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TRACE FOUNDATION'S LATSE LIBRARY NEWSLETTER







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TRACE FOUNDATION'S LATSE

volume 4 2006 ਨਸ਼ਾਸੇ ਦ ਸ ਵੀਂ ਕੇ 2006

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A note on transliteration system used:

Latse Library uses the Tibetan Himalayan and Digital Library (THDL) Simplified Phonetic Transcription of Standard Tibetan for Tibetan terms that appear in our English-language articles. For more information on this transliteration scheme, please visit: www.thdl.org (see under "Reference" tab).

Correction

The editors would like to acknowledge the contribution made by Dr. Hartmut Walravens of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Germany, to our previous issue. Dr. Walravens generously provided the image for the article *La dwags kyi ag bAr* (p. 29), which was captioned only in Tibetan.

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|-----------------------|
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NEWS FEATURES শৃশ্বহুমা

Latse Hosts Tibetan Calligraphy Workshop

N October 14-16, 2005, Latse Library welcomed experts in Tibetan calligraphy from around the world to participate in a landmark event: a workshop, the first of its kind, devoted to Tibetan calligraphy, calligraphic art, and Tibetan writing culture.

The Tibetan Calligraphy Workshop was conceived by Latse Library with the aim to recognize tradition as well as explore innovation in Tibetan writing, and to share these calligraphic arts with a wider audience. Latse wanted to highlight the life's work of an older generation and also to acknowledge new and artistic interpretations of Tibetan calligraphy. As with all of our programs, it was also Latse's goal to bring together calligraphers of different backgrounds, life experiences, and styles, so that the workshop could best represent the past and the present of Tibetan calligraphy, inspiring younger generations and new audiences with the beauty and importance of this medium so that it may be continued into the future.

વેંડ શું ખેવા વાસુવાય વસુ સેંત્ર શું દેવાય વડા વડા તે જા ณรังเวยัส ราราวุฏรายัญาณญิงาร์ญงาพ์รารา ઐષા ગા ગુગાર છે. સુ ર ભા ન ર ર ભા ને દેશ ન ર ર શ ભા સે ભા าวิ.ชิ.ว.ว.าพมาส์าารางพากทั่วาลิกายุพานดิกาพิลา ૡઽ૾ૼૡઙ૽ૢ૽ઽૻૡૻઽૼઽૹૡૢૼઽૹૻૹ૽૾ઌૼૼઽૺૺ૾૽ૢ૿ઌ૾૿ઌૻૻૡ૽૽૱ઌૹ૽ૢૻૻૹૡ૽૿૽૽ ๛ระวยสายฉิญะเฉ็ณฑางระบาวริวณ์สิ่งเริ่มงา ญิณาจาววัรา ระสิวิเณจากติกาตสามารมจา รุราวุราวา มิซิวิภูราชิรุณารุรา ผูมมาชิรา ଈୖୖୖୖୖ୕୶ୖୢ୷ୣ୶ୄୄୢ୶୵୶୰୶୰୶୲ଽ୲୵୵ୖ୴ୡ୲୳ୖୖୖ୶ୖ୴୶୲୷୲୷ୡ୲ୢୄୡ୶୶୲ मन्द्रम् केमा हु वर्दे स्र कु दे भार वा हे दर्भ से दिन्या मीन्द्रसेमार्थाः खुव्यलेमा भेदलेना ने सुरुप्तुन्द्र में निष्ठी भेषा ๚ลุฦพฑิวิจรพนระรายนายุให้ทางรัฐนนระเ ઐয়႞য়৻؏য়৻য়৾ৠৢ৾৶Ĕয়ৼৼৼৼয়ঀয়৾৾য়৾ৼ৾ঀয়৾য়৾ঀ৾য়৾ৠয়৾ৼৼৼ *র্ট্রি*বামান্বদামান্দ্রমমান্দ্রামান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রদামান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ মিন্দ্রমান্দর্বাদ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমা ने सार्वेटरू मन्त्र मुन् मनुरुष्ये द्युन

OPOSITE PAGE: EACH WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT WROTE *LATSE (LA RTSE)* FOR THIS SPECIAL PIECE TO COMMEMORATE THE TIBETAN CALLIGRAPHY WORKSHOP.

৻য়য়ঢ়ঢ়ৼ৾ঀয়৾ৼ৾য়৻ য়ঢ়য়ঀৢয়৽ড়য়য়য়য়য়ৼ৾ৼ৾য়৽ "ঀ৾৽ৼৢ৽"ঀয়য়ঀঽড়য়য়য়য়য় য়৾য়৾য়য়৽ঀঢ়ৢঀঀ৾ঀ৾য়৾য়য়য়ঢ় য়৾য়য়৸

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TENZIN CHOZIN (RIGHT) GIVES HER PRESENTATION ON FEMININE AND MASCULINE WRITING STYLES. SEATED NEXT TO HER AND ASSISTING WITH TRANSLATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS IS TENZIN GELEK OF TRACE FOUNDATION.

୳ୠୄୡ୶୕ଌୖୖୖଌୡ୕ୖଈ୕୵ୡୖୖଌୡ୕୕(୩୴୴ୄୖୢଌ୕ୠ୲୴୕)୴୶୲୶୲ୡ୶ୖଌ୕ୖ୴୴୲୕୵୕୵ୖଈୖୖ୴୶୲୴ୄୗ୕ୡ୕ୄୄଌ୲୵ୖୄୠ୲୰ୖୖୠୖୄୠୄଌ୕୶୕ୠଽ୕୵୳ୖୖୖଵୡ୕୲୴୲ୖଈୖୖୖଌ୰ୠୖଢ଼୶ୄଽୢ୲ୖ୴୵୕୳ୖୖୖୖୖୖୠୄ୷୲ୡ୲୴ୡ ୖଌ୳୶ୄଽ୵ୖଌ୕୶୲୶୲୴ଌୖ୕୕ୖ୴୶୳ୢୖୠୄ୵୲୴ୄୠୡ୲ୡୖଌୠ୲୵୶୲ୖ୶୲୴୲୴୴୶୴୲୶ୖ୴ୡ୲୴୲ୖ୲୶୕୷୕ୖୄୗ୶୴ୄୠୄୣୣ୷ୠୄୖୄୢୄୠ୷ୖୄୢୠୢୄ୷ୠୄୢୖ୲୰ୠ୲ୖଽ୶୲୶୲୶୲୶ୡ୵୲୳

The three-day event, which was open to the public and free of charge, included demonstrations of various calligraphy styles and traditions, paper-making and ink-making, panel discussions, an exhibition of Tibetan Calligraphy and Writing Materials, as well as opportunities for visitors to meet with calligraphers and learn techniques firsthand.

Workshop Opening

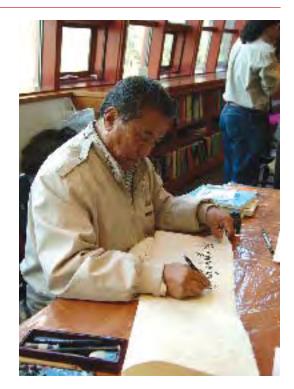
Latse Library had originally scheduled the workshop for the fall of 2004, but due to travel difficulties faced by some key participants, the event was postponed for one year. All the invited participants, dedicated to the aims of the workshop, graciously rearranged their schedules to gather at Latse one year later. Therefore, it was with a sincere sense of gratitude to their patience and goodwill that Library Director Pema Bhum welcomed the workshop participants and audience on the morning of October 14. The Venerable Dhongthog Rinpoche Tenpe Gyaltsen led a prayer in homage to Thönmi Sambhota, the father of Tibetan script. The workshop weekend was then officially started with the public opening of the workshop exhibition. On display were

శిశ गాన్నమాఖ్రె దెష్టి శ్లీశ వోగానా ఉన్నా సాహినా మని బ్రామి న్నాయినా శిశ స్పాటిని స్పాటి స్పాటి శ్రీశ శ్రీశ శ్రీశ స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్ బ్రొ డెష్టి శ్లీశ సాగా స్పాటి స్ స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పోటి స్పాటి స్పోటి స్పోటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పోటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పోటి స్పాటి స్పోటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పోటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స్పోటి స్పాటి స్పోటి స్పోటి స్పాటి స్పాటి స

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LOSANG THONDEN କ୍ଲି<mark>ଁ 'न=୮ୖଽ୶ୣଅ୶୕ଊ୶୲</mark>ୡ୲

calligraphy examples and art by workshop presenters, writing materials and tools for penmaking and ink-making, rare books and book covers, and other examples of the styles and applications of Tibetan calligraphy.

When planning the event, Latse staff sought a way to ensure that the actual act of writing would be the main focus, and could be demonstrated in the best possible way to the audience. Latse made use of an Elmo visual presenter that uses a camera mounted over a writing surface, and with a conventional projector can project live video feed of whatever the camera captures, in this case the presenter's hands, pen and paper. This special equipment was ideal in allowing a large audience to view the calligraphers in action.

A Wide Variety of Backgrounds and Styles

Each participant in the workshop demonstrated his or her own expertise, representing the wide variety of writing styles in Tibetan as well as the different facets of writing culture.

Rigzin Samdup, as first presenter of the workshop, began with the basics: an introduction to calligraphy pens and pen-making. Rigzin Samdup, who traveled from Lhasa to take part in the workshop, learned calligraphy

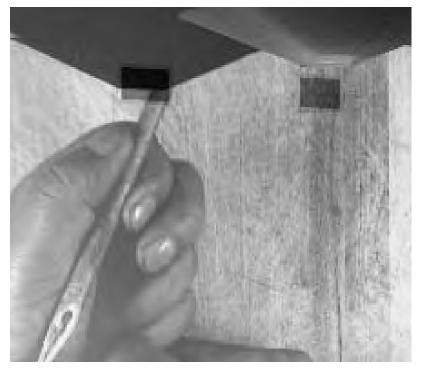
NEWS FEATURES শাশ্বস্থা



cloth container to hold an ink pot. କୁସ୍ମସ୍ଟ୍ୟୁଅ୍ଟିକୁଁମ୍ବା

as a student at Nyarongsha, and as an older student, taught younger children at the school (see related article on Rigzin Samdup and his early schooling in this issue). He has spent most of his life learning different styles of calligraphy and has continued to tutor both children and adults in writing in Lhasa for these last few decades. Tibetan calligraphy is written with a thin length of wood, the tip cut at an angle. In his presentation, Rigzin Samdup showed and discussed the various wood types that are used for pens, and the different ways one carves pen-tips depending on the type of calligraphy style. In a later presentation, Rigzin Samdup then demonstrated to the audience how ink is made, explaining the ingredients used for ink-primarily ash, water, and a natural glue substance-and then the process of combining these materials to produce ink. (See accompanying piece for the "recipe.") Rigzin Samdup shared with the audience his exceptional skills in ümé, the Tibetan cursive script, as he then applied the freshly-made ink to paper. In another presentation focused on Writing Materials and Accoutrements of the Aristocratic Class, Rigzin Samdup showed the audience the writing-related accessories that an aristocrat or government official always had on hand or wore on his person. Items attached to

मर्निर्म्धना रेत रेकि। मर्निर्म्धना रेत रेकि झु खेर छ न नक्षत यदे कुवा यक्त यकें ना मीया विराझु त मर्वित दुया छ। क्षेत्र मी क्षत र्वेत ग्री हें र मायर प्यतन मुग्यत्वन क्षु न तर कुया



RIGZIN SAMDUP (FAR RIGHT) DEMONSTRATES HOW TO CARVE THE PEN TIP. WITH THE USE OF A SPECIAL PROJECTOR DEVICE, AUDIENCE MEMBERS WERE ABLE TO VIEW THE PROCESS UP CLOSE. "रैमा'वहेंद्र'नम्बरुग्नुन'(माप्पम्न'र्धुमाम')व्यमान्ग'द्रम्य क्युं'मा'मार्द्रिमान्यून्य न्यून्य न्यून्य न्यून्य मम्बर्था मुन्द्रिय प्रायम् क्युं मा न्यून्य क्यां क्या क्यां क

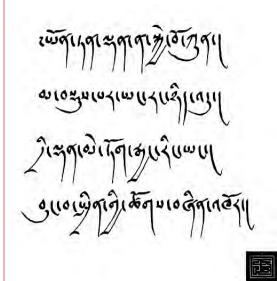


AT THE "MEET THE CALLIGRAPHERS" ACTIVITY, A YOUNG STUDENT WATCHES AS PHUNTSOK DHUMKHANG DEMONSTRATES HIS ART. એવાઆવત સુચ્ચય બાજ દેશ દ્વ શે ખેવા દ્વેશ લુ ન વે દ્વારા તે તે તે તે શે. ભ્રાનચ સુ વાર્તિ ભ્રે ભ્રે સં બ ભ્રા વે ભાવી સ્ટ્ર તે વાય ભ્રુચ વાદ ભાવી છે. એવા વારૂવાય બદ્દી સે તે બ ભ્રા વે ભ્યા

one's belt, for example, included a pen-holder, as well as a little round cloth container to hold the inkpot. Rigzin Samdup also gave a special demonstration of lap-writing, a method used when one has no convenient writing surface. Paper that has been folded accordian-style is held in the palm of the hand, with the hand placed upon one's lap; the top exposed panel is written upon (the hand serving as a flat surface) and then folded underneath to expose a new panel that one can use to continue writing.

Dhongthog Rinpoche Tenpe Gyaltsen, the fifth incarnation of his lineage, studied calligraphy at Menshö Dzongsar Shédra Shédrup Dargyéling in Derge. He came to the United States and settled in Seattle, Washington, where he established the Sapan Institute. Dhongthog Rinpoche publishes many works, most of them written and printed in his own handwriting. Dhongthog Rinpoche writes exceptionally elegant and precise *üchen*, the "book" script often used for religious texts. His presentation at the workshop focused on the Derge style of *üchen* script.

At seventy years old, **Phuntsok Dhumkhang** could be considered to be among the NEWS FEATURES মাঝ্রুমা





older generation of calligraphers. However, his singular style represents new directions in Tibetan calligraphy. Born in Lhasa in 1935 into a noble family, Phuntsok Dhumkhang served as a lay official in the Tibetan government, and also has life-long experience as a teacher and musician. Highly regarded as a calligrapher and artist, Phuntsok Dhumkhang has shown his works in exhibitions in Kathmandu and Boulder, Colorado. For the Calligraphy Workshop, he gave a presentation on his unique artistic style that uses calligraphy-sometimes in a combination of scripts-to add visual interpretation of words or idioms. For example, the word *lu* (*klu*) or *naga*, is written so that the overall form resembles curve of a naga's snake-like body. While other contemporary Tibetan calligraphers have adopted use of a brush to create larger artistic works, Phuntsok Dhumkhang insists upon using the traditional Tibetan stylus; he simply makes them very large and wide to achieve the oftentimes striking, fluid effect. Phuntsok Dhumkhang also demonstrated traditional document formatting and writing etiquette, how to format letters for certain officials, high lamas, and so on.

Losang Thonden was also born in Lhasa. Highly regarded as a language teacher and educator, he has served as Secretary of the $\frac{1}{46}$ ⁷ $\pi = -\frac{1}{2}$ ត $\frac{1}{2}$ $\pi = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\pi = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\pi = -\frac{1}{2}$



SAMTA (ON LOAN TO LATSE COURTESY OF RIGZIN SAMDUP).

THE USER COVERS THE WRITING SURFACE WITH FLOUR, CHALK POWDER, OR EVEN TSAMPA AND THEN WITH A STICK OR PEN TIP WITHOUT INK SCRATCHES THE MESSAGE INTO THE POWDERED SURFACE. THE RECIPI-ENT CAN READ THE MESSAGE, ERASE IT BY WIPING OFF THE SURFACE, AND USE THE SAME SAMTA FOR ANY MESSAGE IN REPLY. GIVEN THE TEMPORARY NATURE OF THIS METHOD OF COMMUNICATING, SAMTA WERE OFTEN USED TO EXCHANGE MESSAGES OF SECRET OR SENSITIVE CONTENT. THE SENDER WOULD PLACE A WAX SEAL ON THE SIDE OF THE STACKED BOARDS, OR ON THE LEATHER SLEEVE, TO BE DELIVERED INTACT TO THE RECIPIENT. THE RECIPIENT WOULD BREAK THE SEAL TO ACCESS THE MESSAGE, AND COULD EASILY ERASE THE MESSAGE AFTER READING.

শপ্র প্র

(રૈષા વદ્દે વ પ્રસ્ત મુન બાષ સુ અ બા સુ ન પે સ્ટે ન પે સ્ટે ન પ્રસ્ ન પ્ર મુન બાષ મુન બાષ સુ મા સ્ટે ન પે સ્ટે ન પ્ર મુન્ બાષ સુ મા સ્ટે ન પ્ર સ્ટે ન પ્ર મુન્ સ્ટે ન પ્ર સ્ટે ન સ્ટે સ્ટે ન સ્ટેન સ્ટે ન સ્ટે ન સ્ટે ન સ્ટે ન સ્ટે ન સ્ટે ન સ્ટેન સ્ટે ન સ્ટે ન સ્ટે ન સ્ટે ન સ્ટેન સ્ટે ન સ્ટે ન સ્ટેન સ્ટેન્સ્ટેન સ્ટેન સ્ટેન્સ્ટેન સ્ટેન સ્ટે

Council for Tibetan Education, as well as Tibetan Language and Cultural Officer in the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives. Losang Thonden is an expert in a variety of writing styles, and also explores innovative formatting of calligraphy. Losang Thonden's presentations included a demonstration of the samta (sam Ta), or stacked writing tablets used for exchanging correspondence (see photo). He also made a demonstration of the drutsa ('bru tsha) or "seed" script, an elegant script that is often used for book titles or greeting signs, etcetera. In the exhibition, visitors could see Losang Thonden's mastery of other scripts, including Hor yik (Mongolian style), Lantsa script (a special Tibetan script used to transliterate Sanskrit words), and various styles of kyuk yik. Losang Thonden was the calligrapher for the logo of Latse Library. Another workshop participant with his own NEWS FEATURES শাশ্বন্থ্যুমা



unique style of artistic interpretation of Tibetan calligraphy was Jigmé Doushe of France. Jigmé Doushe has studied the calligraphy of different cultures for over 20 years. He has carefully cultivated his skills in Tibetan calligraphy especially, and strives to attract a wider, Western audience to this disappearing art form. Jigmé Doushe's presentations in the workshop reflected his approach to Tibetan calligraphy, which combines traditional script and contemporary interpretations, colors, and design. He gave a lecture on " Tibetan Paleography: Roots and Development of Tibetan Letters" (see related article in this issue). He then demonstrated his artistic style, and how he makes use of larger, flat pieces of wood as a stylus for creating large-sized works.

Based in New York City, **Tenzin Chozin** did not travel as far as her peers to participate in the workshop. Originally from Lhoka in Central Tibet, Tenzin Chozin received formal instruction in calligraphy since childhood. After many years of practice, she created her own style in *kyuk yik* which was well received by other calligraphers. In her presentation, Tenzin Chozin discussed and demonstrated the feminine style of cursive writing, or *mo yik* (*mo yig*). *Mo yik*, used by both sexes, is the reserved, neat style that is used to reflect a personality that is ૧'મેશ્'ગ્રी) ဆૈંગાશ'વદુ'વદ્દેમ વદ્દેગાશ' એવ' દુ:વે' ન શ્ર' ગાન ત્ર ગવે' ગાસુ-' મ્પ્લેન્' પ્રું ગ્ર' ગ્રું ગ્રું ગ્રી ખેગા ગાસુ ગાશ' ન મ્પ્લેન્' માં દું ગ્ર' પ્રે પ્ર' ગ્રી સું ગ્રે પ્ર' ગ્રે ગ્રે ગ્રે ગ્રે પ્ર' ગ

พัราชุกพาส์กุฬาวุาวริมพายการิการ์ากุญาร์สากุสกพา न्मेंश मिंद सें वहार शा खुवा के न्तु शा मार्ड दे ही मा के तथा ียุสาฏิ สิราสาร์สา ณังราสิ เวลิ สิราทุสรามสรา พัราะาริราพิศามศลามรามีพามหิพามากลรา নশ্বর' वहेंद्र केंश वहेंद्र व्ययाश दश विंद सेवे याशुर प्युत रा สัาพิमा उरुग मदी भीमा मानुमाला ग्री अर्घेट सूट ने वदी सेंब अर्देतःसूर्र्याः भीषाः भेषाः भाषा देवे नगाः न्दः भूवत्वाः न ฐสา ัณมาสาร์ สดิสาพิสา สาณาสฏิสา นาสรณาฏิมาพิสา ๚ลูกพากกาฬารารราวยมานี้รามรัส (จริจิาษักาสราชา พิศาษิเ พิศาศสุศพาพาศศาพรพารระสิราศศาพรัสเ) नसूत्र वहेंत्र केंश वहेंत्र अगत्र त्र वयुग भेग गो वये सूत्र या य *.* १९२१ : २३ : र्हेन : यान- 1

नग्नः भिश्वः देतं ग्रुनः ते भैमा समित गर्वितः स्वर्भः ग्रीः ग्राश्वः मार्चेमा भेत्रः भा वित्तायस्य स्वान्स्य स्वार्वेत् स्वर्भः ग्रीः ग्राश्वः मार्चेमा क्रुत्वित्वा स्वेत्त्वितः क्रेत्रः ग्रीः ग्रीत्त द्वित्तः त्रुत्व त्वक्ष्यास्य भेत्ता नग्राभीका देतं ग्रुन्य भवाष्य त्वसः झ्रुत्व गार्वितः त्रुत्वः त्वक्षु गास्य भेत्ता नग्राभीका देतं ग्रुन्य भवाष्य त्वसः झ्रुत्व गार्वितः त्रुव्व त्वक्ष्याभ्याभित्वा व्यु स्वेत्तः क्रुत्तिः ग्रुन्य भवाष्य त्वसः झ्रुत्व गार्वितः त्रुव्व त्वक्ष्यभ्यभित्यां नाव्युव्यास्य स्वेत्राः क्रुत्तिः म्युन्य भवाष्यः क्रित्तः ग्रीत्य क्रियः श्रीयः स्वित्यः स्वित्तः त्युः त्वात्वस्य भ्वाः न दुः धेत्रः स्वत्ते त्वयुः त्वत्वा त्वा स्वान्यः स्वत्यः स्वित्य यद्य्याः याद्यम्यः स्वित्त्या वित्ता स्वान्यः स्वित्त्याः स्वान्यः स्वात्यः स्वान्यः स्वायायः स्य



workshop participant tenzin chozin with a sample of her work. พิศา(นลารชุลาวะีสาวัสาวะสาวารระมีสิาพิศาริลาวิ) รุยาสส์สา



JIM CANARY DURING HIS PAPER-MAKING DEMONSTRATION. हेब्रायन्द्रि रेक्षाय्ययाक्षा गुरू र्येनायर्वे क्षेत्र यात्र राष्ट्रायश्च

modest (as opposed to the sometimes flamboyant masculine style used by bolder individuals). Tenzin Chozin also demonstrated several samples of her own *kyuk yik* writing style.

Another member of the newer generation of calligrapher is Tashi Dundrop, originally from Kardze in Kham, and currently living in Chengdu, Sichuan. Tashi Dundrop studied Tibetan calligraphy from a young age. His considerable skills, especially in the üchen script, earned him an award in Tibetan calligraphy competitions in his hometown. Now working as a researcher in Tibetan studies, Tashi Dundrop continues to practice and explore different calligraphy styles. His presentation in the workshop focused on the üchen script. He also discussed his research in support of the theory that some Tibetan letters are derived from pictograms, and exhibited work that demonstrated these ideas.

Participant **Jim Canary** played a significant role in the planning of the calligraphy workshop. Currently Head Conservator at Lilly Library of Indiana University in Bloomington, he has dedicated over thirty years of his life to studying Tibetan language and culture. He has traveled extensively in the Himalayan region researching Tibetan book craft, including papermaking, calligraphy and NEWS FEATURES শাধ্যমণে ব্যয়ুমা



AT THE PAPER-MAKING SESSION OF THE TIBETAN CALLIGRAPHY WORKSHOP, AN AUDIENCE MEMBER POUNDS BOILED WOOD INTO PULP. र्युमायाुमर्वेक्वेर्युज्युम्बर्ग्यु किंगायाुमर्वेक्वुप्यनुम्प्येन्युम्प्यविक्राया मर्डेर्श्वर्द्यार्ट्यर्थ्यम्युप्येर्व्युप्यन्याय्यन्युम्प्यविक्राया

printing. Jim Canary is also a founding member of Paper Road Tibet, which among other projects teaches the art of traditional papermaking to communities in Tibet in order to preserve this vanishing craft, as well as provide a livelihood. Trace Foundation supported Paper Road Tibet in 1997 with a research grant for travel to Tibet. For the workshop, Jim Canary was pleased to be able to give a highly successful mini-course in traditional paper-making on the sunny, warm afternoon of the second day of the conference. Held on the outside terrace of Latse Library, Jim Canary involved visitors in making paper by hand using traditional Tibetan methods. He showed the audience how to pound into paste wood that had been boiled; the paste is then added to water. Jim directed some visitors on how to construct frame molds with wood, tacks, and cheesecloth, while showing others how to sieve out the pulp from the water evenly onto the molds. The frames were then left to dry in the sun and visitors were able to take their hand-crafted paper home at the end of the day. Jim Canary also presented a video he made in Tibet on paper-making in Lhasa. He helped Latse to film the proceedings of the workshop, and also contributed many items to be displayed in the exhibition. ญิหุมพาผู้ราทิพาผูญาผลิญาพิสามา โลรา मीशार्केमशावन् वनेवेक्षेत्र महिशायवे सुदि वा વેંડ શે સેવા સુર શે વેંગા ગા વર્કે સવા શે ડાયર વિડ સુર સુરા ส์สางานติสาสสุรา รุงรายิราวริเณาริรานามธ์รายรา มาริเยมสาญญิณาณา จะสมายราวิรี่รีสารสา ส์ทุพาวุรุรหุสาราชิกพามาส์รามาผู้ทาทุกมหา नर्वे नदे ने गुरे रे रा कुर मुरा के रा रा महत महत विंदग्वीश्व श्रे सेंग्रथाया नर्डेश्व स्था सेंश्व भेंदा यदे विंवा मुदि વર્કે સુ:વૈદર્ગ થારે દેવા વર્તેવા ગીયા સું અમ વસુ મલય ส์ทุลาณญิตรองเรตา จริสามา พิตรสมารงมา શુઋર્યવાગ્ વિભાગ સેંગ સુમાર્જી વાર્સ્વ વાગ્ સેંગ સુધાર છે. มิ สั้สาุพาตุดสาม ติสา ณ ผู้สาวอาสาสา สา พารสสา พรรรา ริ'สัสมสานระสุนาชูรสาวอสารมระติรายุสรา สุภา ฉรุญาระณาร์ เมูญารู้มีมารุมพาติ มีรารมูมพาสุพา ส์สาง ฉุราฐัณ เนราส์สาง เดสาง นารุมง ญิง ระเวที เฉสา นพาคลัพานดิ ผู้สาสูาระเยิพารู เยิ้ม สู อูรา ব্দ্রীয়া ୲୳ଽୖ୶ୖଽ୶୶୶ଽୖଌ୕୕୩୶୲୰ଽ୕୲୴ୄୢ୴୶୲୴ୖୄୖଡ଼୕୕୕୕୲୲ୄ୕୲୲୴ୖୖୢ୕ଌ୕୲୷ୄୖୠ୷ୄୖୢୠ าสุลายกาศีรารราทิพาหาราเล็กาฏรารชุลา

พิศามเศล สมมาณ ยุศา ณรา ฏิมาพิศา ศาสู ศาพ ฏิ ลูา สณา ศลุ ศมาน

नेंद ग्री भेषा यात्र वा से रही हैं का मार पद प्रदेश दी मार यह

केत मक्रियमा मर्नि ईमा रैक ये के न्दरा रैमा यहेंद्र नयाय मुम यामाय क्रिंग वद र्ने व्यत यामाय मास्यावे "दया रदा मी भीमा माइमाय ग्री क्रुमा उपा भर क्रुया महत्त सुदया "क्रिय यदे यहेंत्त मक्षि य क्रेंक्रियमें क्रिंग स्य मास्याय स्वाय मिया स्वायत्व रे रे या भीमा माइमाय क्रुत्य माद्य र्ये हे मक्षि य क्रेंक्रिया देव या क्रियमें क्रुव माक्का प्रवित्त प्रक्षिय माद्य रे रे या भीमा माइमाय क्रियमें क्रिय प्रदे यहेंत्त में क्रियक्रिय क्रिय क्रियमें क्रुव माक्का प्रवित्त प्रक्षिय माया स्वायत्व रे रे या भीमा माइमाया क्रुत्य भीका प्रायत्व रे रे या भीमा या माहमाय क्रियमें क्रियमें क्रियमें प्रिय में क्रियक्रिय क्रियमें क्रियमें क्रुव माक्षिय प्रक्षिय क्रियमें क्रियमें क्रियमें प्रे मि मार्ने दे के क्रियमें के क्रियमें क्रुव माक्षिय प्रक्षेत्र प्रक्षाय क्रियमें क्रियमाय के रामस्वाय का क्रियमें भी मार्ने दे के क्रियमें क्रियमें क्रियमें क्रियमिय क्रियमें क्रियम्बर्थ क्रियमास्वाय क्रियमी क्रियमें क्रियम्बर्थ क्रियमें क्रियमें क्रियमें क्रियमें क्रियमें क्रियमें मित्र मार्थ क्रियमें दियमें क्रियमें क्रिय

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ષ્યેષા મારૂષા અવે સું કે સું તે શે કે સાંગ અનુ અનુ ગર્મ મારુષ પ્રશ્ન મારુષ સું સું અલે મારુષ સું મારુષ પ્રશ્ન મારુષ અલે મારુષ સું માર

Meeting the Artists & Learning About the Art

Audience members were given an opportunity to meet and talk with the calligraphers on Sunday afternoon, the third day of the workshop, at an activity called "Meet the Calligraphers." Visitors could watch and learn alongside the calligraphers, who were each seated at tables around the library's Reading Room. The workshop participants generously accepted requests for writing samples in the form of auspicious sayings or verses, which visitors then took home with them.

