

TRACE FOUNDATION'S LATSE LIBRARY NEWSLETTER





गुर्व : यद : चेन रू : र्स्ट्रम् रू : यदे :

TRACE FOUNDATION'S LATSE

volume 5 2007-2008 यत्रात् र या द्वीत् २००४-२००८ र्डेशःश्चेषाः धरेः सकेत्।

गुर्व सर्व होन्या मुर्जिनाया दे ता मुन्दि। यह नी मायर वर्षेत्र है २००३ वेर वर्देन वर्षे स्वाय द्यार वा हुद्या रे'चर्हेब'य'पेबा मुखर'दर्धेब'दर्ने'यर'श्लब'नर''इ'यय'महेब'माबब'द्योग्रब'हेवा'कु'केर गुबा'धूपबा दर्नदे र्मेमाय'रे'चेन् हिया की वादि मार्शिय देवा देश दे प्रकार शुक्क मुन्ति हुट प्येन या मार्श्वर या महेन या हिन सावर प्यट हुट दर वहार विके स्पर्ना वार्यर वर्षेत्र वर्देत् वेरकावरे हे २००० वर्षेत्र २००५ वर्षा वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र क्रा वर्षेत्र स्पर्ना वार्यर वर्षेत्र वरेवे तर रेत् मुश्चारा कर विषय से प्राप्त कर्ण क्रिक प्राप्त कर सम्बन्ध मुश्चार सम्बन्ध स्थार स्थार स बेदर्भागहैभागठेगानु गुर्भादसायदें दाकु प्येदायान वीद्रभावदें ग्रास्त्री

२००० वें हैं आवरा द्वर दुर देने से हीं वावर विदेव वारा अर्टेना ह्मा महिनाया हरा वें रें वहु विवेर विदे दुरा दुव पीका र र्कें भी स्निन्याय है दर नसूत्र तथा गृत यत सेवया सकें विषय यदे वर से सेहें दार मी नायर वसेत वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र सेवर यदे ते तर वर विंदः वी आं कें दर आवशाय वें अर्ह द या के द वर्षे द वुशायें द

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LITERARY FEATURES まずれまり

FEATURED SCHOLAR অবিশ্যান্ত্রীনাম

- THE LIFE OF THE LATE DUNGKAR RINPOCHÉ by Pema Yudrön
 - तुर्द्रार हैन में के द्याय देवे वें क्रुबाय दें स्वयुषा यर यापुः क्षेत्र दशा
- AN OVERVIEW OF THE LIFE OF PROFESSOR DUNGKAR 18 LOZANG TRINLÉ RINPOCHÉ by Pema Bhum यावयः नवरः नुरः नगरः र्त्ते वावरः वर्षेषः वायः देवः वीति हते सुरहे सुरहे वा মহ'ম'বরুম'রশা

COVER:

DUNGKAR RINPO-CHÉ IN HIS LIVING QUARTERS AT TIBET UNIVERSITY, 1982.

१९८२ वेंस्ट्र *५गार:*रेब:र्ध:के:र्वेड क्रेंदशःश्रेंचःच्यःकेर र्भेदे माडेमा भूमा है। (अर्बः ११वा)

थः हैं दिये अर्हेद विदः वी वार्यर विदेश

LIBRARY NEWSLETTER

Editor's Note

Trace Foundation's Latse Library Newsletter has been published once a year since its first issue in 2003. The newsletter is distributed widely in both print and electronic format, and our readership is expanding to even remote Tibetan areas, Europe and the Americas and has been receiving positive reviews. Given the amount of time expended and material covered in the newsletter, from now on, we will occasionally publish double issues so that we can ensure content of high quality. This volume of the newsletter is a double issue to cover the years 2007–2008.

2007 marked the tenth year anniversary of the passing of the great scholar Dungkar Lozang Trinlé. We are therefore taking the opportunity to feature his life and works in this issue of *Trace Foundation's Latse Library Newsletter*.

NEW AND NOTABLE รัฐเวลริสามลิ รูผิ รุลาสุพรายา

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- The First Tibetan e-Dictionary Launched

 by Tenzin Gelek

 র্ন্ত্রিন্স্র্রেন্ড্রিন্স্র্রেন্ডেন্ড্রেন্ড্রেন্ড্রেন্ড্রেন্ড্রেন্ড্রেন্ড্রেন্ড্রেন্ড্রেন্ড্রেন্ডেন্ড্র
- An Introduction to The Joys and Sorrows of a Boy from Naktsang (Naktsang Shilu Kyiduk)

"नगरार्जर ले त्युरे श्रुर सूग" गे रे र्सूर।

LITERARY EXCERPT विवासूराईसारैन

Excerpt from *The Joys and Sorrows of a Boy from Naktsang*, a semi-autobiographical novel by Naktsang Nülo

Translated by Lauran Hartley

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चार्यस्त्र वदीत्र मुनिव स्वतं वेचयः इति स्वतं स्वतं व्यवः हिन्यस्व स्वतं स्वत

A note on transliteration system used: Latse Library uses the Tibetan and Himalayan Library (THL) 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.thlib.org (see under "Reference" tab).

NEWS FEATURES
আম্ম

Latse Hosts Workshop in Tibetan Information Technology

Library hosted "Innovations in Tibetan Information Technology: a Workshop in Tibetan Unicode and Tibetan Language Support in Windows Vista" to herald the inclusion of Tibetan language in the new Windows Vista operating system, as well as to explore the development of Tibetan Unicode and programs.

May 26-27, 2007, Latse

Latse worked with two Tibetan information technology (IT) experts to develop and organize the workshop program: **Tashi Tsering**, a Senior Researcher at the China Tibetology Research Center, former consultant to Microsoft for Tibetan language support in Vista, as well as a former Trace Foundation Fellow in 2002-2004; and **Chris Walker**, a doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago. During the event, they were joined by **Yeshi Tashi**, a Tibetan computing expert residing in Washington DC, who has worked extensively on Tibetan Unicode fonts and input methods.

2000 वेदिः हा ५ प्रदे हैं सा २७ इस २० हेर महेराया था है नये सहैं नाम मीरा "मेंन थेवाची पहरदेश या स्थान। सेर टें रो से रो रो रो थी'ग्रिया'ग्रुर'ग्राबर'ह्याबाउद'ग्रु'र्येद'थीया'दर'र्येद' શું:સૂન:ખેવા:વો:સૂંન:વર્મ:સુવ:ત્રસ:સેન:ટેં સે:સે:સે:તે: नर्गावार्श्वेन गुःसावार्या वी दर न् वेन प्येया वनेसस कु र्भेर-प्र-विश्वास्य प्रज्ञान्य प्र-प्र-विश्वास्य चुरःग्रथरःह्रग्रथःउदःचुःर्वेदःधेग्रःब्रेवःक्षेगःचुर्थःरेठाः त्यः क्षे: द्रधे : आर्देद : विदः द्रशः क्षेदः वहरः £.35.241 वनै'मानद'सामन'व्य'गाद'मेंवि'र्चेद'र्देमा'पवे'लेच'वहुमा **ऄॖॱॻऻढ़ॳॱढ़ऻॳॱय़ढ़ऀॱढ़ॸॱॻॏॱऒॾऀॱॸॆॴढ़ऀॸॱढ़ड़ॻॱय़ऻ** भ्रेर ने रो भ्रे रो त यार्चर प्येया यहवा पद हो यह हो रा ग्रीव.सव.ह्ययश.स.क्र्यांश.स.वंश. ७००७ र्षा. ७००८ धरार्म्योशास्त्रीयास्त्रास्त्रीयासान्त्रीया र्वेर प्येवा वी वह रे ब्रैंब या स्था सुध की केर स्थापना **यगःवैशःकें देर** यगशः दरा वैशायः श्रें श्रेंयः या केंद्र-केंद्र-केंद्र-देवाका-देवा-पदे-दव्य-द्राय-द्रायका-पदे-द्विच-

यह्याः श्रें नः अप्ति **नैश्वारी भें अप्ति मान** स्वारी स्व

OPPOSITE PAGE TOP TO BOTTOM:

PARTICIPANTS OF THE WORKSHOP FILL THE LIBRARY'S READING ROOM. YESHI TASHI (RIGHT) GIVES CONSULTATION TO A WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT. CHRIS WALKER EXPLAINS TIBETAN UNICODE.

(मयाप्टर्स्याः स्था म्ट्यंश (मयाप्टर्स्याः स्था म्ट्यंश वीकायाप्टर्म्याः स्था वीकायाप्टर्म्याः स्था विक्रायाप्टर्म्याः स्था स्थान्त्रः स्थान्यः स्थान्त्रः स्था विक्रायाप्ट्याप्टर्म्यः स्थान्त्रः विक्रायाप्ट्याप्टर्म्यः स्थान्त्रः विक्रायाप्ट्यः स्थान्त्रः स्यान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्तः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्तः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्तः स

यर तस्य तया स्या श्री श्री र यहर।

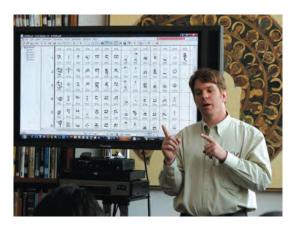
योचीयात्र-दर्भ स्वतः वार्ष्ट्- वाः स्त्रें स्वाः स्वाः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्ष्यः वाक्षयः वाक्ष्यः वाक्षयः वाकष्यः वाक्षयः वाक्ययः वाक्षयः वाक्ययः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्ययः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाकष्यः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्ययः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्ययः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाक्षयः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्य

क्रिं-चह्मःविने हे हे क्षेत्रःचह्मःव्यः बुवायः सुव्यः चुर्या विया विक्रः विक्र

हैद न्दर्येत क्षेट्र नद्दर मुन्येत क्षेत्र न्येत क्षेत्र क्षे







NEWS FEATURES মাধ্যম:বেগ্রীমা





The workshop was designed to provide practical information to a general audience, as well as more detailed discussion for professional applications. Each day closed with a "Discussion, Practice and Consultation" period, and participants were encouraged to bring their laptops to the sessions to work alongside the presentations.

The first portion of the workshop focused on practical topics on Tibetan Unicode and Tibetan language in Windows Vista. The speakers gave a brief history of computing in Tibetan, and then outlined the development and implementation of Tibetan Unicode. Discussion focused not only on Tibetan language support in the Windows platform, but also in other major operating systems such as Mac and Linux. The speakers took turns in demonstrating the various Tibetan input keyboards that one could configure on one's own computer, as well as the various Tibetan fonts available. Other topics covered included using Tibetan in Office 2007 applications, viewing and building webpages in Tibetan, and using Tibetan in email and instant messaging. The second day of the workshop looked at future challenges and possibilities for the Tibetan computing community. The speakers gave an overview of the development of OpenType fonts for other traditional Tibetan writing scripts, internet applications, and designing software in Tibetan language. Tashi Tsering also presented the Universal Tibetan Font Converter, a tool that converts legacy Tibetan data to Unicode data. The project was funded by Trace Foundation and is now available through the Trace Foundation website.

During the discussion and consultation periods, workshop participants could directly consult with the invited speakers on specific questions and problems. The intense and lengthy exchanges and discussions that took place revealed the exciting and promising future of computing in Tibetan language.

ন্ত্রসান্ত্র সাম্য वेंद्र धेमा मी स्वामा सुद्र सुद्र आवर इस्रस्रातातवुद्दातवुद्दान्तवुः नगतः द्याः नदः र्माः श्रीयसः অর্স্ট্র-র্মনান্ত্রুমা याश्रुट प्यवद यात्रद सायद महिश्रान्याचें ५ ग्री श्रें व्यक्तुन ग्री ५ भे जीश्रान्या। मुदे यायम वें प्रमान्य सहस्र क्या हु या वर्षे प्र opentype খীবা'বাৰুবাঝ'বাৰ্ছ ট্রীর'ম'নস্কম'ঝ' भूभः मुः भूभः मुः १ त्याः विशः क्षेः देशः অবাশ্ব-প্রমার্থ-প্রমান্ত্রী-প্রমান্ত্রীর প্রমান্ত্রী বাশ্ব-প্রমান্ত্রী বাশ্ব-প্রমান্ত বাশ্ব-প্রমান্ত্রী বাশ্ব-প্রমান্ত্রী বাশ্ব-প্রমান্ত্রী বাশ্ব-প্রমান্ত বাশ্ব-প্রমান্ত্রী বাশ্ব-প্রমান্ত্রী বাশ্ব-প্রমান্ত্রী বাশ্ব-প্রমান্ত্রী বাশ্ব-প্রমান্ত বাশ্ र्द्र नहें सूर हो न करा है। न पर्य न हो की न की न र्म्म्यान्य प्रमान्य स्थान्य स ७४.मी.मूर.लुच.मी.लुच.पुच.रा.मी.रा.सी.रा.सी.रा.सीर. र्शेव यावर । ব্র্- অবাব্র অবাব্রব্যুম শ্রু র্ক্তবার तर हुचन १.३.कूचन तरा में ब्रूट चैन तो गुरु पर चेनका सु र्केनका या ५८ त्या सु ५ द्यो सर्हे ५ त्यर वी इ:कुदै:र्वेग'य:पञ्जय:पर् म्र्राश्चेतारम्यायः यद्गे. (ब्रु. प्रेसे चर्मा स्थाप स् इस्रयःग्रीयः ब्रेंटः चर्ट्यः यावदः स्रायवः याववः यावितः । दै:च:८८:८गाव:८व:बु:ब्रवा:ध:दैश:क्रॅव र्बेट:वहरः वर्देरम्बेट संवादम्बार्ये द्र स्टर्से बुट व वर्देश मूँग

यार ग्री विवाद अपेर ग्री अर प्रवाद प्रवाद विवाद के रें

विगार्थेद अर्देग प्रमा

TOP LEFT:

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS BROUGHT THEIR OWN LAPTOPS TO WORK ALONGSIDE THE **PRESENTATIONS**

TOP RIGHT:

TASHI TSERING LEADS DISCUSSION AT THE WORKSHOP.

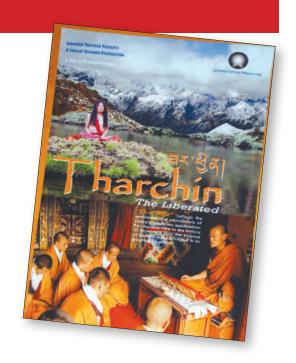
र्बेट नहर या (वृत्ताया या प्रवृत्त स्रयय ग्रीश स्ट स्ट मी अमा ह्ये सर्ह्मीम ग्रुन हो सब अर्थेन प्रदूर प्रदूर प्रवृत्ताक (याधेव योद्रा)

বশ্র-বিশক্তি-ইন-থেল্বাথ্যর্থ ब्रॅट नहर ग्रीकेंग्र १८८ र नग् ब्रोट यो ब्रे खिट याबट यहीब या (বাথমার্বাহা)

या है या नहून परे मूंगा नहुन।

Films at Latse

2005 वसः २००० व्यामिष्ठसायास्यासामान्त्रान्द्रनेतः बुसानसा योशीर.यर्वेट.योषेर.री.यर्थेयो.तर्ष.ह्यो.ल.र्सीयो.यश्चेष.ह्यं.४४५.योषेश.क्र्रायोलर. बिट देवे वर्ते र्सट वर्षा २००० वर्षे त्री वर्षा वर्षे द्रों सर्हे द्रावट र्था देव हैं र हैं दिया वर्षे अधार हैं दें तिर हैं। व्रेट हिंद देव हैं के व्राप्त करें $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac$ इम्.यदु.र्थेस.र्ट्य-र्टर.स्थेश.दयुक्त.क्वीश. स्थेथ.क्वीर.यदु.ची.त। व्र्ट.का.यश्रभ. बिना" बेर नते र्स्सेन नहुन र्सेन सी स्थापन हुन रे सिंह सेन सी सी निक्त रे वे.श्वरे.श्व.त्रीयो.पर्थे यंच्यायक्षेत्र.यंद्वेत्यायक्षेत्र.यंद्वेत्यायक्षेत्र.यंद्वेत्यायक्षेत्र.यंद्वेत्यायक्ष ब्रुट अर्द्धेन परे र्स्नेन पर्देन यधुरातदुःशक्रयः धुरातारा। श्रीःस्याम। रयो. यर्थे वर्षे स्यायस्या (१००३ वर्षः १९५१) मुँ भे के मानुवायायक्र मुँ त्यस दशस्त्र स्य मुकार्ये । वर्ने में भें में चीत्र अंदः अप्येष पावर्ने नियायते में मानम् मानम् वर्षे में मानम् मानम ५८। विर ने में मार्थ विर ५८ दें ने स्था विर ने में में र थ ने ने पर বাধ্ব:প্রায়েশর ন্রী:প্রায়েশর নার্থ:বার্য:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্থ:বার্য:বার্থ:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য:বার্য रिया आहेरि । यदा क्या यस्य या स्थाय । यो दे । यो साथ प्राप्त । यो साथ प्राप्त । यो साथ प्राप्त । यो साथ प्राप्त थः मुॅ्यां पर्देशः हुरः सैपर्यात्रेयशास्त्रीयः प्रतात्रेयः । विदेशः सैरः ग्रीः सरः योष्ट्रियः मुं्याः पर्देशः মধ্ব ক্রিব স্থ্রুমা



N addition to speakers and lecturers in 2006-

2007, Latse also hosted and sponsored film screenings. In March 2007, the library collaborated with the Rubin Museum of Art, an institution dedicated to Himalayan art in New York City, and the journal Tricycle, to present a special screening of the Tibetan language version of Angry Monk: Reflections on Tibet by Swiss filmmaker Luc Schaedler. The documentary film offers a cinematic journey through time to portray the life of Gedun Choephel (1903-1951), the controversial Tibetan monk, philosopher, artist and thinker whose legacy continues to be explored and celebrated today. Angry Monk features

NEWS FEATURES বাঝ্ম'ব্য্যুম্

FAR RIGHT: COVER OF THE SECRET TALE OF TESUR HOUSE.

