasa
also in many cities. About the
system of contributing money abolished
West of Tai-fu. In Lhasa 700
took the ^{university} examination, 350 admitted.
1955.

3 journals in Tibetans - Lhasa
printed. 1. The Gazette. Bi-monthly.
1. A Gazette. Circulate
News distributed. 3000 circulation.
1470 members. a semi-annual.

Editorial Committee including living
Buddhas + high officials. 22 people
to translate news in to Tibetan.
月 日 星期 天氣

12 movie teams in all area. 190 films
from the Libration. 60% Chinese. 40% Soviet
+ P. Gov. 1840 rolls. Now to the
herdsmen areas. 3 places with ^{radio} broadcast
station. Lhasa, Nagatse + Yuting.

2 documentary films + 15 News reel.
15 already shown. 8 News reel not yet
shown. One printing press with 11
workers + 7 Tibetans. Every month
they print 200,000 to 1,000,000 words.
also Han. 5 set Propaganda Bureau.

3 places where P. Government to collect
Tibetan folk dances + songs.
Propaganda - Anti-imperialist + patriotic.
The P. policy toward minorities, religion,
agreement 1951, Constitution.

Propaganda television, cinema,
speeches, medicine, psychiatry
nurses all V.F. + we offend religion.
Not propagandize freedom of not believing.
This year propaganda of World Peace
Appeal. We use the intellectuals from
nobles families to convince the peasants.
240,000 people signed.

3. Thichwa book store - Chando -
Lama - Lassa - Besides 1954.
26,000 books in Tibetan, 400,000
月 日 星期 天氣

propaganda pamphlet - The same price
as in Peking + most gifts.

Health - venereal diseases +
small pox - From 1952 3 People
Hospital with good equipment,
13 clinics, 8 medical teams, 8

Beside many medical teams in the
Army - 1952. 690,000 people treated,
150,000 people vaccinated -

Yang - Foreign Relations -
Art. 14 - [3 steps] First one is to
return the diplomatic rights back
to us -

2) To abolish all the privileges of
foreign countries in this area - Nepal

3) Establish normal relations including
trade with others countries -
Still far away from being completed
the 3 steps -

1) After 1911 dominated soon by
imperialist + separatist local -

So 1942 Kashag established a Bureau
of F. Affairs + connection with ^{Bureau} imperialist
+ applied for membership UNO -
月 日 星期 天氣

1951 (we were signing 1952), in September
1952 after rejected the Indo-Tibetan
decision, Indian Com. General
Lassa - Office of Assistance in Foreign
Affairs to the representatives of C.P. gov.
Bureau of Foreign Affairs still in existence,
but his activity reduced.

1953 - Some success in Tibet on the im-
plementation of P. policy - The office of
F.A. + Kashag F.A. ~~was~~ abolished.
Now the diplomatic rights back to us.
Chief of Kashag became Deputy
Ambassador + all formal duties F.A.
Liu Jia Tulekaba, a lama, the chief.
He lead the delegation to Peking 1952
+ he accompanied 1954. Delhi to Peking

2) Some privileges of British inherited
by the Indian - The governing rights
Lhasa + Gyantse. Right of representation
in Lhasa, Gyantse + Garib. The trade
representative not permanent.
Right to station troops - Guards
for the trade representatives -

Concessions rights in Kating come
in Sincang -
The post telegraph connections -
月 日 星期 天氣

From Likhin to Gyantse 200
miles on Indian telegraph line
& telephone line & control the
post to Gyantse. Right to build
rest house from Likhin to Gyantse
12 built by the British, military
stations, the same as in Yungshun
inspection. Control of the via
di communication.

Extra territorial rights for Indians
in Tibet. No local laws.
Low cases under consular courts.
Caste is known, and for Tibetan.
Rights to establish schools, one
in Gyantse, another in Kating.
Some customary rights accumulated
by habit. Indian merchants
could lend money very high rate.
They could enjoy etc. The Tibetan
Region of China. No more Indian
troops. Trade representatives named
as trade agencies of India. 3 in
India Kalimpong, Calcutta, New Delhi.

In April 1955 we signed a protocol
+ post, telegraph & rest houses taken
back from India - Negotiations on the
月 日 星期 天氣

cession of Kating already on + each
side since 1955 - other extraterritorial
rights, customary, to establish schools
all abolished ~~by~~ on the basis of 5
principles.

Still problem of boundaries. Not yet
talked on this matter. Basically returned
to normal relations between ^{Tibet} Tibet + India.

Nepal - The relations between Tibet +
Nepal very long date + deeper.

1856 a treaty signed between Tibet + Nepal.
Signed without British sanction, there was
the 19th Revolution + Britain not thought
to interfere with treaty. The privileges
of Nepal: 1) an indemnity of 10,000
rupees ^{Myth} After this we stopped to pay
since 1953. 2) 5 representatives in
Tibet in Lhasa, Shigatse, Gyantse,
Nikan + Nepalese headmen

enjoyed almost privileges. Extraterritorial
Nepal was subject to local ~~local~~
laws. And the dispute between
Tibet + Nepal was not.

with the organized by the state party.

3) The right the state troops
in Lhasa, 日里 + 米拉 -

Not in the treaty the 3rd, no autonomy.

According to the treaty autonomy &
taxation privileges. Now preparing
Lhasa for example - 1954 we abolished
the mixed Court.

To be in friendly relations with Nepal
& to maintain a status quo,
except in cases too harmful to our
sovereignty. Per l'abolition des frontières
arbitraires la relation diplomatique
complètement réalisable.

Director Bai -

Training of Tibetan cadres -

State - Ministers their own cadres -
Before peaceful lib. no Tibetan revolu-
tionary cadres & P. members in this
area - When we came Tibetan &
P. members from Lhasa North &
South West - No foundation. The
general picture - 426 Tibetan
cadres full time - Few are cadres

on a level over their control & part
of them on a lower level -
498 part time cadres - The
月 日 星期 天

Member of Chinese Liberation Committee
& ~~the~~ ^{other} Liberation Committee -

We sent more 960 to Peking, to
Chengdu & ~~the~~ Central Youth League
School in Peking - ~~370~~ 370 were

this year. Part of them already
cadres, most only student, no work
before. We have trained 336

short class, veterinary, headmen in
relations - Our plan for 55 to 57
2000 full time cadres. In question
North plan - can 57 3000 cadres
we are insufficient -

The P. line for training - To train
universally & large number Min-
cadres & use them & to promote
them without any reservation -
Special situation of Tibet -

Grave shortcomings of Han cadres -
Superiority - do they do not realize
strong points of Tibetan cadres -
Relations & trusted by the people -
They show the first Tibetan very
low cultural level & hold

back them -

The other side is we must educate
the Tibetan cadres - Tibet is an

inseparable part of China, without
help of Man they can progress.
Not to stress the special situation
existing here -

The first group: patriotic intellectuals,
sons of nobles, heroes of a certain
culture -

Most of these intellectuals something
to do with religion - Nothing against
religion belief -

2) Active elements from the masses -
Transport work, road building,
relief work etc. -

3) Middle + upper class relations with
masses -

Method of training -

To give them work + so educated -

To improve health to visit inner part
of country - including 1550 -

To study in inner China -

To open thinking classes -

To educate in mass organizations -

Tibetan a complex variety of forms
language no one can interpret -
we special branches -

Some P. members from the Tibetan
cadres already working -

Youth League + Pioneer - Some
education - Only established when
upper class elements -

be present in the cadres -

Less but better - More chances for
Tibetan cadres to work - less
mistakes - Not move cadres from
a place to another - left to establish
relations with people -

Cen - Responsible P. for h. F.
Cerimoniale -

Language 月 日 星期 天氣

very strict system of classes -
Difference of classes, not only
economic, but also daily life,
in personal contacts -