One of the primary aims of the Tibetan Calligraphy Workshop was to bring together calligraphers from all backgrounds and styles so that they might learn more about each other's skills and techniques. Towards this aim, Latse scheduled a roundtable discussion at the end of each day where a particular topic was examined by selected participants. At the end of the first day the topic "How I Learned Tibetan Calligraphy" was explored, with Phuntsok Dhumkhang speaking about the role Tibetan writing played among aristocratic and government circles; Jigmé Doushe sharing how his passion for writing and scripts led him to pursue Tibetan calligraphy in his native France; and Tashi Dundrop describing how he learned Tibetan calligraphy as a student growing up in Sichuan Province in China in the 1980s and 90s.

On the following day, Dhongthog Rinpoche, Rigzin Samdup and Losang Thonden were discussants in the panel on "Practice and Development of Writing Skills." Again, each participant had his own unique experiences in how they practice their calligraphy, and how learning one style led to the exploration of others. Dhongthog Rinpoche stressed the importance of diligent practice by quoting a relevant Tibetan idiom saying that to become a calligrapher one must copy four volumes of text: Once you have finished the first volume, throw it into the wind. Upon completing the second volume, throw it into the fire; and the third into water. The fourth one you may offer to your teacher.

Dhongthog Rinpoche, Phunstok Dhumkhang and Rigzin Samdup participated in the panel on "The Future of Tibetan Calligraphy" on the third and last day of the workshop. Representing an older generation, they wondered at the fate of Tibetan calligraphy in the face of the increasing prevalence of *üchen* in modern

NEWS FEATURES শাশ্বয়ুনা



dhongthog rinpoche (center, seated) leads a class in writing *üchen* as part of the tibetan calligraphy workshop. भैगायाचुयायायचे क्वेंक् ख्रीकेंयायायतुवे क्लाययायां र्याट्या के क्यांके क्या राजु उक्य भौगायाचुयायायी व्यद्य व्य

publications and on the internet. Rigzin Samdup spoke of the growing trend in Tibet for schoolchildren to learn *üchen* rather than the traditionally taught *ümé*. The speakers unanimously emphasized the importance of impressing upon younger generations of Tibetans, as well as a world audience, the beauty and value of Tibetan calligraphy if it is to survive.

Related Activities

Other institutions and organizations planned events in conjunction with the workshop. The Modern Tibetan Studies Program at Columbia University invited Rigzin Samdup and Phuntsok Dhumkhang for a discussion with students and faculty. Latse Library also hosted a special event for members of the Society of Scribes, a New York based educational organization of calligraphers, which invited Phuntsok Dhumkhang to demonstrate and explain the different styles of Tibetan calligraphy to its members.

Latse organized several sessions of calligraphy classes at the library with Dhongthog Rinpoche, Phuntsok Dhumkhang and Rigzin Samdup for interested members of the community to learn firsthand the basics of writing precise Tibetan calligraphy. Phuntsok Dhumkhang made a special appearance at the Latse Library Children's program to guide the

વેંડ્ગી ખેવા વાલવાય છે. સું સબાદ્ધ વાસેલા

RIGZIN SAMDUP'S METHOD OF INK-MAKING

To make ink that is well-suited for Tibetan paper, Rigzin Samdup prepares the following ingredients:

- **Bark from the** *kyer wa* (*skyer ba*) **plant (Barberry).** The bark has an inner layer of sticky sap, a white spiderweb-like substance. Pieces of the bark are placed in water, and the resulting soaking liquid has a slightly sticky consistency.
- **Dron tal (sgron thal): ashes from soot.**To collect the ashes, a metal grate or mesh is placed above burning pinewood. The soot or *düdrek (dud dreg)* that collects on the grate from the smoke is scraped off and crushed fine using a smooth horn tool and ladle-like instrument called a *nag kyok (snag skyogs)* as a sort of mortar and pestle.
- **Other ingredients include** water; oil to make the ink more fluid; and crushed rock sugar (*ka ra*), which makes the ink more lustrous.

The ingredients are mixed together and the ink is ready to use. The liquid from the *kyer wa* plant helps to suspend the soot ashes more evenly throughout the mixture, and provides for a consistency that is ideal for use on Tibetan paper. For a solid form of the ink, which is easier to transport, the liquid ink is spread on the hands and allowed to dry a little. The ink-maker then rubs his or her hands together, forming tiny pellets or crumbs of ink. The ink pellets can be reconstituted with a little water.

रेगाव्हें नग्रस्य मुनायमार्थ ग्रीर्थ मासुरर्थ यवे वेद ग्री सूमा कें सूमा अग्रम

ୖ୵ଽୄୖୢୄ୷ୢୢୄୖ୴ୣୢଌ୶୲୷ଽୖ୶୲ୖଽ୶୲ଌୖଽ୶୳ଋ୶ୣ୴ୣୠ୲୰୶୳ଵ୶୶୶ୠ୶୷ୠ୶୲୷ୠ୶୲ୢୖୄୄୠୄୖୣଌ୳ ୲୵ଌୖୖ୵୲୶ୢୠ୵୶୲

- କ୍ଲି୕ୠୖୡ୕୶ୠୖ୷୷ୖ୲୴ଌ୴୴ଵୡ୴ୢୄୠ୵ୖଽ୶୲ୢଈୖୄ୕୶ୡୄୖଢ଼୷ୡୗ୵ଽୖଈ୲ୢୠ୷୷୴ୡୖୄଽୡୢ୷୷୴ୢୄଌ୶୲ୠ୶୲ୢୄଌ୶୲ୠ୶ ୖ୴୷ୖଌ୶୲୴ଵ୶୲ୠ୲ୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖଽଽୖୄୄୖୖୖ୷୴୴ୢୖୢଈ୕ୠୖଡ଼୵ୄୢୠ୷୴ଵୡୖୄୢ୵ୠୢ୷ୠୄ୶ୄୢୖ୴୷୴୴୴୴୴୴ୄୣଌ୶୲ୠ୲ ୖୠୄୠ୵୶୲ୠ୶ୢୢୠ୶୲ୢୖୄୠଡ଼୲୴ୄୖୢୄୖୄୖୄୖୖୖ୴ୠ୵ୄୠ୕୳ୠୠ୲ୢୄୠ୶ୄୖୢୄୠୄୄୄୢ୶୰୵ୠୢୡୢୗ<



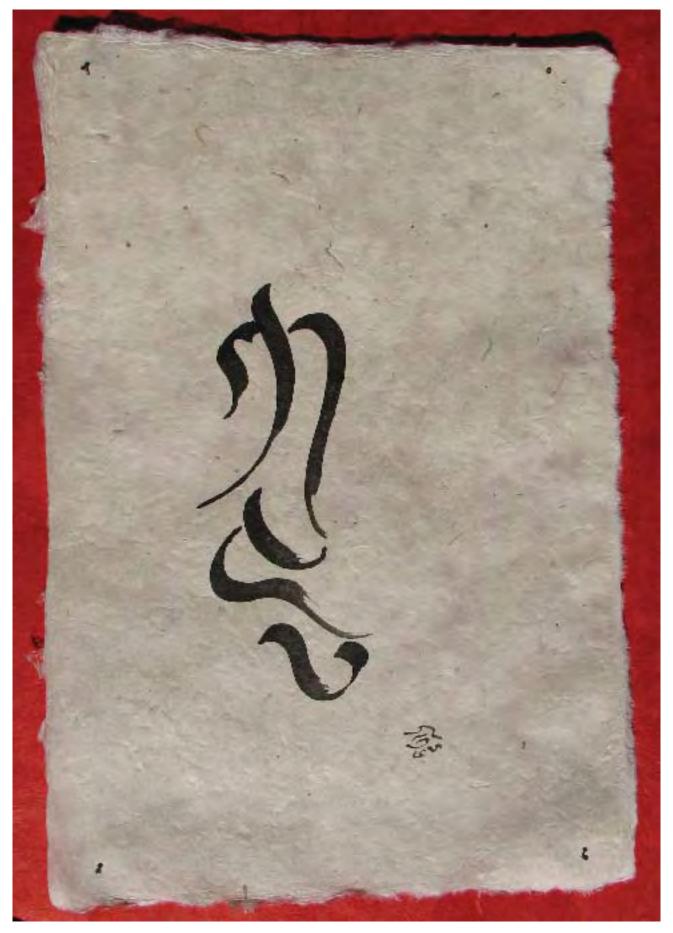
NEWS FEATURES শাধ্যমণে ব্যয়ুমা



young students in writing their Tibetan alphabet.

Sharing the Art of Tibetan Calligraphy

Latse hopes to make available highlights of the Tibetan Calligraphy Workshop on the library website in the future. Latse has also collected works and writing samples from all the participants, which can be easily accessed by visitors to the library. A small exhibit of writing materials will remain on display for the greater part of 2007, and various works by workshop participants will be on permanent display around the library. It is our hope that we may continue to share with a larger audience the valuable contributions made by the participants towards a better understanding and appreciation of Tibetan writing.



LU (KLU). CALLIGRAPHY BY PHUNTSOK DHUMKHANG IN *DRUTSA* SCRIPT. **ชูสุธัส์ธุญญูสาตะเวลตุพาสุมารุณาลิตะสุรู**ฮสิรั"สู**ู"พิต**ุ

NEWS FEATURES শাধ্যম:বন্ধ্যুমা

Losar Concert 2006



LOSAR CONCERT 2006 PERFORMERS (LEFT TO RIGHT) DADON, PHUNTSOK DHUMKHANG AND JAMYANG KYI. वेन् से हि येवे (200% यें)ये वायर व्हवर्ष्ट्रे क्षानय क्रीसाय सुराय सुराय सुराय स्वर्थ क्षा सुराय क्षा सिंह क्ष

N March 25, 2006, in celebration of the Fire-Dog Year, Latse Library with the Modern Tibetan Studies Program at Columbia University presented Losar Concert 2006. The performance showcased both traditional and modern Tibetan musical talents, with artists from around the world appearing together on one stage.

नेंदर से दि से दे से साथ र ही र दाय हैं न

Veteran musician **Phuntsok Dhumkhang** has life-long experience in music performance and education. In the early 1960s, he joined the Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts (TIPA) as a musician and artist. He eventually became the director of TIPA from 1965 to 1970. A singer, songwriter, and expert player of the *dranyen* among other instruments, Phuntsok Dhumkhang has shared his passion and talent for music with numerous students both in India and abroad. He gives special attention to the folksongs of Tibet of different genres, periods, and provenance. In the 1990s he released an album entitled "Songs of Tibet" containing rare tunes from a bygone age.

Phuntsok Dhumkhang demonstrated how Tibetan classical music continues to be alive and beloved even in these modern times. The audience responded enthusiastically to his classical and old folk songs, including *nangma* and *tözhé* pieces. Phuntsok Dhumkhang's voice is gentle and earthy, and he played his own accompaniment on the *dranyen*. He also played a flute solo for the piece "My Guru (Bdag gi bla ma)," a haunting, serene melody. For his second set, Phuntsok Dhumkhang was joined by his former student Dhodak, now living in the New York City area. Together the two performed additional Tibetan classics.

 $\tilde{\lambda}$ ર્સાન સુદ સાય આવશા સુંદ અતુ સુત્ર કેંગ સાય સુઆવા મળા સાત્રે સું તેં ગાન પંત્ર $\tilde{\lambda}$ બાન સુદ સાથે બાન સુંત્ર ન ન સુંત્ર ચાર્ચ સુંત્ર સંગ માં સુંત્ર સુંત્ર ગામ સુંત્ર સુંત્ર ગામ સુંત્ર સુંત્ર ગામ સુંત્ર ગામ સુંત્ર સુંત્ર ગામ સુંત્ર સુંત્ર ગામ સુંત્ર ગામ સુંત્ર ગામ સુંત્ર સુંત્ર ગામ સુંત્ર સુંત્ર ગામ સુંત્ર સુંત્ર ગામ સું The modern beat and rap sampling of the pre-recorded backing track for "Karma (*Las 'phro*)" at the start of **Jamyang Kyi**'s set took some by surprise. Jamyang Kyi's compositions, while based on traditional folk music from all regions of Tibet, express this respect for tradition through the medium of modern pop music. Although not as familiar to audiences outside Tibet, Jamyang Kyi's soulful voice and engaging stage presence quickly won the audience over, and by the end of her second set, the crowd was clapping along to the beat, and gave her a standing ovation. Jamyang Kyi currently lives in Xining, Qinghai Province. She is an award-winning journalist and television reporter, but her true passion is singing and song-writing. She has released several recordings including the CD *Prayer* and two VCDs, *Distant Lover* and *Karma*.

The second half of the concert featured singer-songwriter **Dadon** and her band. Dadon grew up in Lhasa. She received a formal education in classical music, and in 1985 joined the Tibetan Song and Dance Troupe, where she began to sing professionally. In the late 1980s, Dadon entered and won numerous singing competitions in China, the first Tibetan to do so. She recorded and sold millions of albums during the

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NEWS FEATURES শাশ্বস্থা

late 1980s and early 1990s. After coming to the United States, Dadon has performed at national and international venues and events, with famous Western singers and composers. She continues to develop her own musical styles and write her own compositions, and has also composed songs for several film soundtracks. Dadon's band consists of John McDowell on keyboards and vocals; Michael Wimberly on African drums and percussion; Ken Rich on bass; and Peter Moore on guitar. Her set represented the various stages of Dadon's career, including crowd favorites such as the love song "The Flowing Blue River" (Shang shang chu mo sngon po), a hit song from the 1980s, and compositions from her more recent U.S.-released albums including the soulful "Gyi Ma Gyi" (Happy, Not Happy) from her 1997 album. Other selections reflected Dadon's exploration of the music of other cultures and styles; the piece "Oma Wani Yea" is based on a Lakota Indian melody with lyrics in Lakota. Translated as "I Roam," the imagery evoked in the song was beautifully expressed by Dadon's spiritual rendering, accompanied by various members of her band.

To close the concert, Phuntsok Dhumkhang and Jamyang Kyi joined Dadon and the band onstage for a rousing rendition of the popular "The Way We Are Gathered Here Now" (*Nga tsho 'di la 'dzoms 'dzoms*), with each singer taking turns in leading the chorus, while the crowd also sang and clapped along. Losar Concert 2006 was a special gathering in itself, with Tibetan artists of different generations, backgrounds, and styles, joining together in song.

ୢ୵ୄୠ୵୶ୖ୶୶୕ୡୖୠ୲୵୳ୄୄୄ୶୷୶୷୳୶ୄୣଌ୵ୖଈ୕୷ୄୢଽ୶୶୲ୄୖୄୗ୲ୖୄୢୡ୕୲୷୷ୄୢୠ୵୶୲ จะมารุฎรมามิราณฤพาสุมาร์ราฏิเพูณาุณมมามัามิริ र्श्वे मुन्द्र मुन्द्र मालस य मालि नर्डे य दस मा द्रा द्र द्र द र मा सम ૡદૠૻૡૢૢૡઽૡૻૻૹ૾ૣ૾ૡૻૺૡ૽ૢ૾ૡૻઌ૽૿૽૽ઌ૽ૼૡૼૻૻૡૻ૱ૹૻૻ^ઌૡ૱ૡ૽૿ૡ બેંન ચેત્ર સ ખાન ચેચાય ર્સેન્ટ ન પ્રવે સાન વાન ન સાથ ઽઽઃઌઽૹૣ૾ઌ૱ઌ૱ઽ૾ૼ૱ૼૼ૱૱૱૱૱૾ૻ૽ૢ૾૱ૡૢઽ૾ઌ૽૽૱ૡ ય મુરુષ છે ને સૂર બ સહીંવાય પેર નવર સુર તેનુ જાવ માર ส์สามาฏิมาณรมารุฎรมาพิราณสามาฏิมาณิสาสติสานนิา <u> सू</u>। न्तुन्र[,] गुःन्तुन्रः केंग्रायः नृत्त्वस्य या या या या न्द्रेययः น ระพะณะพ สพรายุ เวล์ร์ สู้ยุพ น ระพ เริง จะมารุฎรพาพิราริราพราพามร์าอาณิราสารดุญพาพัรา ર્ચે તે વાકેટ અ દ્વાચા રહત શું વાચર વશુ ર બચા રે વાચા ર દ દ વસ્તુ สิ สูาณิสานารระรัฐสานาพิสา สัสง" ผู้สานสา "ลิราสลิ CD ดิสารระ"สูระริระสามส์สาร์ๆ" แนงเวล์ๆ"ลิระสลิVCD ุ่มหิงเฉญิญงาริงาวิจา

શું સુગમર્જે નાય મરલુ નાય સથ છે ન બાય શું સુગ જેના છુ <u>ર</u>્ષ મનશ વેંદ્ર અવે બેં મનશ નજી રુદ્વ સદ્વા છે = मुंदेव यात्र मुंदग हिम्मा येव परे यम्म नसूर अर रेर ल्या श ନି ଶୁଭ'ମଦାର ରାଜ ଭାଇ ସିହାର ନି ସେ ନି ସିନ୍ଦ୍ର କି ระวังพิลุ รุงารกงาท์รามจาณ์ รางาาสูรรูจาลูการก ଽয়ાન૱ૡ૾ૺૡૻૢઽ૾ૡૢૻઽ૾ૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡ૱ૡૡૹ૽૽ૺ૱ૡૡ૱૱ૡૡ૱૱ พาพาศาสสารรัฐาา มีกระเพาริณาณุรัฐรายิพา พาริณิ ૱ઽૻૢઽૻઽ૱ૢૢૼૡૻૡ૾ૢૣ૾ૡ૽૾૽ૡૹ૱ૻૻઽૻઽઽૻૡૹ૱ૡ૽ૣૺૼ૱ૹ૽ૢ૿૽ૺૹૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૡ૽ૻૡૻૡૻૡૼૡૡ૽ૼઌ ૹૣૻૢૻૡૻૹૣૻૢૹૻૹ૾ૢઽૻૹૣઌૼૹૻૻ૾ૻૼ૱ૹૻૻૹૡ૱ૹૹ૱ૼૢૡૹ૱ૹ૾૽ૣૼ૱ गुन्नू में भाषा में भ ୩'୴ଽୄୢଈ୶ୄୠ୶ୠୖ୶ୠୖଽଢ଼ଽ୕ଽଽୄୠ୲ଽଽୖୢଽୡ୲ୖୠୠ୲ୄଈୖୢୢଈୖୢୠ୰୴ୠ୶ ฃิฺฺฺ๙าลู์ฦาารุสาน.ศพาณารุธุรฺฬาฦพรารุาลรา สู้ฦาฑิ สารอูรพรวัญณิติระระที่เพญิสาสสารมาวริศาพเอิรามเศสา ฏิรัณรุฐรุญรุ John McDowell รุรา ณฑ हाहरत्वेरहरर्ग्रेवाची रेवाकराय Michael Wim-berly Rich สิ่าสารภู้ณามุกสา Peter Moore નરુષ શૈષા સુંસંસ બનાય શે મેલા નવુદ્ર થા દેવાય મા

ଽ୲nger Jamyang Kyi. **ଲ୍ସ୍ ଅଂନ୍ୟେମ୍ ସ୍ତ୍ରମ୍ୟୁ ଲୁମ୍**



SINGER DADON PERFORMING AT LOSAR CONCERT 2006. ମୁଧାମ୍ମ ସ୍ଥିନ ସମୟା ସିନ୍ ରି ପ୍ରି ସିସି (200% ସି) ସି ସାଧ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିନ ଅନ୍ଥା ମୁକ୍ଷ ଅନ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ଥା ଅନ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ଥା ଅନ୍ଥା ଅନ୍ଥ



पहिनः र्हेन मुंग्यहमा हु। सुन केंमाना सुरामन ज्यमान नना

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नमावःसूरः श्रेभामवे सुन्दुरुषः मामार्थाः उद्यः "रार्हेः

શુના જ્ઞાર્સ્સેવ બનાય ગીય સુદ શ મહે સુર્વે નાય ગી વર દ્વા ૡૢૹ[ૻ]ૻૻૡ૽૾ૡ૾ૹૹૻ૾૾ૼૼૼૻૹ૽૿ૢૹૻૡૢૢૹ૿ૻૻૡ૽૾૾૾ૻૹ૽૿ૢ૽૾ૻૢૻૻ૱ૻૹ૾ૢૢ૽૾ૺૢૻૻૹૻૹ૾ૢ૽ૢૺૼૻૻ ૡૢૻૡૢૡઽૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌ૽ૼઽૢૣ૾૾૾ૺૹૻૹ૽ૣૡૹૻૻઌૡ૽૿ૡૢૻૻૹ૽ૢૼૹૻઌૡ૱ૡૡ૽૾ૡઽૢૻૢ૽૱ ² भेभ्रेगरुग्विक पर्वे र्रे अप्तुरु राष्ट्री रेगा मालुरप्तर ह्यु ૱[੶]ਖ਼ਗ਼ਗ਼੶੶੶ਫ਼ਸ਼੶ਸ਼ਫ਼੶ਜ਼ੑੑ੶ੑੑੑਸ਼ੑੑ੶ੑੑੑਸ਼ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼ੑਸ਼ੑੑਫ਼ੑਸ਼੶ਸ਼ਫ਼੶ਖ਼੶੶ਖ਼ พैश्वायम्नयायेन यात्रमा "ऑग्रायन होर्भे" डेम्मायदेवे. ૹૻ૾ઌૢૻ૽ૼૼૡૡ૽૿૾ૻઽૻઽઽૻૡૡૢ૱ૻઌૹ૽ૣૼૼઽૡ૽ૢ૾ઽૢૻ૾ૻૹ૾૱ૻૡૻઌ૾૾ૡૻૻ૾૾ૡ ૹ૾ૣૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡઌૻઌૻ૾ૺઌ૾ૻઌૻ૾૾ૻઌ૽૿ૡ૽૿ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૻૢૢૡૻઌૢ૾ૡૻ૾૾૽ૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૻૡ૽૿ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽૿ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ -२५८४४२०२५३४२२व्रिअप्रवेतिदिन्द्रीन्द्रम्बिन्द्रियाः द्वीत्र्याः स्वर्त्ते विमाः द्वेत्रिः ยาง เปล่า เกล้า

New York City: Yak Cheese Tasting

N May 19-26, 2006, Trace Foundation and the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity presented Tibetan Yak Cheese Week, a celebration featuring Ragya Yak Cheese, produced on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau thanks to a project designed and implemented by Trace Foundation. All the Cheese Week events and activities took place at Trace Foundation's Latse Library.

Ragya Yak Cheese is a cheese made with the milk of the female yak, the *dri*. With the involvement of master cheese makers first from Nepal and then from Italy, the Ragya Yak Cheese Factory in Golok in Amdo (Qinghai Province) has perfected a hard mountain cheese. Although unusual, the making of this cheese falls in line with the many ways the nomads process milk, including butter, yogurt, and *churwa*, a local variety of cheese, to preserve its rich nutritive value that is especially important in such a harsh environment. The benefits of using the milk of the *dri* is manifold: *dri*'s milk has twice the fat content as cow's milk, making for an especially rich cheese. Moreover, the local Tibetan nomad community can sell the excess milk from their herds to the factory, providing a source of income. Profits made from sales of the cheese are then used to sustain a local school.