त्याकाः सुर्द्धः स्वीत्याकारः चत्रः स्वाकाः सुर्द्धः स्वीत्याकारः चत्रः historical footage and rare interviews with friends, acquaintances and scholars of this remarkable individual. Latse made it possible for Dr. Schaedler to attend the special screening at the Rubin Museum, as well as the subsequent screenings of the English-language copy to introduce the film and take questions from the audience.

The following month, Latse hosted filmmakers Ritu Sarin and Tenzing Sonam (Dreaming Lhasa, Shadow Circus: The CIA in Tibet) for a look at their current work in progress, To Be a Rinpoche. The filmmaking duo screened a segment of the film, which continues the narrative of the subject featured in their earlier film The Reincarnation of Khensur Rinpoche. The screening was followed by a moderated discussion with Professor Robert Barnett of the Modern Tibetan Studies Program at Columbia University. Also in April, Latse Library presented a new film from Bhutan, Tharchin the Liberated, by filmmaker Rinchen Namgay, with producer Sangay Khandu. The screening of the film was followed by a question and answer session with Gyembo, who worked on the film as production assistant. The feature film tells the story of two brothers who follow different paths in life—one becomes a monk while the other follows a more modern lifestyle—in pursuit of happiness and fulfillment. This unique film produced and directed in Bhutan provided special insight into Bhutan's rich cultural heritage that hitherto had rarely been seen on the silver screen, and introduced the audience to the kind of works being produced by the bourgeoning Bhutanese film industry.

ब्राच ने दे हे हे स्वास्त्र व्यक्त स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र

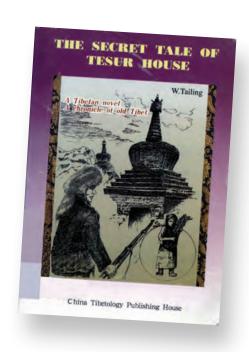
न्नानविनविनदे स्टाया या हे द्याया हिंदावर स्थाय ह्या स्थाय क्री.सूर्या.चर्थंय.चर्च्.सेय.त.प्रुय.क्षय.वं.क्षय.चर्च्या.चर्थंय.चर्थंय.चर्थंय.चर्थंय.त.प्रुय.त.प्रुय.त. शरमः क्षेत्रः भाषत् तर्तेताः योष्ट्रेताः वर्षः वर्त्तः स्त्रेत् । यद्यः स्त्रेतः वर्षः वर्षः मूँगानह्नुद्रः "वरःपर्वेपःपदेःसवरःधुद्र।" वेद्यःपःपश्चर। पर्थंच.पर्ह्नंच.क्र्यःह्ना सूँचा.पर्शंच.पज्ञःस्चे स्ची.हीया.रूपाना.स्**चीश.** ૹ૿ૢ૽ૹ[૽]ૹ૽૽ઽ૽૽૽ૼ૱ઌૹ૾ૢૺૹ૽૽ૹૢ૾ૣ૽ૡ૽૽૱૽૽ૣૣૢૢૢૢૢૢ૽ૡૢૻૣ૽ૢ૾ૢૢ૽ઌ૽૽૱૽ૺૹ૽ૢૺૹૢૣૻૢ૽ૢ૽ઌ૽૽૱૽ૺૹ૽૽ૢૺૹૢૣ૽ૢૢૢ૽ૢૢ૽ૢ૽ઌ૽૽૱૽ૺઌ૽ૼૺૺૺૼૺૺૺૺૺૺ याहेशायश्चारीयान्यानुः श्चुनः यान्ता। देवाः विश्वाने विदेशाने विदे याहेर मु: देर रत्यश मु: कें त्य ल्या भा मूर्गिय रहत रही या स्वर्थ प्र च.वर्.के.वर्वेचा.लेज.२.तर.सेंब.२८.वर्ष्याच्चर.वेश.ल्र्री र्बेग चर्षेष्र.यर्रेषु.षर.री.यरीयो.लीज.की.लीज.ब्र्या.स्याम्यायाचीमाश्चर.स्य.ब्रीयो अर्घेट द्वाराय दरे द्वाराय राज्य हुन हो त्या प्रकृत हो राज्य वितरे र्घेषा या अर्घेट मूँगानक्ष्यावदेशक्षात्र्याच्याक्ष्यात्राच्या क्रु-८गेंब-धे-धेव। ब्रैंट.चदु.वर्चैया.लीज.ब्री.ब्रींया.चर्षेत्र.चब्र्.सेंद्र.जन्न.च्यात्रा.ब्रीम्.जन्न.ज्ञा हेन्द्रातुःक्षुयःयत्वेदायः ष्यदः यह्नदः स्प्रिं

यानुसायवर्गीः भ्रेराया

Lecture Series

INCE our last report, the Latse Library Lecture Series has again featured a wide variety of talks and presentations, with speakers from around the world.

On November 16, 2006, **Dr. Norbu Wangden**, professor at the Institute of Ethnic Literature of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, gave a talk on the *terma* tradition. His presentation was highlighted with slides and video footage of a young *tertön* uncovering Gesar *terma*, including a metal *dorjé* and other objects, in the Amnye Machen and Nyenpo Yutsé mountain areas in the summer of 2006.



ख्रिया है के ब्राव्ह्या त्या क्षेत्र हे **क्रिया क्रिया है क्रिया क्रया क्रिया क्रया क्रिया क**

NEWS FEATURES বাধান:বেক্সুনা

OPPOSITE PAGE LEFT:
LOTEN NAMLING
PERFORMING A LAMA
MANI COMPOSITION.

출'고등육'육최'潤'국정''곱''장''
[전'조국 및도치'등' 교육'지역육''되기
(대'조국 및 대기등도'관계' 조취기

OPPOSITE PAGE TOP
RIGHT: RIGZIN SAMDUP
DEMONSTRATES USING
SHEEP KNUCKLES IN
TIBETAN TRADITIONAL
GAMES.

रेवा वहेंब चर्या चार वायाया ब्रथा क्षेया कुत वेंद्र ग्री द्वेया क्षेत्र सेदा करा क्षेत्रा ची सेदा स्वया क्षेत्र चलेब या। (ब्या हद क्षेत्रा सेंश्र ग्री माणवा वेंद्रा)

OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM
RIGHT: LAMCHOK GYAL.
भ्रुःसर्केम् कुथ।
(प्रमाहनः वृक्षां र्देशःग्रीम्थरूरः
विमा)

In December, **Professor Kunchok Tsetan** gave a lecture that discussed the traditional Tibetan division of Amdo into administrative units, as well as the history of place names in the region. Kunchok Tsetan is a professor and historian at the Qinghai Chinese Communist Party (CCP) School in Xining, Qinghai Province. He is also Vice Director of the Amdo Qinghai Tibetan Research Association which is currently undertaking a monumental research project on the history of Amdo.

Later that month, the library welcomed back **Dr. Nida Chenagtsang** who gave a presentation on the *ngakpa*, or yogin, tradition of Tibet. Dr. Nida, who is himself a *ngakpa* in the Rebkong (in Amdo) tradition, gave an introduction to the history and culture of the centuries-old tradition, and discussed the daily activities and social roles of contemporary *ngakpa* and their current situation in modern-day Tibet. Dr. Nida is co-founder and director of the Ngak-Mang Institute, and in 2003, was recognized as the Head Ngakpa of Rebkong. Dr. Nida is also a highly-regarded Tibetan medical doctor and specialist in Ku-nye traditional Tibetan massage.

On March 3, **Dr. Gartso Kyid**, at that time a Luce Foundation Visiting Scholar at Columbia University, gave an illustrated lecture on Amdo Tibetan women's hair adornments. She spoke about the origins and cultural meanings of hair ornaments, as well as the taboos and status associated with this facet of women's costume, and the effects of cultural change on the hairstyle tradition. Gartso Kyid is a professor in the Tibetan Studies Department at Qinghai Nationalities University in Xining.

The library welcomed **Professor Jialuo** on March 31, who presented a talk entitled "Vitalizing Tibetan Practical Knowledge," addressing the question of how Tibetan practical traditional knowledge can become a vital part of the everyday lives of Tibetans in China. Professor Jialuo is an Associate Professor of Language and Culture at the Northwest University for Nationalities in Lanzhou, Gansu Province. He has served as project coordinator for a five year program implemented by the Canadian International Development Project to produce schoolbooks for Tibetan children in China based on traditional Tibetan knowledge. At the time of the lecture, he was pursuing an advanced degree in Education at the University of Toronto in Canada.

त्ययाः तुष्रः चीत्रः च

याबर्टा ट्याम्लाब्स् स्त्रीट्रां के स्वास्त्र स्त्राम्याक्ष्य स्वास्त्र स्व

ब्राचासुरा प्रते केश २११ द्वी स्वतः केर सं**कुर्यः** चार्तर दिर ब्रुशः दश विश्वास्त्र । विस्तानी संस्ति केश स्वीतः स







तालक्ष्यःचे तर्रवस्याता व्यवासान्ने व्यवसान्ने विक्रान्ते विक्राने विक्राने

र्वादेव:रवुरःग्रामा वास्त्रप्रधार्याद्वीयावस्थयसञ्चाराच्यावायाच्याः "यावायाचुराव्यायायाच्यायावायाच्यायावायाच्या

NEWS FEATURES বাধান'বেক্সুনা

T**OP RIGHT**: SPEAKER PEMA DORJEE. ムラスデ発達| (知识ない前にす)

BOTTOM RIGHT: NAMGYAL TSARONG-TAKLHA AT LATSE LIBRARY.

(यात्रश्रद्या) इ.स्ट.प्रश्नामीयः श्रेयाः श्री In June, taking time from his post as Visiting Faculty at the Five Colleges of Western Massachusetts, **Lobsang Norbu Shastri** came to the library to give the lecture "Contemporary Sanskrit Studies in the Tibetan Diaspora: An Overview". Lobsang Norbu Shastri is head of the Translation Unit of the Research Department of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies in Sarnath, India. He has translated, edited and annotated numerous texts on a variety of subjects ranging from Buddhist philosophy to secular texts including Sanskrit grammar, Ayurveda, astrology and Sanskrit literary works.

Just in time for summertime reading, the library welcomed novelist **Wangdor Tailing**, author of the ground-breaking novel *The Secret Tale of Tesur House*. Published in 1993, and later translated into English (by the author himself), Chinese, and German, *The Secret Tale* paints a vivid portrait of Tibet in the 1930s and 40s, through the saga of the Tesur family. The work has been widely-praised for its intimate details, rich language, and literary style. Born in Gyantse in 1934, and educated in Darjeeling, Wangdor Tailing now lives in Lhasa. His other major works include *Tibet—The Land and People* and Tibetan language translations of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and *Romeo and Juliet*.

In October, well-known singer and musician **Loten Namling** presented "Nagma to Nangma: A Musical Journey on the Trace of the Ancient Silk Route," combining narrative and performance in a musical exploration of the origins of the traditional musical style, *nangma*. Loten Namling, now based in Switzerland, has recorded a few CDs, including "White Crane" and "Songs of Tibet," and has appeared in concerts around the world. In addition to Tibetan traditional music, Loten Namling also works with Western blues and jazz musicians. He is also a popular cartoonist.

On November 17, Latse welcomed back **Rigzin Samdup**, who was a key speaker at the Latse Library Calligraphy Workshop in 2005, for a presentation on Traditional Tibetan Games. In front of an audience made up largely of children, Rigzin Samdup shared his knowledge of different traditional games from central Tibet, some of which have already vanished from the modern landscape. He demonstrated the variety of games played with dice and sheep knuckles, and with coins and stones, each game with different levels of difficulty.

क्षेत्रक्षक्षःक्षःक्षःक्षःव्यक्षःत्ते व्यक्षः क्षेत्रः व्यक्षः क्षेत्रः व्यक्षः क्षेत्रः व्यक्षः व्यवक्षः विष्यः विष

क्रीतःश्चीत्रः स्वांची, त्यंच स्र्रंथ चार श्ररः ता बिचा श्रेरः । स्ट्रेजी श्रेरः क्री स्वांची, त्यंच स्र्रंथ चार श्ररः ता बिचा श्रेरः चिचा स्वांचा स्वंचा स्वांचा स्वांचा स्वंचा स्वंचा स्वंचा स्वंचा स्वंचा स्वांचा स्वंचा स्वांचा स्वंचा स्

Professor Lhamchok Gyal of the Northwest Nationalities University in Lanzhou, Gansu Province, gave an illustrated talk called "The World of Gesar Bards" at the end of February. Lhamchok Gyal's talk drew from a large amount of materials he has collected on Gesar bards, the singers of the massive Gesar epic, not only from the Tibetan tradition, but also Mongolian, Naxi, and Monguour (Tu). Video recordings of different singers in performance drew much interest from the audience. As part of his presentation, Lhamchok Gyal introduced the Gesar Culture Website. Expected to go online in the near future, the website is a rich resource of materials for Gesar Studies, including sound files, videos, photos and art work.

In April, the library hosted a talk by **Pema Dorjee**, cataloger and selector of Tibetan language publications for the United States Library of Congress Delhi Office for over 20 years. Pema Dorjee's talk focused on the history of the Tibetan acquisitions by the Library of Congress, and the process of selecting and processing materials. It is largely upon his work in acquisitions and cataloging that the majority of North American libraries with Tibetan collections rely.

Namgyal Tsarong-Taklha visited Latse on May 2 to give a presentation entitled "Women of Tibet," where she discussed Tibetan women in history, as well as women's status and role in Tibetan society today. Currently the Advisor to the Drikung Kagyu Samtenling Nunnery in Dharamsala (of which she is also a former director), Namgyal Taklha has also worked in setting up and serving as Director of the Songtsen Library, Center for Tibetan and Himalayan Studies at Dehra Dun. She presented Latse Library with a copy of her recent publication Women of Tibet.





यह्र इस सीट त्याया श्री अतु प्रार्थिया था श्री सु त्यु तु प्राप्त से असे से स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त से से से से प्र र्केंग्रास् सु वुर वरे रे से राष्ट्री हें या यही र सावर लेगा गुर धेरा

धीयाःयाञ्चयाशःदत्रीःक्षेत्रःक्षेत्रःक्षेत्रंकाशःदत्तरःबुयाशःशायदःयार्षेःक्षशःशोयःधीयःधीतः। <u>नःत्रेशःवेतःक</u>्षेत्रःकुत्रःकुत्रःकुत्रःकुत्रःकुत्रःकुत्रःकुत्रःकुत्रःवितः રૈવા વદ્દેય વયામાં ચીવ અપ્રાયાયા યુષા માર છે. વાલીયા તાલે વિંદ વી વાષ્ટ્રમાં વત્ર તાલે સાવયા મું માયા તાલે વિંધા વાલી કેટ ત देवायायवाय विवार्ट श्वेंदावायर। विटावीयार्ट श्वेंदावायर विदावीयार श्वेदायाय स्वायाय स्वायाय स्वायाय स्वायाय स्व भूः अरः स्टेन् श्रुन्त्रः त्येर्यान्यते त्युवान्यो हो यो प्यो (dice) स्टेन् सूर्विन यावरः। स्टेन् स्टेन स्टेन् स्टेन स्टेन् स्टेन्स्य ५५८५५७० तम् ५८६६५ यो द्वेन नेवाम नेवा गुर दें ह्वेन वाहरा

२००८ ঐবি: ब्रु. पाष्ट्रिका पार्ट : ब्रु. काहुपा था। क्रु. दया यो गाद : सुदु: ब्रिट : क्रेड : य्रॅट : य्रिट : याद : ग्रॅट : यो द्रु. यो द **बैका**लयोशःयंत्रत्यः प्रशादरः बैयोशयंत्रः स्योः श्वरः बैंदः तदुः यहयोः हेष्। ॥ ब्रेरः यद्यः यश्चिरः यत्वरः ह्याः योषः प्राप्तः विद्यायोशः योः श्वरः बैंदः तदुः भूयः याः विद्यायोशः विद्यायोशः यो। श्वरः बैंदः तदुः भूयः याः विद्यायोशः विद्यायोशः विद्यायोशः विद्यायोशः विद्यायोशेषः विद्यायोशेषेषः विद्यायोशेषः कःकुःकेरःवर्ययाशः वित्रायायशः दित्रायोः यात्रायः वित्रायः वित्रायः वित्रायः वित्रायः वित्रायः वित्रायः वित्राय र्स. र..। य.बु। क्रूंम.चरुषाक्ष.चाबय.चवुम.चवुम.चरुषा.चिम.च्यूम.च्य NEWS FEATURES বাধান'বেক্সুনা

OPPOSITE LEFT: SPEAKER
GESHE NGAWANG SAMTEN
EXAMINES LATSE'S PEMA
BYAMS COLLECTION OF
GEDUN CHOEPHEL'S
ARTWORK.