Dalai - Pemphor + religious leader.
Political the highest officer, leader
of Kasha - The highest living
Buddha of all - Leader + people
to be lead - Teacher + students.
All Tibetan students of Dalai -

The reincarnation of Goddess Kwayn -
All the clerical + lay great respect
+ belief in him - 2 aspects - The clerical
duty to keep the power but Dalai
up over all - Very strict regulation
for ceremony - Very glorious thing
to see him - When he gives some
explanation on the scriptures at the
window, very important to see -
To touch the head maximum
Respect, Kalons, teachers also
consider it very glorious - We
cannot sit - In ceremonies Dalai
sit up + the other in different

level - Seconda grado - The lowest on
the carpet - 2 big, 4 way Buddha they
can hit the head, but not with Dalai,
月 日 星期 天氣

only touched by Dalai - lowest official
not allowed, only with a horse tail -
Very difficult for ordinary people to see
Dalai - 2 given some old Hopodmani
information - Not in his bed room -
Formerly impossible to talk with him -
Now some changes - After lib. the
representative of C. Gov. + PLA paid
visits to Dalai - Relations between Han
+ Tibetan improved - He is now much
more extense to C. gov. representatives +
PLA, but with Tibetan officials the
same as before - Especially after his
visit to Peking + met our leaders, more
courteous - Now he shakes even his hand
with you - Before you offered your hand -
Now disappeared by itself - Comrade
Fan Ming + I we visit him once every
month to dinner - He sits the same
level - Very informal talks, even drinks
+ smokes - Dalai does not care about
ceremonies, but people around him,
body guards + closest servants -
Nangie Zesun - Body servants -

Kamcho + messengers - The leader
personal aid
They do not like him shaking hand.
月 日 星期 天氣

We must pay attention - We shall
not wait - When alone all right,
but when somebody is with me -
decidedly stiff - If he offer his hand,
people will feel unhappy - but
we cannot refuse - To present
hata to show respect - 3 kinds
of hata - Kanzen, big for Dalai.
12 feet x 2 - Asta - ordinary
official. Kasi - The worst.

Tied + the interpreter has got -
bustle - Se inferior inton. ~~chakra~~
servants a servant - Se polite
buck the same - Most polite when
you go, he offers another one -
he always we must keep it -
till we leave - I estimate
Dalai will not do so - Or nothing
or Kambo to give you hata -
lying on a chair perhaps. Different
positions - Dalai very courteous, not
talks - Tea + sweets - The
best butter tea - Now green tea

A special person San Kar Kambo - for
Dalai - A special cup + bottle -
For us 2 Kamchen - 2 set of cups -
月 日 星期 天氣

We cannot smoke - As soon as we enter -
A special room for smoking if very
kind - Dalai likes photos - We
must get his permission - Talk very
long - 4 or 5 - Prefer to stop for the
Dalai house - Title Dalai Lama - Before
a person will shout - Now I want to
ask the permission for leave -
It does not receive women -

Nobles - Kuza - Noble families -
The later generation descendants of
King, Kalons + official higher
than Kalons + Dalai family -
Iopsi - A child as soon he is born
selamba 4th grade nobility - ~~Weekse~~
2 knots on the head - To a kind of
class + called tpe suba after 2 knots.
He lowest by official - Tpeka -
In meppa gon - ~~then~~ + one smaller -
An active official at least 4th den -
Otherwise not fit to gain to protect
their body -

officials higher than 4th class
yellow satin with an helmet
yellow with red silk -
月 日 星期 天氣

The lower officials purple or blue velvet -
Red woolen ~~clothes~~ mantles in yellow
crista di falda -

~~1888~~ Shaved hair in Mongolian style
short gracieles + gouna - Ratified
by the Dalai - without furson
elments - Higher than 4th - Not
along enough to make knots -
The Kaloon 4 followers, 2 avants,
- dach, 1 whisperer - gaba -
on a bag of documents, out + furson
After in baron 3, 2 = 1 -

For clerical officials -
Shirt with sleeves - lama
no sleeves - Embroidered with
gold underwaste without
sleeves - Panno ottima qualita
come una toja + si avvolgono -
Dark red - Magenta - la propria
del numero di persone che lo
accompagnano -

If you want to visit somebody -
A.P. N.P. Empen, General Secretary
of Preparatory Committee - Keloon -

Fairy tales + about religion + political
Amrhot Kaloon Gie Su -
About religion during Bonkale Tse Gien -
月 日 星期 天氣

Tibetan Army - Kai Me Tse Seia -
Commander in Chief of T.S. Army -
Financial question, the head of
Mint Tsen Po Sa Sa -
Not so strict - Asi + shake hands -
Informal talk -

6 Kaloon -

The seal can be used only at the presence
of all 6 - Clerical officials we can
smoke, but not with living Bonkale -
servants offer - The first time you
must eat - The second you can refuse -
we present hate + they will return
hate - You must not ask about their
income + relations with masses -
They use religion to explain politics -
Lama do not like to shake hand,
for julmi -
visite

Daxao monastery - Tzokang - Bonkale
~~658~~ 653. A.C. a strange temple
built by earth covered by sheep -
Before a pond which was filled
with earth covered by goats -

It was designed by Wang Chen
for the ^{entire} people of Nepal -
Before only one big pagoda -
月 日 星期 天氣

After expanded by the 7th Dalai -
The Buddha di copper brought by
Wang Chen from Tibet - Gendun Chopel
Most effective Buddha - Unveiled
to public by Buddha himself -
made in India before his death
+ after sent to China as a part
of date of princess - Also in Linhu,
Yunnan, Sikang - Reliquary to house
for treasure of people on the border - Most
sacred - If did not live for nothing -
The same as to study abroad -

Pearl - Gendun Chopel - Wang Chen
West facing East - Before the 7th Dalai
He Buddha - After Tsonkhapa
There was a Tibetan King who
against religion + buried in the
ground the Buddha - After wiped
out the people took out the Buddha
+ put in Peking - There is a
story about the Buddha - High
mountain with the pagoda on
the top built by the Lama -

Every summer Drepung all the women
come, because the Lama did not
destroy the monastery because he saw many
月 日 星期 天氣

women - They dress very well -
15 km - Devil dances -
2 institutions for study + research in sciences
Upper - Gendun Chopel -
Lower - Gendun Chopel
The last part - essence of idealistic philosophy
is being studied in this 2 institutions -
500 lamas each -
Poor, old, different from ordinary
living - Really hard life. Deep
Knowledge -

3 big monasteries - Concentrated
Lamas - Sakya, Kagyu, Gelug
Potala - Holy mountain - Potala
King Tsonkhapa started - Lama
did not exist - A great land - South
side of town, The dark doctrine mountain
Yasa mountain - 2 case for him +
imperialism - Tsonkhapa is a great
in mendo - More rules Potala -
First Dalai lama - the first
the highest part -
After the death of 13th upper part -

Many golden pagoda the tower
of 5th, 7th, to 11th without 6th - 12th
+ 13th. No ^月 ^日 ^{星期} ^{天氣} ^{天氣}

The highest 5th + 13th. The last high
3 stories. A storehouse for gifts.
Tseri. After note decorated by
pagoda. ~~Painting~~ Painting of King
Wang Chen on gin Chen. With a
child in her arms. Same fifth Ma gin
Chen ~~spoke~~ spoke. ~~spoke~~
King of Tibet. Tseri Wang

Iron Hill. Tsonkaba time there was
a Tibetan Tanti gieb who lived
on the mountain. The founder of
Tibetan opera. Making boats. All
boatmen are dressed as a ~~man~~
while from making boats from China.

Several temples. studying Medicine
with herbs. A painting of a man
who founded the arts mountain.

Bernang. Sciaberge.

Tellurist. pure mountain.

Bernang West. Temple 1712.
by Manchu general Fubken Kang.
who defeated the gorkhas.