0006 ૫ો'૧સાલરા છેવર્સા ૧૯-૨૯ વર્મા ગુરૂષ્ય વે દેવસાસ દેવસાય ૧૮ સ્ટ્રી ગુર્વે સ્ટે સ્ટ્રાસ્ટ્રા સ્ટ્રી સ્ટે સ્ટ્રા સ્ટ્ર સ્ટ્રા સ્ટ્ર સ્ટ્રા સ્ટ્ર સ્ટ્રા સ્ટ્ર સ્ટ્રા સ્ટ્રા સ્ટ્રા સ્ટ્રા સ્ટ્ર સ્ટ્ર



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NEWS FEATURES শাশ্বম্যুমা



The story of Ragya Yak Cheese begins with the vision of Jigme Gyaltsen, a senior monk from Ragya Monastery in Golok. Ten years ago he searched for a way to support the children at the primary school of which he is the founder and principal. With the help of a grant from Trace Foundation, which, around that same time, was interested in exploring cheese-making as a means to promote culturally appropriate economic development in the region, Jigme Gyaltsen established a cheese factory. The factory invited local nomads to sell the milk produced by their yak herds to the factory, which in turn, processed the milk into cheese. With the help of Trace Foundation, the cheese underwent the necessary United States Department of Agriculture examination before being readied for export to America. The finished wheels of cheese are shipped to the United States by air, and through a distributor, find their way into gourmet and specialty shops on the east coast of the United States, with plans to expand to the west coast in the near future. Future sales of the cheese will generate funds for the Jigme Gyaltsen Welfare School.

In 2004, Jigme Gyaltsen and Trace Foundation joined Slow Food, an international movement founded in Italy in 1986 and dedicated to preserving regional cuisine and products from around the world. Together they formed the Tibetan Plateau Yak Cheese Presidium, an economic development project designed to improve and promote the quality of Ragya Yak Cheese. The presidium has yielded unprecedented cooperation between European and local cheese makers, as well as opportunities to gain international attention with the participation of the cheese in key international Slow Food events held in Italy such as Terra Madre, Cheese, and Salone del Gusto where presidia from around the world showcase their projects and products.

Tibetan Yak Cheese Week offered an opportunity for New Yorkers not only to sample the cheese, but also to meet Jigme Gyaltsen and learn about

તુત્વા અઢંત વાવાયાં ગુી વરતમ સે લિવા વા ગમેતુ તે સાવાય વર્ષો ગમ સાથા જે. ઽૺૡ૽૾ૹૣ૽ૼૼૺૼૼૼૻૼૹૻૻ_{ૡૼૺ}ૹૹૻૻઌૻઽૻૻઌ૽ૻૡ૽ૼૢૼૼૼૼૻૹ૽૾ૢ૽ૼ૱૽ૢૢૼૻ૽ૼ૱૱૱૱૱ ગુરુ પર દેવના સાર્કે વાયા મારે સુવ સુંગ મારે સાથ પર દેવના સારે ન સુવાય જે તે છે. <u>इ</u> र्केवग्रेशयात्रे अक्तरायाय चे या भाषते का स्वाय का स्व นลิ:รุนฺณฺ๛ฺฏ๎ฺฺฺฺมฺ๚ฺ๛ฺฏฺฺ๚ฺฑฺิเฮฺ๛ฺ๚ฺ๛มฺ๛ฺ๛ฺ๛มฺ๚ฺฅฅ๚๚ฺฏิรฺ๚ฅฅ๚๚๚ र्वे अक्षकुरुप्त नर्वे व्यान गुनुपथन विनया सामियाप्य रे रेवाया स्वाप्त महेन न वाकुरा नावने आर्मे व्यक्षे वद्देव आतुमार्श्वेव व्याक्ष मेदे मलित्मा में वया की महमा. નક્ષન છેને સ્ટેમ સ ૽૾૽ૢ૿૽૱ૹ੶ઽ૾૾ઌૢૻૹૻઌ૽૿ૢૻૢ૽ૢૻૢઽૼઐઌૣૹૻઌૹૹૻ૾૾ૼૼૻઌઽૻૻૢૢૼ૱ૹૹૻૹૢ૽ૻ૾૾ૼૼૻૡ૽૽ૼૼૼૼૼૹ૽૾૱ૹૻૻ૱૱૱૱ વલિક ખેંન ભા શે વગુપ્ર મનસ્ત પેંગ્ર જેવાય શહે વાય ભાસ સુધાર છે. તે વાય ભાસ સુધાર છે. તે વાય ભાસ સુધાર છે. તે વ

दर्द्वनाबामुब्ध हुम्प्रहेंदरमी आवर्षाया Daphne Zepos व्यनाबाम्बय ઽઽૢૢઽૹૹ૽૾ૢૹઽૣૹૻ૾૾ૼૼઽૹઽૻૡ૾ૼઽ૱ૡૡૹૹૻૣ૽ૼૼૹૻ૱ૼૡૣ૱ૻ૽ૼ ર્વે મ્ ગ્રીયર્વન અરસું સુરાવ વે બેવાં સુરાવે આ વલવાં સુરાષ્ટ્ર ઘર સુરાવ રે આ સુવસાય. અર્ઢે તે ખેન ખનના હુર ગાંધી સ્થે સે આવે સુરાય છે. તે સાથ પ્રાથમિક સાથ સિવાય સે ગાય છે. તે સાથ સાથ સાથ સાથ સાથ સ ૩ સાવે મર્કે મુવે સું રંગ તેવુ ખેંગ તે ખેંગ મારે મંગ્રે મેં મુરુષ શે મુરુષ 250 ઙૼ૱ૻૹ૾ૢૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૹ૽ૼૡઽ૾૾ૻૡૡ૾ૡ૱ૹૻૡૼૡૻૻ૱ૡ૽ૢૢૢ૽ૡ૽ૺૡૢ૱ૡ૽૾ૡ૽૽ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૼૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૼૡ૽ૼૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૼૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ ૱ૡ૱ૡૡ૱ૡૡ૾ૺ૱ૹૡૢ૾ૢૢૼૼૼૼૼૼઽ૽૽૽ૢ૿ૡ૽ૼૡૡૢ૾૾ૡૼૡૢૡ૾૽ૡ૽ૼૹૢૡૹૡૢૢઽ૾ૻ૾ૡૣૻ૽ૼૡૡ૱૱ พัร นลิ ฮ เสร. Ristorante Aurora वेर पर दे का मुक्त के के Riccardo Buitoni ณฑฺฬฺสฺฬฺ๛ฺฏิ๎๛ูรฺาฏิ๊ร์ซิ๊าฏ์ รัชรัฐ์ ราชสุดุิฑฺ ราษิสุทุ I Trulli ลิร.ราณิ์ ริทัโฮิมาวิพรมาสสาวิสณามิทุญาระพิวาสุญาร์สุญ Rose Water Restaurant สิมารณิ์ สารมาร์สาว Ethan Kostbar ณฑุญาสุญ ารัสพา สิ่ญ พัญาณากลุณาจงณาจรินารูสุรธิสุรณ์ Stephen Primich ณฑลงสุลงณลงฉตุณวราณาสลงริศลงฏิรัฐสาวฎริศาสสิทาศสรายาสารๆ ଢ଼୕୵ଽଽ୕୶ୗ୶୲ଵ୶ୖଽ୶୶୲୷୶୶ୄୢୄ୷ଽ୷ୖଵଽୄୖୢୄୠ୕ଽ୷ୠ୵ୄ୲ୖଵ୶ୖୄୢୠୢ୕୵ୖ୰ୖୄଽୣ୷୲୷ୖଢ଼ଽ୶ୖ भग्नम् कुरे कुर परे द्र अध कथ महिंद पर व्युर (देवा हु लेप कर वाडेवाश)। ા આ મેં સ ખેં મું મારી મુદ્દો તે તો આ છે. Smeraldina Corporation ગાસાય સે સુચ ભશ્વ વ્યુભાવને ભાષા તેમ સું સું મારુ સે સે મેન્સ્ ગાયના સુરાયવે સાથે તેન્સ્ સે તે તે સાથે તે સું તે [ੑ]ਗ਼੶ਸ਼੶ਸ਼੶ਗ਼ੑੑਸ਼੶ਫ਼ਸ਼੶ਖ਼ਗ਼ੑੑਸ਼੶ਫ਼ੑਗ਼੶ਜ਼ੑੑਸ਼੶ਗ਼ੑਸ਼੶ਗ਼ੑਸ਼੶ਗ਼ੑੑਸ਼੶ਗ਼ੑਗ਼ਖ਼ਗ਼

news features শাধ্যম:বন্ধুমা

the story behind the project. The week was officially opened with a wine and cheese reception on Friday, May 19. Master cheesemonger Daphne Zepos, who volunteered her time and energy to help the project prior to the event, not to mention the many hours during cheese week to ensure the proper handling of the cheese, created a magnificent centerpiece that reflected the cheese's journey from grassland to table, with original packing boxes on the bottom, whole rounds of cheese to form a base, and sliced chunks decorated with fresh herbs and fruit. About 250 guests including area Slow Food members, representatives from the food industry, academics, and local Tibetans attended the reception and were able to sample the Ragya Yak Cheese alone and as the featured ingredient in creations by local chefs. Chef Riccardo Buitoni of Ristorante Aurora in Brooklyn created a delectable agnolotti stuffed with a yak cheese fondant. From restaurant I Trulli, Chef Martschenko grated the yak cheese to make delicate frico, or baked crisps, that were accompanied by a savory eggplant caponata. Ethan Kostbar of Rose Water Restaurant developed an artichoke, fava bean, and arugula salad tossed with yak cheese shavings and salsa verde. New York City-based chef Stephen Primich ran the food preparation at the event, finishing the various dishes for presentation and serving. The recipes will be made available on the official Ragya Yak Cheese website (see below for details). U.S. based representatives of Smeraldina Corporation from Sardinia, Italy, graciously donated cases of their sparkling and natural artesian waters for the event. Also offered at the reception were wines from Italy that paired nicely with the cheese and cheese appetizers.

Representatives from Slow Food, Project Manager Paola Vanzo of Trace Foundation, and Jigme Gyaltsen all spoke to the gathering to tell them more about the project. This was followed by the screening of a short documentary, shot on location by Andrea Cavazzuti, an Italian videographer based in China. The film beautifully narrated the story of the school and the project. In conjunction with Yak Cheese Week, there was also an exhibition entitled *Thogang: From the Tibetan Plateau*, with photographs by Lois Conner, a leading photographer based in New York. In addition to photographs taken during the photographer's visits to Tibet over a span of ten years, the exhibition featured photos of the cheesemakers and the cheese-making process.

The week continued with additional screenings of the film as well as a presentation by Jigme Gyaltsen on the Jigme Gyaltsen Welfare School as part of the Latse Library Lecture Series (see news article on the series in this issue). He also visited some area schools, and met local cheese suppliers.

For Jigme Gyaltsen, who was visiting New York for the first time, Yak Cheese Week was the culmination of years of hard work and dedication, as he was able to, in a sense, follow the cheese from its journey from the grasslands to the eastern shore of the United States. To meet the consumers, to see their faces as they tasted the cheese and hear their feedback, and to witness how chefs and others were making use of the cheese, proved to be a tremendously rewarding and greatly valued experience, one he happily took back to Golok and the Ragya cheesemakers, who were eager to learn how their cheese was received in such a faraway land.

Visitors to Yak Cheese Week were also able to take away with them a better sense of the region where the cheese is produced: through Jigme Gyaltsen, the photo exhibit, the film, and especially through the cheese. Ragya Yak Cheese can be compared to an aged goat cheese, mild and slightly granular in texture. But the cheese also has additional herbal and grassy notes that hint at the cheese's origins, transporting the taster to the grasslands high on the Tibetan plateau.

Ragya Yak Cheese is available at select stores in the United States. For more information please visit the website: www.tibetcheese.org, or write to info@tibetcheese.org



tcheese.org

র্শ্বন আবন।

ริมาฏิเนราส์สางเดิญภูราวญีมพาผู้สาภูพ

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র্র্ঝান্ত্রিদ'শ্ন'হ্র'র্ট্র' www.tibetcheese.org ঝ'বান্ত্রীবাঝ'র্ইবাঝা =

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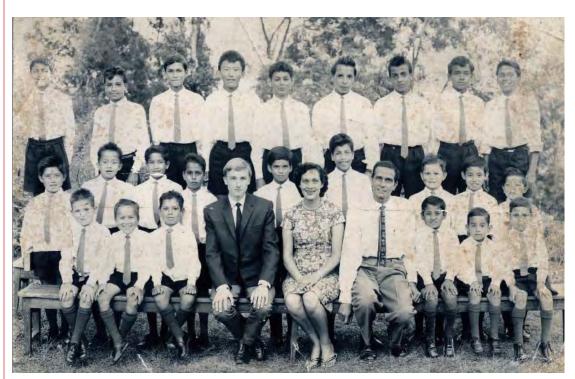
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JIGME GYALTSEN (LEFT), AND THE HOMEPAGE OF THE RAGYA YAK CHEESE WEBSITE (RIGHT): WWW.TIBETCHEESE.ORG वाथेंब्र सुंवाश्व के व्हिनाश से न कुव स्वार्थ से के व्या वायश सुंवाश के कि के कि के कि के कि के कि के कि के कि



NEWS FEATURES শাশ্বস্থানা

Honoring Dr. Dawa Norbu



LL of us here at Latse Library and Trace Foundation were saddened to learn of the untimely passing of Professor Dawa Norbu on May 27, 2006. Dawa Norbu was a devoted teacher and dedicated researcher who made significant contributions to the field of Tibetan Studies. On the 49th day of his passing, July 15, Latse Library held a memorial service for prayers and a tribute to the life and work of this remarkable scholar.

๚กพารกราสาาสั้ราราชอัญาญรารายิพารอายิพย์ราลัง



DAWA NORBU DURING HIS STUDENT DAYS AT DR. GRAHAM'S HOMES SCHOOL, 1964 (LEFT), AND AS A PROFESSOR IN DELHI (RIGHT). Photos courtesy of Rinchen Lhamo.

૧૯૯૯ બેંમ જ્ઞામ કેંમ સુખ્યત્રાય ગાય ગાય સુવાય ખેંદ મારે દ્વારમ જ્યું મારુ શારી દિયા કરા સુવાય રે સુવાય જે સુવયા મૈય કે વ્યુએ બ્યાય તે બેબર પર સુંદાર વર બોવર !

યદ્દર દેશ બાદે શાં ત્ર સીન્સ સીન્સ સાં ત્ર સીં છે. સાં તે સાં સી સાં

ଧાષમાં દ્વારા સુંગ્લે પ્રસુ અર્દ્ધે માં સુંગ્લે જે છે. ગાળ બિલ્લ પ્રેસ્ માં સુંગ્લે પ્રાયં દ્વારા સુંગ્લે સ્પર્વે દ્વરા સુંગ્લે સુંગલે સુંગલે સુંગલે સુંગ્લે સુંગ સુંગ્લે સુંગ્લે સુંગ્લે સુંગ્લે સુંગ્લે સુંગલે સુંગલે

Dawa Norbu was born into a family of farmers in the village of Tashigang near Sakya in southern Tibet in 1949. An account of his early family life can be found in his book *Tibet: The Road Ahead* (Harper-Collins Publishers India, 1997). When talking about his childhood he writes, "Born and brought up as I was at a most critical juncture in our history, I was able to taste both the religious old Tibet and the progressive new Tibet." Dawa Norbu exhibited a great love for learning from a young age. He writes of studying with a "burning intensity." After his family left Tibet for India, he taught himself English while also faithfully practicing Tibetan calligraphy.

In 1963 he became a student at the Dr. Graham's Homes school in Kalimpong. He graduated high

NEWS FEATURES শাশ্বস্থা



MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DR. DAWA NORBU. ସମ୍ବରାଙ୍କରାଣାଙ୍କାମାନ୍ତି କିନ୍ଦ୍ରାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ସମ୍ଭାରଣ ସେମ୍ବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ବ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ବ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ବ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ବ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ବ ଅନ୍

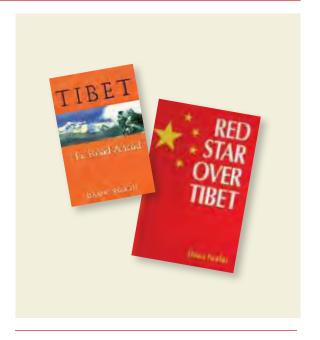
school in 1969, whereupon he worked for several months in New Delhi before enrolling in St. Stephens College in Delhi University. Despite his heavy studies, he also served as editor of Tibetan Review, the first monthly journal in English on Tibet. In 1974, his first book Red Star Over Tibet was published by Collins. In 1976, Dawa Norbu went to graduate school at the University of California at Berkeley to pursue a doctorate degree in Political Science. Upon finishing his degree, he taught at San Francisco State University before returning to India in 1983. In 1987, Dr. Dawa Norbu became an Associate Professor in the School of International Studies of the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi. His area specialties were Chinese Central Asia and Tibet, and non-western nationalisms.

Professor Norbu was a pioneer in the study of Tibet in a political context, researching Tibet in terms of contemporary history, politics and international relations. He was among the first scholars to insist upon new ways of thinking about Tibet, as notions of Tibet in a predominantly religious or cultural context persisted in scholarship. He also challenged the biases in scholarship, however and wherever they occurred. He would find that not everyone could tolerate a close examination of traditional ideas and thought. भवेः भ्रानर्भाने मार्विमनी शान्तु का भी वा ममा के कि

୨၉୬୯ ଦିଁ୕୕୕୕୕୲ ୶୲ସଷଂମସ୍ୟମ୍ଲ୍ ସାର୍ବି ସ୍ଥାର୍ଥରି ସାର୍ବଷଂଜ୍ୟାର୍ଷ୍ୟିମ ସିସା ସାସି ସମ୍ବରା ସରାଷା ସାସି ଅନେକା ସାବି ସାର୍ବି ସିମ୍ବାର୍ଭ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ଥି ମା ସିଂକ୍ଷିଣ୍ଟି ଅନ୍ୟା ସ୍ଥିସି ସ୍ଥାରିକା ସିଦ୍ୟା ସିହିମ୍ବାର୍ଭ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ସିହିମ୍ବାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ସିହିମ୍ବାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ସିହିମ୍ବାର୍ଥ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବାର୍ଥ୍ୟ fornia) ଭିତ୍ତିସା ସ୍ଥେତ୍ସା ସ୍ଥିସ ଅନ୍ସାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାର୍ଷ୍ଣ ସ୍ଥାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସମ୍ବର୍ଭ ସେଭାରଣରେ ସମ୍ବର୍ଦ୍ୟ ସେହିଷା ଷଙ୍କ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଷିଂଗି ସେ ସେହି ସ୍ଥାରିକା ସିହିମ୍ବାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ କିନ୍ୟ ସିହିମ୍ବାର୍ଥ୍ୟ କିନ୍ୟା କିନ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ କିନ୍ୟା କିନ୍ୟା କିନ୍ତ୍ University)ସା ମସ୍ତ୍ୟାସ୍ଥି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସାହା ସେ ସେହିତ୍ୟ ସେ ସେହି ସେହା କିନ୍ୟା କିନ୍ଦ୍ୟ ସିହିତ୍ୟ କିନ୍ଦ୍ୟ କିନ୍ୟା କିନ୍ତ୍ୟ କିନ୍ଦ୍ୟ କିନ୍ତ୍ୟ କିନ୍ତ୍ୟ କିନ୍ଦ୍ୟ କିନ୍ତ୍ୟ କିନ୍ଦ୍ୟ କିନ୍ଦ୍ୟ କିନ୍ତ୍ୟ କିନ୍ଦ୍ୟ କିନ୍

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२.त्रुआप्रम्थान्यः झुःमः र्वे सः मुः अर्क्रेमा मी अर्ह्त हे सा कै वित्तः मी किमः यह्वमा मी करः मुः मक्षमा भेति या वितः मी मास्युतः ईआ वर्क्रे आकिम मावतः सम्बन्ध स्वर्धाः ग्रीसः व्यः क्रे दिये आहेत्ति वित्तः व्यव्ये व्यक्तिमसः मावतः स्रेमाशा ■



During his career, Dr. Norbu published roughly ten books and numerous research articles, many of which can be found in Latse's collections. He served as a visiting professor at the University of Durham, United Kingdom, and as a visiting scholar at Harvard University, and regularly participated in international conferences and seminars.

He was held in high esteem by his students and colleagues alike, and his contributions to the field of modern Tibetan studies will continue to have impact for future scholars.

Dr. Dawa Norbu is survived by his wife Rinchen Lhamo and their two children.

For the memorial service, Latse invited two monks to read prayers and recite *mani* in dedication to Dr. Norbu. Afterwards, there was a slideshow of photos graciously loaned to us by Dr. Norbu's widow. The selection included photos from his childhood and student days, college years, and professional career. Former Latse Librarian Sonam Dhargay gave an introduction to various publications by Dawa Norbu. And finally, audience members were asked to share their personal reminiscences and thoughts of Dr. Norbu and how he affected their lives, to which several visitors responded with stories reflecting warmth and respect.

Dr. Norbu's legacy lives on through his research. Please visit or contact Latse Library for assistance in locating articles, books and other publications by Dawa Norbu.

NEWS FEATURES শাধ্যম:বন্ধ্রুমা

The Tibetan Language Program for Children at Latse by Sonam Ongmo



ณาฐาณาฐิณาสณิฐิมาผณิาส์ราฐราฏิณาส์สุ

 OR many Tibetans who live in New York the Children's Program at Latse Library has come as a blessing. The program, designed for young children ages 2 to 5, has helped their little ones familiarize themselves with the Tibetan alphabet, the language, songs, and folk tales from their motherland. It has also provided a sense of community and belonging for the parents.

จพิร สมพรรรรม์พ

A great number of Tibetans all over the world live in cultural settings other than their own, and compared with other immigrants around the world, the challenges of preserving their culture, tradition and values is multifold. In New York I would say it is a Herculean task for parents to make their children appreciate and identify with customs, traditions, and values that their children do not see around them, are not born into, or find alienating when it comes to their peers. Without a sense of belonging, without instilling the pride, without discovering the fun in learning, and above all without the opportunity and an environment conducive for such learning with other children, it often becomes difficult for the little ones to stay the course.

The program at Latse has taken care of most of these challenges by bringing children and parents together to learn, appreciate, socialize and celebrate their language and traditions. It has also managed to help them strengthen their identity as Tibetans.

The program, however, is not restricted to Tibetans only. Anyone interested in having their children learn the language or Tibetan traditions is openly welcomed. There is no hard and fast rule about attendance and the relaxed environment in which

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children can be themselves makes learning fun and enjoyable. As a non-Tibetan I found the classes helpful for not only my son but also for myself. I have always been eager to learn the mother language from which my own, Dzongkha, is derived. Dzongkha is the language that is spoken by the Bhutanese in Bhutan. If there is any other language that is the closest to Tibetan it is Dzongkha but there are still many differences. Anyone coming from the Himalayas knows the benefit of understanding or reading Tibetan. While my son and I may not have advanced to that level yet, we have learnt that our cultural affiliation with the Tibetans has also given us a sense of belonging to a community that is very much like our own. Because our cultures are more or less the same it has also helped me expose him to the ways of people from my part of the world, be they Tibetan, Nepali, Sherpa, or Indian.

Lauran Hartley, parent and Tibetan Studies Librarian at Columbia University; Tashi Yangzom, a Tibetan medical doctor; and Kristina Dy-Liacco from Latse Library were the key people in initiating this program and making it successful. Their dedication to start this program and keep it going has certainly paid off. Since its inception in September 2005 it has consolidated from a sketchy and tentative program, with teachers on a voluntary basis, to a more structured one with about fifteen regular attendees and a regular instructor. Initially donations were collected for the volunteer teachers and Latse provided the materials. While it still welcomes donations, Latse now supports regular instructors: Jampa Choezom, a former teacher who lives in New Jersey, and Deckyie Dolker, a Latse staff member. They too have contributed greatly to the program.

On a typical Saturday the children arrive at the library at 11:30 a.m. and once they have their name cards they gather with Jampa and Deckyie or a parent volunteer, depending on the lesson plan for the day. They may start off with a song in Tibetan that evokes the images of all the various animals that roam the Tibetan plains and the sea, the alphabet song, or one that identifies parts of the body. At each lesson, children memorize a new letter of the alphabet by writing it out in their notebook, recognizing it out loud in front of the class and then coloring it on a piece of paper. There are similar

ฉัารสารระฮิาฉิม(Lauran Hartley)สิาสามฉิาฐมารรา ગેંભ્સાસોયાસેનાવાઢવસેવેસેન્ડરેવાયવેડ્યોસોર્ટ્રાય ุลฏ ผู้ลง ฤพร วรัสมุล สิ วัสร ฏิ ฦลัง ส <u> ৰিমা'</u>শীৰা रेयायदेश्वरयत्वियायेदा गोरेकोतेदा नेवोयाते (Kristina Dy-Liacco)สิ่าลาริ รผิวมีรักราวการที่เฉพาอิราพิสา দিঁদর্মা বাধ্যুমারী ঝি কর বহী ব্যাঝান বর্দ্র বাধ্য সদ ঝিবাঝার্মা พัद-५-१९ माम्याय मुग्री दे मार्ग्य के मार्ग्य म्बद्दान्य राज्य के राज के राज्य ताज्य ताज्य ता राज्य ता र्माश्वर्थेलियान्द्र केंन्यू वे दे में युवर्य लेगा भेवा द्यो क्व สมมาฏการกาสการเพิ่ม เมา ริเลมาร์มาฏิมาสูง સ્યુગ્ય સ્થય લેવા દુ: શુરા ฮ์สามฉิรุงเขาระสรงชา ૹ૾ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻ૾ૢૣૼૼૼૼઽૡ૽ૻ૾૾ૺ૱ૡૻૺૼૻૼઽૻ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૻ૱૱ૡૻૻૼૼૻૻૡ૱ૡૻ૽ૼ૱ૡૻ૽ૼૻ ฐมพาน ธิ์พานย์มพานทพาหิเ รทิสสาสารา เดิมาเพิ่ม เดิรา $\hat{a}_{\overline{a}}$ $\hat{a}_{\overline{a}}$



LATSE LIBRARY CHILDREN'S PROGRAM CELEBRATES LOSAR BY MAKING KAPSÉ, TRADITIONAL NEW YEAR TREATS.

lessons with numbers and colors, names of household objects and animals, and so on, in Tibetan. The class usually winds down with a traditional Tibetan folk tale or more conventional story. The creativity with which the lesson is planned around games, songs, and arts and crafts has the children attentive for an hour and a half. During this time the parents usually sit and socialize over cups of tea.

When the class is over, families, many of who have come from as far as Kingston, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, bring out their packed lunches for all to share. This is in some ways the highlight of the program. A variety of food from all over the world—South Indian *biryani*, pasta, pizza, Tibetan dumplings, *söja*, and *sha baklep*, Bhutanese *ema dhatsi*, Irish corned beef and cabbage—is laid out on the table for a Saturday afternoon feast. Even this activity is infused with some tradition as before eating the children are taught to "give thanks" the Tibetan way, with the meal prayer, or *jamchö*.

The program has also successfully managed gatherings for the community outside the class. Picnics and field trips have been organized which have complemented the community spirit and the camaraderie between families. What is so accommodating about the program is how it welcomes relatives NEWS FEATURES শাশ্বস্থা



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or any visiting member of a child's family to participate in all of its social functions.