द्यो स्वेशः स्या द्यसः स्था। यानुब स्थान्यः सः हेरः वेदाशः सः। (यार्थेब क्षेत्रः यानुनः वेद्याः देशा)

OPPOSITE RIGHT: THUBTEN PHUNTSOG. স্তুব'নমূব'ধুব'র্ক্তবামা (বাত্মমান্ত্রীনে বাচন-র্ববার্টিমা) On the following day, **Thubten Phuntsog** of the Central Nationalities University in Beijing spoke on "The Ancient History of Tibet." Professor Thubten Phuntsog has researched and written extensively in Tibetan language, history, culture, astrology and Tibetan medicine. In addition to teaching these subjects, he also supervises the Masters programs in Tibetan language and medicine at the university. His talk focused on the early, pre-imperial (pre-7th century) period of Tibetan history.

In June, **Nyima Dorjee** presented a talk centered around Drakyap (Brag g.yab), located in Chamdo, in the eastern part of Tibet Autonomous Region, and the stone carvings and statues that have been found there, some believed to date from as early as the 7th century. A native of Drakyap, Nyima Dorjee is an expert in the history of relations between Tibet, China and Mongolia. He co-authored the museum catalog *Treasures of Tibetan Art* (1996) for the Jacques Marchais Museum of Tibetan Art in Staten Island, New York, and is currently researching and writing on the history of Kham, with a focus on the geographical history of the Drakyap state.

On June 28, Latse was pleased to host Professor **Geshe Ngawang Samten** whose talk was entitled "The Impact of Sanskrit on Tibetan Literature." Professor Geshe Ngawang Samten is Director and Vice Chancellor of the Central Institute for Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS) in Varanasi, India, where he also serves as Professor of Buddhist Philosophy. He is the author and translator of several books and articles, including most recently *Ocean of Reasoning: A Great Commentary on Nagarjuna's Mulamadhyamakakarika*.

क्र. स्मिन्य प्राप्त स्वात्य स्वात्य





भूकः मार्करः वः "वेदः स्रो" विश्वासदै दिने दिन देवा मार्श्वसः रूषः सुनावरः।

देव:ही:हेब। क्रु:बना:ये:डेब:ब:प्पेंद:यवे:गुद:दग्वट:बे:देनाब:ह्येंच:म्ब:केब:बेंवे:दनो:क्वद:केब:बेंद्र**:सन:यह्वद:स्वत:वेंवाब**:व्यवस्थ: "चेंद:ग्री:माबव: चुरु.ज्.कैंग... सूर.ज.चर्नेट.चर्वट.चर्वट.। वैच.चर्नेच.स्वे.स्यूचन.जचन.व्य.चूट्.की.सेट.लुच.टटा ज्.कैंग। ર્શ્વેન વ્યું કેત્ર સેંગ વેંડ્ જી સુડ ખેવા ૧૯ વેંડ્ શ્રુત છે મન વહુમના માત્ર મન વાર્ષ વાર્ષ માત્ર વાર્ષ વાર્ષ માત્ર વાર્ષ વાર્ષ માત્ર વાર્ષ માત્ર માત્ર વાર્ષ માત્ર માત્ર વાર્ષ માત્ર માત્ र्शः स्वर्शः वर्त्रः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः हो। वर्ष्त्रः स्वरः स

क्रे.श.र्र्ड जयोश.र्थ.क्य.शर्र्यु.चेयो.योलच.र्.ल्र्.तयु.चेयो.चर्मुश.सूर.क्षेय.यो.सूर.ज.योशेट.क्तेट.वोर्यट.री दे.रचा.शु.चार.शर.बुचा.चुन्न.रचन्न.चर्य.तचे.चे.दुचु.स.के.चेदु.सेचन्न.कुचा.चु.लुच.च्य.लुचा.चु.लुच.कुन.चुट्.कुन.चुट्.कु.लूट्। हे.श.र्ट्.हु.लचान्न.यु.चचा. त्र्रम्भेश्यायाश्वेशत्रम्भेश्वेषायाथायाय्यम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भात्रम्भावत्रम्भात्रम् यालय.मे.उपिरश्र.कुर.। वचोराबार्ड्स्वर्गारःकवार्डवाचीर्ड्स्यर्याबार्यवा वचोराबार्ड्स्वर्गेवर्गेवर्गेत्र्यंत्र्यंत्र्यवात्र्यंत्राच्या रचीशशः हूंय। यट वुर यद्र र १००५ सूर हीय। टुट अट सूर योश चया योलय सूर्येश योड्स योथ टेट ववेट वद्र स्था अस्ति यो सुर के यह्या-दर-ध्यारार्ड्स्यायात्र-प्रवित-स्प्री

ह्ये ह्या प्रति हें सार्थ हो प्रति स्वाप्त हो स्व देश ब्रेंब य निर्देश के विष्य के विष्य के विष्य के विषय के विष्य के विषय के वि तेगाकेब-५च्चैब-भेषा-भः झु-झु-र-पाब-र-प्रथा अर्केब-भवे-५व-मा-४४।मः प्रथा-झु-झु-र-५-पाय-१ईआ-पाब-५५५।

LITERARY FEATURES 꽃제국제

FEATURED SCHOLAR অবিষ্ণান্দ্রীনান্দ্রা

RIGHT: A RECENT PHOTO-GRAPH OF PEMA YUDRÖN, THE WIFE OF THE LATE DUNGKAR RINPOCHÉ. 5도 독기자 국과 현급하고 및 중 교자 리기 및 실취 교기자 및 경 교자 라기 및 실취 교기자 및 경 교자

The Life of the Late Dungkar Rinpoché



The Editor requested Dungkar Rinpoché's widow, Pema Yudrön or Peyu (Pad g.yu), to draft a timeline of the main events of Dungkar Rinpoché's life specially for this issue. We have reproduced the original document that she sent us, and provide the English translation here. The newsletter staff would like to sincerely thank Mrs. Peyu la for her contribution and for the photos from her personal collection that she has kindly loaned and allowed us to publish. Our apprecia-

tion also to Tsering Choedron for her assistance towards this endeavor.

चल्ने र्ल्ट्रा क्रिंग क्रिंग क्रिंग वित्त विताय क्रिंग क्

Birthplace: Nyingtri in Kongpo to the east of Lhasa.

1927-1934

He was born to father Tsewang and mother Tashi Tso with many auspicious omens. At the age of five, the thirteenth Dalai Lama Tupten Gyatso recognized him as the seventh reincarnation of the Dungkar *trülku* lineage.

1937-1946

Dungkar Rinpoché studied reading and writing under the guidance of his parents. He also studied a few religious books. Thereafter he entered Kongpo Kantseng, Mé Dratsang (college) in Sera Monastery. The Venerable Ngawang Yönten became his teacher, and he studied the "Five Great Books." ¹

19[4]7²

He received the *Geshé Lharampa* degree³ in that year, and [then] entered [Gyuto] Upper Tantric College in Lhasa.

¹ These five books are the curriculum of the Geshé degree program.

² In Peyu's chronology, the year given is 1957. There seems to be some confusion or a mistake in recalling this date, as Dungkar Rinpoché was renowned for having achieved the *Geshé Lharampa* degree at the young age of 20 years, which would have been 1947.

³ The Lharampa degree is the highest degree in Buddhist studies.

195[1]4

Obtained the ngakrampa (sngags rams pa) degree in Tantric studies from the Gyuto Tantric College.

Studied other sciences of [traditional] Tibetan study for six years.

1956-1958

Appointed vice director of the Dakkong (i.e. Dakpo and Kongpo counties) branch of the Religious Association of Kongpo Nyingtri prefecture.

1960-1965

Up to the end of 1965, he was a teacher of Tibetan language at China's Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing.

1966-19[7]3

Until the end of the year [sic] he did some political studies under Lhasa City's Second Neighborhood Committee and the region's Political Consultative Conference, and also performed mandated manual labor.

1974-1977

Assisted with editing at the Tibetan Archives, the management of ancient treasures, the Tibet exhibition, ⁵ and the Tibet Autonomous Region's Political Consultative Conference.

1977-1984

Again, [he was] assigned to teach Tibetan language at the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing.

1980

Conferred the rank of associate professor.

1984

Awarded full professor position at China's Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing. Attended the International Association of Tibetan Studies Seminar in Munich, West Germany.

Appointed Director of the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences in Lhasa.

1987

Conferred a seat in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Offered title of Specialist at the national level.

Attended the International Association of Tibetan Studies Seminar in Hungary.

Visited Norway, Austria, France, and England.

1990

Offered the honorary directorship of the Gansu Province Tibetan Studies Institute [at Labrang Monastery.]

Stayed in Qinghai for about three months and taught M.A. degree students. Also undertook research on rare archaeological findings.

1996

At the age of 70 years old, he was offered retirement from Tibet University in Lhasa.

1997

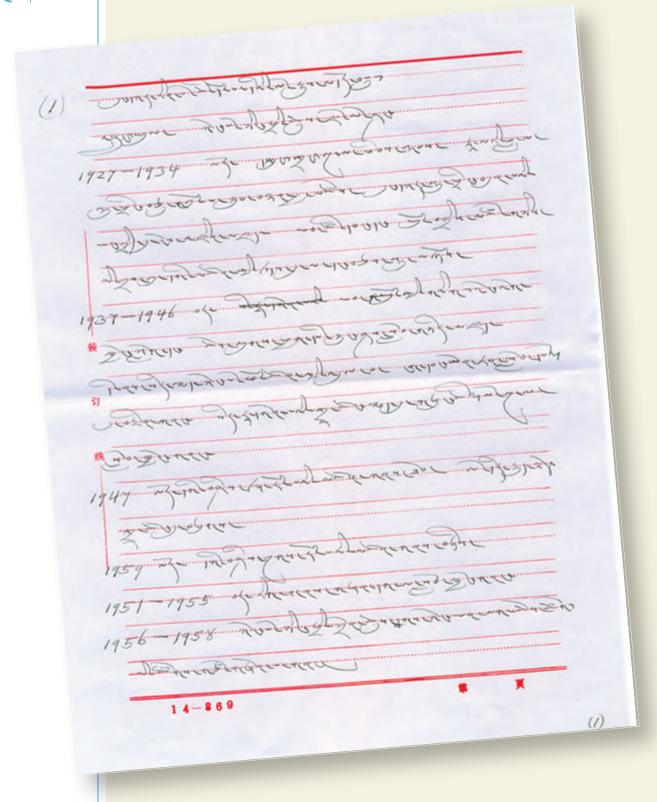
Passed away at 11:00 a.m. in the morning of the 18th day of the 5th month of the Tibetan Fire-Bull year, corresponding to July 22 in the American city of Los Angeles.

⁴ In Peyu's chronology, the year given is 1959, but it is well-established that he achieved this milestone in 1951.

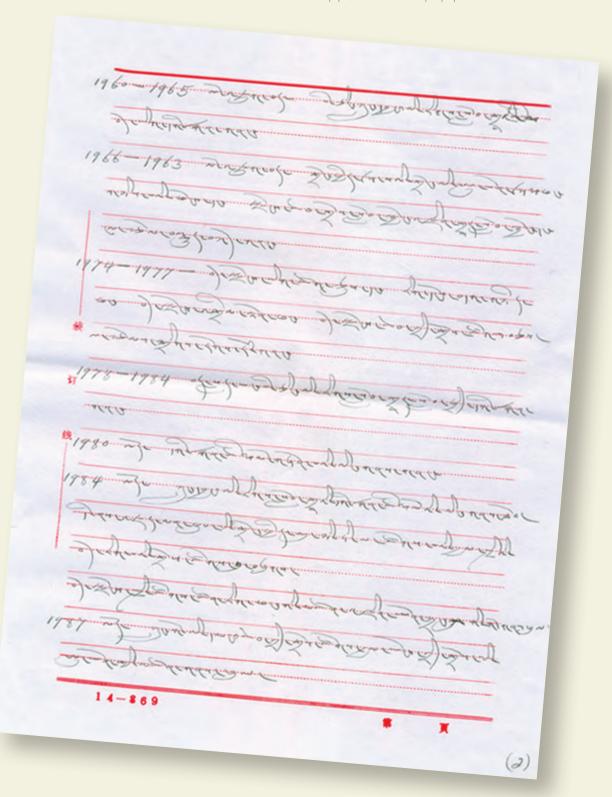
⁵ This probably refers to the exhibition on the revolution in the Tibet Autonomous Region mentioned also in the article "An Overview of the Life of Professor Dungkar Lozang Trinlé Rinpoché" in this issue.

LITERARY FEATURES 꽃제국제

FEATURED SCHOLAR 리디씨'다'ᇌ다'니 THIS AND FOLLOWING PAGES: PEMA YUDRÖN'S TIMELINE OF THE LIFE OF DUNGKAR RINPOCHÉ. CONTINUES ON P. 37.



र्वेनार्ट्य यदी नासुरा यद् या नासु र्सेन्द्र या नास ग्रीस नासी नास नाम स्वति स्वति स्वति स्वति स्वति स्वति स्व देवेस स्वति मान्य स्वति स्व



LITERARY FEATURES ₹a:₹a⊓

FEATURED SCHOLAR আমহামানীমানা

RIGHT: DUNGKAR

RINPOCHÉ'S NOTEBOOKS, PAPERS AND WRITING IMPLEMENTS. THE STACKS OF CARDS ARE FOR DICTIONARY ENTRIES. PEMA YUDRÖN NOTED THAT RINPOCHÉ WOULD WEAR HIS PENCILS DOWN TO A NUB BEFORE USING A NEW ONE. <u>५८:५गार:२ेब:२ें(केवे:३ेब</u> র্ষ্টাব্র ভৌনা ক্রমার্ক্স ক্রামা र्वेगायेगम्सेगरासन थे केंग गुर थेता पर्'याप्'र्झेद'यग्रयाद्य के'द्रश'ल'ञ्चया'उँया'३५'द्रश स्मानोश देहँ इ. चयश ओ मदीवर्त्,चर्त्रचर् वशुरा (ব্যাথকা)

INSET: DUNGKAR LOZANG
TRINLÉ AT HOME IN LHASA,
1988.
タアイム・ダエ・フェ・ネス・ギャ

(यम्यङ्ग्) १९४५ सम्पुरम्बुम्।सम्पर्मन्यः

An Overview of the Life of Professor Dungkar Lozang Trinlé Rinpoché by Pema Bhum

The Young Geshe Lharampa

N 1950, when the Chinese Communist Party arrived in Central Tibet, Trülku Dungkar Lozang Trinlé, then only 23 years old, had just completed his Geshe Lharampa degree some three years earlier. At that time, the politics of the Chinese Communist Government touched the lives of even the illiterate shepherd. Thus, it would have been difficult for a young and learned lama to not be affected by the events of that period.