A monument stone. Two boxes

~~at the gate~~ at the gate - Brooks of future
telling in Chinese - Temple of Wang
Kung - 月 - 日 星期 天氣

Behind Potale on footpath Lung
Wang Tan. The hall of Dragon King.
Lu Kang. Dragon house. A small
island. Earth pure for entire Potale.
on every 15 of April (Tibet calendar)
people go to the temple to amuse
themselves + remove. When King
went to Wang Wang Chen that one
offered to greet her in the north
east suburb of town on 15 April.
origins of Festival.

Loloulinka. Linka = Keso -
linka = garden with pees -
Built by 7th Dalai + 13th expanded
it + was beautiful.

In front of Tso Kang the Tang
willow. The hair of Wang Chen.
Uncle + nephew allies. Still.
In the beginning many willows
the other died.

Punti de note -

Trou Kiang strong smell of butter.
une compode - Mussels, very
dark - To omit -

月 日 星期 天氣

Pellegrini. In solo hats. Many
paying, some money for butter.
Entering the room if he has
some water very dirty, Tibetan
drink ~~and~~ it, but keep in the hand.
We must go in the direction of
watch - They do not allow people
to take photos - Inform in advance.
Lamas marjans - very slippery.
Many holy rice. Dry them +
ground into powder as medicine.
Do not chest them + get. ~~benjain~~
a wa cadere - Several restrictions
for women, only appear before 2nd
buddha to protect holiness of
religion - There are places closed -
at certain time.

Belai - Kuarayn -

Parutan -

2 disepoli

Five power -

Can candle all nations -

water power moto

Poor people turn by head -

Seem to have superstition -

月 日 星期 天氣

12/9

Yellow Sect - T'ang Ku - Cave -
月 日 星期 天氣

King. Thin bark. No town
King was here in meditation to
prevent the water to grow -
10 names like the dead. Now

107 -

Pelvic name. Braces and - Hua
grande oval. Both movable - button
At the same time - In Indian
one of first -

Tenazte on hipsets a quadrilateral
iron - Fine. Both with in cavity
To share their air -

In large 4 numbers 3 Yellow
1 Red Sect -

Anche very young - From 7 some
alphabets - Can read + write -

Rosario al folio - Roso + gale -

15 to 17 finished study -

One dance capelli -

Not so big study as in houses monasteries.

No debate - Personal study

Get Merical facilities for helping
parents - otherwise here -

Every day 9 to 11 - To their room
to study + pray - From big names
to say daily part of scriptures. Some

lion + more. Independent -

Miss Sun Ting - Secretary -

another ^{group of them} - Elected according to

majority of men -

Rafael de Rodriguez incidents in funds

style - Rose to see - bella -

10 other de 3 -

In curtain - Tando -

1 Miss. Mapa - On use of much - Rufosa -

Bruce - Furber -

It is a custom not to participate in it -

But nothing against - grows -

Circle possible -

very close connection - He is of La Plata -

sect - 18 - 19 -

Septuaria - grass - New large with 1' band -

Burton -

Capital investment - Funds by the people

The 9 lent money - No from their

home -

Should visit a new - Plans from 1 year -

2 firms to enter - Tea + money -

if well, foreign very little -

The one who distribute more,
later on to become the person.
He has no other obligation job -
to other things 月 日 星期 天氣

date memo - 30 regrette -

Tin Ltim Chho dzom

Abbes -

2 weeks -

Yampa Wangmo Secretary
40 to 50

Brama Nelson + Shewata etc
show to

to San g doma -

old Lhamo goddles -

Her face covered the face

do not ad enobles -

Guardian - Only in some
visions can be seen -

There -

Chamuk 1st Potala, Potala -

In India - Bell Dargom -

Art + Spot - Responsible of
Cultural Dep -

月 日 星期 天氣

A special branch of science -
Resumed only in February this year.
Lin Yi is old professor in Gyantse -
only lesson -

Classical art the principle is too weak
according to the Provisions of the Agreement
9 articles. To protect + develop the
culture + education + art of Tib. people.
Also imperialist great damage to the
Art of Tibet people. In Gyantse a
statue of Buddha destroyed + many
Buddhas destroyed + damaged

Tse gye, Nagye monastery - Many valuable
works protected in - Many paintings seized
away. An Italian Tucci printed a
collection of Tibetan paintings. No one
is now in Tibet. Informed by a Tibetan
noble who owned the paintings. After
lib. we protected monuments + places
of historical significance. Central Min.
of Culture instructions - In April drawing
work with help local Gov. In 3 weeks
infect sculptures, paintings, woodcut
architecture - we choose 200 pieces

for photograph - Simple marks to mark
a miles from his - Monasteries in house
near the 1st - ant. ch. - Con. in Gyantsé
月 日 星期 天氣

+ Huzhou - From Hongs already
collected - Tibetan nationality in fact
of China with some cultural
exchange + unity between them -
Architecture - Beijing + Lhasa
Tib. buildings absorbed all the strong
points of the Han architecture Tib.
paintings + sculpture - After Tang
domestic Tib. creative + realistic
way of creation - Many beautiful art
works - A national style - Raw materials
made from minerals here - Colors for
paintings from minerals - wood, stones,
leather, copper, silver, gold to make
delicate culture in Buddha - Buddhist
the round piece of wood -

Tib. people now understand the policy
of our gov - Patriotism after they
understand how well is their culture

Before they lived only in respect of
religion - In certain degree
we changed their view - Now they
understand their art so well!

21-2-24 - 24-2-24 - 24-2-24 - 24-2-24 - 24-2-24 -
17-4-15-16-17 - 17-4-15-16-17 - 17-4-15-16-17 -
their own the ability of creating of laboring
people - they look at this question
differently - 月 日 星期 天氣

brought some artists to Peking -
They drew a picture of Mao + brought
to Peking - Before only Buddhas -
Now some new content - Here Hospital
+ people loved medical workers + painted
Mao + medical workers - What we
feel grateful, we do not know the names
in the times - No record is written from
apart from periphery, very little -
we can study the place where we found
things + make inquiries - we ask
natives from whom they have got these
art works - To get some books of the
time -

Sculpture

Tenacles - 1st 2 - Dazao -
4 Temples guards - Tang - 7-8th
cent -

3 - Pottery - Tang - King - 2 pieces
Famous to be - large - New.

4 - Beijing - Lohan - Many made.
6 - 6th century -

5 - 5th - 6th - Recent time to

Tromolony Waving Buddha -

Garden - living Buddha - Andean
Kancan - City Shikashy. 17. 18
seeds - 月 日 星期 天氣

May, a foto - Ketontji - lara
dopo Andean - Tunkapa - Qing
3 found Noble Andean - Teyun
In tucan foto - Copic 3 when
draps Kwaya - Andean In Andean
lalmu - Qing domestic - Andean
India -

Sculture 13th Andean Noble family
di argent -

Maya - Andean - Andean Buddha
City domestic -

Andean - Potaba - Can an foto
che puzze per vedere offerte a
Andean -

Less Monarchs - Andean
Wangji - Ming -

In foto 3 - Andean - Andean
Andean Andean, fot - 13th - 14th -

Andean -

In case houses - of traps - Andean
13th century -

Montepia iron - Kwaya - The
Andean Buddha -

Iron Montepia - Copic Andean
Black face Buddha - Andean Buddha
Andean Buddha - 月 日 星期 天氣

Mural + scrolls
Potaba - A sketch of this occasion
To Andean - City - Rested
Kunikan a kingdom

Andean letters - Castell
Teng - Roof support -
Castell carved + painted.

Domestic Festival colorate sculpture
in house - Andean motifs complete.

Artigiani -
Carpet - Andean color - Color (?)
Woodcut - Andean original block.

Collage Tiles -
Laymen handicraft in general -
Sport - Andean - working - Country side

They farm - Shugle -
Andean race + Andean - Andean -

3 occasions Andean - January -
of Tib. Calendary - Andean handicraft

Tokyo - They come to house to
Andean - All Festival - Andean handicraft.