The first Losar under the program (February 2006) was ushered in with the parents cooking the gutuk (dgu thug), the traditional New Year's Eve soup, and preparing the model sinmo or demoness that serves to take away all the evil auras from each and every member. Although Losar is celebrated in my culture too, it was interesting to observe the religious detail with which the Tibetans celebrated. A visiting dranyen (Tibetan lute) musician, Phuntshok Dhumkhang from Dharamsala, played and sang Tibetan folk songs to the children. For my son who has seen the dranyen only as a decorative piece hanging on the wall of our living room, it was a wonder to see the instrument come alive in the hands of an expert.

While I see how the program has greatly benefited my son (it has been such a pleasure hearing him name colors and animals in Tibetan and sometimes even count in Tibetan numerals), I have also personally gained from it. I have widened my circle of friends and acquaintances and enriched my life with stories, over a cup of tea or while preparing *gutuk*, about the lives of these people I interact with every Saturday morning. I realize we are all here trying to help our children stay connected to a world and way of life that we have left behind and hope to keep it alive for them through "language."

Sonam Ongmo is a Bhutanese writer living in New York. She contributes articles to two newspapers in Bhutan, the Bhutan Times and Kuensel. Her two children Mapem and Liam are regular attendees of the Latse Children's Program.

Speaker Series

শঝুন নপ্দ শ্রী শ্বনা



LOBSANG PALDEN TAWO AND TSERING TOPTEN NELUNG AT THE RELEASE PARTY FOR THE LOSAR CONCERT 2005 DVD. हॉर्नेर्ज्जी प्रबन्ध्य व्यवासान्द्र दिन्दुवियें मासरम्मु र्ह्येद विसायवे DVD व्योकसार्ट्स्ट्र क्वेंविर्यमा हु।

दर्द्रायेद्र गशुरः च्यनः गावरः आयवः श्रुः र्ळेयायः येगाः यः हेवेः गाशुरः च्यनः ग्रीः येनः यः (बुयाया

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HIS past year, an interesting variety of speakers and presenters participated in Latse Library's Speaker Series.

In August 2005, **Dr. Nida Chenagtsang** gave a two-day Kunye Traditional Tibetan Massage Workshop, which was quite popular with area patrons. Dr. Nida, who hails from Malho in Amdo, is a highly-regarded Tibetan medical doctor and *ku-nye* specialist. In 2001, he opened the Ku-nye International Studio, the first of its kind, in Rome, Italy. He is the author of several books and articles on traditional massage, and has conducted courses around the world on massage, mantra healing, dream analysis and geomancy. For the workshop at Latse, Dr. Nida first gave a lecture on the history and development of *ku-nye* traditional Tibetan massage, which was followed by a practical hands-on session in fundamental techniques.

In September, Latse was pleased to welcome author **Sienna Craig** and artist **Mary Heebner** for an evening of poetry and artistry. Dr. Craig is an anthropologist with extensive

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experience in working in Tibet and Nepal, and is the co-founder of the non-profit organization Drokpa. Dr. Craig read her own poetry from the book A Sacred Geography: Sights and Sonnets of the Himalaya and Tibet, and also showed slides of the areas that inspired her writings. The book is a collabora-

tion between daughter and mother, featuring poetry by Dr. Craig in a book designed and created entirely by her mother, artist Mary Heebner. The lovingly crafted text has handmade paper with illustrations and color schemes that capture the mood and sentiments expressed by the

๛ุฉุมารมพานาที่ริสาทีพามักระทำสรมพาวิศา" เยูราราจหฤพา นฉิญญาตมพา จิมานานาระวัราฏิมช์ราฐรารราชิสาสรา าฐาลิเมวิ สูง สิมา"ลิงาาจงาสูงสิมาวรมงาที่ภามสา ฏิเวรานารสมพาตุลิตุพาวรูณาตุสา รนาริตาริสาพามา รุระสู มันทุ่งพามหมาวุริณาฏิพาฏุรานาริไ วริมามพา ୳୲ୖୖୖ୷ୖଽ୶୲ୠ୶୲ୖୖୖୖୖୠ୵୷୕ୖୖ୷୲ୄୢୠୠୖୄୢୖୢଽ୕୕ୄୖ୷୲ୢୄ୷ୠ୶୲୷୲୵୵୵୲ ૻૹ૽ૼૡ૽૾ૺૻૻઌૻૻૻ૱ૹૣૻૻૻૹૢૡૻૻૡૻૻઌ૱ૻ૾૱ૻ૽૾૾૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ ระระนิริสาฏิสรัญเสสะการ์พุ จากเจิงเฏิงเจากุพ นระคลังเหล้ารนิริคาริสิณฑาคลังเฏิเติศาตุงเตลาญ ઽૺૡ૾ૺૻૡઽૻૹ૽૿ૻૡઽૻૡૡૢૹૻૻૻ૾૽૱ૼઽ૾૾૾ૼૼૡૼૻૹઽઽૹૻ૽૽૽ૢ૿ૹૄ૾ૺ૱ૻૹૻ૾૾૾૾૾૾ૼૹૻૻૠૼૻ નરુ નલે અવે સૂત્ર ફેં અ શું તર મો એ અરુ શું જે જે રાય દ્વા ૡૢ૱૱ૼ૱૱૽ૢૢ૱ઽ૱૽ઽૺ૱૱૱૱૱ રૈશ્વાય નય સું સ્વય શે ผลผาวุฏิณาฏูญาญญญญญาญาณาพี่ภาพาวิโอนานามที่มีการเป็นการเป็น นูมามีรีการีการีกายุพา" แกราราวศศาสาหนิง เนตา แลง เ" ดิสานนิ้า দেন মোর্মি মার্ম মুমারন।

न्नान्त्याः म्वायह्याः २१ में यहेन् मान्ययाः २००४

sonnets. Ms. Heebner discussed the process of papermaking, book design, and of artistic collaboration, and at the end of the evening, she graciously presented Latse Library with a copy of the limited edition chapbook version of *A Sacred Geography*.

In late September, Latse welcomed back **Tsering Topten Nelung** and **Lobsang Palden Tawo**, headliners from the Losar Concert 2005 (for a full article on this event, please see *Latse Library Newsletter* Fall 2005), for a party celebrating the release of the concert DVD. *Losar 2005: A Concert by the Masters* has twenty-one tracks from the musical event that featured Mr. Nelung, Dr. Tawo and singer-songwriter Palgon from Amdo. Mr. Nelung and Dr. Tawo greeted fans and cheerfully signed their copies of the DVD.

In December 2005, **Senge Tsering** of the Baltistan Cultural Foundation presented a talk entitled "An Introduction to Balti Language and Literature," providing a fascinating glimpse into the culture



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२००٣ त्नु न्द्रु महिभायते दम् त्या सुया है भी मैना मलुम चेनमा झा र्हे नामा यते स्<mark>रोम मी के मैम</mark> या मानुम सुया है भी सुम भी मा दम रे के सम मे से मानुम स्रोम सुम मिन मानुम सि मानुम मिन मैना मालुम में सुम मिन मानुम सुम मिन मानुम सि मानुम मिन मेम मानुम से साम सि मानुम सि मानुम सि मानुम मिन मानुम मिन से माने के मैम या मानुम सुम सुम मिया मानुम सि मानुम मिन मानुम मिन मानुम मिन मानुम मिन मानुम मिन मानुम मिन मानुम से माने के मैम या मानुम सि मानुम मिन मानुम मिन मानुम मानुम मिन मानुम मिन मानुम मानुम मानुम सि मानुम मानुम मानुम मानुम मानुम मानुम मेन से साम मानुम सि मानुम मान

สาวาริจิงสุราณา ณาสิวารีผ่ามธิ์รายราสสารผิวริจายสาวารสมสาญาณสา प्रमुखलेगाञ्चेया देवेगासुनःमयनःगवनःस्रायवादेग्रेनः र्धेनसः नेगागवरुः

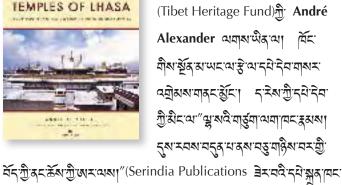
રૈયાયા સુંવ ચું ઢેત્ર ચેવે વેંન્ રૈયા પવે સું ઢંત્ર શું નયો સત્ર ઢેત્ર ચેં યાલેત્ર પ લેયા ખેતુ สามาติสายถึง (2006 ฉัติ ยุระระรงระสิยาติ รมุสารุสาญ)สะณายา รมมานายามาลสัญญามาลมากมมาการ์การกัด 5. 2000 สู้กา નેંદ્ર સન્ આવતુ દ નાત્ર છે. વાર આ છે. તે કે આ ગામ છે. તે આ ગામ આ ऄ॔ऀय़॓ऀॱज़ऻॸॖॺॱॸख़ॸॱॸऀॱख़ॾॱॺॾऄॖ॔क़ॱय़ॱॸॸॱॺॖॗॖॖॖॖऺॺॺॱॺॱॵॺॱढ़ऀॸॱऻॖॱख़ॾॺॱख़ॖऀॱॖॾॺॱय़ॱॸॸॱऻ

अन्त्रमार्श्वरे क्रेन्ट्र या मीट र्श्व या बटा

DR. PADMA'TSHO

ิ จุรูลารุลจาน เมารูลาจส์

^ຒୄୣୠୄ୩ୡ୲୴୵ଽୖଽୠୄ୕୴୰୴ଡ଼ୣୠଢ଼୶ଌ୶ୖଢ଼୲୶ୖ୰ୠ୲ ୷ୄୠ୶ୄୖୢୠୖଽଢ଼୲ୠୡ୲ୡୠୄୠୖୠୖ୶୷ ៹ঀয়য়য়ঢ়য়ৣঢ়য়ৣঢ়য়ৢড়য়৾ঀয়৾৾ড়য়৾ঀয়৾ড়ৼ৾ঀ৾৾৾৾ৼয়৾য়ৢ <u>अदयर्विदसासुर्योत्।</u> सेटयोक्तें मेटय्यम् से सुया में या भी स्टार्क्स सुसाय में स ๛ริสพาพิสาติรา ศิราชิพาพูณาศมพาริราฐราพิศาฐราฐ์คารราวัราพิศา



TI C

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meaning of the ritual as a way of understanding devotional practice to Padmasambhava. Later that same month, Latse Library hosted a book launch reception for returning guest speaker André Alexander of the Tibet Heritage Fund. The new title, Temples of Lhasa: Tibetan

ᄳୖୄଈ **૨૦૦**७ વેંમ-၎ચે:झूक-नुष्ण)ดेष-વર્મેતા देवें:झुल्प्य Alexander

५८२ मेर्न भें दर्भा मेगा मात्र भा राधे भा मुझ ग्राह के मात्र भा माहिल के मात्र भा माहिल के माहिल के माहिल के म

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૨ૈગ'ગઠ્યાવ્યેવા સુચાર્ગાત અદ્યુત વેનચા ૪ ભૂત ટેંગચારી અદ્' વ્યુવેન બ્રેંગ ચારી આદંદ વ્યુવેન બ્રેંગ્ છે સેંગ

୳ୄୢୢୢୢୠୠୄୄୄୄୢୄଽୠୣୄ୷୲୰ୄୢୄୠ୷୰୵୷୷ୠୄୢୄ୷୷୲୷ୄୢ୲୲ୖ୷୵ୄୢ୵୶୲ୡ୲୵୷ୖ୶୲୷ୖୖ୷୷ୢ୲୷୲୵୷୲ୡ୲୷ २४विन क्वे२ राज्य ना स्ट्रां के स्वार के स्व स्वार के स्वार स्वार के स्वार स्वार के स्व स्वार के स्वार क स्वार के स स्वार के स्वार स्वार के स् स्वार के स

รระพุ้มพะนั้รุมพะพิพริพะนวิรมิริกรุมพาน นักรทีมพธสรรมพาลลัง

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त्रशःमलुमाराः भेनिः यदे स्नानसः नदः मसूत्र त्रशा र्थे सः त्यः क्षेः नयेः सर्हेन् विदः नु

ณฑิมพฑิษิ์ส์ๆาณๆ มูาตุกพ Alexander ณฑุพาสุพารัราษิ์กพา



of Baltistan. Senge Tsering introduced Baltistan as home of Baltis, who are ethnically and linguistically related to Ladakhis and Tibetans. Historically Baltistan comprised the western part of Ladakh, but the land is currently under the control of Pakistan. Senge Tsering, who is originally from Shigar, Baltistan, also discussed with the audience initiatives to preserve the language and re-introduce Tibetan script in the region.

Dr. Padma'tsho, assistant professor in the Postgraduate and Tibetan Departments of Southwest Nationalities University in Chengdu, visited Latse in February-during the coldest days of the winter of 2006—and made a presentation on the cham or ritual dance for Padmasambhava. In her talk, Dr. Padma'tsho introduced Padmasambhava through discussion of the cham held at Katok Monastery in Kham in 2004 for the anniversary of the birth of Padmasambhava. Her presentation, which was illustrated with slides, discussed the form, performance and

NEWS FEATURES শাশ্বস্থা

Buddhist Architecture from the 7th to the 21st Centuries (Serindia Publications, 2006), is the fruit of many years of hard work and research in central Tibet by Mr. Alexander and the Tibet Heritage Fund. As part of the launch, Mr. Alexander showed a short film on the work of the Tibet Heritage Fund, and spoke about new projects in Ladakh and Mongolia. He then joined a reception held in his honor, and signed copies of his book for visitors and friends.

During her stay as a visiting researcher at Columbia University in the spring, journalist **Jamyang Kyi** stopped by Latse for a discussion entitled "Contemporary Tibetan Women's Issues in Amdo." Ms. Jamyang Kyi, who also performed at the Losar 2006 Concert, lives in Xining, Qinghai Province, and is an award-winning television writer, reporter, and editor for the Tibetan language section of the Qinghai Provincial Television Station. Her informal discussion focused on recent encounters with women and girls in

Amdo as part of her ongoing research on the social status of Tibetan women.

As part of Tibetan Yak Cheese Week in May (see related article in this issue), Latse featured a lecture by **Jigme Gyaltsen** of the Ragya Yak Cheese Project. Jigme Gyaltsen, a senior monk from Ragya Monastery in Golok in eastern Tibet, is the founder and principal of the Jigme Gyaltsen Welfare School in Golok, which is supported by Trace Foundation. He spoke about the challenges and rewards of establishing a school for Tibetan children, and the role the cheese plays in sustaining the school and the local Tibetan nomad community.

In June 2006, Latse Library welcomed back poet and filmmaker **Dorjicering Chenaktsang** (also known as Ljang-bu) to preside over a screening of his new documentary film *Tantric Yogi*, a work on the *ngakpa* of Amdo. The film, which premiered on the United Kingdom's Channel Four, follows a group of *yogi* from Rebkong as

2005 रेटः (क्रुया सेट वा हूट मुं देश माया श) यानु म वर्द्र म दुश म से किंट ๚ิเพามัร์จิ:ชุมุพานจิ:มีราญิ"วัราฏิชุมุพานา"ดิพานจิ ५२४ मुम्स् मेग महत्व भेग मेग भाषा में मान के के में मान के में मान के में मान के मान क मान के म ઽઽઃ૨૽ૼઽ૱ૢ૾ૢૢ૽૱ૡૡૻ૽૽૾ૢ૽૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ૱ૡ૾ૣૡૺૡૻ૾૾ૻૺૼૼૼ૱ૢૻ૱ૡ૽૾ૡ૽૾૱ૻૻ૾ૺ Four)สิ่าสาวิลิชิมาลุณาลุการ์น้า สู้มาลลูลาวิลิสาวา ୢୠ୶୲୶୲୳ୖୖୖ୶୲୳ୠ୷ୖ୷୶୲୷ଌୖ୶୲ୖ୳ୖୖୖୖୖଢ଼୶୲୲ଵୖୖୄୖଽ୶୶ୄୖୢୢୢୢୗ୲ୖ୴୕୵୳୲ୖ୵୷୲ଡ଼୲୷ୖଽ えゐऒ॔ॸॵॷॺऻॺॱय़ॱऄॣ॔ॸॱढ़ऀॺऻॱॺॏॺॱॸॺऻॱऄॸॱॸॖॱड़ॸक़ऺढ़ॱय़ऀॱढ़ऀॺऻॱ ર્ઢેંગયાવનુવાનું ગુસ્તુમાનુયાને સેનાયવાય હવા ગોના ખેતી สาริสาริ เฉย็มพาพาราบา 2000 ณัติ พุศพานดิเอรา २ईंग्रसकेत्र में ने २५ के ले कुर हेना ल मानु मानसा ୄୣ୶୵ୖଈ୕୳ୄୢଽ୶୶ୄୖୢୄୄୠ୲ୖ୳୵୳ୖୖୡୢ୶୲୶୳ୄୢଽ୶୶ୄୖୄୢ୷ୢୖ୷୷ୄୖୢୠ୷ୖୖ୷୵୵ ঝুন:র্টুর:র্ম:ন্ত্রিমা'নশ্বর।



they make a giant offering bread and other preparations for an historic gathering thousands of *ngakpa* that occurs only once every sixty years. The audience responded warmly to this rare

and personal glimpse into the personal lives and situations of Tibetan *ngakpa*.

Following the screening, Latse hosted a Poetry Reading featuring special guests **Ljang-bu** (Dorjicering Chenaktsang), **Chakmo Tso,** and **Palden Gyal**. These three famous poets recited their works to an intimate gathering of friends and library patrons. Other readers included Professor Lozang Jamspal of Columbia University and New York resident Jinpa Dhargay.



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all poets welcome: poetry reading at latse library. यां हे द्वीय के दिन्य दुः के दिन्य दुः के दिन्य दियदुः वर्देवया



LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्रार्द्रमा

FEATURED AUTHOR र्हेड्यापार्था क्वीप्राप्ता

A Discussion With Writer Tashi Dawa by Patricia Schiaffini

ONSIDERED the most influential Tibetan author writing in Chinese, Tashi Dawa acquired national fame and scholarly international attention in the 1980s for his innovative magical realistic stories. His works represented a clear break with previous Tibetan and Chinese literary conventions: they were characterized by a mix of real and dream-like situations, a disruption of time and structure, a lack of heroic themes and characters, and a sometimes obscure and always ambiguous engagement with socio-political issues.

TASHI DAWA AT MAKYE AME RESTAURANT IN BEIJING (AUGUST 6, 2006). PHOTO COUR-TESY OF PATRICIA SCHIAFFINI.

ମ୍ୟାଧିବାଙ୍କୁ ମାଦ୍ୟମବାଦ୍ୟି ବିଶ୍ୱ ଥି) ଧାଲ୍ପିବାଭାରୀଙ୍କ ମହନ୍ୟୁ 2006 ଭିବିଂଙ୍କୁ 4 ସବିଜିବା ଜନ୍ଧି





र्रेसपर्यप्रग्रिस्तुप्त्राय्युर्स्य या यन्द्रेस्व से गोण द्वे ने नग

LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्रार्द्रेषा

FEATURED AUTHOR ईस्रायार्थेन्ज्ञेदान।

In the mid-1990s, however, Tashi Dawa stopped writing fiction. While his many faithful readers and enthusiastic literary critics took his silence as a temporary hiatus, observers who had all along criticized his "Western" and "modernistic" style attributed it to the xiahai (lit. "leaping into the sea") tendency at that time, by which many intellectuals in the PRC abandoned cultural endeavors to carry on more lucrative businesses. When in 1999 I asked Tashi Dawa why he had discontinued fiction writing, he answered: "I may get back to it later in life. Now I am interested in exploring other media, such as film or writing via the Internet."

Indeed, Tashi Dawa has written prolifically since the mid-1990s-but mostly essays (some on paper, some on the Internet) and scripts for feature movies and documentaries. He continues to live in Lhasa, where he serves as Chairman of the Writers Association of Tibet (Ch. Xizang zuojia xiehui), Vice Chairman of the Association of Literature and Arts of Tibet (Ch. Xizang wenxue yishu jie lianhe hui) and Vice Chairman of the Association of Cinema and Television Artists of Tibet (Ch. Xizang dianying dianshi yishujia xiehui).

I met Tashi Dawa for the first time in 1994 and on several other occasions that year, as I was translating some of his stories. We spoke again in New York in 1998 while he was touring several American universities with a delegation of the Chinese Writers Association, and the following year in connection with my fieldwork at the Association of Literature and Arts of Tibet in Lhasa. This more recent interview with Tashi Dawa was conducted on 6 August 2006 at ารมพาลาาที่รัมเมธ์มพากดๆ ที่กาที่กรมพาธิ์พาฏ์กา ઽ^ઌૣઌૡૻૻ૱ૹૡૻૻૡૼૻૹ૾૾૱ૡ૱ૡ૽ૢ૿ૢ૽ૢૺૼૢૼૺ૱ૻઽૢૡૢઽૻઌૻ૱૱ૡ૽ૻઌ૽૾ૼૡૻ૽ૡ૽ૻ૱ૡ૽૿૱૿૱ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૼૡૡ૽ <u>ૡ</u>ਗ਼ੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼੶ୖੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼੶ਸ਼ੑੑਸ਼ੑਸ਼੶ਗ਼ੑਖ਼ੑ੶ਫ਼ਖ਼ਸ਼੶ਗ਼੶ਫ਼੶ਫ਼੬ਗ਼੶ਜ਼ੑੑੑੑੑਗ਼੶ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼੶ੑਗ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶੶ਗ਼ੑਖ਼੶੶੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶੶੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶੶੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶੶੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶੶੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶੶ ॸॱ୴ॸॱ॔क़ॖॖॖॖख़क़ॕऀॱ॒ॺॡॺऻॺॱय़ॱ॔ॡॖऻ॓ऀ॓ऒऀॸॸॺॱॸग़ॖॱॸड़ॖॖॖऀऀॱढ़ॸॱॺक़ॖॖढ़ॺॻ ਸ਼<u>૿</u>ૣૡૻઽૹૻૻ૽ૢૢૢૢ૽૽ૢૢૺૡૢ૾ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૡૼ૱૱૱ઽૻૡ૽૽ૼૡ૽ૼૡૼૡ૽ૢૼૼૡૼૡ૽ૢૼૡૹૡૢ૱૱૱૱૱૱ รั้นสุขาลนาลินาที่ไข้เหล่างสาญิเนขารั้สานาคุญพานนาลูมา 2000 વેંસ્ટર્સ વગ્નુ વૈસ્ટ્ર વ્યાવેંદ ગેસ કેંદ્ર અઠઠાય વદેવા દેવ જે ખેત વડે સુવસા ଢ଼ୖ୵୷୶ୖଽ୲ "ୖୄଌ୶୲୶ୖଵ୶୲୷୵୷୶ୖୢଽ୕୶ୄୢୠ୶ୖୄୢୠ୵ୖୢଈ୵ୢୗ୵୲ ୵ୄଌ୲୵ୄୢୠ୵୲୷୶୶ଡ଼୶୷ รุษราสาสัญาตรุสารกราฐสิวณสาสุมาร์สาวอุรายาณาสัญญ์พุษาพักษา" **칠**] an farffaral 54.77 ୵୵ୣୢ୷ୖୠୄ୶ୄୄୄୄୄ୶୲୵୶ୄୖୢଽୡ୲ୖ୴ଡ଼୲୴୵ୖ୳ୖୣୠ୶ୖ୴୵୲ ୴ୖ୶୶୶୴୵୷୵୷ୖ୷୷ୣୄ୴୶୲ୖୄୢଽୡ୲ नदानदेस्य मुद्रा अदेव भवे स्रोंगा महुद मी जावन महितान प्र की मा महस्य भी की जान कर की मा मह की की की की की की ૡૻૺૼૼૼઽૼૡૢૻૻૡૹૢઽૻૡૹૻૡૢૻૹૻૻઽૻઌૡૡૹૻૹૻ૽ૼૼઽૼૡૻઽૼૻૻૢ૽૾૾૾૾૽૾૽ૼ૱ૡ૽ૻ૱ૻ૽૱ૡ૽ૻૼૼૼ૱ૡ૽ૻૡૼ૱ૡ૽ૻ૱૱ૡ૽ૼૡૼૡ૽ૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૡૼૡૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૡૼૡ นั้นิเลเลเล้าสังาง"(西藏作家协会)ปีสังาง"จารี้าระาย จัรายัรงาปรัส रैनाञ्चुर्अयम्बर्ग्सन्था (西藏文学艺术界联合会) ॻेर्द्रेनम्थर्ग्स 藏电影电视艺术家协会)到着和科学家有多少的。 ସଜିଷ ଐମ୍ବା

ริราทุลิพาสานรารารการสุราสุพาพราฐารฏิราฏิรามัณติทาทาณที่าสู่ทุพๆ ริราทุลิพาสุพาริรา ทุลิพารราราชี้ายูลามัราทาที่ทุพาน้าสุมพาฏิมาชี ณาชิญรรรลาทุพัรรรณส์พามัณาริเฏพๆ รพารราทิ ฐานนาณสูงาชพา MP3 สูรรสูราริ ารรณริโรรารรชาชัทาชี ยักาณาตุตการสุ รฎาผิพาฐาราณทุพารราพรพาสุพาทุญราฐารศิรา

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ন্যা ক্রুমর্কর ডন মিনা

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नग्रा था नेःक्षराध्वेत्रार्क्षनायः द्वेना

PS: สิ:สลิ:สณายิรารราสิงเซิเลิสา สุราสิาณ์รา

the Tibetan restaurant Makye Ame in Beijing. Tashi Dawa was in the capital city for a couple of weeks; he was also scheduled to attend a Tibetan writer's conference in Sichuan before returning to Lhasa.

As we sit down to talk once again, we reminisce about the past and exchange news on our personal lives and common friends. When I display my little MP3 recorder and my notebook Tashi Dawa exclaims in surprise:

TD: You are not planning on interviewing me, right?

PS: Yes, I would like to know what you have been up to in the last couple of years.

[Tashi Dawa laughs]

TD: You know, I do not give interviews anymore.

PS: Why?

TD: Not much to say.

Tashi Dawa is known among his peers to be a person of few words, but when you ask him about things he loves, like literature and film, he can talk for hours— and then time really flies with him.

PS: Well, then this is not an interview, just a friendly talk. How about that?

TD: In that case, okay. (Ch. Na, hao ba.)

PS: What has kept you busy lately?

TD: As you know, these past years I have been mostly writing scripts for films and documentaries. I have also written short essays and continued my editing work for [the journal] *Literature from Tibet* and other literary projects. I have just collaborated with Chinese Central Television (Ch. Zhongyang Dianshitai) on an episode for their acclaimed series *Explore and Discover* (Ch. Tanshuo, faxian). It is called "The Tibet of the Sky" (Ch. Tianshang de Xizang), which introduces Tibet's history, culture and nature a bit more in depth than other such programs have done in the past. Before that, I was involved in the production of the movie *Kekexili*.¹

PS: This film has gained a lot of international attention. What do you think about it?

TD: I very much liked the script. I think it is a good story.

PS: I heard you were involved also in a musical.

LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्रार्द्रेया

FEATURED AUTHOR र्हे साथायां स्रीयाया TD: Yes, I wrote the script for *Gangla Meiduo*, a movie with very strong musical content.

PS: Gangla Meiduo? *Like the bar in Lhasa*?

TD: Yes, it is the same name. It was the first film directed by a friend of mine, Dai Wei, who previously had directed very successful music videos. The score was composed by Lao Zai, who also composed the music for *Kekexili*.