In 1956, Dungkar Lozang Trinlé was appointed to be a member of the Nyingtri Trönchü Government Committee in Kongpo, and vice director of the Dakkong (Dakpo and Kongpo counties) branch of the Buddhist

न्युर महिंद ग्री न्यो क्रिय द्वारम्य

तर् स्ट्रिं स्थित्वा स्थित स्



भी. क्र. भीर. क्षेत्र त्या स्थाय विषय त्या स्थाय स्थाय त्या स्थाय त्या स्थाय त्या स्था स्थाय त्या स्थाय स्या स्थाय स्य



LITERARY FEATURES 꽃제국제

FEATURED SCHOLAR अप्रकासन्तिमा Association of China. Given the nature of such appointments, later scholars have characterized these activities as Dungkar Lozang Trinlé's way of joining the revolution.¹

In addition to a Geshé Lharampa degree, Dungkar Rinpoché received a Ngakrampa degree in 1951. Moreover, in 1959 when the fourtheenth Dalai Lama had his Geshé Lharampa degree examination, Dungkar Lozang Trinlé was one of among sixteen of the most eminent *geshés* selected from major monasteries to serve as examination debaters. After taking these distinctions on the religious side, Dungkar Rinpoché studied other Tibetan sciences for five years. The duration of his study of these secular sciences was about one third of that of his religious study; nevertheless, his real interest and true scholarship were not in religion, but in Tibetan language, culture and history.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the Chinese Communist Government recruited high Tibetan lamas with considerable influence as well as other prominent religious figures to serve in different positions and under various titles in local governments. The Chinese Government also used less prominent figures and lower-ranked lamas who had a good knowledge of Tibetan language and culture for translating and editing documents of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) ideology, administration, and propaganda. These individuals were also used to train Chinese government staff in Tibetan language and culture. In the previous century, scholars of Tibetan language and culture included Tseten Zhapdrung, Muge Samten, Dorjé Gyelpo and the Mongolian Geshé Chödrak. Professor Dungkar Rinpoché also belongs to this category of intellectuals.

In 1960, following advice from the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, two classes of graduate students were formed at the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing for the study of classical Tibetan language. The CCP Tibet Work Committee assigned Dungkar Rinpoché as teacher to these two classes of students. One student in the first group was Mr. Lhakpa Püntsok, now the Executive Director of the China Tibetology Research Center in Beijing. He remembers that when Dungkar Lozang Trinlé came to teach, he was no longer a monk, but arrived as a layperson with his wife.²

Although there were some classes on religion, Dungkar Rinpoché primarily taught Tibetan language, literature and history to these students for a period of six years. His book of

यह्म अर्था के प्रति स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र के स्वास्त्र स्वस्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वस्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वस

यर्वेश.के.रशकारायु.च्या.जा.१७५० ज्रूर.केयांश.रशका. मदे स्रावशः र्वता पर प्रवेशा दे सा बर १०५० वर्षर मिलार्चराञ्चासेराचरु पत्रे पत्रे प्राचित्र प्रमासे अर्केना दश दनी मलिश खु रस्यश पद रस पर पर चलेशः स्नुचर्याः वाद्वः सः विवाः क्रयः ह्वार्याः वार्ययः वार्हेटः यावर न्यो प्रक्रा पशु द्या द्या प्रदेशय वुषा पर्वे क्र्यास्त्रीयात्रात्रत्रात्रदे खूरास्रात्रसः নুষ মৃত্র্ হ র্ভিহা হ্যমেন্ত্রিক্য:ইকা ८८.२४४.धुं.घबर.वसुब.जब्र मक्र्यात्रमार्यार्ट्यये सेराया स्यापाद्रमाया स्थापाद्रीय पादिस रैया यात्रशाय होय यात्रेर यात्र एप्तारी है गडियार्ड्याप्पराधीता पीत्रात्राप्परापिरायीः आवशायतीः शह्रेत्राचार्युः स्याचिष्याचे स्थान्त्राची स्थान वसेवा चेंद्र या या में ना का केंद्रा चेंद्र ना या या या विकास

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र्वट्ट्रिट्यार ध्रुंच च च द्वेष त्य अक्षा अक्षा ग्रीट व देवे ग्री अव्यक्ष प्राप्त व क्षेत्र व क

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त्रस्था।

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A PHOTOGRAPH OF DUNGKAR RINPOCHÉ FROM THE EARLY
1950S, AT GYUTO TANTRIC COLLEGE, LHASA. PHOTO COURTESY
OF THUPDEN TRINLEY.

र्याचिष्यम् स्रीयम् क्रीतम् कृष्यं यस्यम् यस्य स्त्रिकः स्तिः स्त्रिकः स्त्रिकः स्त्रिकः स्त्रिकः स्त्रिकः स्त्रिकः स्तिः स्त्रिकः स्तिः स्त

commentary on poetry (Snyan ngag me long ma'i 'grel ba snyan ngag la 'jug tshul tshig rgyan rig pa'i sgo 'byed) is based on the materials he wrote for his classes, which were later revised and published in 1980. And it was while teaching the fifth Dalai Lama's work Depter chi kyi gyel mö lu yang, a political history of Tibet, and Dokhar Tsering Wanggyel's Miwang tokjö (Mi dbang rtogs brjod) that he started compiling terminologies and definitions, the beginnings of his dictionary, the Dungkar Tibetological Great Dictionary (Dung dkar tshig mdzod chen mo).³

Cultural Revolution

While his teaching and professional work in the institute was going extremely well, at the end of 1962 the political movement called the Socialist Education Campaign had begun in some places in China, and by 1964-66 had spread wider and deeper, including into Tibet. University professors and students had to work for and promote this political movement. At the beginning of 1966, Dungkar Rinpoché became a staff member for the campaign, and traveled around Zhikatsé and Gyantsé in Central Tibet for several months for its promotion.

LITERARY FEATURES 꽃제국제

FEATURED SCHOLAR 제지자'자'줬다'다

Dungkar Rinpoché worked on the campaign for the first half of 1966, but in the middle of that year, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was born and the professor found that he had become a target in this new movement. At that time, knowledge was considered a crime, and the greater the knowledge one possessed, the graver the offense. If one was a teacher who imparted knowledge to a student, one was typically accused and found guilty of the crime of dispensing poison to the so-called "successors to the revolution." For their academic activities, for example, Professor Tenpa Gyatso of the Northwest Nationalities Institute in Lanzhou, Gansu, took his own life after many public struggle sessions, and Professor Tseten Zhapdrung was locked up in prison for over ten years.

In addition to being a trülku, Geshé Lharampa and Ngakrampa, Dungkar Rinpoché was also a teacher of old culture to "successors to the revolution". From all aspects, he met the criteria for severe punishment. Still, by luck, Dungkar Rinpoché did not need to go to prison; instead, he was sent to undergo "reform through labor" or laodong gaizao in Chinese, in the Second Village in the north of Lhasa. Allowing him to avoid prison and live in society later turned out to be a blessing for both the local Chinese government and Dungkar Rinpoché himself, as after the most frenzied first few years of the Cultural Revolution, the local government was in need of scholars to work on its various propaganda works. While having no authority to release scholars who were in prison to undertake such work, it was relatively easy for the local government to recruit work personnel from among the individuals undergoing reform outside of prison. In 1974, the Cultural Revolution had still not yet ended and Dungkar Rinpoché was still not a free person, but he no longer needed to do "reform through labor." In that year he was assigned to work in the offices of Tibetan Autonomous Region's Archives and on the Tibet Revolutionary Exhibition. In the following year, he was sent to Chengdu to join a group that was working on a Tibetan-Chinese dictionary project. In 1976, he worked for the Committee of Preservation of Antiques at the Norbulingka in Lhasa as part of his "reform through labor." His research and editing activities during this time helped him tremendously with his later scholarly work. If Dungkar Rinpoché had been locked up in prison, he would have had no opportunity to do research and write until his release.

व्यं पी व्यं सह्या दश यश्रय्यायायर् 1262 म् वया वट र्येग्या गुरेशक वयाव प्रयास्य वर्षा वर्षी 55.2666 gresy लेंद्रे लें केंद्र महिकायायकारम्यायादिवै माले कुःहे के दरामहित क्रुंदगायी हैं या यु केद सेंदे È:37'5'ÀC'481 gress ने श्रेया अविक श्री कर निक्षा कर में अविकास गुरः यस विवादे श्वेय द्वा विका है दर सुवा है सुद र् सेवयः दशः त्रः व्यायः यत्वायः दर्गेयः द्वरः र्थेर्। १९७७ वेंदि वें र्श्वेन वार्तान मार्से वारा वर्षेत यश्र अर्क्रेन् म् द्रमा मुख्य मी कर श्रीत मी यश्र द्रम्य भ्रेयायात्र न्त्री यसानुन न्त्रासाधित राष्ट्र। <u>५ मुल्या या स्वाप्तास्य पास्तर पहें के दुर्भ ने स्वाप्तास्य प्राप्त</u> द्यायाने यह अपने आवशास्त्र दिन कर केर केर केर वर्गायाः श्रेवाः पुत्या चीः मुक्ता देत्र । दे द्रवाः विवार्धे द दे विशार्धेदारी र्ड्या ग्रीशाकी दाहेशाया दे द्श.चीश.क्री स्ट.मिट.ग्री.विश्व.ल्य्.ध्रींच.श.ज.चीश्ट. মদের স্থী দুর্না ক্রার খের রা ने'र्ने'गार्थर'यहेवे'हेर्थ' मुॅर न इसरा ग्री कुर त्य तुना मुंद नवें सावद तुन वर्श्व वर्षात्रेषायाञ्चनायमानुको नयमावा स्रायकानेमास् क्या त्यत्र में तु क न त्वाका यदे आवका न न न न सूक्य या म् अर्दे था वचन स्ट्रिन् नुषा दशा स्ट्रिन् नार्वे द दर्गेश याम्यः न्यरः क्रें नृत्वत्यः नुरः देः वें चर्ड् भ्रूमा थः चर्डें देशायर र्ने चर्डा भ्रूमा था विद्या <u> नगार क्षें चबर 'वसेंब 'यब 'सकेंग' वे 'वु 'सू य' प्येंब 'यदे '</u> न्वो दिवेश भ्राप्त स्थान स्थान स्थान श्रृट:व्या याश्चर पहेते हेश क्रेंट प्राप्त अश्वर या रेगा प्रवश ह्नेट या ह्विट अविद प्येद या वरुषा र्सुवाया वाट हट दया

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LITERARY FEATURES 꽃희국피

FEATURED SCHOLAR ស[지작] 자연 In 1978, Dungkar Rinpoché was once again assigned to teach at the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing. He was reinstated back to his former position that he held before the Cultural Revolution. We cannot find anything in his own writings or in writings by others about him regarding why or for what crime was he was sent to do *laodong gaizao* in 1966, or why he was exonerated and regained his professional position in 1978.

Works

In 1978, when Dungkar Rinpoché went to serve as a teacher at the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing, other Tibetan scholars and lamas were in the process of being released from various prisons and forced labor camps. Rehabilitated scholars who had written works before this time did not yet have the time or leisure to start writing again as they were just becoming readjusted to society. So when Dungkar Lozang Trinlé's book Tibetan Grammar Teaching Reference Materials for Qinghai Province Primary and Middle Schools (Mtsho sngon zhing chen gyi slob grwa chung 'bring gi Bod kyi brda sprod sum rtags slob khrid kyi zur Ita'i dpyad gzhi)4 first appeared in Amdo in that year, many people in Amdo were wondering who was this Dungkar Lozang Trinlé. The following year, I went to study in the Northwest Nationalities Institute in Lanzhou. At that time, students from many different places in Amdo were asking this same question, and a funny story developed as follows:

One day, some Tibetan language students got together and were talking. We talked about what kind of person Dungkar Rinpoché might be. One student described the author to us in this way: This scholar is a shepherd in a place called Rikmozhung, near Lake Kokonor. He walks with a limp and is naturally afraid of the Chinese. If from a distance he sees a person wearing Chinese dress, he runs away to the mountains. The story went on to say that an office related to minority affairs learned that Dungkar Rinpoché was a great scholar without equal, so some cadres went to invite him. When Rinpoché saw those people in Chinese dress, he ran away and they had no chance to meet him. Even if our friend told us this story as a joke, he neglected to tell us that it was a joke. Many thought the story was true, and it spread among the students. I would later hear the story being repeated by others.

त्म्र्रिचिश्वर्थानर्थेयाश्वर्षात्तरः चीरा स्वित्राक्षः चूटः क्षेत्रः चाहेश्वरः च्रिश्वरः च्रित्रः स्वित्रः च्रित्रः स्वित्रः स्वित्यः स्वित्रः स्वत्यः स्वित्रः स्वित्रः स्वत्यः स्वत्रः स्वित्रः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स

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र्म्या.योषश्चायात्रार्म्यहेतु श्री देवा शा होता चा के अपने प्रति । स्वा अपने शा होता चा के अपने शा होता है । स्वा अपने शा होता होता है । स्व यर्गेर्न् द्वेर्न् यत्वेद्र यदे र्वेर् ग्री अविष्य यन्त्र त्व ह्यू व्याविद्र या इस्र व्याप्त स्वाप्त वर्षेत्र वुद्राचलेब्रायदे अन्यस्त्रा नम् र्सेन् ग्रीद्रो देव र्सेस वुदायदे सावस्य पलियादगार वर्देब वुषार्क्षर व्येंदाब प्यादादाद्वी देवा देवा देवा देवा विकार्येदायवा केर वुदा केर पदःर्शः स्रम्यशः देर्। "ઑર્કેં 'શ્રેંક 'લેંદ' के કર્યું 'શ્રેંક' મૃત્કું હું દ 'વર્ષે દ' મો 'વેંદ' सुम्राह्मम्राह्मसुन् हो बुरायुरी निवास विशास बेर पाद रे सु प्येत की विका रे दे से के स्थापन दे के साम के से कि समान है कि साम के से कि साम के साम के से कि साम के साम का साम क र्वेट विरुद्ध रेप्ट राये स्वाद्ध राये स्वाद्ध रेपाय स्वाद्ध राये स्वाद राये स् ૽૽ૼૺ૱ઌઽૹ૱૽ૺૼ૽૽ૺ૱ૡ૾ૢૺૼૹૻૹઌ૱૱ૹ૽૱૱ઌઌ૽ૼઽઌૡ૽૽૽ૢૣ૾ૺઌ૱ૠૢ૱૱ઌ૿૽ૢ૽૱ૢૼઽ*૾*ઌૢૻૠ૽૽ૢ૽ૣૼૼ૽ चबर विदेश व्यक्ष सुन्धेत सुन विदेश होत होत है । विदेश होत विदेश होत विदेश होत हो । वर्ने वर्ज्ञ लेगा गुर हुर ।



DUNGKAR RINPOCHÉ TEACHING PEMA YUDRÖN HOW TO USE A TYPEWRITER. PHOTO TAKEN IN THEIR HOME IN 1989.

चक्रीय। १९८८ व्यस्त्राची १९८८ व्यस्त्राची स्त्राची विद्यालया प्रमुखा विद्यालया स्त्राची स्त्

After the publication of his grammar book Dungkar Rinpoché's reputation rose day by day, and month by month. Along with him, there were two other scholars whose reputations were also on the way up, namely Tseten Zhapdrung and Muge Samten. Many scholars called these three men the "Three Great Scholars after the Cultural Revolution."

These three men were called the Three Great Scholars in reference to the Three Great Scholars from the text *Ké pa mi sum tar (Mkhas pa mi gsum Itar)* who lived some one thousand years before. Many Tibetan intellectuals consider that the impact of the destruction of Tibetan culture during the Cultural Revolution was the same as that of Langdarma's destruction of Buddhism in Tibet some thousand years earlier, and thus, the achievements of the three modern scholars can be compared to those of the three earlier scholars.

One reason for the Dungkar Rinpoché's prominence is that his books were published continuously without break. To date there are eight volumes of his collected writings and a total of nine volumes of the *Dungkar tsikdzö chenmo*, or *Dungkar Tibetological Great Dictionary*. There are many writings that were not included in the

LITERARY FEATURES স্থ্যাংইনা

FEATURED SCHOLAR 제지자'자'줬다'시



ATTHE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR TIBETAN STUDIES SEMINAR IN FAGERNNES, NORWAY, IN 1992. DUNKGAR RINPOCHÉ IS ON THE CENTER RIGHT. TO THE RIGHT OF HIM IS TAKTSER RINPOCHÉ; TO THE LEFT IS THIS ARTICLE'S AUTHOR, PEMA BHUM.

२९९२ व्यर्स्ट्रम् क्वियावन के क्विस संस्तृत्वा अस्त्र क्विया अस्त्र के विश्व क्षित्र विश्व क्षित्र क्

Collected Works; if they were to be completed, they would number about sixty works. Most of these works were published during his second round of teaching at the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing. On average, Dungkar Rinpoché came out with three books each year.

Dungkar Rinpoché has many works that have been reprinted several times. The majority of his works were republished at least three times. First, his writings were published in periodicals and in individual book form. In 1997, China's Tibetology Publishing House compiled twenty-two previously published pieces and re-published them as Dungkar Lozang Trinlé's Collected Writings (Dung dkar blo bzang 'phrin las kyi gsung rtsom phyogs bsgrigs). In 2004, his writings were published in eight volumes. Still other writings by Rinpoché were never formally published, but printed and distributed in mimeographic form.