Mamiguo - Horse race - given into
as camp - 1) Speed Trotter - I one
3 kinds - 2) Half mile - 天氣 Bridge -

2) - Riding + shooting + into the
target - 3) Perform - To pick up
from the ground - 9 rounds and cavels -

Archery - 4 kinds - Horseback -
To target - 30 to 40 meters - Cross 100
meters - 500 meters distance time -

2) To stand + shoot - 40 to 50 meters
distance - to fence and 1 day, wood
rotunda - line cross rotunda - the
fence - each a line -

3) The longest distance - 150 meters minimum
780 meters - A folk with scriptures
can mark - Freest marks plus + the
top - large - Di iron - L'area special
Cokein d'albers - Se short piece,
to sing a Tibetan opera - Se son for
cavels, in altar 1 further the opera
The best 3, same prices, buta, cloth -
283 meters the best -

4) - To shoot higher - only by eyes
celebrations -
very long history, they like also -

1904 in fight against British, they used
specie in velvet - 1953 86 anni were
in Lating, one from the combat + fought
月 日 星期 天氣

us with one of those people -

102 people - People are a kind of
the people - Some battles -

Opera - only bass + crowd - General
culture - Beginning from Agatha performance
first to Dali, working ^{in the} side -
Some professional - Monasteries Dali dances -
Art of people - Many stories - 3 ginni -
Content religious -

Before Bonaldoma - Some musical
instruments - Nello scriptures -
Old folk Tzatzu -

2070 first house to the south of
of Lassa - First Tibetan king -
Kumbula - Kang + case -
Some folk songs, ballads + folk stories
in copies -

13/9 strada Strada Parma -
 strada Linphen. Area montana -
 Prof. Totale alberi mi due lati -
 月 日 星期 天氣

Piemonte arbore e in shape e
 melli. Un nuovo uomo
 tutto avvolto melli. Un altro
 con elemento di rame. Le montagne
 in giro quasi dolomite dalla parte
 della Pitala a Nord.
 le due climati piana + strada Montagna
 da disingenti. Il fiume affluente
 con canale + melli e melli
 2 canali melli sono ripide in rami
 a fango lupi. Melli - una piccola
 in villaggi. solo montagna con mura
 e Budde

Tung a quia - in Budde montagna
 sono le quia.
 Conto cante con la parte sollevata
 In fondo a sud le montagne
 lontane in valle brandi strabasso
 melli hanno nei villaggi -
 Melli di strabasso.
 strada Linphen. Tibet -

[area] Experimental Station -

N.
 E
 S

Hu Kien Tien vice Direttore -
 Pao dei wu e gialli -
 Fin date guru - 1953 - Tents - Nono
 月 日 星期 天氣

houses - Scientific working team - 60 people
 trained - 60 stange - Officers. Domitri -
 Gene - 100 houses for vegetables. Stalls
 per melli. Equipments scientific -
 Microscopi - Bilance - Meteorologici melli.
 Analizzatori organici - Chemical analysis -
 Automatic record of weather conditions -
 Scaumeter -
 weather nasty - Always winds. Big
 difference between day + night. Gardening -
 Struggle against nature, + insects -
 Achievements. 84 kinds of crops -
 440 different seeds. Many grow
 very well. Results the quality
 + results better than in Inner
 China - winter grain d'Ukraine -
 800 gin per mu - 600 kg. per etta -
 Seeds spring wheat Kung 17th Nanchang
 Shansi - North East. 870 gin per
 mu - Barley - Hopei provinces
 Gin per line - 582 gin per mu -
 green colts per catia. Foraggio -
 alfalfa - North West - 2 volte all'anno
 Lykati - 8125 per mu gin -

3 crops. More than 10,000 -
Avena - from North China -
725 gins of seeds. 3850. per -
月 日 星期 天氣

Edible oil - Rapeseeds 610 gin from
Beans, into tobacco, soy beans,
maize, millet, buckwheat,
flax, rye - Pansoda open air -
10,000 cultures every mu - Carrots -
12'250 gin per mu - Single cabbages -
33 gin - Verde (Italian) radish
rape (?) 13 gin.

Fuqua 5103 gin - 32 gin -
Tsunshi 15000 for mu - 30 gin
water melon. No open air -

2nd rice - big 17 gin - health
36 from S. Udon -
~~some~~ melons -
Egg plants. Hot pepper + melon.

Minister + our concrete situation
+ we found a way out.
water melon. immense squashes
squash. Insect water melon on
squash. Some results. The water
melon planted together with
Fuqua cresce fin presto + leaves
bigger -

To sow the seeds
ventilation - 5 to 45 days for
hydrogenation - Fin 0 to 3, from 4 to
to 7 - 月 日 星期 天氣

Fields experiments. Strict methods -
we can increase the accuracy of
experiments + lessen the differences
between the soil quality -

A piece of land A.P.C. seeds + let us
them in ~~use~~ staple and wide foreign
Visite -

Alberi - Forest shelter - willows -
In Aprile - bivouac - 20 cm. per hts.
2 mltis -

Land belonged to nobody - Reclaimed.
Pansoda & pansi kitchen: legum
9 different qualities - Gialle
This standard. A fine - Gialle
1 1/2 pounds -

Carrots	3	16	15
Melanzane			
Carolfini		18	
Paprika gialli - Rossi			
Fapodi			
Carote			
Piselli			
Papa			

Serie per l'uso - meloni - baccelli
Carofini - Capperi

Nella Serra Peperoni - Put brand-
Mangia di piante - Pomo di d'inverno

Vivario acqua -

Meli - da bikkini -

Walnut -

Babate -

Woke Miller worked with Soviet
Society - gli altri piccoli

Jacco non hanno 60 catture
Soviet study -

Spring wheat 17 Numero - 10
introduce to the people - from
Shensi - 1 m. 40 -

Phosphorus - Cabbages -

Onions - potato gum -

Salade -

Protein -

Montagne - Palla curvatura -

Referenziali (?)

Agriculture - Forest and Animal Husbandry -

Fertilizzanti -

70 figs - 11 horses + mules -

Against wind + grandine

Alberi - 100.000 already - Forest left
also outside - No good way against
grandine - No to big -

Most harmful from underground to the
roots - grillo-talpa (?) - Die col sole -

giella e verde - golden needles

Army worm

The disease of wheat leaves rust
stem-rust

tomatoes wilt - potatoes black blight -

Insetti di 666 - 1605 -

Administration - Technical section -

2 gruppi - 1 grano - 1 vegetale -

60 in tutto - 55 Han - 25 Tibetani -

Most demoralized Army men -

Tibetani - la via, gyantsé, Shigatse, Gamba,

Chamdo - laboring people. Athari -

Very low cultural level - cannot

write - cannot keep records - 2 anni -

the most important work for completion level -

we have cultural study - Chinese -
Tibetan - Mathematics - All Han people
div. imperator Tibetans - 4 live in
月 日 星期 天氣

4 students models - 4 to school in
China in Peking. 3 models. The other
model very old - Poplar paper note
reference to Tibetans. To show some
typical family + give them seeds + fertilizer
for Tunka grain 2 families of potatoes
also. So much more. Samonziabang
Seed of spring wheat 14, potato chunks,
tomatoes, pumpkins (5 jin) -
vegetables in vegetable + they
harvest all the time. Already first
harvest of tomatoes - Many Tibetans
want to visit the 2 families - other
wish to plant -
17 or more families asked for
seeds + help. One middle peasant,
the other poor. The interest of upper
class. Also rich peasants we will ask.
Through the head of going many peasant
meetings to see our work. I have asked
for seeds. They are sell the vegetables.
Effort to pay in barley. Before
this land Tibetan local gov.
No crops. They agreed -

Gao Chang Shen TR - Director -
30 anni Army + now demobilized -
vice Director. Nanking University
月 日 星期 天氣

12 anni. lives in agriculture -
2 anni + 8 mesi - 17 grain tomatoes the
best - Best seeds very well - vegetables
the best tomatoes, turnips + cabbages -
Apples + peaches the best -
Prospective - very promising future. This
soil not so good. Pome + Chard also
much better areas. Highest price for
some grain in Gyantse. Herbs in for
fine fields. we have no sufficient man
power to engage in production. Before they
did not care.
Not possible to introduce insecticide -
superstition + old custom too work
the fields. To educate them with
facts. They saw their crops damaged
from Tibetan insecticide. To the
south of Southern mountains peasants
asked for insecticide. Grants from
the district loans. 500 mu
still land, not used. Peasants mechanized
farm -
Incentive C. Gov. - Seeds from
sect -

A meeting was held in the morning for
meteorological instruments - Natural conditions
can be changed by man power.