मग्रा नेवेःवह्ममग्मबुदव्यःस्म्स्न्डस्म्मवर्मेः दुरा स्थानक्षस्य ने ने झुरा ध्यमार्थे बिमार्स्ति।

PS: เฉิาที่โซ้ฟาลูหาสุ ผิวาหารัณารุยูเรฟาฏิรัญทานสูสุติทาทิานฟาทุติานา พราดูกุฬานาริราฮิหา

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PS: It seems that in the last ten years almost everyone who wanted to make a movie or a documentary in Tibet sought your advice, or wanted you to be involved in their productions. How do you feel about this?

TD: This happens very often, and if I can be of help I am happy to do it. Sometimes they ask me to write scripts, and sometimes they ask me to be involved in the production.

PS: I have seen some of these films, starting with the oldest ones such as the TV series based on your story "Basang and her Siblings" (Ch. Basang he ta didi meimei men), or the documentary No. 16, Barkhor South Street (Ch. Bakuo nan jie shiliu hao)² and especially the more recent Kekexili, and they were of great artistic and documental value. And the last two PS: กุรพาลูเมา์รักากมา จูเพาลาพัรานจาธรากรรารสูรพาลม

 $PS: - \kappa \cdot \widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ માં પ્રજ્ય તેવે માય બાય મિલ્સ અર્થે તે $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ ત્યા પ્રજ્ય તે $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$. The set of the s

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PS: ฿ามิส์คาส์สา คลูสานาร์ นรนิช์สามาร์สาชาร์า

works gained international recognition as well. But sometimes filmmakers must approach you with projects that do not meet your artistic standards or do not reflect Tibet in a way you consider appropriate or acceptable. What do you do in these cases?

TD: Sometimes it happens that I can have some influence on the artistic aspects of the film, or I can help clarify the misunderstandings about Tibet or Tibetan culture. Otherwise, I do not associate myself with projects that I have reservations about.

PS: Writing scripts is totally different from writing novels. For example, as a writer you are in control of your novel, but when you write a script there are other people and circumstances involved. How do you see your role as a scriptwriter?

TD: Yes, it is very different indeed. When I write scripts it is usually at the request of others. What I am doing then is helping the filmmakers achieve their goals. And I am certainly not the master of the script, because many times the filmmaker does not completely agree with my take on things. There is a great deal of compromise and negotiation.

PS: Can this be frustrating sometimes?

TD: [Pauses] It is not frustrating if you understand your role: the movie for which you are writing a script is not one of your own stories. Most of the times you are just making somebody else's idea happen in the best possible way.

PS: What is it about film that attracts you so much?

TD: I really love film. I love both watching movies and being involved in their production. Recently, I was even convinced by a friend to have an acting role in his movie. [Laughs]

PS: Is that so?

TD: Yes. [The writer] Ma Yuan persuaded me to play a role in a movie he wanted to film. The story was based on his own short stories. I don't like acting, but I agreed since it meant being involved in moviemaking, to some extent, and it was an opportunity to work with good friends.

PS: But you performed before, when they filmed the TV series based on your story "Basang and her Siblings."

TD: Well, but that was just playing the role of myself, Tashi Dawa the writer. In Ma Yuan's movie I had my first fictional role.

PS: What kind of role?

LITERARY FEATURES ईंब्र'रेग

FEATURED AUTHOR স্থিয় হার্মান্ড হার্ TD: [Laughs] Not a very nice one. I played the role of a womanizer who ends up doing some ugly things. [We both laugh]

PS: I thought Ma Yuan was your friend...how come he chose you for such an unbecoming role?

TD: [Laughs] Yeah, I wonder about that too... [Pause] I have no idea whether it will ever be released. It was Ma Yuan's first attempt at film directing and it was a good story, but contentwise it may not get approval for (สุราส์กราก)

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PS: ริ'ฉุรู'พิสู'สุม)
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નગ્રા રેના (ફેંશ્વાયાર્થેંગ)શ્વાર્થેલ શૈશાન ક્રુક્ત લિવાન સ્રુક્ત લિવાન સ્રુક્ત વર્તેને પાયા વિંદ વીશા દાયા સેવાન ક્રુક્ત ને વે શે સ્રુલેવા વાદ્ય વ્યવે વર્તેને સ્રુપ્તા સુરા સેદન દા દા વાદ્ય કે સે સેન્દ્રોને પાયા શે નવાવ ખાદ દાયા શે શાંચા સુરા સુરા પ્રાથ્યો સુરા શ્રે કે તે શે ને ખાદ સ્રેને દેના અને લેવા વો દેવા વસ્ય સેવા વરૂક્ત લેવા સ્રુક્ત પ્યાય સ્રેન્ડ શ્રે કે શ્રે છે કે દાયા સ્ટેન્ડ લુવાયા પાયે સે રેકેના સેવાયા વે ખાવા પે લિવા ના દાયા સ્ટાય સ્ટેન્ડ શ્રે સાથી સ્ટ્રાય સ્ટેન્ડ શ્રે સ્ટેન્ડ શ્રે સ સ્રાવયા સ્ટેન્ડ સાથે સ્ટેન્ડ સાથે સેવાય સે બેલવા વર્ષે સ્ટેલવા સ્ટેન્ડ સાથે સ્ટેન્ડ સાથે સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્સ્સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્સ્સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્સ્સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્સ્સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્ડ સ્ટેન્સ્સ્ટેન્સ્ટેન્સ્ટેન્સ્સ્સ

PS: พิสาสาพราฏิราฏิเราสูงมหาสังงา"นางระหารรามสินสารฐมหาไล้รายา



release. In any case, it was fun to work with friends.

PS: With your passion for film and all the experience in writing scripts, producing films and now even acting [Tashi Dawa laughs]...would you ever become a film director yourself?

TD: I don't think so. I worked with novice movie directors and I was able to give them useful advice, which makes me think that I could do a good job if I were to direct my own movie. But being a director means facing many more challenges than just directing or communicating your vision to actors. You have to work with lots of different people, do a lot of public relations, go around asking for money, deal with officials etc. You know how I am.... I am not suited for that kind of work.

ને નઢઢવા વ્યુવ સાવદો બાદ્યો સુન મુંચ સાવથા દિન વશ્વ મેં વે વ્યવાયન સેવ. દુશ્વ મંદ્ર મુંચ

$$\begin{split} & \neg \exists | \quad \widehat{\beta}^* \widehat{\alpha}^* \nabla^* \nabla \nabla \widehat{\alpha}^* \widehat{\beta} \widehat{\alpha}^* \nabla \nabla \widehat{\gamma}^* \widehat{\alpha}^* \widehat{\alpha}^$$

PS: มิ'มู'ยิ'จรู'ติ่าเพิ่ม

मग्रा (नर्गनःर्वनःन्दु) भेःश्चनेःवद्ववेःभवाभ्येःवियास्यःनेना भेःश्वेनःस्रव्वयाः गौषःभेनःनुःभोवदन्यवेःनेवन्तयाः र्भ्रान्दवियायस्युपषः वषः यह्यायस्युव्यः यवियाभ्येवा (देनः यविषः याः ययान्ता)

 $PS: \quad < \aleph^{*} \aleph^{*} \hat{\kappa}^{*} \hat{\kappa}^{*$

नग्रा (नर्गनिर्लेनन्तुा) नेना न्याग्रान्ने सुरम्ययम्य गीर्थिना (म्प्पन) महम्बर्ग्वस्य प्युन् इंग्राय्य म्विया कर्मा) ग्लेमा महम्बर्ग्वने प्रयोगस्य ग्लीप्य ग्रीन ग्लाम्य महम्बर्ग्वस्य प्यपन केंनिया ने के स्याप्य के ग्लीस्य म्लूम्बर्य्य ग्लेम् ग्लीम्य म्वर्ग्वस्य म्वर्य्य स्थन ने के ज्लून के प्याप्य कें मिया ने के स्वाप्य के म्लूम्बर्य्य ग्लीम्य म्वर्ग्वस्य म्वर्य्य स्थन म्वर्य्य स्थन અઢ્ઠત દેવ દ્વાવ એ ખેતુ સુરેદા વાદ સુરખદા વેવાય છે અક્રય દુવ્યય દેવ સુવ વાદે સુદ્વ ય દેવા

PS: ସ୍ତିମଂস୍ଟେମ୍ବାଂଶ୍ଲିସ୍ମାଂସଞ୍ଚୁୠଂଦ୍ୟଂଶ୍ଲି³ଶ୍ମୁଟ୍ଟେମ୍ଟ୍ରୀ ସାହସଂସାନ୍ତ୍ରସଂସ୍ଥିଂସଂମ୍ବଙ୍କ୍ଲିସ୍ରୀଂସଞ୍ଚୁୠ୍ମୁର୍ବଂଧର୍ବ ୫୬୬୬୯:ସ୍ଥିଲା ସଂଗ୍ୱାମ୍ବରୁଗ୍ୱାସଞ୍ଚୁର୍ବଂଧ୍ୟୁଶ୍ୱିମ୍ଭୁଙ୍କୁଙ୍କୁଙ୍କୁଙ୍କୁର୍ବ୍ୟୁଙ୍କୁଙ୍କୁର୍ବ୍ୟୁର୍ବ୍ୟୁ ସସ୍ୱା) ସ୍ତିମଂস୍ଟେମ୍ଲିସ୍ୱାସଞ୍ଚୁରଂସ୍ୱାସ୍ୱଦ୍ୱସ୍ଥିମ୍ବଂଧ୍ୱିମ୍ବୁଙ୍କୁରୁଙ୍କୁର୍ବ୍ୟୁର୍ବ୍ୟୁ

PS: What kind of movies inspire you?

TD: I realize that I look at movies in the same way I approach reading. If I like a movie I try to see all the movies that a filmmaker has done before, in the same way that when I like a book I try to read all the books written by that author. But, I don't have a favorite director or movie. I think my taste is very eclectic. I have a fairly big collection of movies by directors as different as Kubrick, Coppola, Scorsese or Almodóvar.

PS: Going back to literature. As a writer, and as an editor, how do you see the recent developments in Tibetan literature?

TD: As you know, modern literature in Tibet is a fairly recent development. We cannot really talk



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about modern literature before the 1950s, and even then literature was written mostly by Han writers sent to work in Tibet, many of whom worked for the People's Liberation Army. Those works were descriptive and had a strong educational purpose. There were some Tibetan writers then too; they mostly wrote poems.

The Cultural Revolution was a total vacuum, so we cannot talk about modern literature again until the late 1970s and early 1980s. At that time there was a literary boom in Tibet, which reflected developments in the hinterland. Many of these writers were also Han people sent to work in Tibet, but they eventually left. In the 1980s, many Tibetans started writing in Tibetan as well, so we started seeing great works produced in Tibetan language. We saw the great potential of Tibetan literature.

The problem is that the will to write diminished during the 1990s. People were busy trying to make money, and literature lost ground to other forms of entertainment. I consider myself an avid reader, but for quite some time I almost stopped reading literature because it was hard to find books of high literary quality. Then there was another resurgence of literature in the late 1990s and early 2000.

LITERARY FEATURES ईंब्र'रेग

FEATURED AUTHOR ईस्रायायीक्षीयान्। PS: In my opinion these ups and downs since the 1950s were very much influenced by political and economic developments. Would you say that from the late 1990s on we are finally seeing a steady growth of modern Tibetan literature?

TD: We are seeing a revitalization of Tibetan literature. That's for sure. A higher number of literary works are published each year, and bookstores are full of new releases. There is also another development: many more Tibetan writers are now writing in Tibetan. A quick look at the membership of the Writers Association of Tibet shows that change. If you were to look at the roster from the early 1980s, you would see right away that most of the writers were Han and the few Tibetan writers listed wrote in Chinese language. But now, most of our members from Central Tibet are of Tibetan nationality and most of them write in Tibetan.

PS: But somehow it feels like this Tibetan literary flourishing is primarily outside the TAR.

TD: Your appreciation is right. There is a higher degree of creativity coming now from other Tibetan areas like Aba (Sichuan) or Xining (Qinghai). Tibetan literature is flourishing there. They are now publishing many literary magazines. There is a new generation of young and talented [Tibetan] writers.

PS: How do you see the immediate future of modern Tibetan literature?

TD: I am not sure. I am optimistic, but I also see a certain degree of cultural conservatism among young educated Tibetans that may not be positive for literature.

PS: That reminds me of the old

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નગ્રા હિન્ગીશ્વ બેશગાશ્વ ગુરુ મેંન્ગી નેન્સ્તર્ગ સેંગ્ર દેશ દેશ કે જે છે. આ ગુન્ ગુન્ ગું છે. તે છ

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AN EXCERPT FROM "FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS"

by Tashi Dawa

The magistrate's son shoved his hands into his pockets. His bored, melancholy face was fresh and soft as butter. He walked around the spacious, quiet courtyard, unwilling to go back into the house.



Maddened by the bright color of the indigo flowers, a flock of butterflies fluttered up and down.

High walls surrounded the boy. Rarely did he get the opportunity to go outside. He was always shut up here in the family's courtyard. Every morning his father set off to work, surrounded by his secretaries and the rest of his entourage, while his mother sat the whole day in the parlor reading a little book that she never finished, occasionally glancing out the window to keep an eye on the gatekeeper sunning himself by the main gate.

The high stone walls of the magistrate's white two-story mansion had witnessed the passing of many years. White birches and clumps of weeds filled the rear of the courtyard. Cold and damp permeated the air here. Weeds burst through the cracks between the stones. It was desolate, lonesome. Here, the magistrate's son was allowed to play by himself. In the rounded corner of the wall, stone steps led up to a small platform that the first owner had built as a lookout post. the boy wasn't quite tall enough to see over the wall, so a servant had piled up enough stones so that he could just peep over the edge. His perspective expanded--he could see the world beyond the wall: a road, an abandoned field, a river, a bridge, and beyond the bridge, across the river, the common people's district. Off in the distance were mountains. But it was all monotonous, dull, lifeless.

The magistrate's son made friends with the gatekeeper, a solitary old man who liked to sun himself sitting at the base of the wall. The old man's body had a metallic smell, like a broken-down, abandoned war chariot. He'd spent his whole life opening and closing the gate for so many magistrates, one after another, that he couldn't count them all He wasn't too fond of the present master of the mansion, a man whom he never saw smile. Nor was the gatekeeper fond of the magistrate's wife, constantly reading that little book that she never finished. Her broad parlor window faced the main gate, and she kept gazing out at him, as if trying to fathom some dangerous tendency in the gatekeeper's mind.

The magistrate's son stuck a piece of candy into the gatekeeper's mouth and sat down beside him in the sun. Sucking the candy, the gatekeeper mused to himself about the latest rumors he'd heard from the other side of the river, "Well, isn't that life? It never changes, eternally the same, but every few years somebody starts thinking they're tired of phony life, and yearns for meaning. So they start a revolution, change everything, then gaze out, pleased as can be, on a new heaven, a new earth. After a while, somebody else thinks that life looks phony, and turns the whole world upside down all over again."

-Translated by Herbert J. Batt

Herbert J. Batt is a poet and translator. He received his Ph.D. in English literature from the University of Toronto and has taught in China and Poland. He is also editor and translator of the anthology Tales of Tibet: Sky Burials, Prayer Wheels, and Wind Horses (New York: Rowman and Littlefield, 2001), from which this excerpt was drawn with permission of the translator.

LITERARY FEATURES ईंब्र'रेग

FEATURED AUTHOR हेंद्राप्तार्था क्वीप्ताया debate over what constituted Tibetan literature. Is it still relevant to question whether works in Chinese should be considered part of Tibetan literature?

TD: Of course it is relevant to talk about these issues. However, there is no such debate now. Not for lack of interest, but rather for lack of opportunities or venues to do so. I am sure that if the debate were reopened, writers would have different things to say now. I would like to know myself what the younger generation thinks about this topic. During the 1980s, some argued that Tibetan literature was only those works written by a Tibetan, in Tibetan language and about Tibetan traditions. Maybe the debate could be more productive if we were more open and inclusive.

PS: What can be done, or what is being done, to reinvigorate liter-ary production in Lhasa and other areas of the TAR?

TD: We could benefit greatly from interaction with Tibetan writers living in other provinces. Right now it is very hard for us in Lhasa to know in detail what is being written in Qinghai, Gansu and Sichuan. Nor do they know what we are doing. In part, this is because we all belong to the writers associations of the provinces in which we live. It would be ideal if we could also belong to an Association of Tibetan Writers that would bring together all Tibetan writers working in different parts of China. However, this is not possible at the moment.

In Central Tibet we now have some young writers with the potential of finding their niche in the Tibetan literary scene, but there are not yet many nationally or internationally known $w = w = a_1 + a$

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નગ્રા દશ્ચાત્મ્બન્ એર્બેશ દાકે વર્શુદાવશુપ્રાય મેવાર્પેના એકાકાય્યના દશ્ચ વેનાર્યેન સુશ્રે બેશાયેકા અંકારી વિન્દુન વશુપ્રાય મેવાયુન વિક્રે જે કાય પ્યત્વાન અઠ્ઠાશ્વ બેવાર્યેન પાયર્થના વાદેવા શુશ્વ ને કે કે આ મેવાયો અદ્યુકા સુકાર સો વર્શે નાયન શ્રેના

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મૈષા તે 'વેંડ' પશ્ચ પશ્ચ અચલે દ' વેંડ' ખેષા દુ વૈશ્વ પા વેંડ' શે શેવા સુત્ર પદેંડ' પાલે અવશે પશ્ચ અચે રુપા વિંત 'ખેતુ 'પત્વે 'સુ' વ' પસુ પશ્ચ 'પરેડ' ના વાવા ચેડ' 'દર્જે વેં સું સુ સ્ટ પ્વ અ' ખાદ અ' વેં 'ડંડ' વાલત 'પ' ખાદ સુડ' શુવા તે 'ર્ફે' ડુ 'સુ દ' રે 'બ' વ્યવ અ' વુ' વગ્ગ દેવા સુ 'રેડ' ના

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२४७३४.मु.गहिंदाञ्चेशावगवरे देरायराण्येत्वाण्यरा राष्ट्रां हिंदयायुक्तवाणेंदया ระสูญ ผู้วิชิสาณ สุสาม หวิรัร ซิ ซิ สาม นี้ รกัด นี้ ริรา เอง เล่า น'นั่าสิรายกลาสู่ไม่ว่าระระสิราชีรลายู่โรงเขาสาดสานารๆเลารู้สานานั้น र्वेग्नसंदन् र्वेग्नसंप्रभुत् - पर्वे संग्नुस्राग्नद्वारायाद्वीतः दुसाराग्नुस्रान्ते प्रति देशसार्याद्वस्रा ૡઃદ્યુવાૡઙ્ઙઽઙ૽ૢ૾ઽૢૻૡઙઽઽૢૢૢૢૢૢ ૡૻૡઽૻૹૢૣૣૢૣૢૢૡૢ૽૽ૢૺૢૼઌ૽ૢૢ૽ૺઌ૽ૼૢૼૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌૻૹ૾ૡૻૹૣ૽ૻૢ૽ૢૢ૽ૼૼ૱ૡૻૡ૽૽ૼૡ૽ૺૡૻૡ૽ૼૡૻૡૻૡૣૻૡૢૡૻૻ૱૱૾૾ૼૼ૱૱ มูกลาวที่หาง ทุลลาฏิรัสาน นักมิดุทุลานาหาสู จุจิ ราทจะ ณาพราษัราทิ เจรุ ท ঊর' त'भरा त'त्रेर'गढि्रागा हेरार्डे नार्या प्रत्र कर येगाया में दिवा केंगाया द्वा केंगा ज्ञान २ठु परि दन्या भ्रे मिया भार केंग्र पर् लेगा केंग्र कु भेदा यहा दिया के दिया के कि का कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि สาวารทุ नदे नर भा में मिन भा मग्र भा दे हैं भा रेगा मी केंगा भा दर् लिया केंगा भा का भा भा भा भा भा भा भा भा भा <u>মন্দ্রেয়াঝ'শ্রী'র্মিন।</u>

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Tibetan literary figures in the TAR. We are making an effort to identify and nurture these young talents. One specific initiative we have started is to try finding local writers outside Lhasa by hosting writers' conferences in other areas of the TAR. We go there, meet with local writers, and bring their works back to publish in our association's literary journals. Sometimes we go through all the trouble of organizing such an event but no local writers show up! Nevertheless, we had a successful conference in Shigatse (Ch. Xigaze) last year and will host another in Lhokha (Ch. Shannan) in October. I travel as much as I can to coordinate or take part in events like these. For example, in September I will attend a conference on Khampa literature that will be held in Sichuan.

PS: But here we are also facing bigger issues. For example, writing literature was socially well-received—if not fashionable—during the 1980s. But this is not the case any more. Also, writing literature does not pay the bills. How do you nurture literary talents when you have to face all these social and economic deterrents?

TD: Well, to some extent you are a writer if you have it inside you. Nobody can nurture you to be a good writer if you do not have that talent already. All we can do is to identify those who have it and try to provide better conditions so that they can devote themselves to writing. I am now considering a way to provide grants which would allow writers a one-year sabbatical to complete a literary work. The ideal would be to offer a stipend of 1000 RMB per month so that these writers could take some time off from work in order to write or travel for the purpose of interviewing people or doing research to support their writing. They should, of course, commit to completing their works in the proposed time. It would be like signing a contract. [Pauses] It would be great if we could find funding to support ten writing projects a year in the TAR.

PS: There is much to do, but you seem optimistic.

TD: Literature will never die. Some people predicted the end of literature with the growth of other media, such as film or the Internet, but that has not happened. We like to watch a movie or to read something on the Internet, but we still love to keep a book close to our pillow. Reading a book gives you an intimate experience that you cannot find anywhere else. It is certainly too bad that nowadays society does not value literary writing as it did in the 1980s. I am aware that social encouragement, money, or education alone cannot create good

LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्रार्द्रेषा

FEATURED AUTHOR ईस्रायायीक्यीयान्।

TASHI DAWA ON LOCA-TION FOR *KEKEXILI*. PHOTO COURTESY OF TASHI DAWA.

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The conversation drifts again to personal topics and to remembering Jiayang Xire (Tib. Jamyang Sherab), a Tibetan writer and mutual friend who passed away two years ago in Lhasa. It is late. The waitstaff may need our table for other customers, and Tashi Dawa a break. We say goodbye until the next time life brings us together to talk about Tibetan literature and to reminisce about old times.

1 Tashi Dawa was associate producer of the internationally acclaimed film *Kekexili* (English title: *Mountain Patrol*), directed by Lu Chun in 2004. This was one of the first films from mainland China to win "Best Film" at the Golden Horse Awards (2004), which showcases films from Taiwan, Hong Kong and China. The film was also awarded "Best Cinematography" for the work of cinematographer Cao Yu. *Kekexili* is about Tibetan volunteer patrols working to protect the endangered Tibetan antelope from poachers, who slaughter these animals to sell their precious skins.

2 In 1996, Tashi Dawa produced the documentary *No. 16, Barkhor South Street,* which was directed by Duan Jinchuan and won the 1997 Grand Prix du Cinema du Reel in Paris. It documents the day-to-day operations of a neighborhood committee in Lhasa where local communist cadres listen to the complaints of ordinary citizens and try to resolve their disputes.

Patricia Schiaffini (Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 2002) is founding director of the Tibetan Arts and Literature Initiative (TALI), a non-profit organization that seeks funding to support Tibetan literary projects, including the publication of Tibetan children's books. (See www.talitibet.org.) She also teaches Chinese at Southwestern University, and until recently served as Director of the Oldenborg International Center at Pomona College. Dr. Schiaffini's articles have appeared in World Literature Today and Journal of International Affairs, and she is co-editor of the forthcoming Writing Tibet: Modern Tibetan Literature in Society.

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1 ลู้โตเตมลูสานร้าน สูนาลู้มู้นี้มีข้าสมารถาน มูกมัก เกมล์ เกมล

2 १९९७ ચેંગ नगायिषाञ्चनवाषार्थग्रीषान्देषायुदायसें वायवे श्वेमानस्कृतवने मञ्जुव। नेवे व्यवनव्यक्षेन मानुक के हो सिंद वे समय्ये के केना १९९७ चे समय से अधिवा Grand Prix du Cinema du Reel वे समये हमारा या श्वेमानस्कृतवने वि तत्न मुं भूव से सिंदा ही या भूक र्वे मार्थ ग्रिके से वे व्यवस्व में सुन म्हन्य न्द्रा से से प्राप्त मुन स्व व्यक्ति मानुदा में प्राप्त में म वे रा स्वय ग्रीके से वे व्यवस्व में सुन म्हन्य न्द्रा ने वे केन्द्रा के के स्वय में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्र वे रा स्वय ग्रीका में प्राप्त के स्वय में मुन में स्वय ग्री से प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में से स्वय में स्वय में प्राप्त में स्वय में प्राप्त में प्रापत में प्राप्त में प्र वि से स्वर से व्याय में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में के के से से में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में

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LITERARY FEATURES ইঁ ম'মীযা

MEMOIRS হৰ ইা

TRANSLATED BY LAURAN R. HARTLEY

Learning Calligraphy in Nyarongsha School by Rigzin Samdup

NOctober 14-16, 2005, Latse Library helda Tibetan Calligraphy Workshop and Exhibition

(see related story on in this issue). One of the featured participants was Rigzin Samdup,

a former official for the Ganden Podrang government who still lives in Lhasa. To hear

even more about how calligraphy was taught in Lhasa in the early twentieth century, the director of Latse

Library, Pema Bhum, spoke with Rigzin Samdup in early October 2006. Rigzin Samdup's remarks follow:

If we look back at the history of Tibetan calligraphy, we do not see any great change in the Tibetan script since the time of the fifth Dalai Lama (1617-82). Prior to his rule, it seems there were various styles of Tibetan calligraphic writing. Last year, a calligraphy competition was held in Lhasa and more than 120 different writing samples were submitted. But those writings were created in thangka-format and for exhibition; we would be hard-pressed to say that all were calligraphy styles used in actual practice. Among these, a great many such as the "Number Letters" and the "Dakini Code" are rarely utilized. And yet, other writing styles—such as the "Kham Script" of Kham, the Ütsang regional script, or the Khyungpo area—are used but differ greatly from each other.