Of Dungkar Rinpoché publications, one of the major works that made his scholarly reputation was *The Merging of Religious and Secular in Tibet*. The idea for this work was not that of Dungkar Lozang Trinlé; in 1977, the CCP TAR Committee and the TAR United Front "assigned" (*las 'gan gnang*) this writing task to him. When this little book came out, it was widely read by Tibetan Studies scholars, and was especially popular among the younger generation of Tibetan intellectuals. There are two reasons for this: this was the first time that a Tibetan scholar comprehensively covered over 2000 years of Tibetan history up to 1959. Secondly, he was the first to explain not in Buddhist terms but from a

हैब हैना अट ट कें वेंद्र अने हेंद्र नवे हेंद्र का होंद्र बिया वर्सेश संवा वा वर्सेस हो। सर्स सम्बन्ध विया वा พรารุรารุฑราสิ์เฮอราจผู้สาผสาอราสาริาสูาพิสา भ्रॅरः वः त्रोदः स्र्रावः नुषा হার্স্ক'অঝ'বাউবা'বীঝ' र्द्रेयायायाने सुर्योद स्वेतार्येट बेरादवाट र्वेट यदी खूर यायश्रासान्त्रे अर्थे अर्थे अर्थे रेवे त्यायाय नेया र्भे माल्ट बेर नवे साक देवे वर्षेमाय सुमा है लिया रेट्रा विंट मट मुंदा बिया प्रेर पार्ट र र प्र विद मुरा मु र या यालेरासूराके पालेगारेरा क्रांकशार्येत्राओं लेगा क्तरःवयाः देरः संत्र्याः अर्थेरः वः प्यरः वर्धेरः वर्षेयः गुरेयः रेते द्वापत्र्यापर प्रमुख्य अर्के र्श्वेष लेट केष मी शे रैयायाययातुरयायीयायीयायीरायीरायायायायायाया डेगा धेर पाने राजेश है। विंद गाने राजेश खेर खेर **षटा विंटावीशः कुः कशः वींद्रः यः नेः नवाः कुटः मेटः दशः** अर्वेदःच क र्चेश्वः यशः ५ : ५ ६ : या ५ ४ : व ६ ३ ४ : ल : च ५ : व ६ य'य'रेर'बेर। ८'ठेंवे'म्यायार्थ'देश'गहयाःकुर वर्ने गा रेवे वाह्र र न स्त्रीवार य प्रेत त पर । ल.ट्रे.क्रेर.लुब.स.चर्षट.क्रि.चड्ड्टे.सर.क्रीर। মানব:য়য়য়৽শ্রীয়৽ঽ৾৽য়ঽ৾য়ৼয়ৼ৽য়য়ৢৼ৽য়য়৾৽য়৻ঀয়৽য়৽ स्र में स्वाप्त के स्व स्वाप्त के स

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रिटा कूर्य-बुर्य-ग्री-आयन्य-तर्य-प्राप्त-प्त-प्राप्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-प्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-प्रप्त-

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ता. त्मा स्रीय चित्राक्षरा चतु , चक्षेत्राका क्ष्रा ताका उत्ता ने का जीता चुतु , चुतु , चीत्रा व्या ने स्वर्था चीत्रा स्वर्था ने स्वर्था चीत्रा स्वर्था ने स्वर्धा ने स्वर्था न

Marxist perspective the concept of the relationship between religion and state, and, in a logical and easily comprehensible way, how this relationship developed in Tibet.

At the time this book was published—in 1980—there was a strong trend throughout Tibet and China to consciously and unconsciously examine any and all concepts through a Marxist lens. As a result, Dungkar Lozang Trinlé's examination of religion and state with a Marxist view was appropriate and suited to young Tibetans' state of mind at the time. However, at the International Association of Tibetan Studies (IATS) Seminar in Fagernes, Norway, in 1992, Dungkar Lozang Trinlé publicly stated that the work was written on the basis of what the authorities had ordered, and that the points of view in the book were not necessarily his.

Whether his point of view or not, the book opened the door for the study of Tibetan history for the young generation of intellectuals. A Chinese language translation was also published and became an indispensible reading reference for Chinese Tibetology scholars. Later the book was translated into English and gained a reputation internationally.

Another book that further promoted Dungkar Lozang Trinlé's reputation is [The Explanation of Selected Major Terminologies in Red Annals](Deb ther dmar po'i nang gi gal). This text was published together with The Red Annals (Deb ther dmar po) by Tselpa Künga Gyeltsen (1309-1364) in one volume by Nationalities Publishing House in 1981. The Red Annals itself only has 151 pages, but Dungkar Rinpoché's work has 311 pages, covering 683 terms. Although the terminology he defines is from The Red Annals, by way of his detailed explanation, Dungkar Lozang Trinlé covers the breadth of Tibetan history, religion, as well as Buddhist texts, making for a tremendous contribution. The text became, and continues to be, an important tool for young generations to study classical literature. For many of the terminologies he presents the views of different scholars and lists many references indicating his wide familiarity with a great array of resources. This kind of scholarship shocked the younger generation who then marveled at and admired Dungkar Rinpoché as the model of a traditional scholar.

International Conferences and His Students

After Dungkar Rinpoché came to the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing, his writings

LITERARY FEATURES 꽃제:국제

FEATURED SCHOLAR আন্ত্রান্যনা



dungkar rinpoché on his throne. र्केक' द्विर चलुवाक' सके 'तुर-'तृगर रेक' से के

increased. The effect on his students was also evident, as many of his students went on to become famous scholars, including Döndrup Gyel, who opened a new path in Tibetan literature and later became a professor at the institute, as well as Chen Qingying and Lhakpa Püntsok. Chen Qingying is a Tibetan historian currently at the China Tibetology Research Center in Beijing, and Lhakpa Püntsok is Director of that institution. Several other former students who came after them have also had strong impacts on new research. Dungkar Rinpoché also taught a group of special students who were recruited from Amdo and who already knew Tibetan well.6 Previously, he had had very few students from Amdo, and this group consisted of students who were trying to revive Tibetan language in their schools, as well as translators working in various offices. From this group emerged influential individuals, including poet Ju Kelzang and Bumkyap, now a professor at the Southwest Institute for Nationalities in Chengdu, who have become leading figures working for the preservation of Tibetan language and culture.

In the early 1980s, Tibetologists in China admired Westerners who were in the Tibetan

गुरुट र्हें अन्देन्द्रमा त्यस विंद मी अवस मुनस दनर ने दार में दें लिया है विंद मी "वेंद मी केंश है दा नूद वर्त्रवानीः भ्रीं राम्प्रताया "लेखायते न्याया से स्वारी प्राप्त । ने के आवस नवर वार वीस नर वी वर्ने के संस्था त्रस्थरातः वेताः स्रेदः प्रत्या १००० व्यः "ग्राटः ग्राटः व्र-प्रस्क्रिंट र्थेट्र अपन्य । प्रस्क्रेंट र्थेट्र अप त्रवार्स्वित्रसात्रीत्रात्तुः सुत्रुः स्तर्भः सावसान्वरः वर् "लग्नः यात्रः यात्ररः।" यः युरः यसुस्रमः सः नेवःक्टावनैःभ्रमकानेवैःवेदःसेवायवैः यावर्यायः शुः नृदा। व्यवाः यतः वर्षेनः यावर्षेत्रः श्लोर्थाः वर्षे ल्य् उर्देशका की बरारी में विदान के बार है। भूर:बुद:चः**यः कु: अर्ज्ञ नार्डे 'चं** नाहिशः यें दः यथा याडेयाचे। बेटश-८८-पॅर-पॅ८-र्र-रागे-अवश-ध-लेग मैकाश्चिलं १८५८ नम्ही য়ৡয়৽য়ৢয়৽য়৾৽য়৾ৼ৴য়ৣ৽য়৾৽য়ৣয়৽য়ৣ৽ৼ৾য়৽য়য়৽য়য়য়৽ঢ়য়৽ कुट देवे बट द खु वड़े वड़े वा कवा वा यदे क्षे बवा वर्गे द बुवार्धेर्प्याद्या यहिषाकी वेर्प्या कुर् गुःयावरायाः विवा गोराः केंद्राः गुःखाः वायाः भेदायरायरावाः য়৾ঽ৾৽ৼ৾ৼ৾৻ঝৢয়ৢয়৽য়ৣ৾৽য়ৄ৽ঢ়ঽ৾৽য়৾য়ৢঢ়৽য়য়৾ঢ় बुदःवर्त्तेवाध्येदःयःददः। वेदःगुःर्केशःश्चेदःर्केशःबुदः वर्चेल.इ.क्षेत्र.वींट.जीयोश.स्.श्रटाक्चिंट.पूत्रा.टट.र्जिश.स. ५८ में अप्त लेगा मसूर अप्ते।

हीतुः ह्या जालर सेट चायाश क्षेश्वर प्राप्त होत्र ज्ञान स्वाप्त स्वाप्

यद् यार्ष्य स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्वरास्त्र स्त्रास्त्र स्त्र स्त्रास्त्र स्त्रास्त्र स्त्र स्त्र



THIS PHOTO, TAKEN IN THE MID-1990S, SHOWS RINPOCHÉ PERFORMING A FIRE OFFERING AT HIS HOME. PHOTO COURTESY OF THUPDEN TRINLEY.

यसः यद्दे त्यां स्वरुप्तात्व व्यव्यात्व स्वरुप्ता यसः यद्वात्व स्वरुप्ता स्वरुप्ता स्वरुप्ता स्वरुप्ता स्वरुप्त स्वरुप्ता स्वरुप्ता स्वरुप्त स्वरुप्ता स्वरुप्त स्वरुप्ता स्वरुप्त स्वरूप्त स्वरुप्त स्व

Studies field, and would say that even though Tibet is in China, it was in foreign countries that Tibetan Studies thrived. They recognized that the field of Tibetology in China was behind in comparison to the achievements made by foreign scholars. This kind of thinking was often accompanied by a feeling of jealousy and a sense of competition, with the idea of taking back Tibetan Studies from the hands of foreigners. Tibetologists in China therefore were in admiration of anyone among them who was able to participate in a Tibetan Studies conference abroad.

In 1985, Professor Dungkar Rinpoché attended the IATS Seminar in Munich, Germany. This was his first time attending an international Tibetan Studies conference in a foreign country. In the 1980s, it was not easy for a scholar in China to attend an international scholarly conference in this field—just being a scholar was not enough. Of course, one must also love the Chinese Communist Party, and one must have a firm belief in the theories of Marxism and Leninism. Of the three scholars mentioned earlier, that only Dungkar Rinpoché was able to participate in international conferences would have to be due to other reasons beyond his eminent scholarship.

LITERARY FEATURES ₹a:₹ग

FEATURED SCHOLAR অনুষ্ঠান্দ্রা A main reason was that China trusted his political standpoint and work. In the opening of his talk in Germany he stated, "It is a great achievement for me to be able to participate in this international conference on Tibetan Studies in the birthplace of Karl Marx."7 Another example of how politics were reflected in his work can be found in the forward of his aforementioned book of commentary on poetry. In the offering verses, or chö jö, instead of the usual praises to Buddhist figures, deities, teachers and lineage, he praises the Communist Party, as well as previous Chinese Communist leaders such as Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, and contemporary leader Hua Guofeng (see inset on p. 32 for example). At the time that he wrote it, there was a political movement underway which involved heaping praise on the policies of the CCP and the government. Nevertheless, Dungkar Rinpoché was the first and only scholar to ever write these sentiments in a chö jö, an essentially religious genre of writing.

In his lifetime, in addition to the conference in Germany, Dungkar Lozang Trinlé also attended international academic conferences on Tibetan Studies in Hungary, Norway, Italy and Austria. He also went to England, France and Norway for teaching and research. In 1992, at the Sixth IATS Seminar in Fagernes, Norway, I had the chance to have leisurely meetings with him. At that time, the Chinese strictly controlled the Tibetan scholars who came from China. Many of the Tibetan participants from China were nervous to meet Tibetan compatriots from abroad. But in exception, Professor Dungkar Rinpoché and Professor Jampel Gyatso were not overly concerned. During a break in the meetings, when His Holiness the Dalai Lama's older brother Taktser Rinpoché and I were chatting, Dungkar Rinpoché also joined us. He first asked Taktser Rinpoché about His Holiness the Dalai Lama's health and well-being. At one point in the conversation, Taktser Rinpoché, speaking about himself, said that due to old age, he could not see things well. Dungkar Rinpoché replied, "Even if Rinpoché cannot see letters on a page, you can probably still see when a woman is beautiful." I could not imagine that this great lama scholar would joke in this way. It seemed that Taktser Rinpoché was thinking the same thing. He did not respond and did not laugh either. Dungkar Rinpoché was watching Taktser Rinpoché's face with amusement. Then, all three of us burst into laughter.

ক্রুঝে শ্বুবি আবশ র্ক্তবাঝ ব্দ বিদ বী শ্বুব আ

भ्रवशर्देरर्देब् मूवरकुषःगुरःदग्रदःश्रेरेगशः র্ম্মবাস্থ্যক্রমার্থার প্রাথমার্থার ক্রিবাস্থ্য বিদ্যান্ত্র ক্রমার্থার ক্রিবাস্থ্য ক্রমার্থার ক্রমা ष्णः अर्देवे 'स्र्रेम् श्रास्त्र स्थाने दिस' क्र्यास्त्राच्या स्त्रीत्राच्या स्त्राच्या स्त्राच स्त्राच स्त्राच्या स्त्राच स्त्राच स्त्राच स्त्राच स्त्राच स्त्राच स्त्राच्या स्त्राच स्त्रा ผเฉพารกรารราราหาส์เกาสารเล้า दशन्ये विनयादन थेन। यर्रेद्रे क्रेंब्र या विंदाया षा अर्देवे ध्रेंग्रथ ग्री क्षेंच अन्तर उट र्गोत्। ষ্ট্রাব্যম वदेवे मुक्षःशुःषाः अदेवे ह्येन मुःवदेदः देशः विमाददः। ह्रिट विज्ञ की जान ही र देह के की यो जा कि है जा है या जा जा कि है जा है या जा कि जा है जा है जा की जा कि जा कि नुःर्वेदःधेवाःश्चरःवार्थेःचेदःअविदःम्दःवद्देदःधःविवाः ट्रे.र्या.जश्र.श्रेष.र्या.श्रायष.उद्दे.श्रेज. क्रुव्यादिव:५३:पो:ब्रेंव्य:ब्रेंच्य:ब्रेंच्यः র্ম্ব্রিব:ক্রু'ক্টর'র্ম্ব'বজুবাঝ'ঘরী'ব্রক্টার্ক্রর'র্ম'বর্ম भ्रम्य स्थानु मेर्ने देने हो भ्रम् धिना न र मेना नाम या सुर भूतिःयावरःस्रायवःस्रेःवद्वेवःयवःयावःसुःग्रुःराधेरः

ज्रास्यकायक्चित् ब्रिटी क्षेत्राया क्षांत्रयायी विस्का

क्ष्मश्चर्यं अर्थः स्वास्त्राचे स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्य

र्थात्रवशः मूरः आदे : स्वारायमिरः द्वेतः बरः जा मी. बया यो। मूर्यायो। मूर्यायो। मूर्यायो। मूर्यायो। मूर्यायो। ततु.स्ट. म्या. ततु. शावका. त. बुचा. क्या. श्रीतु. शावका सूचा का. श्री. शावका. त. त्या. स. त्या. ्यः <u>या</u>पास्त्रमायोक्षेत्रोत्ते के सेटायुग्रसाबेरायाने व्यापीन केसायहरू में हिमापीन नर्वासा य'धेदा यमः अर्केनः प्रः में कुयः भ्रेतेः र्केनामः वर्षः यः ल्वामः श्वनः यः नेः अत्मरः श्वरः नानेनाः सुमः थ'भेर'केश'वह्रुर्'र्दे'लेग'वङ्गेर'र्भेर्। मॅर-५-मोर-नदे विर-मोन्मस्ययः रेशः "અર્જે : ફ્રેંગ : લેટ : के अं : कें बुराधूदै:न्युन्याले।" लेबाय:न्या क्षुत्रःमात्री क्षुत्रःमात्रीःवर्षेत्रःमदेःवर्षेत्रायः "क्षुत्रः टमात्मात्महिमार्स्यात्मुक्षात्मेनास्य क्षेत्रात्मेनायः क्षेत्रात्मानिकास्य क्षेत्रात्मानिकास्य क्षेत्रात्मानिकास्य क्षेत्रात्मेनास्य क्षेत्रात्मानिकास्य क्षेत्र क्षेत ग्राध्य म्हर्मित्र कें त्यस्य त्रस्य बेर्मित्र म्हर्मित्र म्हर्मित्र कें त्रहेर स्रों गॅ्रिं छोत्र त्ये। अपन्य देवे सुन्त्र ना नी न्यूट ख्रित ह्य । द्रियं द्वितः भृत्युः र्याचार्यायः यर्षेत्रायः यर्षेत्। श्वीतः यत्रितः स्मित्रयः देरः वर्तिः र्तिर मीयः "र रर अर वि शेवे तबुर यापुयाया मुवा श्रुवे र्वे र रेमा पवे र्हेमाया वर् र



After this seminar, the Second International Conference for Tibetan Language was held in Arcidosso, Italy. This conference was organized by the Nyingmapa Iama Namkhai Norbu Rinpoché's Shang Shung Institute. I spoke with Dungkar Rinpoché often during this conference. One time, Dungkar Rinpoché asked me to come to his room. He gave me a package wrapped in a *khatak* (white scarf), and he said, "Here are some *ngoten* (dedicatory offerings) and a letter. Please try to give this personally to His Holiness [the Dalai Lama]."