月 日 星期 天氣

Per mu - wheat - Tibetan 100 catties
" " " Inner China 150-200
here 800

Reys seed - for mu - Inner China 150-200
here 610

Thunip - Inner China maximum 10 gao
" " here - more 30 gao

Pomdori - Inner China 5000
" " here - more 10,000

Bones + manure as fertilizer
La Potale celeste stamens or dianthus
line

Un shell of girdle inflated capelli

Marbini nudi

Amriti mi keti

La foto dei Tibetani che vengono aiutati
a coltivare. L'occasione un ufficiale
una femmina gialla femmina con biondo
e cotone - un bambino biondo donna

Insects etc insects, bunnies, animals etc
e zecche a rogne scoloriti con ai x
lo stringe -

B. d. d. 10.11

Taffeti - Faltice

1

月 日 星期 天氣

Un article en caractères tibétains
Filans

Ragams la lora

Rute - mi fipien il pade

Après un le mani - fo passer a
Cardare - 4 aprons - 7

From the North - lora - Chief wool

Ante rose - 7 raporte

2 pounds - a day of wool

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ore

1 quai - 2 cents a day

Le altre 1 quai

Cotone e

Before all wood - Now iron amito
del governo

Dentro - 21 tappeti foli tezo con dispo-
25 $\frac{1}{2}$ aprori - 90 gao - 7 grain
pounds

Tutti i giorni appesi -

6 x 3 feet - 40 days

Inverna i foli e li album con

Carvings

10 dollars - 70 pounds of grain
less than 15 -

月 日 星期 天氣

Patung department - On needles
lung - Drogas - small in some
color.

State Local Gov. 1953 newly established
C.P. gov. help - Apprentices - Pri
taneous a case for improving with
Fats col.

18 weaving - 1 che draw. 1 che design.

Before spinning antenante -

Private - In case - 2 or 3 people -

Spinning people from outside -

It is to done by themselves.

Taper - No difference he done even in -

Before all from trees - Imported from

India - But not so besting.

From this we know. Easy to dye.

Red colour one tree - of other combinations

Mazze - white -

From Gyantse article - After leave -

Now the same level, but different

design.

Director - Administration -

Gosaiamba - Li-rank -

Ghesangia to - Administration -

Bureau, from inside -

月 日 星期 天氣

5 sent by C. gov. from Peking -
to Kach -

Rilevo sulle prime -

Maggiore tibetana -

Dye, weaving,

Gyantse - in loti -

very old - in Tigre -

in dragoni - Pesto di where it was -

From inside can loti some & bats -

Gov. use -

In 40 days - 18 square feet -

Dixpi Indians

Tipsi - Anche tigris, Kien sul centro -

Daofu - con reticelle, some fine

di loti - sul filo viola un drap -

500 years ago.

Con Tigre al centro sotto montagna -

Corona - tre alberi - nuovo

luna + luna -

Fiori e fiori neri - Most Verde

frutture sulle montagne -

little idea -

Monne da lama - Before all the
school work -

月 日 星期 天氣

14 settembre - Visita Dales-
lobulinka - il paese dei giacelli.

月 日 星期 天氣

Per lobulinka si fanno davanti
alla Potela e si fanno sotto una
cattedra ferruggia quadrato appena lancia
forare la pila. Prato e allori e
erbe rose nell'acqua con le foglie
dei macedi che a guizzi s'incastrano
nella cipolla. Poi gli allori si fanno
fatti su due lati, viale. E si entra
all'impero dove spesso dove mi due
lati le guardie delle guardie del
Congo con uniformi sempre, cinturoni,
fucili, cappelli appesi con stoffe e
unaacca e un emblema e occhiali
e guanti di turchese. Si entra cortile
più si ferisce viale in foresta di fogge
selvici fitti più alla potela e destra
e si entra cortile in forte di bosco
dove prende un'antelope e nella
seconda parte selvatici con fiori
ortense rose dalle ortie, nastri
fidelisti. Un arco di rose e corugli
di rose ha le foglie - le dadi rose
brande, quelle, arancio viale gazzardelle

Il tetto d'oro lucido al sole
con la sua griglia, il centro un foro
circolato con frangine quadrate ruminanti.
月 日 星期 天氣

coperto di stoffe gialle intessute d'oro.
Le altre due ali più strette sono decorate
con una fascia di paglia
legata (?) di colata di marmo
colorato, il simbolo ne è stato
un listello mobile o un grande lomo.
Di qua e di là dove il cortile
è lustrato dalle pareti in colonne
verdi aperte dove sono estratti i
serpenti, vestiti di viola cupa in rimbombi
e la faccia stessa alla festa e
ma stesi tappeti folli.
Sui gradini ci attendono il cane
Amante per gli Affari Esteri e
un Kalon grosso vestito di grigio
Il suo Shape. Amante di
Tse-tse. Un elmetto di broccato
d'oro con un finissimo in cima
formato da una pietra rose (?) da
iploperie d'oro in ricostituiti rubini
e smeraldi e ~~elmetto~~ ^{in alto} un grosso
giallo rosso. Sotto il finissimo
il ~~elmetto~~ ^{elmetto} è coperto di foli d'oro
che rose ondipianti dal capo

modificato. L'occlusione e la stessa che
per gli altri ufficiali, di turchese - grigio
e oro e borse da spalla ed è intessuto
月 日 星期 天氣

da un endoncio rosso di seta.
Parrucche nelle sale fatte
colorate dal 13° Dalai circa 20 anni
fa. Ai due lati delle porte due elianti
grigi di elisore. Le sale divise da
colonne due file separate in capitelli
presentemente ~~elianti~~ ^{carved} + rinamenti
dipinti (verde, rosso, turchese, giallo).
Ricostruzione da parrucche, la stessa del resto
della sala, per fotografare, dice il Kalon.
Del soffitto pendono // tubi formati da
fanti ~~perpetui~~ ^{perpetui} di splendidi
demoni, spesso diversi per colore e
disegno, ma sempre rappresentando fiori
di loto. Al centro delle pareti
sopra il trono dove il Dalai in veste
bruciante a cui si accede per scale
labbiali. Gomi curvati qualche sono
fatti di damasco ricamati in legno
rosso e oro. Indisuguamente l'interno
decorato rappresentando un'acqua con
spaccie uscite sotto cui è il simbolo
della prosperità - 8 simboli.

monte de' tappeti a fondo avariato
sono stesi per terra e tutte
le pareti sono foderate di panno -