> વેંવે ज्ञू २० नवे केंग २८ नगा २७ मी नम्हेन मासुयाया वा हे नये यहें न

(র্কিলাম'বেন্'নিবি'লামম'র্র্বেজিন'র্ক্রম'বের্ন্রি'রিম্ম'বেন্নিবি'র্বম'র'র্মি'রমমারীলামা) র্কিলাম'বেন্'নিম'লান্র্বেম'র্ল্রাম'য়েন্ব'লার্সি'র্ব্বি'র্বায় নির্বার্জি ेत्रें विमार्श्वे रेमा यहें त्र मध्य माया यम्ब भी त्र या विंग् हे ते स्वये नमय खुत्र कें मुन्दमात् मात् न्य विमाधित य न्य | ୖଽ୵୶୵ୄୢୢୢ୷୶ଽ୳୶ଡ଼୶୶ୖ୴୕୳ୄ୲ୢଽ୶୲ଽ୷୶ୖୄୠୄୠୖଌୄୄୖୄ୶ଽୖ୶୵ୢୢୄ୰୶୷ୖଌ୕ଽୄୖ<u>ୄ</u>ୖୄ୷ୖୖ୴୶୲୷୲ୄଌ୶୶ୖୖୄଌ୷ୢୖୢ୶ଽୖୄ୶୵୷ୖୠ୷ୠ୷ୖୠ୷ୠ୶ ส์ทุพาพักธิวา พาริเวนาพักรับการที่เนตุลเวริสายวามเวนูมาพทุพาสุขา 2006 พัวิเลานุรูเนติเลกพาริทาวริสายของเม สุเสาณฑุณ รุณ ริลิรัฐ์ สามาราทุณ มัณ เดพ แลง สามารถ เมื่อ เมื่อ เมื่อ เมื่อ เมื่อ เมื่อ เมื่อ เมื่อ เมื่อ เมื่อ

યેં અર્ઘેદ સુચેવડ્યા - ડેલે ચ્રેંગ ગ્રીખેયા યાસુયાય ગ્રીવર્દ્વ સુદયવ્ય સમય સુર્ટેવાય બેવા ખેડાય વડા - સૂચવે ભૂચ વા ખેવા યાસુવાય ॻॖॖऀॱय़ॻॖॊॖऄॴॱऄॣ॔क़॔ऀढ़ॏॺॻॖॖॺॱऄ॔॔॔॔ॸॻॱऀॻॱॵॺऻॱॺऻॾॖॖॺऻॺॱॺॣॗॱॼॕऀ॔य़ऻॺॱॺॣॗॱॻ॒ॸॳॱॸक़ॖॖॱॸ॒ॸऄॖॱॶॖॱॷॖॺऻॱऄॺऻॱय़ज़ॖॖॺऻॺॱऄॱॸॺऻॱॿॸॱॺऻऄॱ ेर्वनायःद्वैश्वःदशःवयुःकुर्णेनःपत्निनान्वेश्वःवर्तनान्ने। नेन्तनाळंतःशन्तरेशःसुन्वेनःभ्रेन्भ्रिन्भवेन्धेनानवुनाशःदेनःवेसावनार्थेःदेन्।



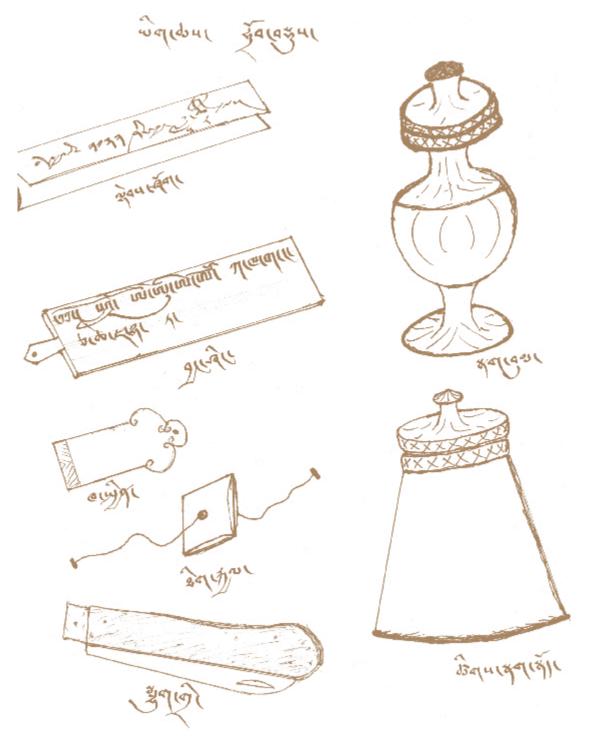


ILLUSTRATION BY RIGZIN SAMDUP SHOWING VARIOUS WRITING MATERIALS. CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: FOLDED PAPER USED FOR LAP WRITING *(TEP-SHOK)*; INK POT *(NAK BUM)*; FLAT BOTTOMED INK POT *(TSIK NAK NÖ)*; KNIFE FOR CARVING PEN TIP (KYUKDRI); BAG OF CHALK WITH STRING THREADED THROUGH, USED FOR MARKING LINES ON A WRITING BOARD *(TIKGYAL)*; SOLID GLUE STICK *(KACHIN)*; BOARD USED FOR PRACTICING LETTERS *(JANGSHING)*.

LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्रान्देया

MEMOIRS হন্বর্ন্থ্য



THE FIFTH DALAI LAMA (LEFT) AND THE THIRTEENTH DALAI LAMA (RIGHT). ภูณาการสู้เสิรายานากราวราวฐาญมานา

Calligraphy since the founding of the Ganden Podrang administration has not experienced much change. This was due to efforts to unify the written script. There are even historical records documenting the interest of Tsang and the central government (sde pa gzhung) in the cultivation of a standard and unified script. We also find copybooks and historical records regarding the standardization of the Tibetan script from the early twentieth century during the reign of the thirteenth Dalai Lama (1876-1933). Thinking primarily of its government staff, the government made resolutions regarding calligraphy and how exams would be administered. These were propagated by the Tsé (Rtse) School and the Finance or Accounting Office (Rtsis khang). Copybooks which prescribed these can still be found in Lhasa. It used to be that when exams were given to government staff, the level of calligraphic skill was given priority. So, calligraphy became widespread for awhile. Eventually, by the time of our generation, the first subject we studied—and from a very young age—was calligraphy. For instance, I started school when I was six. The classes were not as comprehensive as they are these days. Aside from memorizing multiplication tables, certain calculation methods (cha phran), spelling rules, and a few prayers, we spent most of our time studying calligraphy. I think the levels of calligraphic study will be clear if I describe in detail the school I attended and the different stages for studying handwriting there.

Starting Private School

The school that I went to was Nyarongsha. I recall clearly that Lhasa had many private schools then. Nyarongsha was the main one,

²॔²हेत⁻ऄ[·]२५्म⁻२⁻ते⁻ऄम⁻मात्रुम⁻मार्डम⁻मार्ट्स् म्यूम्य ग्रीशरेना अन्यर्गरेवेगार्डन्युयानन्द्रेयायालन्द्रस्य भेवा વવે બેં સુશ્ર ખેંદ્ર ય સેદ્ર દ્વારા સ્વય સાથે બા कु्भ'न्नन् भ्रु'येन्युरुगसुरायदे भ्रूनस' भाषा भाषा माहुनस' สาชิสา ฏรายูลานลิ ณ์ สูลารราทุรมิพยณสาพิร์ามริกา ਝੇ ਡੇ ਸਿੰਧ ਸ਼੍ਰਾ ਨ ਦ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸ਼ਰ ਦੇ ਇਹ ਦ ริธัญฑารผิสฤธิสารสิกพาสุสราราชาพราชาพาละณาฐาพรา ⁴ भरेन। र्श्वेत्र अग्वतित्वन्त्र अभ्येषा कॅन यहित्त राष्ट्र के यहित्व भाष ସା୍ସସ୍ୟାଧ୍ୟ ଆ୍ରିସାଁ ଦେଖିକ ଅନ୍ୟ ଅନିହିଁ ସାଧ୍ୟକର ଅନ୍ୟ କରି ମହା କରି ମହା କରି ମହା କରି ମହା ସାହା ସାହା ସାହା ସାହା ସାହା ସାହ ៹៝៝៝៵៷ឨ៷៳៸៝៝៷៸ឨ៹៵៷៓៹ឨ៷៶៰៝ឨ៲៶៰៱៸៳៝ឨ៲ឨឨ៷៷៹៝៸៹៹៸ឨឨឨឨ៹៹៹ ୡ୕୶୲ୢୄୠ<u>୵</u>ୖ୴ଽ୵୲ୖଽ୲୰ଽୡୖଽ୵ଽ୲ୄୢୠ୳ଌୖୡୖ୳୵ୢୄ୕ୠ୵ୡ୶ રૈશ્વાવલેમું મહેંદે શે મનચાવા સુવયા મુન્યા માર્જે વે સુવર્ત્ય સ્થા ้ฮ์ตารระนี้ระสู้ระสูระพิตาตุลูตุณะริรา ระณามส์สาลาณ์รุตา พิสารุณสุณาสักาญาณาผู้สามาริรา สักาญาณาริวริรายาสรา ลราวดิลาฏิ)สู้มาสลาฐาวยีมงาพีรายามาริรา สู้ภาฐาวา

but there were also the Jarpa Khangsar School, the Pelpung School, the Gorkha School, etc. These different schools were located throughout the Lhasa area for the sake of convenience. Except for the Tsé School, the Finance Office School and the Medical and Astrological Institute, most of the schools in Lhasa were private. At that time, Nyarongsha School had the most students and was regarded as having the best classes. For that reason, most of the aristocrats sent their children to Nyarongsha.

Previously, the Telegraph Office School (Tar khang slob grwa) had been the most famous. It was named this, because it seems the teacher worked at the Telegraph Office. In recent Tibetan history, during the time of the thirteenth Dalai Lama, the postal system was expanded. At the same time, devices for modern communication—the telegraph and telephone were established. The person responsible for the telegraph office was called Teacher Tarkhang (lit. Telegraph). The telegraph building housed both the office and the teacher's private living quarters. For that reason, the teacher held classes at the Telegraph Office. Because Teacher Tarkhang was a government employee, his handwriting was good; it met the government requirements. Therefore, many in our older generation today say that they went to the Telegraph School.

Those in our generation who were children of aristocrats mostly went to Nyarongsha. Let's start from when one first entered Nyarongsha. Prospective students needed to apply to Nyarongsha on a day that was astrologically auspicious. On the day of application, one performed certain rituals: offering a *khatag* to the teacher, offering *droma* [roots resembling tiny sweet-potatoes] and rice to the students, and asking the teacher for advice. As the first lesson, it was customary for the student to sit briefly in front of the teacher, who would hand him or her a cup of tea. Then the teacher would recite Tsong-khapa's *Praise to Mañjusri* while the new student echoed him line-by-line. After the poem, the new student went to his designated seat, and offered a *khatag* to the head of the class and *droma* and rice to the rest of the students. That concluded the procedure for entering Nyarongsha School.

"Certain Expectations"

There were many private schools at that time. I don't know about other schools, but Nyarongsha School had no system for paying tuition. I never even heard of this. One could go to school without paying tuition. However, there was something like tuition when first asking that a child be admitted to the school; you could not go empty-handed. The parents of the child would make some sort of offering to the teacher in accordance with their means. For holidays throughout the year, including the New Year, one would also offer a special gift to the teacher. In addition, parents or guardians would go to make an offering and take this chance to ask for advice from the teacher regarding their child's studies or behavior. There

LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्र'रेग

MEMOIRS হন্ট্র্



THE FORMER BUILDING OF NYARONGSHA SCHOOL. अन्यार्भेन्द्रस्वया

was no clear amount for which it could be said "This is the tuition" such as it is today. However, in accord with the local custom and times, students certainly perceived that something should be offered, and teachers had a certain expectation that something would be offered. This tradition has not remained in schools today, but we still see it in Tibetan society.

Due to class distinctions in society at that time, there were also something like class-levels in the school. Students in the school were divided into three groups. Our school had two floors. The teacher lived upstairs, and his quarters had a large verandah. Most of the aristocrat-children stayed on the upper-floor verandah. But, not all of the students seated there were aristocrats. Sometimes, the naughty ones from the lower group were seated on the verandah so that the teacher could keep an eye on them easily. If they sat where the teacher could see them, then it made a difference in their obeying the rules. The remaining students were seated in two groups: an "upper" group and a "lower" group. The upper group was the row closest to the head of the class. These were aristocrat children, children of businessmen, and monks. In short, these were the ones who had purposely come to study at school. The lower group consisted of the

servants of aristocrat families who had been sent along to serve the aristocrat children. For example, from our house three of us went to school for the purpose of studying, but six servants also accompanied us to school. We were nine in total. There were two reasons for the servants to attend school: one was to look after us and the second was so that they too would have the chance to study. In the future, if it were necessary for the servant to take responsibility as the steward (phyag mdzod) of the family, for example, then this was the only way for him to receive the necessary education. In any case, the group who came as servants stayed in the lower group. They were seated a bit farther from the head of the class. This group of students was not strictly supervised in their studies. They came not expressly for study, but studied on the side while accompanying us. The others (aristocrats) came expressly for school and needed to demonstrate some results. So, if they were seated next to the head of the class, it was easy for the latter to control the younger students' behavior and to supervise their studies; they were in the upper group. Small chores at school, whether it be getting water or sweeping, were done by those in the lower group.

Despite this distinction between the upper and lower groups, there was no difference between boys and girls. Generally speaking, girls were allowed only in the upper group, not the lower group. Because children of aristocrats and merchants were supposed to study-whether male or female-one didn't see in any way that the school valued the boy students but not the girl students. After an exam, students needed to line up according to their test results, from best to worst. [The first student would reprimand the second by flicking him with a piece of bamboo. The first and second had the right to reprimand the third, the fourth student received three flicks, and so forth.] Here too there was no separation of boys and girls. But, sometimes, the girls took their exam as a separate group. This was mainly because the way of beating was different: boys were flicked on the cheek, but girls were never hit on the face. Since beauty was important for girls, a different method was used; girls were punished on the palms.

Levels of Instruction

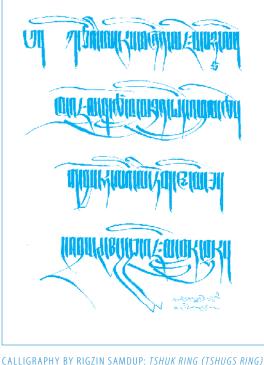
As for the different staff positions: first, there was the teacher, who was foremost. If any students were advanced enough to take on teaching responsibilities, then they too served as teachers. While I was at the school, several students who had already graduated nevertheless stayed to teach in place of the teacher, help supervise the studies of the students, or correct the younger students' writing. However, the teacher was most important. Under the teacher were two class heads (*rgan bdag*). Next were four teaching assistants (*rgan g.yog*), and then four different study monitors (*zhib 'go* or *zhib 'jug 'go ba*). There could be more, depending on the number of students enrolled, but at least four were required. The first

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LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्र'रेग

MEMOIRS হন্ট্রি



САLLIGRAPHY BY RIGZIN SAMDOP: ISHOK RING (ISHOGS RING, रेगा दहेंद्र म्ब्लस्य यान व्यग्ल गुर्म द्वारा रहे दा वि

monitor was called the *chidrel* (Tib. spyi gral, general corrector). (The term *drel* should be understood as the one who corrects the students' handwriting.) After the chidrel was the tsukshib (Tib. tshugs zhib, form monitor), then the tsukring shibko (Tib. tshugs ring zhib 'go, "elongated-form monitor"), and finally the kashib or kakai shibko (Tib. ka zhib or ka kha'i zhib 'go, "alphabet monitor"). These ranks referred to the level of classes, as well as to the different stages of calligraphy study. We began our studies under the ka zhib, with whom we learned the alphabet. Next, under the *tsukring shibko* we studied the elongated-form and the short-form scripts; and then under the tshukshib we studied the small script (tshugs chung). [See illustration.] Finally, with the chidrel shibko we continued to work on the elongated-form and short-form scripts, in addition to the cursive style.

For example, at the alphabet-stage, students first studied the plain alphabet [without vowels, superfixed letters, etc.]. We then learned how to draw subfixed *ya* and *ra*, and how to write a "*u*" with the subfixed *ya* and *ra*. The next step was to learn how to write the superfixed letters. All of this was taught at the alphabet-level, but only gradually in such stages.

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สัสาสสิจพพาธสายีเรยิเราจอิรายรพาสิโรรรัฐ मुम् भाषा भारत दे में मार्ग मार्ग के मार्ग के मार्ग भाषा मार्ग मार्ग मार्ग भाषा भाषा मार्ग ะซี้สู้ฉายาระพัราวจำมูลพาณา สู้จามานเวลา શું સું જવાયાય સંગ્રાસ્ય સંગ્રાસ્ય સંગ્રાસ્ય સંગ્રાસ્ય સંગ્રાસ્ય સંગ્રાસ્ય સંગ્રાસ્ય સંગ્રાસ્ય સંગ્રાસ્ય સંગ્રા ฉรัมพาฏิรายารรา พิฑาฐณาฐภาพกลาพราพิรา (พิศาสาณาระวัลทาการอยู่ราสสาลาสาณาสราสสา"สาณา"พิศาสา รयाळकेष्णेककार्यत्रण योदिककेल्काद्रयाद्रद्रण्यात्रकेकाञ्चः <u>युःलियाः भागें द्वे।</u> याभः क्रुयाः अण्वि के क्वें भागे यात्र यात्रा भागे यात्र यात्रा भागे यात्र यात्रा भागे यात्र या ড়৾৾য়ৢয়৻ড়ৼয়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾য়য়য়য়য়৾য়৾য়৾৾য় म्राव प्रत्याया के भारता देवे देवा या मार्व या भेवा पति । देवे. ૡ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૢૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌ૾ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡ૽ૻઌ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ สัสาสานนิขารณ์ฉลัรญรรฐางเวลารริเฉงเมราจารเพิรเ นั้ว रिया ही माया दिया य में हिमाया ही माया ही रे माया है माया ही माया है न'विमा'भेंन'म'रेना नेवे'वेंगा'भ'र्त्तमाश'रेनविम'वर्गे बेर'न'विम देवें वेंवा व्यागालिय क्रेंगा विवे लिया वर्षे चिमाय दे केंदा या मेरा ฑสุทพาผู้ราวจำริมามาพราพิสา ราพราทเดิมาฏิวัญสุมา มमें नर्डुनास हे सुर दमें । गांविन गी देना हु गा निदे

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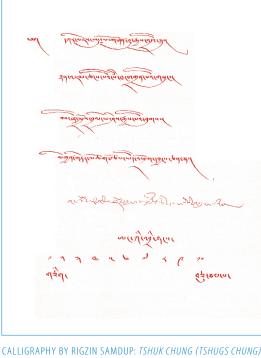
When I first started school-that is, once I had completed all of the obligations for being admitted-one of the [more advanced] students from the chidrel level was assigned to me. That student took responsibility for me. I sat down on the floor and placed the writing board on my lap. He stood behind me. I held the pen but he would then place his hand over mine and show me how to write the alphabet. This is called hand-[guided] writing and I needed to practice like this for several days. Because the new students were young, it was the advanced students who would do all of the tasks related to studying calligraphy: making the pens, washing the boards, drawing the lines, etc. The length of time for hand-[guided] writing depended primarily on how well the student had learned it. Generally speaking, one could start writing on his or her own within three or four days. After that, one needed to take the writing board for learning the plain alphabet together with a pen and offer these to the kashib. The kashib would make corrections in ink and would write model-letters for the plain alphabet on the student's board. The student would take this and for the first time use a pen dipped in ink to begin tracing on top of the letters written by the teacher; in this way we learned the relative thickness of the line and the tight or relaxed nature of the stroke. We would then approach the teacher again for corrections. Students would continue practicing in this way. We needed to study like this until mastering this level of writing for ourselves.

On the day that a student could write the plain alphabet correctly by himself, the *kashib* would give him a copybook

८९८२: येनः क्रेनिः मुनः लुगारुः यनः क्रयलगात् दः क्रेनिः मुनः लुगारुः यये आर्टनः क्रेनिः रेวา พิฑิาสู้สามเศสาวิพารริพาสูรพา รายราณาวุธุทาชิรารวิทยาณาสูรพา विंदमी वामायसादवे वामायाम्बदादसामा मिवदी र्श्वेद की रही देना है वा वामादीसा म्कुमः बेन्द्रिन्दे भूम्द्रित् प्रयाया सून्द्रन्वीया नायम्त्र्वाया ग्री र्ह्यमाया स्वयायां के ୶ୄଌଽୄୣଌ୳୶୲ୢୄଈୄ୕ୣୄ୶ୄଡ଼ୣ୲୰ୖ୕ଌ୵୳ଽ୵୲ୢୄଌ୳ଽ୶ୖଡ଼୳୕୰ୄୣୠୄଽୖ୳୲ୖୖୖଽ୕୷ୖଌଡ଼୲୕ୡୖ୳୳୶୲୰ ୄୢୄୄୠୖୖ୷୵୳ୠ୵ୠ୶୕ଌ୲୵୳ୄୠୡ୕୲୶୵ୠୖୡ୵ୠ୵୕ଊ୲ଡ଼୲ୠୄୡ୲ୄୖ୷ୄ୲୷୵୷୶ୖୄ୲ଽୡ୲୰ୠୖ୲୶୲୷ୠ <u>ઽૺૹૼ</u>ૻ૱ૼૼૺૺૻૻૢૻ૱ઽૻૼૼૼૼૼૡૢૻ૱ૻઌ૱ૹૢૻૣૻ૱ઌ૽ૡ૽૾ૺૼૻૡૢ૽ૺ૱ૡ૱ૹૢૻૣ૽૱ૢૻઽૼૻ૱ૹૢ૱ૼૢૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૻ ଵୖୄୖୖୖ୶୴ୖୖଵଽ୵୕୴ୖ୵ୖୠୣୄ୰୷ୄ୵ୠୄୖ୶୲ୄ୷୲୲ୡୖୣ୷ୄୖୢୄୗ୴ୖୄ୷୷ୄୖ୷୷୷ୄଽୡୢ୷୲ୢୄଽୡ୕ୖ୵୷୵୵ୖ୳ ଵୖୄ୕୶୲ୄୖୄଈ୕୕୶୕୕୶ୖଽୖୄ୶୵ୄୄ୶ୖୄ୶୵ୖଡ଼୷ୢୖୄ୷୷ୖୢ୶୷ୖୄ୶୷ୄୖ୶୷ୖ୶୷୰ୖ୵୲ୖୄୠ୷ બેંદ ત્ર અ કે દ અ દ દ દેવા સુવા કે સ્વર્વે સુવા ર્ટ્સ વા સંભાગ સુધા પર સુધા પર સુધા દેવા દેવા છે. म्बिः ग्रीश्वः दीश्वः पविः भीविः स्ट्रीनः व्यान्तर्भुवाश्वरुशः नेविः स्तुवाः वस्रा ग्रीः स्त्रेसः स्वानः ना र्भेटा टेर्त्राविराभेटात्रशस्य प्रतिवियद्वी सेंटविटा भेषा माह्य सा सेंटा ૠ૾૾૱ઽૡ૾ૺૠૼૹૡ૽ૼૹૹૼૡૠૼૢઽ૽ૺૡૢૠૡ૽ૢૺૢઽઌ૽ૼૹૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ૾૾૾૾૾૾ૣૣૣૡ૽૾૱ૹ૽૾ૼૡ૾૾૱૾૾ૡ૽૾ૡ૽૾૱ૡૡ૽ କ୍ଷିଁକ୍ରିମ୍ ବି'୶ଈ'ଦ୍ୱୁକ୍'ଭଦ୍ସା'ସିଷ'ଶ୍ରୁସ୍'୍ୟାସ୍କ୍ୟ'କ୍ର୍ୟା'ସିଷ'ଶ୍ରୁସ୍'୍ୟାସ୍କ୍ୟ'ସାବ୍'ବ୍ୟକ୍ พระพัราชพริรา พัราชพิสัตายุใช้มีๆ ๆ ๆ รย่างราย ราพราษัสพ ઌૣૡ૽ૺૡૢ૽ૺઽૻૡ૽૿૾ૻૼૼૺૺૻૻૢૻૻૡૻૡ૾ૻૡ૾ૻૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡ૾ૻૡૡૻૡ૽ૻૡૻૡ૽ૻૡૻૡ૽ૻૡૻૡ૽ૻૡૻૡ૽ૻૡૻૡ૽ૻૡૻ૽ૡૻૡ૽ૻૡૻ૽ૡ૾ૻૡૡૻૡ૽ૻૡ

LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्रान्देया

MEMOIRS হন্ট্র্য



 ৾ম্বা ৰেইর দম্পঝ শ্রুন অবাশ শ্রী র্র্বাঝ র্ নে শ্রী 'র নি মির্রা ব

with the alphabet written on paper. Using this copybook as a model, the student began writing on paper for the first time. This too was taught in stages as with the writing board. First, we would study the thirty consonant letters, which the kashib would correct. Then we studied the subfixes ya and ra, how to write a "u" with those, and finally how to attach the superfixed letters. There were no tables to write on as there are today; rather we had to write on the paper while holding it in our lap, just as we had held the writing board in our lap. Once we started practicing on paper, each student needed a place to put their copybook and their ink. The only options, however, were to the right, to the left, or in front. Students would thus argue with whomever they were seated next to. And when people walking back and forth would knock over the ink in front of a student, this too was cause for dispute. Thus, the students were always quarreling among themselves. When this level was completed, the stage of alphabetstudy was finished.

Next began the stage called "elongated-form" (*tshugs ring*) and "short-form" (*tshugs thung*). At this stage as well, we had to continue writing on writing boards. The copysheets for this level were not only for the alphabet; the words

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themselves had to be learned. For example, they might contain aphorisms by Sakya Pandita (1182-1251) or an abecedarian poem where each line starts with a different letter of the alphabet. There were many different copysheets. After practicing with one sheet for three or four days, we would be given a different one. And after another three or four days, we would be handed yet another. It was impossible to master everything about the handwriting on a single copysheet. But, the more copysheets you could work with and imitate, the more far-reaching your own handwriting skill would become. Until that stage of study was complete, we needed to keep practicing with new copysheets.

Once you had mastered writing on paper, the "elongatedform" stage was complete and the stage of "form correction" (*tshugs zhib*) began. At this level one stopped writing the "elongated-form" and practiced writing both the "shortform" and the "small-form" scripts. While one started by first writing large letters, gradually they became smaller and smaller. If one practiced and mastered the elongated-form and the short-form, then one began studying cursive under the *chidrel shibko*. At that point you had entered the *chidrel* stage of study.

Paper and Pens

When practicing on paper, we were not allowed to use the thick good-quality paper. We were required to practice on cheap and very thin paper, which was just barely opaque. After writing on one side of this thin paper, we needed to turn

LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्रार्द्रमा

MEMOIRS হন্বর্ন্থ্র্য it over and continue writing on the other side. The reason for this was that when writing letters the pressure exerted on the pen should be light and even. If one accidentally pressed down in the slightest, the paper would rip. Also, when drawing ink from the inkwell, it was helpful to develop the habit of taking just a little bit. If the nib of the pen had too much ink, then it would cause a blotch on the paper. If you took too little ink, then the ink started running out when you were only half-way finished with the letter.

The paper we used then was not like today's. Tibetan paper was very wide and long. It did not have lines such as paper does now. Also the person writing would not draw lines with pencil or pen; the lines were folds in the paper. The writer had to think about how big or small he wanted his letters to be and then fold the paper for that; this was his line. It didn't matter if you were going to use the whole paper or not, you needed to fold the entire sheet. One would hold the folded paper in the left palm and then rest the left hand with the paper on the right knee. [We were seated cross-legged.] To continue writing, you needed to keep unfolding the paper. When a student first started using paper, he needed to measure the line using the width of his finger(s). However, once used to it, you could judge the width by eyeing it. The ability to keep the rows of folds straight and even and the margins standard were factors in determining whether a student would pass this stage of study.