In 1985, Dungkar Rinpoché was transferred from the Central Nationalities Institute in Beijing to Tibet University in Lhasa. In less than a year, in addition to his rank of professor, he was appointed as an executive member of the Tibetan Autonomous Region Political Consultative Conference, received a position of vice directorship of the China Tibetology Research Center in Beijing, was named honorary director (yuan zhang) of the Tibet Autonomous Region Academy of Social Sciences, and honorary director of the Gansu Province Tibetan Studies Research Institute.

As his prestige grew in Tibet, his participation in international Tibetan Studies conferences

LITERARY FEATURES 꽃제국제

FEATURED SCHOLAR अप्रश्रमः स्रोदःया as well as teaching, lecture and cooperative research opportunities in foreign countries increased as well. In 1995, he attended the Seventh IATS Seminar in Graz, Austria, where he was elected standing member of the conference organizing committee.

His Lifeblood

After he returned to Lhasa, he also resumed and increased some of the activities of his religious life. According to information and photos provided by his wife Pema Yudrön to Latse Library, Dungkar Rinpoché visited his local monastery in Kongpo once a year and bestowed religious teachings and initiations. In 1995, he gave teachings on Tsongkhapa's Four Combined Commentaries to the Guhyasamaja Tantra (gsang 'dus 'brel ba bzhi sbrags kyi bka' khrid), and the oral or lung⁸ teaching of White Manjusri ('Jam dbyangs dkar po'i rjes gnang gi bshad lung) to very famous religious scholars such as Drokmi Jampa Lodrö, and to other well known scholars and students.

His local monastery Tashi Chöling specially sent a monk to his house to help with housekeeping chores. After Dungkar Rinpoché's demise, his body was also taken to this monastery and a *chorten* (stupa) built for him.

While he was staying in Lhasa, Dungkar Rinpoché wrote many important books including [Classification System of Tibetan Texts] (Bod kyi dkar chag rig pa), and [The Development of the Tibetan Education System] (Bod kyi slob gso rig pa'i 'phel rgyas). However, the Dungkar Tibetological Great Dictionary is where he expended the most energy in his research and writing. As Lhakpa Phuntsok stated, "he put his lifeblood in the dictionary." Dungkar Rinpoché worked on this project starting in 1960 until the end of his life.

Before 1988, Dungkar Rinpoché worked hard and for many hours on his dictionary project in the spare time that he had from his main research work. In 1988, the project became his primary and official work when it was designated as a Principal Publication Project in China's National Ninth Five-year Plan, as well as a Main Research Project of China's Center for Tibetan Studies. The Center allotted a budget of 100,000 RMB for the dictionary, and assigned staff member Namgyel Ra Trinlé Gyatso to work with Dungkar Rinpoché until the project was completed. Rinpoché's wife Pema Yudrön, who was on the staff at Tibet University at the time,

यवियाः क्रिं चीर स्थान्त्र स्थानित्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्

वहरास्रदानु र्वे रेने रेना पदे र्सेनास वर् रेने दसान बुदा भ्राकेंद्र तसे मारा ह्या राज्य स्वा न<u>ब</u>द देशेब यश अर्क्जा निद्या में निद्या क्षें शेत्रे तः रे प्यावउश्र शु वङ्गादश्य यदे <u> হট্টাম'ন'থ্য</u> कुषः श्वेदै वेद देवा यदै केंग्रायद दु द्वा या येवश र्बेर-भ्रे'नउरु-स् ब्रिन्द्रायात्र्यायत्रेयात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्याया १९९२ वॅरावॅटार्वेरासे पी कुराम के की बेरावदी मुख ह्येते र्वे रेने रेना यदे र्हेना या तर् होर या द्वा यदे होना या स्रेनराः स्रेनराः स्र प्यराविदः ताः वेर्ट्र सहताः वेरः कुः वुदः। ने नुषाकु वया नदार्चन वशासेवशायदे चेंन्या सावशा याद्वस्थात्याकुर्ध्वित्रसादसार्दे प्रसाद्धरार्दसाददार्से होत प्रट.ष्ट्र.श्रट.त्र्य.ही.य्य.वी.प्र्ट.त.ता.वीवी. ग्रेभिंदा वस्र हिर कुर वहें अश बेंब के बर्ध हो । यार्शेट ।

क्ष्यान्यस्य स्थान्य स्थान्य

ह्यां मोन्र स्ट्रा स्यां के स्ट्रा के स्ट्रा

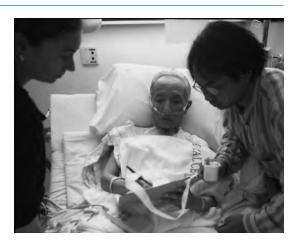
कुर्यान्तर-स्यान्ना, जुन्नान्तर-न्नान्

शक्ष्यं यहूयं स्यां यहूयं ज्ञां स्यां स्यां स्थां यहूयं ना स्यां स्थां स्थां

त्रभू तर्रेशका वैरा।

व्या जा शावका रेवर तर्र मिजा ही व्या स्वा तर्र केष क्ष्मी का की जाका वहूर की चोका थी.

क्षिण का क्षा ह्या त्या क्ष्मी का स्व केषा ही व्या स्व क्ष्मी का की जाका क्ष्मी का स्व केषा की विषय क्ष्मी का स्व केषा की विषय क्ष्मी का स्व केष्मा की स्व केषा की स्व केष्य की स्व केषा की स्व केष्य केष्य की स्व केष्य केष्य केष्य की स्व केष्य केष्य की स्व केष्य की स्व केष्य



ABOVE: DUNGKAR RINPOCHÉ IN HIS HOSPITAL BED IN LOS ANGELES. ALTHOUGH VERY ILL, HE CONTINUED TO WORK ON HIS DICTIONARY PROJECT AND OTHER WRITINGS. ALSO PICTURED ARE TRACE FOUNDATION'S TENZIN GELEK (RIGHT) AND KATRINA MORRIS (LEFT).

was also given permission to stay at home to take care of the daily needs of Rinpoché towards the progress of work on the dictionary.

In 1996, at seventy years old, Dungkar Rinpoché retired from his official work, but he did not have an opportunity to rest and relax in his new retirement. In that same year, he fell ill and was admitted to the military hospital in Lhasa and then to Jishuitan Hospital in Beijing for treatment. None of the treatments helped him. In 1997, Gelek Rinpoche and Trace Foundation offered to make it possible for Rinpoché to receive treatment in America. He agreed and traveled to Los Angeles, California, where he was admitted for treatment at Cedars Sinai Medical Center. Trace Foundation also invited Pema Yudrön and Professor Lhakpa Tseten from Tibet University to accompany Rinpoché. When they arrived at hospital in Los Angeles, the director of Trace Foundation at the time, Kim Morris, and staff member Tenzin Gelek traveled from New York City to help admit Rinpoché and to work with the hospital and doctors with translation.

By the time Dungkar Rinpoché arrived in United States, he was already seriously ill. Tenzin Gelek, who helped Rinpoché during his hospital stay for two weeks, remembers that Rinpoché could not speak, and so he would write down what he wanted to say, and that when he experienced unbearable pains, he was given morphine which

LITERARY FEATURES স্থ্যাইনা

FEATURED SCHOLAR

helped to make the pain subside. Rinpoché remained like that for some weeks. He passed away on July 22, 1997.

Dungkar Rinpoché's final scholarly activity was on his dictionary. His wife Pema Yudrön recalls, "Even near the end, in the hospital and with heavy sickness, he worked continuously [on the dictionary] while in his hospital bed."

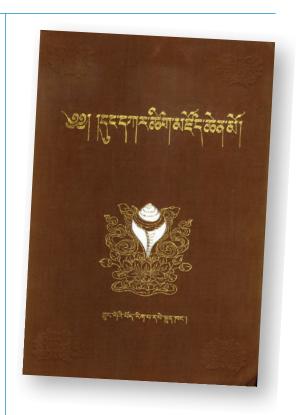
- 1 See [Appendix] "Gangs can mkhas pa'i khyu mchog dung dkar blo bzang 'phrin las kyi mdzad rim," in Snyan ngag la 'jug tshul tshig rgyan rig pa'i sgo 'byed, v.1 (ka) of Mkhas dbang Dung dkar blo bzang 'phrin las kyi gsung 'bum / [The Collected Works of Blo bzang 'phrin las] (Beijing: Nationalities Publishing House, 2004), p.2.
- 2 See Lhag pa Phun tshogs. "Dung dkar rin po che'i dgongs pa shul 'dzin byas nas Bod rig pa dar rgyas gong 'phel gtong dgos," in Snyan ngag la 'jug tshul tshig rgyan rig pa'i sgo 'byed, v.1 (ka) of Mkhas dbang Dung dkar blo bzang 'phrin las kyi gsung 'bum / (Beijing: Nationalities Publishing House, 2004), p.4.
- 3 See Dungkar Tibetological Great Dictionary (Dung dkar tshig mdzod chen mo) (complete title: Mkhas dbang Dung dkar Blo bzang 'phrin las mchog gis mdzad pa'i Bod rig pa'i tshig mdzod chen mo shes bya rab gsal) (Beijing: China Tibetology Publishing House, 2002), p.9.
- 4 In his [Collected Works], this work appears in the volume on language and education. Its original title is not provided, nor is any title given for the work. See the "Mchod brjod" and first chapter of Skad yig dang slob gso, v.6 (ja) of / [The Collected Works of Blo bzang 'phrin las] (Beijing: Nationalities Publishing House, 2004), pp. 1, 3.
- 5 At the time of Langdarma, three scholars, Yogewé Jungné, Tsang Rabsel, and Mar Shakya Senggé took many *vinaya pecha* and escaped to Amdo, where they were able to continue religious practice. Later, the recovery of Buddhism in Central Tibet was attributed to their actions. For this reason, these men are called "khépa mi sum", or the Three Great Scholars. This term became well-known historical terminology.
- 6 I write in detail about this in the forward of Döndrup Gyel's book Lang tsho'i rbab chu dang Ljags rtsom dmams sgrig. See Pema Bhum. "Don grub rgyal gyi mi tshe: skar mda' mtshan mo'i nam mkha'i 'od kyis gshegs nas yal," in Lang tsho'i rbab chu dang Ljags rtsom dmams sgrig / Torrents of Youth and Selected Writings (Dharamsala: Amnye Machen Institute, 1994). This forward has been translated into English: Pema Bhum. "The Life of Dhondup Gyal: A Shooting Star that Cleaved the Night Sky and Vanished." trans. Lauran R. Hartley. Lungta 9 (1995), pp.17-29.
- 7 See Lhag pa Phun tshogs. "Dung dkar rin po che'i dgongs pa shul 'dzin byas nas Bod rig pa dar rgyas gong 'phel gtong dgos," in *Snyan ngag la 'jug tshul tshig rgyan rig pa'i sgo 'byed*, v.1 (ka) of *Mkhas dbang Dung dkar blo bzang 'phrin las kyi gsung 'bum /* (Beijing: Nationalities Publishing House, 2004), p.12.
- 8 Lung is a special Buddhist teaching where the lama recites the text without any comments.
- 9 See Lhag pa Phun tshogs." Dung dkar rin po che'i dgongs pa shul 'dzin byas nas Bod rig pa dar rgyas gong 'phel gtong dgos," in *Snyan ngag la 'jug tshul tshig rgyan rig pa'i sgo 'byed, v.1 (ka) of Mkhas dbang Dung dkar blo bzang 'phrin las kyi gsung 'bum /* (Beijing: Nationalities Publishing House, 2004), p.12.
- 10 See [Appendix] "Gangs can mkhas pa'i khyu mchog dung dkar blo bzang 'phrin las kyi mdzad rim," in Gleng gzhi dang gsung bshad, v.7 (nyi) of Mkhas dbang Dung dkar blo bzang 'phrin las kyi gsung 'bum / [The Collected Works of Blo bzang 'phrin las] (Beijing: Nationalities Publishing House, 2004), p.5.

श्राक्षें याडेया यो बुद्धा द्वया

মূ'শ্বম'শ্বমাইশা মাঘ্রমান্দ্রমান্ত্রীর ক্রিমা अविश्वाद्यादायी भ्राञ्चायपुर अविश्वाद्याय <u> क्र वा से प्रमाण क्र विश्व क्र विश्व विश्व क्र विश्व विश्व क्र विश्व विश्व विश्व क्र विश्व विष्य विश्व विष्व विष्य वि</u> स्रात्रें वर्षे नामस्य विकास মদেশ'নন্দ'রই हैन विंद वी या नवेंद्र या वें ने या बेद सामे र्डया सेवसा है नगाय केंग नद नदर खुद मात्रद चेंद्र। १९९५ वेंद्र মারমান্বনেরেইমারের্র্রামী:ব্রুমমানার্র্র্র্র্রামাঞ্চর্র केंश र्सुनाश ग्री की खू गूनाश उद क्षेत्र लेगा या नाशर वर्षावर्षेयाचाविष्युम्बर्गात्याच्याच्या दह्य:नुजुद्य:नुग्र-धेरी:ह्य:ग्रायद:गी न्तरासुराम्बरामायुः तुरोक्तेशासुमाशासद्दायास्य अप्रकार्यार वी पर्के नाया श्री.कृषु.यस्त्रेय.त.ह्यामा विया केर यार्ने र प्रुरा धेरा हेशार्वेदावी भ्रावाद्दायाद प्राचीत या देशावित वित्रा

त्रव्यत्मार्थ्यक्ष्यक्षयः स्वायक्षर्भः विद्यत्मार्थः विद्यत्मार्यः विद्यत्मार्थः विद्यत्मार्यः विद्यत्मार्यः विद्यत्मार्यः विद्यत्मार्यः विद्यत्मार्यत्मार्यः विद्यत्मार्यः विद्यत्यत्मार्यः विद्यत्मार्यः विद्यत्मार्यः विद्यत्मार्यः विद्यत्यत्मार्यः विद्य

त्यः स्यान्त्रः त्योः यो स्यान्त्रः त्यो स्यान्त्रः त्यो स्यान्त्रः त्या स्यान्त्यः स्यान्त्यः स्यान्तः स्यान्त्यः स्यान्तः स्यान्यः स्यान्तः स्यान्तः स्यान्तः स्यान्यः स्यान्तः स्यान्तः स्यान्तः स्यान्तः स्यान्तः स्यान्तः स्यान्तः स्यान्यः स्यान्तः स्यान्यः



ABOVE: THE COVER OF THE FIRST EDITION OF THE DUNGKAR TIBETOLOGICAL GREAT DICTIONARY.

55-5गर केंग्र अर्देन केंद्र अंदि धर गृक्षेन्द भी

LITERARY FEATURES ※최국제

FEATURED SCHOLAR 제지작'작'쿼드'자 भ्री.कुटु. तस्त्र त्त. कुर्या स्वाला विष्य त्यात्य त्यात्य त्यात्य कुर्या त्याय कुर्य कुर्या त्याय कुर्या कुर्या त्याय कुर्या कुर्या त्याय कुर्या कुर्या त्याय कुर्या कुर्या त्याय कुर्या कुर्या कुर्या त्याय कुर्या कुर्या कुर्या त्याय कुर्या कुर्य कुर्या त्याय कुर्य कुर्या त्याय कुर्य कुर्य कुर्या कुर्य कुर्या कुर्य कुर्य कुर्य कुर्य कुर्या कुर्य कुर्या कुर्य कुर्या कुर्य क

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Chö Jö / Expression of Worship

Myriads, myriads—eight hundred million people
With one voice that is clear and sonorous and pleasant to the ear,
With clear, clear mind they call him the golden sun
Over and over, they pay heartfelt respects to Chairman Mao.

Burning, burning flames of the shining jewel's lamp Rapidly, rapidly, mechanical ships move in forward motion, Leading with certainty, certainty, towards victory, Chairman Hua,¹ who is more excellent than all the masters.