月 日 星期 天氣

Co' i pavimenti per qualche minuto
poi andiamo prima a ovest e scendiamo
nella valle. Siamo entrati nella parte
più ripida, dove vive il Dalai
Lama. Prato tagliato bene verdissimo
a gradienti tra l'arborescente di
betulla e fiori in vari gruppi di piante.
Scendiamo qualche ^{dalla montagna} ^{dalla valle}
più in alto, altro pendio piano -
Lama dormono alti 2 metri e
pavimenti, probabilmente ripieno sotto
la tozza sono ai quattro angoli -
Sotto i gradini un breve corridoio
ovale e nella parte inferiore della
valle separata il Dalai con gli occhi
consegna Atia e i bracci di mano -
Fa segno accomodarsi poltrona -
Cala quasi quadrata 5 x 6 -
una ~~camera~~ divisione di colonne
ma con sostegno al centro che fa
due lati capillari - Si vede poltrona
all'europea grigia. Davanti
foderate rosso e oro ma mi
sono ~~teppiche~~ ^{teppiche} ^{frate} ai ^{centro}
^{una} ^{fratella} ^{stare}
Dalai ^{lavora} con ^{fratella} ^{colombi}

e coperte a fiammole - Per il Dalai d'oro
vestito semplicemente con tozza - Un
panetto d'oro incede d'oro e rosso e

月 日 星期 天氣

intorno al collo un filo di seta grigia -
una base per l'acqua anche d'oro e rosso -
Il bracciale anche d'oro e rosso sotto la
parte della tozza e ne esce solo quando
parla occupandosi di gest. Un
orologio con centrino di acciaio -
Nella parte superiore un grado di
volante - Due coperte e un lenzuola
foderate che gli somiglia e anche egli
governatore - Nella poltrona in faccia
Doroberto segretario per gli Affari Esteri
e poi il Dalai con fili di argento
antichamente - Si infirma del viaggio
della salute, di come sopportano l'el-
titudine - sempre per piano. Parla
due ore spendendo e anche degli ope-
rante ^{fin della} ^{poltrona} ^{poltrona} ^{poltrona}
come con ^{stipiti} ^{bianchi} e oro, alto
vago ^{sempre} ^{per} ^{la} ^{parte} ^{Tibetana} ^e
spine di panna - Per terra un tappeto
arancione con le diagonali contrastanti
Nella parte inferiore del ^{motore} ^{del} ^{grasso}
della ^{poltrona} ^{poltrona} ^{poltrona} ^{poltrona} ^{poltrona}
della ^{poltrona} ^{poltrona} ^{poltrona} ^{poltrona} ^{poltrona}
foderate ^{oro} ^{oro} ^{oro} ^{oro} ^{oro}
Terapia - ^{fin} ^{ad} ^{allora}

I piccoli selvaggi che sorlassano e
si fanno sulle gradate d'oro -
Mieto Mining in albero e ultime
月 日 星期 天氣

tute di legno intagliate dorate in
dentro come strutture di una
dea con molte teste che in alto
devesono - Tende aperte inamorate
di a fumi verdi, gialli e neri
di mummie d'oro leggera -
Carbio delle e dei biscotti -
Tel rosso in latte in fesse all'empire
in scintille e una terna speciale
Belai di focellone quella a disegni
veri color. Noi Hicra scet. d'acqua
li d'acqua - Zuccheri e latte e nettuno
no da noi - (Nessuno e impendomi
vedi altri notes) - Belle mani in
maglie cuote - Si fanno lingue sulle
latine - Baynun - rose grande come
una mano - Nelle piume pedonche
il verde fiato - Robo + flesh
non si scompone - Alla stanza al verde
Fotografie - Il tipo vestito di goli
e rosso con vestito verde che
prende il film e fotografe

Ripensando solo a noi e
Vale e vittorie parti più antiche
gralle in cerchi e molti giorni
月 日 星期 天氣

sauro, bianchi, rossi, neri, bronzi -
I rivelli pedilati li giungiamo -
rosati - loro sono nati - biondi e
bianchi nella pancia e sopra i volti
in chiodi veri al centro della
costa della colonna vertebrale
Pietre, inghiottite e in ogni
gheppio un difetto rappresentativo
Cavalli e bambini che giocano

work - work of construction
in Tibet - 16 September -

月 日 星期 天氣

(Claude Karel D.N. release)

Decision of State Council + tasks we received
Central Authorities - Help in economic
+ construction - 12 March. Prospecting
team left + we arrived 16 of April in
Lhasa - First hydrographic power station
in Lhasa can comparative complete
equipment + one power plant
in Shigatse - leather factory +
small iron foundry - Built dikes
of Kyi river + Lenchu river -
to remove floods of Lhasa
+ Shigatse - To survey for setting up
2 farms - Mechanized in the future.

4 groups - Hydrographic group - Water
Conservancy - Geological survey -
Building up iron + leather factories -
79 persons - 5 administration - 6
engineers - 24 technicians.

Now we are implementing -

Environnemental resources

Electricity - Transportation - Navigations.

Not utilized - The Sa river every
summer floods, communication lines
interrupted.

月 日 星期 天氣

Kyi + Niendu last year flooded +
very big damage.

First Water Conservancy -

Surveyed Kyi + Sa river ¹⁸ Km²
+ avoided floods this year (!)

We have regulated some small rivers
+ streams around Lhasa + Lhasa
To Dalai safety travel in summer
time. Protected by local officials +
top leaders.

Some after we prevented the Sa river
floods surprised. Before always they
tried + failed.

Surveyed big piece of land for new 2
farms + Lin Kambun - 60,000
mu of land - 20,000 mu can be
cultivated - the other as forest belt
later on Lhasa the 2 + make a media-
nized farm. Not only for grain, but
vegetables + continue vermic for good
irrigation - Not very soon, but gradually.
Reasons.

1 - September end finite Lhasa Kyi +
Niendu river - Survey -

Jodi farm ³⁵¹⁵gache - 50 Km. de
Shigatse. 30'000 Km² - Big piece
of grassland. *Trifolium repens* -
月 日 星期 天氣

The survey work is, Kyi, Nienchen
final design here + after approved
by State Council.

Idroelektrika -

Survey of 2 rivers Yangbachin
+ Kyi river + 2 places to build
up of Serechen power plant.
And to extend the Doudi
power plant. Near Lame both
hydroelectricity 90'000 Kw
of electricity - In future. Some
big work - 50 Km. de Lame.

1) Doudi in existence 125 Kw. of
electricity - To remove this plant
to another place. 3 more turbine
machines installed 660 Kw. of
Already designed the plant in the
new place. Saindun English
made a plan, but never realized.
Now the work is going on. 1200
Kw.

The survey in Shigatse - finished.
60 Kw. Diesel-oil -

Iron work in Lame for farm imple-
ments + simple part for machines -
No iron mine in Lame. Some Northern
月 日 星期 天氣

montana Cimaginika at 12 km -
300 m. in length, 20 m. ~~wide~~ ^{thick} No
surface - 2'000'000 ton. Good quality
60-70% content of iron.
Main crop of this area

beans, maize, barley, buckwheat,
peas, etc. -

100'000 150'000 articles of iron
+ steel ^{per year} to build this factory -
workers 80 about mine - 360 Kw.
necessary - *Idroelektrika* - No coal
in the vicinity -

leather factory - To process
the hides in Lame area +
to produce products necessary
to the people -

Source of raw material -
All Tibet about 2'000'000 oxen -
6'000'000 sheep -

85% yaks - oxen -
2/3 sheep - 1/3 goats -

Every year - 30'000 pieces of hides
processed, tanning - shoes + boots -
Workers - 2 departments -

310 workers in Tibet - Electricity
317 km - large quantity of
new machinery - 月 日 星期 天氣

Used to wrap parcels + sometimes
no use at all - sewing waste
picks in Tibet, 1 hide in Inner China
used properly - here on 5, 4 others
by insects - we are polluted when
the street C. appears. He says -
Now after 5 men easy to move
+ breathe - Before 61 on 79 people.
Now 9 groups live -

Before leaving we studied the situation.
Pay attention to the extreme old
folds - Before surveying consent
of local gov., ghesha, lama +
headmen agreed, after they start.
Till now no difficulties.
Stones piled up - God - Manidui -
only small piece of ground - very
easy to observe - No remove a single
stone - Fishes considered sacred
come + carp, wild duck - Not to
kill fishes + birds.
No live in Tibetan families +
take food - Always live in herb.