One needed to show what he or she had written on the paper to the class head who would determine whether or not it met the requirement. The class head would make the necessary corrections by writing on that very paper. The student would take those corrections as a model and continue to practice; again he or she needed to show it to the class head. We practiced writing by using the model of the class head's corrections until he finally accepted them. If the class head accepted the writing, then he stopped making any corrections and would give the student a new copysheet. The student then studied using this new sheet as a model.

When our handwriting was corrected, there were different colors of ink for correcting handwriting at each level. The teacher's ink was red. The class head's ink was blue. The ink of the various monitors was black. It was very rare to พิสาฐณฐาฐาฐางๆ ริมามาส์เสิริพิสาฐณฐา <u> च</u>ैतरग्री खूमा कवि अर्देगा घात्तराण्ये कार व्याप्र ग्री खूमा ธ์เรณระนับพิสาณา สาสาวรถาทิาฐกาส์ ซู้สานับพิสา ดิจาวส์ สมพาฏิ ฐา สังสา น้ำพิงา สงานาพาฏิ พิจา ญญาสุภาพนิที่เพางเลิรางการที่สามาพิสา พูกพานทาง สาสาณาๆลาฏิลาสู้สามาฏิเฐสานาติสาไม้ระทำสามารสาณาฉลัรา <u> २.२४. भूम</u>न्यानेश्वास्त्र व्ययम्था ग्री सेया नांत्र संय क्षेत्र स्व क्या ह्या स ฏิริราชิพาสพารฤดาฐราฐิรา ผูญาญณาราฐรพาติรารมาติญา ญาญการที่โช้ญาณาพุสภาพการรูโ สู้ภาพาริพาราชาวิชาวิสารา <u>พรงเดิรเซิสาณสุรรรณิชุสาสุณริณธรดสาส</u>า নস্থা พ[ิ]ฑิฑุตุสาม สมมากทุพ สม มิราม กลังรับ สายการสุด ભાગારા શું કુમાં માલા ને ભારતું બેં માં કુમાં વદુમાં માં પુરુ કે મેં બેં สู้สามาริพายุสาสาณาพิราพลิฑารสาริ เสลิงสราณาฉรัสานารรา अम्रीतः पः व्यव्यानाः पः चठरुषः द्वीनाः विंगां म् विं र्षेताः वः युगः สุณาพัรางฉิงศ์สายุาริาชุณาสุจาสารริรา

ઐঀૻૻૹૼૼઽૻૡૻૻૢ૽ૢ૽ૼૼઽૼૻૡૡ૽ૺૼૻૹૣ૿ઌૹૻૻૡૻૻૹ૽ૺૹૼ૱ૹૣ૽ૺૹૻ૱૱ૡૻૻૡ૽ૻૼૼઽૻ ૡ૽૿ૺ૽ૺઽૺૢૺ૾ૺ૾૿ઐૡ૿ૻૹૼૼઽૻૡૢઽઽ૽ૡ૾ૺૹૺૻઔૡૻૼૼઽૺૹ૽૿ૢ૽ૡ૽ૻ૱ઽઽ૱ૡૢઽ ૹ૾ૣૺૼઌૼૡૢૡૻૻ૱ૡૢૻૡૻ૱ઌૡૻૺ૱ૡૹૣ૾ૣૢઌૺૡૢઌૻૡૺૡૢૻઌ ૾૾ૡ૾ૺઌૻૻૹૼૼઽૺૹ૽૾ૺૡૣ૱ૡૻઌૢ૿ઌૡૻૻ૱ૻૺૡૼ૱૱૱૱૱



the MAIN DOORWAY TO NYARONGSHA. क्रिया र्नेट्रेस्ट्रिया ये

have the opportunity for the teacher himself to correct our work. However, sometimes the teacher would call a particular student forward and ask him to sit in front. The student would be very happy to receive the teacher's own handwriting, that is, the corrections the teacher himself had penned. The teacher would make handwritten corrections on both the wooden boards and on paper. The student considered it extremely valuable. If the corrections were on a writing board and the student needed to wash off other letters to erase them, he would preserve the teacher's corrections by not letting the water touch that area. When it was finally no longer possible to preserve the letters, the student would place in his mouth the powder from where the teacher had written and rub some of it on his throat. If the corrections had been made on paper, then the student would rip off the paper where the corrections were and eat it.

Final Exams

Nyarongsha also gave exams at each level, whether it be for the elongated-form, the short-form, the small-form, or cursive. We had to write the same verse in each script. The verse was such that it contained everything: the thirty consonants, the four vowels, and the reverse letters. When one could write the verse well in the elongated form, you were considered to have mastered *tsukring*. Similarly, when you could write the short-form, small-form, and cursive scripts well, then you were said to have mastered each of those levels of calligraphy.

At each stage of study—*tsukring, tsuktung, tsukchung,* and cursive—one first practiced on writing boards. Once a student had mastered that level with the writing board, he then practiced writing on paper in various stages, such as I have described above. After finishing all the levels of study, one was considered to have completed the stages of studying calligraphy. From that time on, it was only a matter of improving one's practice; the formal studies were complete.

ષ્યેષા સંત ગ્રી અન્ ગ્રાન્સ તે સ્ર્વેન સુવા સે સેવે સ્રુન્સ વૈન્ ત્વન્સ્યુવે સેવા ચાવવે તે મરાવશુરા ખેષા સંત સે વે સે સેવે સ્રુન્સ વૈન્ તે સે સેવા ચાત્ર તે સે સે તે ગ્રાન્સ સે તે ગ્રાન્સ સે તે ગ્રાન્સ સે તે સે સે તે ગ્રાન્સ સે તે સે તે ગ્રાન્સ સે તે સે તે ગ્રાન્સ સે સે તે ગ્રાન્સ સે સે ગ્રાન્સ સે તે ગ્રાન્સ સે ગ્રાન્સ સે તે ગ્રાન્સ સે તે ગ્રાન્સ સે ગ્રાન્ JIGMÉ DOUSHE WITH HIS WORK: THE HEART SUTRA WRITTEN TO SHOW THE DEVELOPMENT OF TIBETAN SCRIPT. حَقَّامِهُ عَلَّاتُ عَ வியுகிலு வியிகில் விரில் விரில் விரில் வியில் வியில் விரில் விரில் விரில் விரில் விரில் வியில் விரில் விரில்

POINT OF VIEW स्टूर्ट्या

LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्रान्देया

Origin of the Tibetan Script:



Myths and Realities by Jean-Michel (aka Jigme) Douche

ORE than 1500 years after the appearance of the Tibetan script, it is time to revisit the question of its origins. With the many manuscripts discovered during the twentieth century by adventurers such as Aurel Stein (England), Sven Hedin (Sweden) and Paul Pelliot (France), the sands and dust of Central Asia have revealed an historic reality that had vanished for one millenium.

Trade routes (now collectively known as "The Silk Road") allowed for the spread of Buddhism to China from North India and Gandhara (present-day Afghanistan and Pakistan). Cities like Taxila, Gilgit, Kashgar, Khotan, Kucha and Dunhuang thus served as important crossroads for material and spiritual exchange. Likewise, these paths facilitated the diffusion of Indic and Aramaic scripts during the first millenium of the common era. The walled-up caves of Dunhuang, which in effect contained a fabulous library, are a symbol of this cross-cultural exchange. Their discovery in 1904 gives us the opportunity to examine early Khotanese and Persian documents, as well as the oldest extant Tibetan manuscripts, dating to the eighth and ninth centuries.

Theories of Transmission

Twenty years ago, when I first began studying Tibetan, the ready answer to my questions regarding the origin of the Tibetan script was more or less consistent. It seemed all agreed with the conventional account: the Tibetan script was invented in the seventh century by the minister Thönmi Sambhota who was sent to India for this very purpose by the great religious protector King Songtsen Gampo. The minister modelled his letters on the Indian alphabet. As further explanation, it is typically argued that the Tibetan üchen (lit. "with head") script was derived from the Indic Lantsa script, and the more cursive ümé script (lit. "without head") was derived from the Indic Wartu script. Such was Tibetan tradition and the account generally carried forth by western Tibetologists.

As a French calligrapher, I followed the same approach that I had used to study the Latin script, which was to practice all of the historic styles from paleographic documents and to study the origins and historical development of related alphabets. In the case of Latin, this meant the alphabets for Phoenicean, Greek, Etruscan, Roman, etc. In the case of Tibetan, I have looked at the scripts of India and Central Asia.

Before offering my own theory, let us first review the four main theories espoused thus far regarding the origin of the Bodic script. (I find this linguistic term more suitable, as it derives from the ancient word "bod" referring to Tibet or Tibetan.)

1) The great teacher and historian Büton (1290-1364), compiler of the first Tibetan Buddhist canon, reports that the script invention results from Thönmi being commisioned to India by king Songtsen Gampo during the seventh century. He cites as his main source the *Manikhabum*, a *terma* or "hidden treasure text" discovered in the twelfth century. LITERARY FEATURES ईंग्रार्द्रमा

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- 2) Since the seventeenth century, grammarians such as Sonam Penjor (writing in a grammatical treatise in 1810) explain the origin of the two main scripts like this: *üchen* comes from the Indic Lantsa or "headed" script, and *ümé* from the Nepalese Wartu or "headless" script.
- 3) The scholar Gedun Choephel (1905-1951) points to the Indic Gupta script as the origin for the *üchen* script, which he argues was then transformed by cursivity into the *ümé* script. His position appears in the January 1938 issue of the Kalimpong-based Tibetan newspaper *The Tibetan Mirror* (Tib. *Yul phyogs so so'i gsar gyur me long*).
- 4) The contemporary Nyingma master Namkkhai Norbu has argued that the Tibetan *ümé* script stemmed from the Zhangzhung script, while the *üchen* script was derived from the Indic Lantsa script. As evidence, his book *The Gzi Necklace* (1981) offers two script plates to demonstrate that Tibetans had a written language prior to the seventh century.

All of these hypotheses, which take *üchen* as "The Tibetan Script" (that is, as the default script for comparison), are based on the letter form extant only since the twelfth century, some six hundred years after the founding of a Tibetan script. Given that the *üchen* script of the twelfth century closely resembles the "strongheaded" Indic Nagari script, it is typically assumed that ümé developed as a cursive rendering of üchen.

Such reasoning is called into question by at least three complicating factors: it is impossible that the Tibetan writing system founded in the seventh century or thereabouts was derived from either the Lantsa or Wartu script, for these scripts did not appear in India until the eleventh century! Secondly, the name of the putative founder of the Tibetan script, Thönmi Sambhota, is unknown in royal chronologies of the seventh century¹ when legend claims he lived. His name appears only in the *Manikhabum*, written in the twelfth century. Finally, the form of the letters appearing in the Old Tibetan documents from Dunhuang, for example, are more square in shape. They do not have the pronounced "head" nor the lengthened stem of present-day üchen scripts.

Today, new paleographic knowledge in association with calligraphic research and experience allows me the opportunity to reconstruct the evolutionary path of the bodic script forms.

Evolution of the Tibetan Letter Form

To illustrate the development of the overall shape of Tibetan letters, I have chosen the first alphabetic letter: *ka*. By juxtaposing the same letter as it changed over time and geographic place, we can better understand the evolution of the letter's form as it advanced in different stages. Figure 1 depicts the earliest forms of the indic Brahmi script: (a) on pillars commissioned by King Asoka in the fourth century BCE; (b) during the Kushan empire of the second century ACE, and as it transformed into the Gupta script by the fourth century ACE (c). The Gupta script was then propagated in Central Asia (d), and took specific forms in various locales such as (f) Khotan and (g) Kuchea. (Figure 1e will be discussed below.)

Figure 1. Evolution of the Letter ka



In Figure 2, we can see how the bodic stem first emerged in the sixth century ACE, as evidenced in (a) rare rock inscriptions and a fresco that I have seen in Ladakh, formerly referred to as Smar. This form then developed into the Drutsa (*'bru-tsha*) form (see figure 2b), and what we might call the

"square" form as it appears on the Lhasa Zhol pillar (See figure 2c). The latter is concommitant with the appearance of the Indic *siddham* script (figure 3a) and the *sarada* script (figure 3b), which were more directly descended from the Gupta script and used to transmit tantric and buddhist teachings across northwestern India and Central Asia.

Figure 2. Emergence of the Bodic Stem

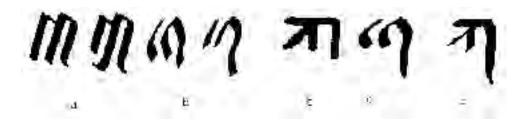


Figure 3. The siddham and sarada scripts



Different Stages

My own studies and practice of Tibetan, Indic and Central Asian scripts (namely, Kharosthi, Sogdian, Khotanese, Kuchean, Turkish and Nestorian) and have approximated an extraordinary journey through time and geographic space, an intimate meeting with peoples. To strictly copy the text of an original manuscript or epigraph reveals details that might otherwise go unnoticed, as does the cutting of the tool.

This calligraphic exploration has led me to hypothesize: Due to the natural barrier comprised by the Himalayan mountains, a written script was introduced in the Yarlung area of Central Tibet via the western border, through the kingdom of Zhang Zhung. The banks of the Hunza and Indus rivers preserves the Indic and Central Asian scripts of travellers who carved their passings on rocks near bivouacs or fords. It is my conclusion that the first bodic script—Smar yig—comes from both Persia and India through the reference of the Khotanese script (Tib. *li [yul] yig [ge]*) or Sāka. This extinct language had strong affinities with Persian and the vernacular of Khotan, the oasis city of the Taklamakan Desert on the southern path of the Silk Road.² The Khotanese knew both the slanting Indo-Bactrian Kharoshti script, which was considered to "resemble the ears of a donkey" (figure 1e) and was widely used in Gandhara, and the Central Asian Gupta script (figure 1d).³

In Zhang Zhung, the first bodic grammarians of the sixth century elaborated their Smar alphabet based on the Indic pattern but with adaptation for a non-indic language. They also used the peculiar system of representing vowels through diacritics, as was the case for Khotanese and Kharoshti. They reserved only the vowel A, which was now considered a consonant, and moved it to the end of the alphabet. Seven new letters (see figure 6) for translating the uniquely bodic sounds were designed by derivated forms: *tsa, tsha, dza* from *ca, cha, ja; zha* from *sha; za* from *sa;* the little "a" or *a chung* from the elongated Khotanese A; and *wa* from a subscript *ba* under the *a chung*.

Figure 6: Evolution of the seven new letters from the Smar script to the "square" script

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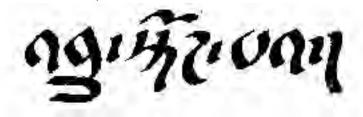
The Smar alphabet is the first stage in the development of the Bodic script and the letters have a special look: they are simple and slanted, like Kharoshti, but with strong contrast in the strokes, like Khotanese. (See figure 7.) The pen used for the writing has a nib cut with a bevelled edge, such as that used by the Khotanese. The module of the shape is like an adobe brick left slanted to dry. Indeed, Sa-pag (lit. earth-brick) is another name for the Smar script.

Figure 7. The Smar Script



The second stage is the Drutsa script, where each letter contains a central module with the the shape of a grain (*'bru*). (See figure 8.) The form resembles more a vertically-standing grain than a diamond. This gives a natural opportunity for a cursive form, using the roundness and the stretching of up and downstrokes. Tibetan cursive (*'khyug yig*) is the natural descendent of the Drutsa script. The Drutsa script is more squat and drawn by a pen with a straight nib, changing the place of the downstrokes and upstrokes. The Drutsa script spread from Zhangzhung and remains associated with the Bön tradition. It could be considered an evolution of the Smar script adapted for the Tibetan pen.

Figure 8: The "Grain" Script ('bru tsha)



The third stage in the development of the Tibetan or Bodic script is a square variant, which was derived from the Drutsa script and influenced by Indic scripts of the time, such as the *siddham* (figure 3a) or *sarada* (figure 3b) scripts. It is typically found on monuments, such as the pillar of Lhasa Zhol, which dates to 763 ACE, because it is easier to carve straight lines on stone. It also conveys an powerful image. This writing style predominates Tibetan epigraphy of the eighth century. (See figure 9) Its steady and clear form became the reference script for Buddhist manuscripts and later for printed texts.

Figure 9. The "Square Script"



The fourth stage occurred during the cosmopolitan time of the late imperial period, as Buddhism spread throughout the areas conquered by the Yarlung Dynasty. Translators and calligraphers hailing from India, Kashmir, Khotan, China and the Tibetan plateau itself worked together in Lhasa. During this extraordinary period, calligraphers enriched the line with a peculiar technique of pen-twisting, resembling the more fluid effect of the Chinese brush.

A simple bamboo pen, with its straight and broad nib, produces the thin line of the Indian metal stylus, the broad line of the Persian reed-pen (*calam*), and the variable line of the Chinese brush. This number of possibilities suggests the richness of Tibetan calligraphy and a major reason for why its visual form is so original.

During the ninth century, bodic calligraphy (*yig gzugs*) found its maturity through two form-families: the cut-up Shur (*gshur*) form (figure 2d) illustrated by the Drutsa script, and a slower more deliberate form called Zab (*gzab*) (figure 2e) illustrated by the Yig-gru script. Both forms also had more or less cursive versions, and were the antecedents to the ümé and üchen scripts, respectively.

From the eleventh century, with the Second Diffusion of Buddhism, the Indic reference began to dominate much of Tibetan culture. In writing, the turn can be seen in the domination first of the *urban* Nagari script (figure 10c), followed by the constrated Lantsa script (figure 10d), and the *rounded* Wartu script (figure 10e).

THE LHASA ZHOL PILLAR, INSCRIPTION ON THE EAST SIDE. FROM HUGH RICHARD-SON'S *CORPUS OF TIBETAN INSCRIPTIONS* (ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 1985) PLATE 2 ಆ್ವನ್(ਕ੍ਰਿਪ) ਸ਼ੁੱਜੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ:جَمْ) المالية المالي



FIGURE 10. Influential Indic Scripts of the 8th century (figures a and b) and 11-12th centuries (figures c-g)

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From the twelfth century on, the scripts of the revealed treasure texts (*ter yig*) (figure 10f) and those of the master *lotsawa* or translators of Sanskrit (figure 10g) show the dominance of the headed letters (*dbu can*).

The Tibetan Script Today

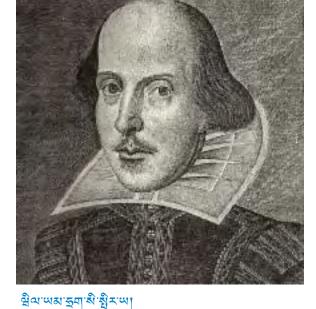
Paleographic investigations coupled with calligraphic practice can offer an important complement to historical research. Archaeological and textual sources from Tibet, India, Central Asia and China still have much to reveal to us, and our understanding could be deepened through collaborative work and exchange between scholars and calligraphers. It is my hope that additional research will be undertaken not only on the *contents* of documents but also on their container: the written script.

1 This refers to the Tibetan chronicles in the Dunhuang documents (British Library IOL Tib J 750).

2 The present-day name for Khotan is Yutian, located in Xinjiang Autonomous Region of the PRC.

3 Gilgit, formerly known as the kingdom of Brusha, can be considered the site where the Kharoshti, Khotanese and Bodic scripts converged.

Jean-Michel (aka Jigme) Douche practiced the art of the pen stroke for thirty years through paleography and calligraphy vis à vis the Latin script. He has since applied the same approach to Tibetan scripts, as well as Indic, Central Asian, and Chinese scripts. In his work, he joins past and present, study and practice, art and thought. He adds: "I want to thank the Nyingmapa monk Lodrö who strongly encouraged me to descend from the Himalayan heights to study and practice the scripts from India and the Silk Road."



স্ত্রুমামদেরা নহামার্থমা

र्रेसर्मगमीमान् का सूरका नूर ने रे में ने ता साम का Miller करा

LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्रान्देया

LITERARY THEORY हेंब्रार्स्यायी स्ट्राया นรพูสรองเนลิรัมริมาสิาสิาสูงาเมาริมาที่มีพิสรสมมาที่สูงาเหล่ามามารงมารราชาก ผู้รางมา สูรรัรที่สมา กลุสารรงชิมสมมิตรมมิตรารกรพูรราสิทาที่มีพิสรสมมาที่รัสลาที่มีลามีการราชาก ผู้รางมา สูรรัรที่สมา กลุสารรัฐงารที่มาสุมาที่มากกระบัรพูรราสิทาที่มีหัวสิติภาพิสา ริรามรรฐรารผู้การที่มามากผู้มายมาสผู้มายมากผู้สา กลุสารรัฐงารที่มาลิสาที่มากกระบัรพูรราชิทาที่มีหัวสิติภาพิสาที่รัสลารมหาวายนาณีรัสที่สามารรัฐงารที่มาราการที่มาย เกิญรากริมารรู้จะมีกลิสาที่ๆ จริสิรราชกรรัฐการที่มาตริมาติสาที่สามมากมากผู้มายมากผู้มายมากผู้สายมาราสุ กลุสารที่มายสิตารี่ๆ จริสิรที่รายสมาที่มีชีวรัฐรายสูญกายกรที่ผู้รายมหาผู้หมายสารที่รายรัฐการรัฐงารที่รายสารที่ เกิญรากริมารรัฐการที่มายสารฐานที่ๆ สารที่มามาสุมาที่ผู้รายสารที่สารที่มีสารมาที่มีสารที่มายสารที่มายรัฐการรัฐานรารที่ มีการกรัฐรัฐกิจการรัฐานที่ๆ สารรัฐานสู้มาสุมาที่ผู้การที่สารที่มีสารที่มีมายสารที่มายสารที่มารัฐานรารที่ มีการกรัฐการที่มายสารฐานที่ๆ สารรัฐานสู้สารสูงการที่สารที่สารที่มีมีสารที่มีมายสิตรัฐานรารที่สารมาที่รัญรา สามาที่ดีการรู้จัยที่สารรัฐานรัฐานสู่สารผู้สารที่มีการสูงการที่มายสารที่มีสารที่มีสารที่มีมายสารที่รายการที่มายมีมารรัฐาน มีการผู้สายสารรู้มีรามีการสูงสารที่มีการสูสาวญราราสารที่มีสารที่มีสารกรา มีรายมาที่รัสรามมาที่มารัฐงา มีการผู้สายสารรู้มีรามาที่ทารสูสานผู้สารผู้สารที่มีการสูงการ์การสารที่มาสารที่มายสารที่มาที่มาย ผู้สามารัญการที่สารกรารายสารสูมาที่มีการสูสานผู้สารที่มามีการสูดการที่สารที่มาสารที่มายสารที่สารที่ มีการที่สานที่สารที่ มีสมมาที่มาการสูสานผู้สารที่ที่มีการรัฐานที่มีการรัญการที่สารที่การ์การที่จานที่มามี มักสมาที่มายากรัการการที่สารการที่มีสารที่มีการที่มีการการที่การที่สารที่มายามาการที่มาสามาที่มาที่มายามาที่มาก มีสารที่มายาการที่สารการที่มีสารที่มีสารที่มีสารการที่มีการที่มายมีการที่มายามีสารที่มาที่มาที่มาที่มายสารที่มาก มีสารที่มาที่มีการสารการที่มีสารที่มีสารที่มีการสารที่มีการที่มีการที่มายามีการที่มาที่มีการมีการที มีสามาที่มีการผู้สานที่สารที่มีการสาวที่งารที่งารการที่มามีการที่มีการที่มีการที่มายามาที่มีการที่มีการที่มาที่ม

รถพารกริกรรถพาฏิาสูราพิศาฑิ ซิาฮสาสุมพาเพาร์ดิาสุภาพชัยทุพรามิรายราญรา શ્વે સ્વ ગાલન પા ન માં સુવા છેન પા ને ગાનમાં સુવ અ વધે વે દેવા અવે વછુ મુદ્દ સુવ અખેન સેના ખેત ૡઽ૾ૡ૽ૺૹૢઽઌ૾ઌૻઌૻઌૻઙૼૡૼઌ૾ૻ૱ૡૻૹૢૢ૱ૼ૱ઽૢ૱૱ૡ૾૾૾૾૾૾૾૾ૣ૱ૡૡ૾ૡ૽૾ૡ૽૾ૡ૾ૡૡ૾૽ૡ૽૾ૡૡ૽ૡ

าฐากุณาฏิรานราวญราสาราพิสา

नगोक्ततःगर्वितः क्रेरिंगवने नगासुन में स्वेतः व्या क्रुनायः क्रेत्रायां यो जापन स्वेता विंतः क्रेंशः ईंग्र⁻रैग'नन्द्रेंग्र⁻रैग'वैन'व्हुग'ग्रेन'न्द्वग'तृ'ण्पन्यार्हेन्ग्रे'वर्नेन। धेव'व'ण्पन्'। ઽગોનાન ગલિંત સુભાવને દાગા ગોય વિંદ કેવે નાન સ્વયાય બધા દુષા સુદા ગો સુ દેવાય બેચા વિંદ ર્કે રાર્શ્વેના નક્ષુક્ષ ૬૮ રાર્લ્સ માયે જેના માલુ દાબા નનાવ ચુદા લગ છે. ૧૮ રાત્ર ક્ષેન માર વેશ માલેના ખેન भवी विंदः क्रें निः भ्रुष्टिः भ्रुष्तुः लिया भ्येत् भाने म्रिंगा महत्व निर्दार्थ्वया भवेः मैया यालु दायी शाया भ्या भेगे नगोमनामर्विनः भुभगने नगामी शार्श्वनन्यमा रेगा दीन खुना भेनामती भुँ केंगा शानन भेग में नगा के नगा के साम के मार्ग के नाम क नाम के न नाम के नाम क

য়ঀয়য়য়য়ৼয়৽ঽ৾৾ঀ৾ঀঢ়ৣৼ৾য়৽ড়ৼ৽ঀঢ়ৣৼ৾৽ঀৢয়য়য়৾ঀয়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়য়য়য়য়য়৾য়৾য়৾য়