Amidst the fiery, fiery flames of suffering's burning pit Hoarse, hoarse—the masses lamenting loudly, They are saved by a compassionate heart of deep empathy: The Communist Party is a cooling misty rain.

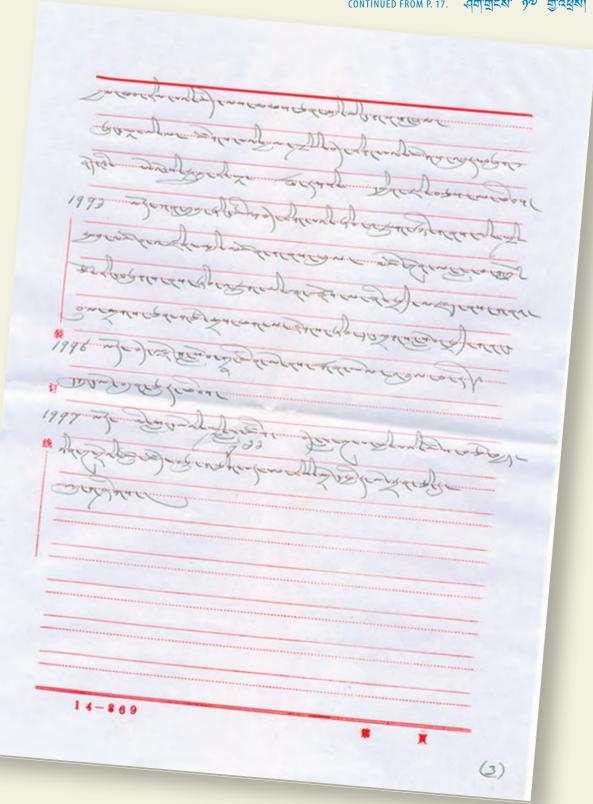
यर्केर्'यर्हेर्।

लट.लट.श्रुट.वश्चावायः यात्राच्यातः व्यात्राच्यायः व्याव्याः व्यावः व्याव्याः व्याव्याः व्याव्याः व्याव्याः व्याव्याः व्याव्याः व्यावः व्या

यायमः यायमः गीयः जमः सेजः चैटः देः गीवः खी। इमः इमः मिजः वायः स्थ्रीत्। वसः सोजः विद्यान्यः वा। भीयः भीयः यद्भेतः वस्तुः स्थ्रीयः विद्यान्यः व

द्वाः भ्रमः वयसः मये द्वान्य स्वयः से देवसः स्वरः ।। वहसः वहसः विदेश्य विदेश स्वयः से देवसः स्वाः ।। दुरः तुरः चुस्रसः महेवे : सुम्रान्य से से स्वयः स्वयः ।।। चैसः चेसः चस्रोवः वयः करः वये वसः मुरः (चुसः हरः ।।।

¹ Hua Guofeng succeeded Mao Zedong as chairman of the China Communist Party and served as leader of China from 1976-1981.



LITERARY FEATURES 꽃제국제

NEW & NOTABLE

Taranary

Taranary

OPPOSITE: THE *MÉ PÖ SHÜL ZHAK* SERIES.

क्षेत्र देवि.शुत्य चव्रमाची द्या क्षेत्र व्या देश माणया अक्षर्पा)

Two Publications from Peltsek Institute

New and Notable Acquisitions

Editors' Note: We are starting a new column in this issue of the newsletter called "New and Notable," featuring recent acquisitions at the library that we feel make important new contributions in our understanding of Tibetan culture, history, language, and the arts.

र्ड्स स्त्रीया परिः सक्षेत्र। यास्य राष्ट्रेत खेट सारा देवे स्वाप्त स्त्रीय प्रति स्त्रीय स्त्रीय प्रति स्त्रीय स्त्र

É pö shül zhak (Mes po'i shul bzhag) or [Ancestors' Heritage] is a series of books compiled by the Peltsek Ancient Tibetan Texts Research Institute (Dpal brtsegs Bod yig dpe rnying zhib 'jug khang) and published by the China Tibetology Research Center. From 2007-2008, already 90 volumes of this series have been published, including the following:

- 1. [Collection of Medicine Buddha Sutra and Rituals](Sman bla'i mdo dang mdo chog phyogs sgrig), 1 vol.;
- [Collection of Recognizing Tastes and Uses of Medicine in the Tibetan Medical Sciences] (Gso rig sman gyi ro nus ngos 'dzin gsal ston phyogs sgrig), 1 vol.;
- 3. [Collected Works of Sakya Lineage Patriarchs: Comparative Edition and Supplement] (Sa skya gong ma rnam Inga'i gsung 'bum dpe bsdur ma dang de'i kha skong), 28 vols.;
- 4. [A String of Jewels of the Elegant Sayings of Many Royal Lineages] (Rgyal rabs mang

योशयाः सेरा सहयो यर दे स्वार्था प्रतास्त्रा १०० देशः स्रीतः योश्यायिष्यः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः

- १। श्रुष:ब्रदे:अर्र:५८:अर्र:र्क्रम:र्स्र्याःश्रुम:र्थर:१।
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- उ। यः श्रुपंतः श्र्रेतः येदाः वद्याः वद्य
- ल्। मुत्रः स्वरं स्व
- त्येश.सूर. ज्रा त्येश.सूर. ज्रा त्री क्षेया.स्ट.ज्र्यू.स्वेश.स्य.ग्री.याश्वेट.
- ला चीर.में.मीज.शक्ष.चवर.सुयु.चोशेर.उर्चेश.सूर. भी

सेस'र्यदे पुत्र'मल्या



- थ। गुद्रासिद्धेदार्ह्मोर्क्सर्मेदाकेदाकेदाकेदानिहासिदार्भेदा ११
- ८। यु:ध्युवा:स:देवा:सवे:स्रोट:वोवे:वासुट:ववुस:सेंट्: २।
- ल ह्र्यट. में. म.चे. चयु. योशीट. ययीश. टेश. यहीं म.श. सूर. ८५।
- १०। गार्चेमा रेमा यहें अके दिन हों र मुखेर मुखेर यसुम सेंद ३ महरू धीमा

द्याः व्यक्तित्र व्यक्तिः क्षेत्र व्यक्ति विष्टि विषय विष्टि विष्य विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि विष्य विष्टि विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्टि विष्य विष्य

- po'i legs bshad rnam grangs yid 'dzin nor bu'i phreng ba zhes pa), 1 vol.;
- 5. [Collected Works of Taktsang Lotsawa Rinchen Shérab] (Stag tshang lo tsA ba rin chen shes rab kyi gsung 'bum), 7 vols;
- [Collected Works of Gungru Gyeltsen Zangpo] (Gung ru rgyal mtshan bzang po'i gsung 'bum), 1 vol.;
- [Collected Works of Kunkhyen Lodrö Rinchen Sengge] (Kun mkhyen blo gros rin chen seng ge), 1 vol.;
- 8. [Collected Works of Uyukpa Rikpé Sengge] ('U yug pa rig pa'i seng ge'i gsung), 2 vols.;
- [Collected Works of Jonang Taranatha, Critical Edition] (Jo nang tA ra nA tha'i gsung 'bum dpe bsdur ma), 45 vols.;
- 10. [Collected Works of Katok Rikdzin Tséwang

LITERARY FEATURES

NEW & NOTABLE र्ने सूर यद्भेत्र यदे न्ये देव वार्यस्था

OPPOSITE: SOME SAMPLES
FROM THE PELTSEK
INSTITUTE'S [KADAM
COLLECTED WORKS]
SHOWING DIFFERENT
OLD STYLES OF SCRIPTS.
자기요'제독생생'계생도'요뭐생'
대체'취상'하는 '요제요'두원'
대체'취상'하는 '요제요'주원'
대체'취상'하는 '요제요'주원'

Norbu] (Ka thog rig 'dzin tshe dbang nor bu'i gsung 'bum), 3 vols.

According to the publishers, most of the original texts upon which this series is based are written in an old style of *ümé*, or cursive script, and the letters are unclear in many instances. Varying writing styles as well as a frequent use of abbreviated terms make many of the texts difficult to read. The editors at the Peltsek Institute, however, have rich experience with these kinds of materials. In preparing the texts for publication, they not only make comparisons with other extant versions, but also consult with scholars and experts. In this way they are able to render the works clear and easy to read.

Within the [Ancestors' Heritage] series, many rare books have been published for the first time. Also, some texts that had previously been suppressed due to sectarian power struggles or by prevailing point of view are also included here. The three volumes of [the Collected Works of Gungru Gyeltsen Zangpo] is one such example. Gungru Gyeltsen Zangpo (1383-1450) was an important disciple of Tsongkhapa. At one time, some of his works were published in woodblock print, but because his Middle Path view was different from Tsongkhapa's, all the original woodblocks of his writings were burned, and his works became scattered and rare. The texts have since been carefully collected and compiled, and are finally available again as part of the [Ancestors' Heritage] series.

Each of the "collected works" (gsung 'bum) in the Peltsek series contains detailed editorial information about the format and script in which the original version was written, as well as a brief note on the author's life.

The Peltsek Institute has also compiled the [Kadam Collected Works] (Bka' gdams gsung 'bum) in 60 volumes; the set is published by Sichuan Nationalities Publishing House (2006-2007). Scanned images of the original texts reproduced in this collection reveal a very old style of ümé script. It is worth noting that the publication not only contributes towards the preservation of ancient texts, but also allows for the continued representation of ancient calligraphy styles.

The Peltsek Institute collects and compiles old *pecha* that are in danger of disappearing from natural and human causes. They collate the texts, produce a catalog of contents, and then

र्ग्वेज् सूर्यका हे यदे रायहर खेंद्रा द्रा केंग्रीका यदे वे कर 5.रन्ने.रम्ब.न्नर.स्.बुच.हरू.रर.स्.रन्ने.सुब.चाबर म्नाना स्वतः प्राप्तः प्राप्तः प्राप्तः विदः के कुर मी नवर मी भारावर रुपर सुका हो रार्वर खार्चिय था **८५:२२:अनुत्राम्बद:र्थेन्। न्धेर**खा **२५८.४८.म्.मं.२.४.मेज.१४५.४५४.५३८.मुर्य.४५४.४५** र्येन मासुरा से हैं ने खूर पीरा ग्रदःरुकुथःसर्वर वबर सं(१३४३-१०५०) हे हे र्सेट विषय है निर्मा डेवा'वरःस्रवराःवैवा'यःवैदायरःदावर्तेरार्थेत्। धेद **बः**षदःविदःवीःनृत्यवैःवःनःनेःहेःर्देदःवःनवैःवःनःनदः अ'अशुद्र'हे'विट'यर'द्रअअ'ओ'ओ'चश्चेग्राश'द्रअ'द्रये'<u>स</u>ुद्र' नर्गोब से पार वर्षे र तु खुर से न पर र रे र र न से सूब माबर व्याः भेंदा

द्रम्यायक्केम् अर्चन्ये स्वाप्त्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वाप्त्र स्वाप

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क्षेत्रश्चान्न स्थान्य विषय स्थान स्थान

prepare for publication. The publishers of Peltsek's *Mé pö shül zhak* series state that the institute has protected almost 10,000 volumes in the span of about ten years. The driving force behind Peltsek is Zenkar Rinpoché Tupten Nyima. He summarized their mission in this way: "Regarding rare books: put together what is scattered; replace what is missing; recover what is damaged; put in correct order what is in disarray."

Publishing information:

Dpal brtsegs Bod yig dpe rnying zhib 'jug khang, ed:

- Mes po'i shul bzhag. Beijing: China Tibetology Research Center, 2007-2008.
- Bka' gdams gsung 'bum. Chengdu: Sichuan Nationalities Publishing House, 2006-2007.

LITERARY FEATURES 꽃제:국제

 NEW & NOTABLE

 주'ঝে도'여숙하다고요'

 숙자'제작자비

OPPOSITE: THE COVER
OF THE STORY ABOUT THE
CHANGE FROM FIFTH TO
SIXTH.

स्मानुमायस्य वेश्वरायते । वाम्रस्य वेश्वरायते । चेमानुमायस्य वेश्वरायते ।

The Story About the Change from Fifth to Sixth by Desi Sanggyé Gyatso

DE srid Sang rgyas rgya mtsho. Lnga pa drug par phos pa'i gtam rna ba'i bcud len (Complete title: Pad dkar 'dzin pa ngur smrig gar rol lnga pa sdom brtson rgyal po'i tshul 'chung ba drug par 'phos pa'i gtam rna ba'i bcud len yid kyi kun dga'). Varanasi: Siddhartha Publications,

2007. 187 pages. ISBN: 8190201115

The Great Fifth Dalai Lama (1617-1682) passed away in the year 1682. Only the *desi* (the official in charge of governmental and administrative affairs) Sanggyé Gyatso (1653-1705), and a very few of the innermost circle of the fifth Dalai Lama's attendants knew about this important event, while the monastic and lay populace of Tibet alike remained unaware, and for over a decade thought that the fifth Dalai Lama was alive. In the end, after thirteen years had passed, the sad news of the death of the fifth Dalai Lama was announced in a spontaneous way, along with the good news of his reincarnation, Tsangyang Gyatso (1683-1706?) who was born thirteen years earlier. This is referred to as "news that is

चर्लुंशः हो। पूर्टः क्ट्रूटः स्थाः अर्च्यः तत्रः वेशः ताटकाः ताः अतः चे वे वे वे विचित्रः वेशः वे हं स्थित। विचित्रः वेशः वे विचित्रः वेशः वे विचित्रः वेशः वे वे विचित्रः वेशः वे वे विचित्रः वेशः वे वे विचित्रः वेशः वे वे विचित्रः वेशः वे वे विचित्रः वेशः वेशः वे वे विचित्रः वेशः वेशः वे विचित्रः वेशः वेशः वे विचित्रः वेशः वे वेशः वे विचित्रः वेशः विचित्रः वेशः विचित्रः वेशः वे विच्यः विचित्रः वेशः विचित्रः वेशः विचित्रः वेशः विचित्रः वेशः विच्यः विचित्रः वेशः विचित्रः विचित

क्रे.ग्रेट.शरश्चिश्चेश्चेश्च्युः क्रे.ग्रेट.शरश्चिश्चेश्चेश्च्युः

क्रमःक्रमः मान्यः मान्यः मान्यः व्यक्षः व

द्वार्यः क्रिंश्चीः श्रावश्वाराः शरः सुन् स्वीर्यः स्वीरः स्वारः स्वीरः स्वारः स्वीरः स्वारः स्वरः स्वारः स्वारः स्वारः स्वारः स्वारः स्वारः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वारः स्वरः स्वरः



melodious to the ear." At that time, the monks and laypeople of Tibet felt that as it was Desi Sanggyé Gyatso alone who suffered and shouldered the burden of the knowledge of the passing of the fifth Dalai Lama, for the general populace it was as if experiencing the dawn without having to go through the darkness of night.

Desi Sanggyé Gyatso was the one who both bore this great historical secret and revealed it. He wrote about these events in [*The Story about the Change from Fifth to Sixth*], which has been published by Siddhartha Publications in Varanasi, India. It is said that there are three written versions of this story—long, short and shorter; this publication comprises the long version.

Desi Sanggyé Gyatso is one of those rare individuals in Tibetan history who remains virtually unrivalled in terms of combined skills in politics and scholarship. His writings include works on astrology (Bekar and Bekar yasel); on the religious history of the Gelukpa (Beser); Bengön, a book on Tibetan medicine; a work on laws and rules, the Trimyik dangshel melong; and an additional volume of the Great Fifth's autobiography entitled Dukulé khakong poti. Although the woodblocks

LITERARY FEATURES ₹a'₹¶

NEW & NOTABLE

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for [*The Story about the Change from Fifth to Sixth*] were available in Tibet in the past, they were largely unknown to most scholars until now. Indeed, one wonders how many other works by Desi Sanggyé Gyatso remain to be discovered.

"Secrecy" is the one word that can best describe the essence of this 182 page text. The news of the fifth Dalai Lama's death became public on the day of the enthronement of the sixth Dalai Lama, without any explanation or details on what had transpired and why. Scholars have made speculations on Desi Sanggyé Gyatso's motivation; however, one must ultimately look to the individual behind the elaborate scheme to supply the reason and means of his action. Desi Sanggyé Gyatso wrote [*The Story about the Change from Fifth to Sixth*] in order to explain why it was important to keep the death of the Fifth Dalai Lama a secret, and how he managed to keep such a momentous event hidden. Not only was the general public unaware, even Desi Sanggyé Gyatso's family members were not informed. He writes that he was worried that his wife and family might notice his sorrowful sighs and tears from crying, the signs of his sadness and mourning. So, having recently been cured of an ailment, he pretended that his sickness had returned, and thereby could attribute any unusual behavior to the illness. He regularly visited hot springs under the guise of receiving treatment, so his labored breathing and tears could be explained as effects of the hot water.