Tibetan women not so conservative +
So many women workers - make
joke - Because they work harder -
月 日 星期 天氣

Kumpuli - 100-200 women for
barre - kuhulika projects. Earth stores
on the back. Building workers work
very good connection with cadres. When
surveying Yang Ba Chien river was good.
Tibetan - Now ^{can} ~~must~~ cadets from
not to admit to trials for - When
surveying Mucisika near Zanne
one ~~small~~ population. No more after
3 interpreters. Now 2 interpreters +
2 survey workers. Flaps. They from
Liaund. Ghe interpreters di lesse.
dalla scuola di quadi.
1956 commenced lessons for fullscale -
As soon the Science built, the fullscale
will start production -
Science first part 1957 - Boudi
first part of 1956
Ides power plant - Boudi -
Taofu - Iron mine -
Taifan - Timber -
He lica North - Cinghai highway.
500 km - lesse - Coal + Poodan -

Dandi - built by Tibetan local
Gov. machines in disorder - PLA
repaired them - Head ~~Tibetan~~ Tammie
月 日 星期 天氣

Tapi, note - He studied in India.
708 workers, half Tibetan,
half Han - Proprietor Local Gov.

Diga already existing along Sa
river - But in natural condition.
We filled the holes - It was sinuous,
in fact straight - 1300 workers
half month

No connection. We present ^{project} designs to L. Gov.
by appoint some officials. They lead the
workers to do the work - 405
officials to work + after they
inform officials lower + they
the people - lama river 2 officials,
an engineer, an electrician - Some horse,
cows + invited us to meals -
wonder Tibetan brought to us
cham + tea - we give technical
advice to the officials.

Dandi - 10 families belonging to
nobles families. Investigation of
property - we sent a report
to local Gov. They can decide.

we ifondians - Amore Amore -
All the projects financed C. Gov.
Amore de wages - Officials appointed
by L. Gov. 日 星期 天氣 Gov.

T Local Gov. People with scientific knowledge.
They wanted we finish the lama
river + power plant this year. We
tried to explain it is a long work.
The Dahi at the top - They arrange
our ways of communications. Cracks,
holes, cart, etc. Documents
with their seal to show the heads
of town + they will help us -
Lama river regulate small streams. 5
km in length - under many noble
families - This involves question of religion
+ property - L. Gov. discussed + agreed.
The owner appointed to take care
of the work. Because also Khomstein
protection we will train the workers
for the factories. Few skilled workers
from India, the other Tibetan.
2 forks. To fulfill the plan.
To train Tibetan workers.
Han worker Sharama qui
lama river dam dig + dam
called German dig - Already
something on the mine - German.

The 2 fulltime unretired State
or local gov - Most of high officials
are merchants 月 日 星期 天氣

1 year 12 cities animal manure.

1 " 8 cities - in rainy season -

The only fuel in Lhasa -

Innerbately nei vestis

Institute of Industry in Chengdu
helps us -

3 done - Drafting designs -

Lhasa Blood Serum Factory -
Sept. 17 -

月 日 星期 天氣

Use Deep lymph to make serum against
rinderpest. Discovered in China 4 years
ago. Sent from Academia Sinica -
Research to find out character of
cattle - backside in Tibet -

Director Tu Hsin ming - were
86 Tibetans working + 13 sent to study
in Peking work of making sera
8 work in factory. 18 others sent to
study vet. medicine. The others in veteri-
nary teams. Mainly combating Rinderpest
1952 / Jan 1955 dealt with 200,537
cattle case -

When started T. herdmen no faith -
Proved in concrete work. After we
cured some diseases, they gradually
accepted vaccinations -

Now vet. hospital in Chamdo + vet.
clinic in Lhasa - vet. teams in
Ari, Kham, Gansu, Heilong +
Ningxia -

Through tribe leaders to organize
meetings of explanation -

Plan 1956 -
Increase products to 3 Kinds (in
addition to underwear) -
月 日 星期 天氣

- 1) Blood serum against hemorrhagic septicemia.
- 2) Avirulent Anthrax, Spore vaccine.
- 3) Increase of pet Teams.

Factory Teams under Supply Dept.
of Working Committee.

Purpose of injecting least we saw:
First render cattle immune by injecting
sheep serum.
Next inject infected blood from cattle
make it immune.
Cattle then produces anti-bodies.
Then use cattle's blood for anti-
serum for other cattle.
Sheep serum used for prevention
(1 1/2 years) Cattle anti serum for
cure.

Report to Dama
Comrade Liang Feng -
月 日 星期 天氣

United Front work - anti imperialist
Though upper class. Sister of Dalai, miss.
Apei, miss. Gekosha. A report made
by miss. Apei. In the past oppressed in
work + marriage. Some facts - 1953
March 8 - founded Preparatory Committee
Propaganda work. Resistance. A Constitution.
Social education + knowledge very low.
Class relations. Patriotic + anti imperialist
ideas. Committee members to study. Recreational
activities. Festivals. Recruit members.
A performance. Dances for 1 of October.
Committee high prestige, high knowledge
+ connection with the masses. Trying most
learned. Incl. rifles. Apei always spoke.
Except big activities, never they come. They
take part in the study. Big households.
The big sister Dalai. Trying Gioma.
She knows Han. very enthusiastic. 1953
Asian Pacific Peace Conference + S. V.
She send always letters about women Ass.
To borrow 2 public parks. Local Gov.
did not want + she sent a written
report to Dalai + he accepted.

Some his colleagues + now including others -
Now in India for curia - Refers to
P. N. Congress - 38 members in -
月 日 星期 天氣

the committee. Most nobles + officials.
2 Muslim merchant. They could not sit
together. Worth better - If very high
nobles he will not come. He is Director
of Muslim school. 7 Han - Director
P.L.A. Hospital (women). Medical doctor
It is difficult to connect people, because they
work hard, very low cultural level.
262 women. Composition 104 - 39%
upper class. 158 60% common.
88% Tib. 11% Muslim. 2 Han. 2 Nep.
0, 7% - 4 Standing Committee. Training
the Secretary General, Tzu-que, organization
Tzu-que, Secretary, San-quin, Education
work. From 12 to 6 classes. 3 times
a week. Education for children + international
ism, all nationalities the same. Few
Festival. The day of spirit. 8 March.
May day. October 1. Linka festival
in January. Domestic + international
news - J. Furman to discuss Asian
African Conference. Report by
Tobham who visited China.
Ask the upper class to study

Constitution - 160 to visit Island China.
Before they thought the same as Party.
They hired people to go to study in
月 日 星期 天氣

Island China. Many apply now.
Han cadres to Kuei sister of Dalai.
architect. Lala family - Special seats.
Sanitation. Spent 300 to study in
Inner China. like 2 organization.
The sister of Dalai to Kuei. A Forum
to discuss the revolution of Peace Canal.
more than 300 - 14 to Coca 1953 -
estate. Signatures, propaganda teams
in the country side. Social activities.
They report to us. Team to explain
policy + broadcast. Contribution to flood
area. Giashu 100 people signatures.
Golden bracelets for floods. Tzu-que
Wu family. He cannot very hard -
Together with Han. Sending out cards
+ information to members. Shortcomings.
Too quick - very anxious. But doubts +
no support among masses. Incapable
guidance, sense free.
To unite + educate + closely united
present political tasks. Flexibility
social revolution very strong. very
enthusiastic. They like to talk

Stay together - To dance -
very superstitious - Their cultural
level low - make friends with

月 日 星期 天氣

them - They like to dance higher
dances + asked to learn
less feudalistic ethics than them.
The way of life more free

Inberwita dance -

月 日 星期 天氣

Better a boy - Spent a lot of money Dress
+ ornaments.