र्डे अर्मे मा 'वक्रे' व्य'ने में मार्थ अर्कव 'अर्मे व 'मार्थ व्य'ठव' मा 'व्य था 'मार्ड मा की व हिवा हिवा हिंदा' ऒ॔॔ॸॺॱॻॖऀॱ(ऄॣ॔ॸॱॼॖॱक़ॆॺॱऒ॔ॱॠॺॺॱॻॖऀॱ**౼**ॷॖॖॖॖॸॱॺॸॎॺॱॻॖऀॱॺक़ॺॖऻ)ऄ॔ॺॱॸऀग़ॱॺॖऀॱक़॔ॺॱॻॖऀॱढ़क़॔ॱॻऀॱॸग़ऀॱॸग़ऀॱ मात्र महित क्रु भाषा मार भाष में रहे के दे कि मा मी भारे के भाषित पह मा ते भाषा तर भाषित र भाषा मार भाषा र भाषा रेगमब्द्र्यो स्रूटर्स् वा वा विषयहुग से से रहीवा पुवा हे से वर्त्त्र वा (postcolonial) ॻॖऀऀऄऀॸॱॡॾॖज़ऻॖक़ॖॕॖॖॸॖॱऒऒॱ(ऄॣ॔ज़ॱॸॾॢॺॱॸॸॱॸॾॢॺॱॡऄॖॺॱऒ॔ज़ऻऒॱ)ऄऀॸॱॡॾज़ऻऻऄ॔ऒऒऄॱ $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{B}}$ ସା ଭିଦାଷା ଆଁ) ଭାଷା ଦାନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ઽગોં સાંત 'દે' દ્વા' અશ્વ વાદ અદ લિયા ર્ટ્યુ કે ર્યુ બ જ સર કે આ દેવા 'બેં સુશ' દાદ વાવા શ અત્ર વા સ અશ દે જ શ

સુરશી માં માનમાં આદ્વા સુંભ ગલેન મારે આદેવ માનમાં દુવશુ માનલેન ખેતી સુર ભાષા માનમાં ૻૡ૾૾ૺૼૼૼઽૡ૽ૺ૾ૺૼૺ૱ૹ૽૾ૢ૽ૺૼ૾૾ૼૡૹૢ૾ૢૢૢૢૢૻૻૡૡ૾ૢ૾ૡૻૡ૽૾૾ૺૼૼઙૻ૱ૻૹ૽૽ૼૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹ૽૾ૡૻ૽ૡ૽૾ૡ૽૿૱ૡૻ૽ૼૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૻ૱ૡૡ૽ૼૡૻૻ૾ૡ ลิจจานสิจานาไ สูรานสายสายสายสายสิญธิจานารอารัฐบาวสิริญริรรณญายารสมเพิลา

HER DECKERS DEALERSO. " LETTLE DONDEY, " AP SY, MARYIS S HAL द्वे'गोव'शे।



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LITERARY THEORY हेंब्र'रेना'नी 'सू'न।

LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्रान्देवा ૱૾૱ઽૻઽૼૼ૱ઙ૽ૼ૱ઽ૾૾૾ૼૼ૱ૻ૽૽૾ૼ૱૱૱૱ૼ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ गार्थ्र केन राजे राष्ट्रिय हेव लिया नमा वहेया हेव राष्ट्र राष्ट् ૡઽ૾ૺૡ૾૾ૻઌૡૡૻૹ૽૾ૢ૾૱ૻૹૼૡૻૡ૽ૢ૾ૺઽૻૠ૽૿ૹૢઌૻઌ૽૽ૡ૽ૻ૽ૼઽૻઌ૾ૻઽૼઌ૽ૻૺૢૡ૾૽૾૾ઌૻૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૡૼ૱ૻૡ૾૽ૡૼૡૻૹ૾ૡૼૡૻૻ૾૾ૡ૾૾ૡૻ૽૱ૻ૾૽૽ૡૼ૱ૻ ᠵᡧᡃᢙ᠋ᡲᠴᠴᢄᢅ᠆ᡅᡃᢆ᠋᠋᠋ᡭ᠋ᡝᠴᢩᢐ᠄ᢩᡩᡢᡎᡅᠺ᠋ᡐ᠉᠊ᡃᢆᢧ᠈ᢓᢆᢋᢁᡃᡪᠴ᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡦᡆ᠋ᢆ᠋ᡱᠴᡆᡭ᠊ᠭᡆ᠍ᡌᡄ᠊ᡭᡆᢂ᠂ᡏᡭᡐ᠃ᡍ (Portable Books) रेग्रायायरी महिसा "वाग्रु द्विरायरे मिंदाररा "दर"(The Portable Conrad) " (The Portable Dorothy Parker)। "वाना हु द्विरानदे हे से दे भी"(The Portable Hemingway)वेर <u>२</u>ेन्त्रमाष्ट्रिम्ब्रह्मः खुव्यः याम् म्यूः व्यान्द्रमेन् विनः ग्रीह्मः खुव्यः याम् म्यून्यः व्यान्यः नयेः नेयः ૽ઽૺઽૻઽઌૹૻૻૹ૽ૢ૽ૢ૾ૢ૾ઽૡ૽ૺ૾ઽૺઌ૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻઽૢ૱ૹૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૹૻૹ૾૾ઌ૽૾ૡ૽૾ૺૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡૡૡ ڔٵؗ؉ڿ؆ؚ؉ٛٷؚٛ؉؈؞(Shakespeare)؇ۥٛۯٛ؆؆ۼۣٛۿۼڬۯڎۘڔ؆ڔۧڂڔۊڔ؊ۿٳۦڔٵ नेनकेन'र्ये'ने'नगाने'गानस्थागर्रेगार्तु'वर्देगाकेन'ने। त्रथाय्यप्रके'म'व्यक्रीधुगार्थवे क्वेन्यम्भ มธิ์ราคราณ รดุญาพิรา

ᡷᢅ᠋ᡘ᠄ᠷᢆᡆᠨᡃᡆ᠊᠋᠊ᡒ᠋ᢌᢂ᠃᠋ᢜᡧᡃ᠋᠊ᠭᢆᢧᢂ᠄ᡭᡅᡃ᠍ᢋᢂᢂ᠋᠋ᢁ᠂ᠺᡭ᠊ᡆ᠆ᡊᢆᡰ᠋᠋ᡨ᠋᠋ᠵ᠆ᡜᡢᠠ᠆ᠺ᠆ᡬ᠋ᢋ᠆ᠵᠬᡃᡥ᠋᠍ᢩᢖ᠆ ᡷ᠋᠌ᡘᢧᠼ᠕᠋ᢦ᠈ᢅ᠊ᠻ᠋ᡢ᠋ᠴ᠋᠋᠋᠋ᠴᡘᡃ᠋᠍᠍᠗ᢋᡅᠴᡬ᠄ᢅᡘ᠉ᡎᡆ᠈ᡅᡭ᠈ᠬᢩᢩᡌᢩᠬ᠈ᡪᢩᠼ᠆᠈ᢅᠻᢩ᠆᠋ᠺ᠋᠄ᡭᠼᢄᡬ᠄ᡘ᠉ᡭᡆ᠆ᡬ



ह्र : ऑ : शे : ते वा

LITERARY FEATURES हेंब्रान्देया

LITERARY THEORY हेंब्रान्देगानी सून्य ર્શું દ્વેદ્ પ્રશ્લપ્રે શુનાય ચૂટ સે લિવ પ્રવે ગ્રેંવા પ પેલિયા કે ગ્રુટ રે સાલ સે દ્વ સા દવા યે પ્રસ્ સુ પર વશુ દ્વ સાય છે કે દ્વ સાય છે સાય છે કે દ્વ સાય છે સે દ્વ સાય છે કે દ્વ સાય છે કે દ્વ સાય છે કે દ્વ સાય છે સાય છે સાય છે કે દ્વ સાય છે સાય છે કે દ્વ સાય છે કે દ્વ સાય છે સાય છે સાય છે કે દ્વ સાય છે સાય છે કે દ્વ સાય છે છે છે છે દ્વ સાય છે છે દા સાય છે છે છે છે છે છે દે દ્વ સાય છે છે દા સાય છે છે દાય છે છે છે છે દે દે દ્વ સાય છે સાય છે છે દાય છે છે દે દે સાય છે છે દાય છે છે દ્વ સાય છે છે દા દ્વ સાય છે છે દાય છે છે છે દાય છે છે દાય છે છે છે દા સાય છે છે છે દા સાય છે છે દા સાય છે છે છે દા સાય છે છે છે દા સાય છે છે દા સાય છે છે છે દા સાય છે છે દા સાય છે છે દા સાય છે છે છે દા સાય છે છે દા સાય છે છે દા છે છે છે દા સાય છે છે છે દા સાય છે છે દા સાય છે છે દા સાય છે છે દા સાય છે છે છે દા સાય છે છે દા સાય છે છે છે દા છે દા છે સાય છે છે દાય છે દા છે છે છે છે દા

ঀ৾ৗয়৾৾ঽૼૡૻૢૺૼૡૻૻૹૻૻૹૻૡ૾૾ૡૻૡૻ૱ૡૻૡ૽૾ૡૻ૽૾ૻૡૻ૾ૺૡૻૻઌ૽ૺઌ૾ૻૡ૽ૻૺ૾ૻૡ૽ૺઌ૾ૻઌ૽૿ૡ૽ૻૺૻૡૢૻૼૼૼૼૡૻૻૡૻ૾૱ૡૻ૾ઌ૾૾ૡૻ૽ૡૻ૾ૡૻૡૡૻૡ૽ૡૡૻૡ૽ૡૡ ૠૻ૾૱ૹ૽ૢ૾ૺૹૻૢ૾ૺૼૹૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹઽૡૹ૽ૼૡૼૹ૾ૺઌ૾૾ૡૼ૾૾ૼૡૡ૾ૺૡૡૹૡૢૼૡૡૢ૽ૺ૱ૡૡ૱ૡૻૹૼૡૼૹૼૡૡૹૡૡૼૡૹૡૡૡૡૡૡ ૡદૈવા ફેન્ન " શૈુ નઽ-૬ ૡથુવા ૠ૾ૢૼૼ ૬ રે સંચ રેઽ-૨ ગુરુ ન ન પઽ સુવશ્વ વયસો સે ૬ પવે વાના સાથ સાથ સાથ સાથ સાથ સાથ

અર્ઠ૱ૻઽઽૻૡૣ૱ૻૡ૽ૡ૿૽ૡૻૻઐ૱ૢૢૢૢૢ૽ઽૺઽૻૻૻ૱ૻૻૻૻૡ૽ૻૡૺૺૡ૽ૢૻૣૣૣ૱૱૱૽ૻૡૺૡ૽૿ૡૺૡ૽ૻૡ૽૾૱ૡ૽૿ૡ૽૿ૡ૱ૡ૽ૼ૱ૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૡ ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ ૡ૱૱ૡૺૡઌઌ૾ૺ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ ૡૺ૱ૻૡૼૡ૾ૻૡ૱ૡૺૡઌઌ૾ૡૡૡ૾ૺૡૡઌ૾ૡૡૡૡ૱૱૱ૡૡ ૡૺ૱૱ૡૺૡઌઌ૾૽ૺ૱ૡૡૡ ૡૺ૱૱ૡૺૡઌઌ૾૽ૺ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ ૡૺ૱૱ૡૺૡઌઌ૾૾ૺ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱

ૡદેવા ફેન અશ્વ વ્યયવે વદેવા ફેન નેવે ક્વેંગ શ્વા શ્વે વદેવા ફેન "વેંચ" વનેવે ન ત્વો મયસ ક્વેં ન છે છે છે સ્વયન છે કુ ખેન ન ખાના ક્વેન પ્રવા સ્વયત્ત્ર સ્વયત્વ સ્યત્વ સ્વયત્વ સ્યત્વ સ્વયત્વ સ્વયત્વ સ્વયત્વ સ્વયત્વ સ્યત્વ સ્વયત્વ સ્

"उदिश्चिम्द्रिंशम्मार्ग्भवाय" बिषायदेद्रीय दन्मर्यान्याषाया यो व्यत्तवनेषाम्द्री भेन क्रेंसाभेन्। मन्म्म् यो से कें यान्यते देश्व मेया के भेव नन्ने ग्रेंया व केवे खेम यवन्यते यथसा स्वयन्त्र भ्यान्त्य प्र वर्त्तेया क्रयाषायम्बन्या =

1 ឧកិតិ J. Hillis Miller ញិស ចរ្តសរ សេខិសា ភ្លេខិ៍ J. Hillis Miller ញិស ចរ្តសរ សេខិសា ភ្លេខិ៍ J. Hillis Miller ញិស ចរ្តសរ ភេទិ៍ ភ្លេខិ៍ ភេទិ៍ ភ្លេខិ៍ ភេទិ៍ ភ្លេខិ៍ ភេទិ៍ ភេទំ ភេទំខំ ភេទិ៍ ភេទិ៍ ភេទិ៍ ភ

3 มธัส क ธัส ณา Michel Foucault डेम्ब्रिमा 1926-1984 मम्म्री के भिन्ना कुम्म् से भे ณั क्रु स क्रु म न न में स्वाय म में क्रि के स्वाय के क्रि के मां के क्रि के क्रि के मां के क्रि के क्रि के मां



વૈત્ર:દ્વે જાર્સે લાજી

| ૱ૡૡૡ૿ૡ૽૽ૡૻૹ૾૱ૻૻ૱ૼ૱ૻ૱ૢૺ૾ૻ૾૾ૢૢૼૺ૱ૼૡ૱ૻ૱ૡૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡૡ૽ૻૡૡ૽ૻૡૡ૽ૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡ |
|--|
| 4 र्रे. यात्र न सुराह (Roland Barthes, 1915-1980) है: हु:रत सेविर्डे अन्सुन यान्न हें अर्रेयान्तर हु केंगरेया कर हु: या केंग्र केंगरेया के के केंगरेया के केंगरेया के केंगरेया के केंगरेया के केंगरेया के केंगरेया के के के के के के केंगरेया के केंगरेया के केंगरेया के केंगरेया के केंगरेया के |
| <u>ଽଽୄ୲</u> ୶୷୶ୖୠ୵ୖଽ୶୲୰୰୲ୢୢୢୢୢ୶୵ୖ୴୶୲୶ଽୄ୕ଽ୶୲୶ୖଽ୶୲୰ୢୢୄଈ୕ୣ୷୰ୠଽଊ୲ୖୖ୶ଽଊ୲ୣ୶୲ଵୄଽୄୠ୶୲୶ୖୄୄୠୄ୲ୠ୶୲ୖୖ୶ଽ୶୶ଽୖୖ୰୕ଊ୕୶ୠୄଽୖୖୄଽଽୖ୶ୖ୴ଽ୲ |
| 5 (Virginia Woolf (1882-1941), त्तुके हेवे क्यून ईंग्रानन) सुनग्रेन ग्रीविन्ननवी क्रेंन व्युवाईंग्राव्ही आवत्रा ईंग्रान्नेन संत |
| યંગ્વરુષાંથેત્ |
| 6 Yiddish સ્ટ્રેપ્ટ્રોટ્સ્વાસ ગ્રીય ગ્રુવ સુવે દેવાવ્ય વેડ સુંડ્રાય મેંદ્ર વ્યવે સ્ટ્રાય વેડ સુંડ્રાય વેડ સુંડ સુંડ્રાય વેડ સુંડ્ર સુંડ્રાય વેડ સુંડ્રાય વેડ સુંડ્રાય વેડ સુંડ્રાય સુંડ્રાય સુંડ્રાય સુંડ્રાય સુંડ્રાય વેડ સુંડ સ |
| 7 બ્રેંખા છે રે ગાવે વર રુ શ્રુ વેં ૧૯૮૮ વર્ષ ૧૯૯૮ વેં ગર શેવ રહેવા ૧૯૯૮ વેં મારક વા વશે વે રે ગાવે તે રે ગાવ રહે છે રા ગાવ રા ગાવ રહે છે ર |
| শ্বীন'দ্ধশ্বশি |
| 8 Maurice Blanchot (1907-2003) ફ્રાંસ્ક સેવે સૂન ફેંકા માનન ફેંકા નકુન મળેલા વિંદ કે ફ્રાંસ્ક સેવે વેસ ખેક રક શે વિંદ કરા સુન ખેવ |
| ઽઽૻૹ૾૾ઌૻૻૢઽૻૼ૱ૼૡૻૹ૾૾ૹૻૹૼઌૻૹઽૻઽૻૼઌૼૡૻઽૼઙ૾ૢૻઽ૽૱૱ૡૡૡ૽ૡ૽૿ઌ૽૿ૻઽૻઽ૾૾ૺ૾ૹૢૻઽ૱ૼૡ૾ૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡ |
| विन्तराय्यान्य लिगा भीता |
| 9 વર્તવે ચેમ कॉर्ड न्याहर . ऑसे तेव (Jane Austen, 1775-1817) डेम्बिम। युन ચેન ग्री हें आय ये क्षन युवाय उब विवाधिक। |
| 10 શુવે સે પે મેં સુંસ સંત દ્વીય હત: (The Swiss Family Robinson) તે 2422 વેં મવદમાયત સાન 55 નવે સુવ દ્વારા પવે સુવ દેં આવેલા ખેતા |
| ર્ફે સપ્યયંદ્વે Johann David Wyss કેમ્પ્વલેવાખેતા દેવે સુવે સે વિસ્કૃત લેવા છે સે ધ્વે તે આ પ્રસંદે ધ્વે દુવસૂં કુ સ્કૂત સાથ તુ વામ્પ્લમ |
| ૡ૾ૢૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૣૹૻ૾ઌ૽૿ૢૺૹૻ૾ૣૺૼઽૡૡૺૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻ૾૱ૡૻ૱ૡૡૢઌ૽૿૽ૢૺઌ૽ૢૢ૽ૺ૱ૡૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૢૼૡૡ૽૿ૢૹૣૣઽૡ૾ૡ૽૿ૺૹૣૣઽૡ૾ૡ૽૿ૺૹૣ |
| 11 "म्द्र अमर्योग्मा" (The Return of the Native) के द्विह व्यक्त मुहिं आप ये मिलाक Hardy, 1840-1928) सेक |
| ૠૢૻૼ૱ૹ [ૻ] ૡૡ૽૾ૺૻૣૣૢૢૢૢૢૣૢૢૣૣૻઽ૾ૠ૿ૡ૽ૢ૾ૺૻૼ ^ઌ ૾ૺ૱૱૱૾ૺૡ૽૾ૺ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ |
| 12 "કેસપ્ટન્ટ્રકેસટ્ટન્"(Crime and Punishment) કે સુર્પુર સુવે ફેંસપ્ટર્પે ફેવે ફેંસ મર્પે ફેવે ફેંસ ફેંસે મેં જોવ સે ગો (Fyodor Dostoevsky, |
| 1821-1881)બૈષાવસુષ્રષ્યયવે સુદ્દર્સે સેટર્પેલિયાખેલા દેવે કેવાકેટ્ટર્ટ્સવે વર્ડે કેટ્રા "ગ્રુદ્ધાપવે ગ્રેફિંગ્રેક્ઝિટ્સ વર્ડેટર્વેટ્સવે દ્વાર્થેલિયા |
| \sim ୍ରା ଝିଂମ୍ବିଶ୍ୱିଶ୍ୟ S. ଭିଂଷଂଙ୍ଗର୍ଭିମ୍ୟରି ହିଣ୍ଡାସମଦ୍ୟ ହିଣ୍ଡି ରାଜ୍ୟ ଥିଲି ଛାଇଥିଷା ସତିମଧ୍ୟ ଭୂମା K. କଥାସରି ଥିଗ୍ରାଷା ସାହରି ହିଣ୍ଡା ସେଥିବା " |
| 13 हेन्द्ररेश देशको (Henry James, 1843-1916) हे खरेते हें सप कें लिगा हो। किंट गीश हुट रेट हे जुर्प हुट पहुट पहु |
| য়৾ঀৢয়ঀ৾৾৾ঀয়৾ঀ৾য়৾য়৾ঀ৾য়৾৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য় |
| สิ ซิสานนั้นจริลิ ลูกรีซิสายุทพาธส เดิญาพิสาน 2002 ณัรษิกพารกนักรานิ ลูสายูญ |
| 14 झु(बनरू'येना'सैना'(Mr. Pickwick) के'न्त्रुव'य्यक'य्) झून्द्रें आंर्ड्र आय'यें ऊप्य'सें' ड्रेगोक'र्स'(1812-1870) भें'न्द्र अर्थ' झून' The Pick- |
| wick Papers विरुमये करणे के सूरगहें में लिया यो केर भेका |
| 15 अन्'रेप्अन्' ब्रॅादु'(Marianne Moore, 1887-1972)बै'เซาสิ'रे'गवि'नेन्'रम्बर्थायवे'सुन'सेन'क्षुब'स्या'आयन'वियाणिका |
| 16 ` `र्च्रवेर्'से'(Anthony Trollope, 1815-1882)5्रूअ'र्फ्रवर्ष'त्यु'दगुवि'दगुैव'द्,'द्विद्र द्वेदे'क्यूदर्'ई अ'य'ग्र्यायाश्वर्थवेया'भेव उदा क्युं'ते याद |

र्धेस् विस् वीश्वः सुर रेटः 🕫 १८ हेरे हे य. युश्व यू के विषय ही देव या दश वाल्य १७ व ह यश

LITERARY FEATURES

LITERARY THEORY ई स्न:रेग:गे'सु:न।

ক্ট্রি:মীশ্

ભારું લેચાનવું મુખ્યત્વે શ્વેન્ટ હેવું છે.

นารมาสมูม ทุกมาทุพณาสิ 2003 ณัลิ ซิสามิณาสิ รณามีร์ เการ์ เการ์ มิद्र वर्म्री वा वर्दी के वा के दिर मार्ट द मार की विमान यहेंब हे झूर यर युश्व य भेबा นรามาวุญมาณฑพาสุพา 2003 สูาทุญมานจิ สุราณารุนามธิ์รายราวุริจิ ผู้า

รนิ มธิ์รายราวริจิ มีรามา "ณาริไ ริรารกพาร์ราชิ ริมามลรายเหลี่รา RE']" ดิสาววัราฏิพัราษุกลา เรลาวริราณาสิาติสายวิณีราณสาวรัสาริาพูรา

ଵୖ୶୲୴ୖ୶ଌ<u>ୖ</u>୕୳୵ଽୄ୶୕ୄ୶୶ୄୖୢୄ୷୶୲୶୲ୠୖୢଽ୕୶୲୵୵୵ୖୖୖ୷ୖ୴ୖୢୖୄୖୢୖୖୖୖ୶ ณฑ์เฉต์เรานูราริรา จริงสารผิณธิ์รายราสิง য়৾য়য়ড়ৼ৾৾য়ৢ৾৾ঀ৸ঽ৾৾৾ড়৾য়৾৾য়য়৾য়য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾ वेंन् ग्रे देया यातृत् क्रें र ये वा यातृत् ने के वर्द्यामुन्नीनवनेवेकेरायर्घे वर्द्यानीनयी यहिंगार्नेनर्न् वर्षेनयामान्शरुक मेन्रगी खुवा कश <u>พีร สพ</u>พั

વેંન્-પાં સુરાશ ગીયા છે શાસા સેવે પ્રાય સામન ନ୍ତିମ୍'ଦର୍ଣ୍ୟା'ସ୍ୱଂଶ୍ପିମ'ଦ୍ୟିଦି ଅଭ୍ୟାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅହିଂଶ୍ୟ ଅଦ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ นาณารุสาณาสู้รารรารสู้สามารุสมมาราสุสาพิรา *स्*वे:नुष:यमेंन:मक्षुम्ष:वेम:येम्रायाग्रायाग्राय:सु:न्वेत् qrर्हेर्रेटशासुप्रयेन्यते हेर्रेटरनेम वेनया สมลาฏิลารรานูณาณ""ยุเรลาริามฮิลานิจิารุนูลๆ कु में के रामे सुवा महे रामा के रामे के राम के रामे के राम क าลอุทุพาลรักาพิการกราวสัญานาวริเฏพาพิกา

ฉรัรานฉิจโมลง เขมลง เดิญานลูสาพิรา ราสิ วีรา ซา เพูณา สามารา ૨ેપ્પેઃફ્રેઃ૱ઽૠ૾ૢૣૺ૱ૡૹૡ૱૱ૹૹૻ૱૱ૡ૾૾૱ૡ૾૱૱૱

REMARKS ON THE TERM LATSE (LA RTSE)

by Pema Bhum

The following is reprinted from Latse Library Newsletter Fall 2003. The remarks are taken from the speech given by Director Pema Bhum at the library's inauguration festivities in March 2003.

As the name of this library is Latse Contemporary Tibetan Cultural Library, I would like to say a few words about the term *latse* / la rtse* (pronounced "la-tsey"). Those familiar with the Tibetan language know that the term refers to a high place or peak of mountain. The materials

this library collects mainly focus on Tibetan culture, and this culture comes from the highest place on earth, the roof of the world.

Tibetans from very early times have expressed happiness and pride for living in the highest place on earth. There is a stone pillar in front of the Jokhang Temple in Lhasa which was erected in the 820 A.D, well known as the Sino-Tibetan Treaty of 820. On that stone pillar, Tibetans praise their homeland in elegant and captivating terms: "the center of the snow mountains, sources of the great rivers, high land and pure earth."

Even though they are living in the highest place in the world, Tibetans still feel dissatisfied, and possess a desire to go to

an even higher place. Wherever you go in Tibetan lands, as a symbol that it is a Tibetan area, you can see in the distance on the peaks of mountains there are dried tree branches with prayer flags waving. If you look closely, you can see there is a constructed pile of earth and rocks, on top of which people have placed these tree branches along with ancient weapons, such as arrows, spears, and swords, also made of wood. On the tops of the branches are tied prayer flags, waving in the wind. These are known as *latse*.

In Amdo, the activity of erecting latse is termed latse tö (la rtse bstod.) The original meaning of the term tö is



A LATSE IN CHANTSA, AMDO. PHOTO © A. ANTON-LUCA. गठक कॅंभे भारी हे लिया 47:41 เพาณิสามารามมาสูรา

"to make higher." The term *latse* has different spellings nowadays, including "*lab tse*" and "*la btse*." The term *latse tö* has a meaning of making something higher than the mountain peak. Through this term, you can see that the different spellings of *latse* are derived from the original meaning [*la-rtse*], a high place or mountain peak.

Tibetans are not even satisfied with making something higher than the mountain peaks, and try to link the mountain peak to the sky. In some areas of Tibet, they link latse together with a rope called *mu tag (rmu thag)*, a kind of wool rope with wool and strips of colored cloth. *Mu tag* is a term that existed before Buddhism came to Tibet. In Tibetan historical documents for instance, there is a saying that earliest Tibetan kings came from heaven to the earthly realm by climbing down a *mu tag*. After their death, they return to heaven through that *mu tag*. *Mu tag* is a link between heaven and earth.

The custom of erecting latse is found only in Tibetan areas. This tradition is much stronger among the lay people than in the religious community. This tradition, which originated in pre-Buddhist times, except for a short time during the Cultural Revolution, has continued to present day.

In general, when one talks of Tibetan culture, Buddhism is a main part. However, our library is not focused on this. There are many libraries and institutes that focus on Tibetan Buddhism. We do not feel it is necessary to duplicate these collections and contributions. Our library strives to focus mainly on the culture of the lay people, the ordinary people of Tibet, and how this culture exists in modern times.

We see that this term *latse* is a symbol of Tibetan lay culture. We hope that this symbol expresses this culture's origin, vibrancy, and the spirit to attain greater and greater heights. We also hope that it expresses that this culture, which originated several thousand years ago, even in these days, despite so many changes, is still alive and strong.

*Note: In this case, we have retained the library's own transliteration of the term. In THDL Simplified Phonetic Transcription, it would be *latsé*.

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SCENES FROM THE TIBETAN





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