Pullover leua sofa lunga goma - Sacerdoti
occasione - greenbottle.

Reputation of local gov - boy to work -
To study - girls to write + some arithmetic.
Poor families no chance of study.

Tavola on torrefacta ~~magistrali~~ di ueltra - L'el
di fine - It differs some a no less on
torrefacta - Pirellone comes.

To school from 10 till when she could
write. She was brought back home -
Household work calculation how much
+ how much, how much pay servants.

Ipsoquo - only daughter - No school -
Read Protestant Scriptures - No write -
I tristi minuti - Faccia rosea - Trece intanto
L'altra alta - Capelli more - Faccia lunga -
Tristi giorni - Intenente.

Scholarship loss - Prots on fion - Ext -
From 15 to 20 matrimoni.

Engagement - Boy sent gifts to girl.
Certificate signed both families -

After 1 or 2 years - matrimoni -

But with an ~~advice~~ ~~note~~
Before the parents decided - Just
the day before they told the girl -
月 日 星期 天氣

The boy requested of opinion - Poor
family - No present of gift. They met
+ stay together. No ask the ladies to
read scriptures. When they are walking -
upper class ask leave, which is the
best date - 3 or 4 girls - Girls family
if the boy come to the family -
Sometimes she refused. I will go
to be a man. Very bad situation -
Very rare -

Dolci lunghi - di finire a buon
in choro sopra moltiplichi ghirasoli -
Family group - Very shy - In the kids
very little chance to become acquainted
girl stay at home -

Note - ornaments - Gai. Triangolo
cappello - 5 mit.

Boy before engagement - Gold - Rise
wheat - Satin - Two people share
Money -

The girl family more - one of
items - Money for no date to the marriage.
Also see - Milk money -

All procedure collect from chang -

To want bride - After procedure everybody
drink - chang - Representative of boy family -
No the boy - No the girl - In another
月 日 星期 天氣

Two + will go to the other room to present
betrothal - Alone - Mother + father consulted -
Partments Lucio - Poor di. fellows servants of the
father - There is The day before boy family
not servant with frequent hand +
He dress the bride will wear - 5 or 6
servants - To get the bride - but she
can bear a son - Before dawn, very dark
she will ride on the horse, followed
by the servants on horses - The bride
same number of servants - she must
cry + the servants say + dance, say
happy. At 3 different places welcome.
Chang. She must touch the chang
3 times she offers to the gods -
one due to the bride family, one
in the middle, one near bridegroom
family - one woman servant + one are
in bride offer - long trumpets blows
in the family of boy - When she
arrives everybody started - One special
place for the bride + bridegroom - same
chang + everybody touch + the
bride must cry -

Widows - No regulations -
(Poor guide - sent in front) -
They can divorce - The wife can ask -
(L'altro solo) 月 日 星期 星 天氣

No judicial procedure, if the other had
things. Relatively ask them to divorce ^{with} ^{publicly}
local Gov. to decide if not possible to divide.
(L'altro solo) 月 日 星期 星 天氣

Before lib. if you report to local Gov.
• Lombardo down - Guidice in front
del marito - Now some changes. More important
now - Boy with father, girls with mother -
Some have no uniforms to attend -

Must have certificate - No payment in front
of parents + friends -
Not too clean, but many dressed as usual
but they can get girls -
Women in charge of the house.

The husband consult - No real power -
Poor the man -

They paint for beauty - No real power.
They put plaster - I - handmen are
Against sun - tan against wind -
Mother come from India

• I imagine her job ^{very dirty} quite ^{great} desperate.
Can she tell when & why she finished
her organization + Normal down -

The Committee elected them. I joined
on my free will with to study so I
can work for motherland + people instead
月 日 星期 星 天氣

• of staying at home doing nothing -
Every week a meeting. A report about class
+ construction - 3 times study of constitution.
1 report, 1 discussion. Every month report
on mother + child health. Spare time
study. They work as teacher 3 times
to class. Daily activities their language
+ construction. They teach to read +
write.

• Piselli translate a page. Before lib. women
had no opportunities + no habit. Especially
poor, but also rich. Very hard. Some old
+ bad memory. Equality between men
+ women. So to reach it we must
read + write. Young after one year
they can write a composition.

• No knowledge. After birth women
change. To go to hospital. 11-12
but very few left. To a boy 3 days
after the birth. The relatives will come
to congratulate, also if she consider
dirty. If a girl 2 days. To a
dark room because the eyes of
child hurt by the light -

In the past some doctors - Nurses -
Mass sent Hospital, some doubt at the
Hospital - The patient who go to Hospital
月 日 星期 天氣

They do not like to leave - Many
blunders against people + especially women.
Only skirt without pants. They did
not use abacos + they use wovens
+ stones - They announce the number
loudly - Some report on atomic weapons.
In beginning very difficult to
work - Misgivings - They thought
America already in war with China.
Who sign will be a soldier.

Propaganda teams - we want peace,
our religious idea is for peace +
no war - In streets - Best signatures
collection more than 300. The best
Scia in the wife of Kaloon -
very old, near 60. She went
to the countryside - willingly -
Already some changes - Now marriage
more free - Possibility of study -
Strong desire for learning - The
mother encourage the daughters -
In an area a woman's photo
Some of things we consider bright
now we consider bad.

Before husband beat the wife -
Now he feel ashamed the social
opinion changed - Study considered
月 日 星期 天氣

very bad - Now the best who study,
well - If she does do something
does not want to send children
to school very bad - Outside men
shaved + knifed for women to
spit or hit on a shoulder - Nobody
was dare -

Tzuquo Lasa -

拉薩 錯果德楊 天氣

1. 德楊 (幸臨 巳申)

德果提舉

拉薩 湯斐

負亥怕母

月 日 星期 天氣

How many nuns
Paul

when the monarchy was abolished
when the order of merit was first
established - rules of the house

what are the regulations.

It depends from the Samding
monastery where I was told
the Ables is the sole female
incarnation in Tibet?

At what age they enter the Monastery?
Can they stay at home?

How old is she now? What

How old is she now? What kind of study she undertook? What is her position in the clinical geriatrics?

Have any of the monks some
place in the Gov. house
or perform any ^{public} ~~other~~ functions?
outside of their religious activities
Has the monastery got some land
Don't know -

* had any commercial activity

What is the ~~right~~^{was allowed} to women to become nurses -

What period of study must
undertake?

What is the life in monastery
What is the generally wisdom
the monastery -

have

how many -

when established.

When was allowed to women to become nuns only Red Sect?

What are the regulations?

What ^{at what age} first of study they must undertake -

Can news stay at home?

What is the slope on the money

What is the hierarchy inside the monastery?

To know nothing about the
Ables of Learning history -

Her ~~early~~ ^{early} life: What kind of study she undertook. It has what is her position in the church family -

Peruse Repeat

~~458.271~~
 142.67
 137.821

Ula supply to all those bearing a
 Gov. order for the beasts of burden -
 horses, mules, yaks + donkeys -
 If no ponies, yaks, or donkeys.
 For stages no good fitters for carrying
 the travelling goods. In default of
 these, the carrier required to pay a
 certain sum. More than one kind
 of land must supply ula.
 Indirect taxation -

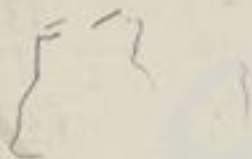
月 日 星期 天氣

70

Morton - Sweets of distinction -

Caramelle -

Prisotini -



Tip tap lene

Con lenti e calde

4 regine per lenti. Lenti unisanti.
a sezione collata

per 2 regine esone piano
piano del gubbo frano intano,
e fono a fono in unione
e comincia il Tip Tap

Herbert di Cicendo



Con lenti
manti al lenti

per ~~unione~~
i lenti
e fono



公私合營
通和印刷公司承製
雅安