[The Story about the Change from Fifth to Sixth] is written in both verse and prose, which follows the stylistic example of many earlier Tibetan scholars, including the Great Fifth Dalai Lama, as evidenced in his famous work, Depter chid kyi gyelmö luyang, a political history of Tibet, which is written completely in this combination style. There are 176 verses spread throughout the text of [The Story about the Change from Fifth to Sixth], which are written in different styles and forms. In this regard, Desi Sanggyé Gyatso also follows in the footsteps of famous scholars such as Rinpungpa Ngakwang Jidrak and the Great Fifth, who composed their verses in various poetical forms as outlined in The Mirror of Poetry (Nyenngak melong), and would then add notes identifying the style. In addition,

ख्रीयाद्म्याय्यक्षेत्रद्भात्म्यक्षेत्रद्भात्म्यक्ष्म्यः स्त्रीयाः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वापतः

चीयान्यः क्ष्याः योद्धाः स्थाः विद्याः स्थाः स्

Desi Sanggyé Gyatso adds explanations of difficult terms in this text.

The more one uses quotations and comments to support their writing, the more scholarly it sounds. Desi Sanggyé Gyatso comments extensively throughout [The Story about the Change from Fifth to Sixth]. In parts of this book, the original point the author makes is then followed by pages of quotes and commentary, and this reader found himself having to turn back pages to re-visit the original reference. In such cases, we cannot help but to feel that even though we might not be able to approach texts as scholars did in the past, with both faith and patience, for this material, the reader must at least have patience.

The sixth Dalai Lama, Tsangyang Gyatso, was born near Mön Tawang Monastery (currently in Arunachal Pradesh in India). In this publication, Rikya Laö Rinpoché, who is currently conducting research in the University of Higher Tibetan Studies in Varanasi, provides a long and helpful commentary on the main content of this book and presents his findings on the sixth Dalai Lama. Previously unknown images are published for the first time here, including the head print of the sixth Dalai Lama when he was young, and another of words said to have been written by the sixth Dalai Lama with his finger in stone: "lama khying" or "the lama knows."

Desi Sanggyé Gyatso has written about the process of recognition and the enthronement of the sixth Dalai Lama in great detail in his biography of the early life of the sixth Dalai Lama (Thams cad mkhyen pa Blo bzang rin chen tshang dbyangs rgya mtsho'i thun mong phyi'i rnam par thar pa du ku la'i 'phro mthud rab gsal gser gyi snye ma, commonly known as Du ku la'i kha skong or Gser gyi snye ma). The text has been published by the Tibet Autonomous Region Peoples Publishing House in 1989. This work of 881 pages, though comprehensive, still does not provide any information on the secret. Thus, this new publication of [the Story about the Change from Fifth the Sixth] is a welcome addition to the known and available Desi Sanggyé Gyatso's corpus of texts.

LITERARY FEATURES ₹অ:২ীনা

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RIGHT: THE COVER
OF MODERN TIBETAN
LITERATURE AND
SOCIAL CHANGE.

च्चित्रीत्रः स्वयः ह्याः स्वाप्तः श्री र्वेषायः ग्रीवन्युस्यात्ये स्वयः स्वीर्यः स्वाप्तः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः

Opening the Door to Modern Tibetan Literature

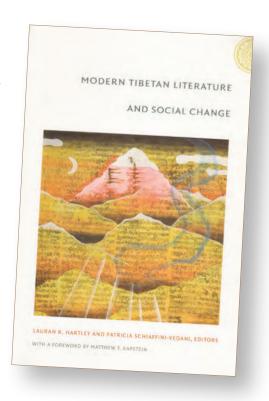
Modern Tibetan Literature and Social Change.

Lauran R. Hartley and Patricia Schiaffini-Vedani, eds. Durham and London: Duke University Press, 2008. 382 pages. ISBN: 9780822342540

HE new publication Modern Tibetan

Literature and Social Change is not only
an important and long-awaited resource

for those already possessing interest or knowledge
in the Tibetan written word, but will undoubtedly
be instrumental in opening up the world of Tibetan
literary arts to a much larger and broader audience. Edited by Dr. Lauran Hartley, Tibetan Studies



Librarian at Columbia University, and Dr. Patricia Schiaffini-Vedani, assistant professor of Chinese language and literature in the Department of Modern Languages and Literatures at Southwestern University, this book compiles contributions from both scholars and writers to represent the development of modern Tibetan literature in the 20th-21st centuries, as well as the cultural and social changes that it both shapes and is shaped by. Dr. Hartley, who served as literary editor for *Trace Foundation's Latse Library Newsletter's* first four issues and who is a leading authority in modern Tibetan literature and publishing, and Dr. Schiaffini-Vedani, a specialist in Chinese literature and Tibetan literature written in Chinese, combine their expertise here to produce a volume that is balanced and comprehensive in its representation of writers and genres. The book also contains an exhaustive and immensely useful bibliography, an appendix of contemporary Tibetan literary works in translation, and glossaries for Chinese terms and for Tibetan spellings, making it an invaluable reference for scholar, casual reader, and instructor alike.

नेर रम्बर्श में र ग्री हैं या रैवा वी वहवा हैं।

वेंन्'ग्री'नेर'स्वशर्डेअ'स्वा'न्र्'ह्येळेवाय'ग्री'त्युर'वा

मदे दि मुंदापद देश देश मुंदा हुर्या विवासिका ३५२ सेंद्रा ISBN 9780822342540

र्गे देर रम्भ हैं अर्मे मान्दर हैं के मिल मान्य के स्वाप्त के स्वा હુંદાવશ્વના મુસ્તાના ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં મુસ્તાના મુસ્તાના ત્રામાં ત્રામાં મુસ્તાના મુસતાન Lauran R. Hartley ५८१ ७ ४ देवे भ्रें बुन र्सेन व्याकिव सेवे देवे देव स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स् केंद्र कें मिल्कि याद्र प्रत्युक्ष प्रकार Patricia Schiaffini-Vedani मिल्कि द्वर केंद्र केंद्र में मिलक प्रकार प्रत्य प्रकार प् र्षेत्रयाद्वर आर्द्धर अर्थु वी अर्थ र्श्वेताद्वर रहे के त्या का प्रतास कर के त्या का कि प्रतास के कि स्वारा सम्बन्धनम् इतम् इतम् इत्यान्त्रः स्वतः स बै'देर रवस वेंद्र ग्री क्रेंस रेग दर दि भूत या ब्रे' होंद्र ग्री लेग यहनाय लेगा थेता। क्रेंस ब्रेमाय Patricia Schiaffini-Vedani के क्रांत क्र ફેંઅમ્વાન્ટ વેર્ટાનન કે.જૂના કે.વર્સ જાતા તુ. વૃટ્ટી ફેંચમ્વાની કુટ જાવન હુવા તુવા તુવા નુદ્રા વૃષ્ટ જો વાયે જ म्री:रभ:पिटक:क्री.मृ.चंबेंद:बुचा.रटः। त्र्र:क्री.भ्रूष:प्रा.मी.च.भ्रषक:भ्रूष:प्री.पची.पची.पची.पची.पची.पची.पची.प ॱॸ॔ॴॱक़ढ़ॱक़ॖ॔ॴॿऀॸॱॿॖॴॱॻक़ॴॿऀॸॱॻॴॖॕॸॱॺऀॴज़ऻढ़ॱॴढ़ॸॗॴढ़ॵॸॴॸॸॱॴॱॹॗऀॸॱॻऄॶॕॴॸग़ऻ॔ॱॱॱॸॗऻॶ॔ॸॱॹॗॕॸॱॿॗॸॱॷऀ॔ॸॱॿॗॸॱॿॗऀॸॱ अप्तर् नरुरा ता सर् देश रुर पु निहर सें पृ

LITERARY FEATURES 꽃제국제

NEW & NOTABLE

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ABOVE AND OPPOSITE:

SOME OF THE TIBETAN

AUTHORS DISCUSSED IN

THIS NEW PUBLICATION

INCLUDE: (FROM LEFT TO

RIGHT) YIDAM TSERING,

GANGZHÜN, TASHI DAWA, JU

KELZANG, DÖNDRUP GYEL,

TSERING WANGMO DHOMPA,

LJANGBU, YANGTSOKYI, AND

PELHAMO (PHOTOS

OF YANGTSOKYI AND

PELHAMO COURTESY

OF LAURAN HARTLEY).

मेंद्रियाश्वर मेंद्रिश्च प्राप्त मेंद्रियाश्वर प्रव्यं के स्वाप्त मेंद्रिश्च मेंद्र मेंद्रिश्च मेंद्रिश्च मेंद्र मेंद



The collected articles are as follows (in order as they appear in the book):

- Lauran R. Hartley: "Heterodox View and the New Orthodox Poems: Tibetan Writers in the Early and Mid-Twentieth Century."
- Yangdon Dhondup: "Roar of the Snow Lion: Tibetan Poetry in Chinese."
- Tsering Shakya: "The Development of Modern Tibetan Literature in the People's Republic of China in the 1980s."
- Nancy G. Lin: "Döndrup Gyel and the Remaking of the Tibetan Ramayana."
- Pema Bhum: "'Heartbeat of a New Generation': A Discussion of the New Poetry", and "'Heartbeat of a New Generation' Revisited."
- Françoise Robin: "'Oracles and Demons' in Tibetan Literature Today: Representations of Religion in Tibetan-Medium Fiction."
- Lara Maconi: "One Nation, Two Discourses: Tibetan New Era Literature and the Language Debate."
- Patricia Schiaffini-Vedani: "The 'Condor' Flies over Tibet: Zhaxi Dawa and the Significance of Tibetan Magical Realism."
- Howard Y. Choy: "In Quest(ion) of an 'I': Identity and Idiocy in Alai's Red Poppies."
- Riika J. Virtanen: "Development and Urban Space in Contemporary Tibetan Literature."
- Sangye Gyatso (Gangzhün): Modern Tibetan Literature and the Rise of Writer Coteries."
- Hortsang Jigme: "Tibetan Literature in the Diaspora."
- Steven Venturino: "Placing Tibetan Fiction in a World of Literary Studies: Jamyang Norbu's
 The Mandala of Sherlock Holmes."



(नियःनियःग्रीःनगारःकवाःमुः श्रुदः ववदेः रेश्यः यः सूरः वर्गोनः प्येन।)

- Lauran R. Hartley ग्री: "सूर्वा व्यवाबा वहें द्वारा प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त का कि स्वाप्त का कि स गुःर्हेब्रायार्थिः इस्रम्।"
- वाय्यर र्ह्नेब र्नेब र्चाय ग्री: "वार्य सेट वी वार्मित्य। कु येवा मु वेया वि र्वेन यदे र्वेन यदे रहें स्था से
- रेया
- Nancy G. Lin मु) "र्नेब मून मुल न्दर र र स हवे नर्सेक वर्ष ।
- सर्-आयविशःम्री: "भ्रान्यमश्चामभन्नःसदुःष्ट्रैटः(वशन्नःग्री:यसनःम्रीटः)"
- सर् सं त्री स्वर् की की स्वर् मार्थ स्वर् हैंद्र विस्रका मुद्रिय स्वर् हैंद्र वा स्वर्
- Françoise Robin मु: "नेट नुषागु में न गुः र्रेश मेगा बट गी "भू नट यही" में न प्रेश प्रमान स्थाय सुद बट गी केंबा सुनाब गुः यर्वःहगरा
- Lara Maconi भै' "धुत्र' श्वे मार्डेमात्र' स्त्रीद र्धुमार माहिरा विद मी दिन मी दिन मी स्त्रीय स्त
- Patricia Schiaffini-Vedani धी: "र्चेन्'ग्री'स्रावदःवः भृदःवदेः "ग्रु'र्केन्।" वग्राःविश्वः ह्वाःवःन्दः चेन्'ग्रीःन्देशःधेन् ह्युःवसुवाः देदः থ্যাঝাগ্রী বিশ্বরীনা
- Howard Y. Choy ฟ้า " "รา"วสั้ณ ดิรา เพามิพ้า "พารุณ วะสามาลัรา]" ที่สุราทิ สู่สุรารารารัญ"
- Riika J. Virtanen ন্র্রী: "র্ম্বর্নান্ত্রিমার্ক্রান্ত্রেমার্ক্র্রান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রিমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রনান্ত্রেমার্ক্রেমার্
- सदसः कुरुः कुरुः स्वेदः (यादसः १९४) "येदः ग्रीःदेदः स्वरुः र्रेसः स्वाःददः र्रेसः सः सेदेः श्रेः ग्रुदः र्तुवा।"
- र्नेर पार्डट 'द्रहेगार्य' से रेनु: "धु:कु:य-कु:रेन्:कु:र्रेस:रेग"
- र्देयासुरक्षेषीप्रगुरेयादिम्।"

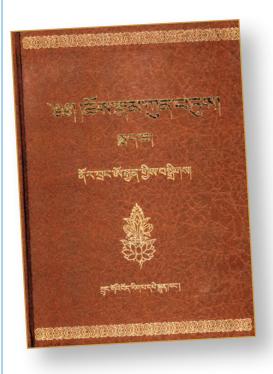
LITERARY FEATURES 꽃제:국제

 NEW & NOTABLE

 주'য়ৢ<'෬ঽৢয়'য়ঽ'য়ৢয়'</td>

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Glossary of Enumerative Terms



Chö nam kun tü: a Glossary for Enumerations

ANGS can rig brga'i chos kyi rnam grangs mthong tshad kun las btus pa ngo mtshar 'phrul gyi lde mig chen po (short title: Chos rnam kun btus). Nor brang 'O rgyan, editor. Beijing: China Tibetology Research Center, 2008; 3 vols. ISBN: 9787802530454.

Chö nam kun tü (Chos rnam kun btus), or [A Glossary of Enumerations] is the short title of a recently published enumerative glossary of terms collected from a wide variety of Tibetan sources. The compiler of this new publication is Nordrang Orgyen (b. 1933), who undertook this

task as a major project of the China Tibetology Research Center in Beijing. It was published by their own publishing house in 2008 in three volumes totaling 4,110 pages.

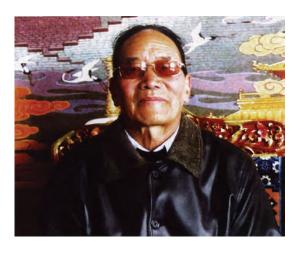
In reading classical Tibetan, it is difficult to avoid enumerations, for example, "the four noble truths," or "the twelve ascetic virtues." Thus, from Lotsawa Kawa Peltsek of the Tibetan Imperial Period to scholars of our contemporary age, many different enumerative dictionaries have been compiled. To date, however, there has never been a work as comprehensive and detailed as *Chö nam kun tü*. This publication features more than 12,000 entries, collected from 500 different sources. *[A Glossary of Enumerations]* is not only comprehensive in its number of entries, but also in the manner of its compilation. Most dictionaries merely define the terms represented by the number, but this publication also provides information on original sources that use the term, as well as any discrepancies in usage that differ from resource to resource. Nordrang Orgyen also supplies explanations for difficult entries.

The final term covered by this glossary is "the 5,453 names of the Buddha." All 5,453 names are listed, attesting to the exhaustiveness of Nordrang Orgyen's research. ■

केंश इस गुर पहुरा

सूनामार्थः २००० ल्र्ना क्रमामार्थः न्वर्णः स्वर्णः स्वरंणः स्

য়ःश्चेर्जीःचीरशःक्ष्यां विष्ठेशः श्चेरः क्षेयां लूर्रः सः स्वाविरशः कृत्वक्षः स्वश्चेशः स्वाविरशः कृतः विश्वेशः स्वाविरशः कृतः स्वाविरशः स्वाविरश



OPPOSITE PAGE: THE *CHÖ NAM KUN TÜ*, AN ANNOTATED ENUMERATION GLOSSARY.

(यःमानदः विवादेश)

ABOVE: NORDRANG ORGYEN, COMPILER OF THE CHÖ NAM KUN TÜ.

र्केश्वस्यागुन्नानुभागुः ईस्यास्त्रीयाः धर्नेसः स्टारः अंग्विन्। (र्वोदः १)

LITERARY FEATURES স্থ্যাংইনা

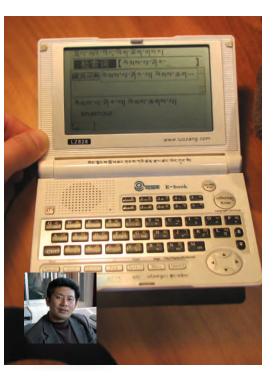
NEW & NOTABLE 주'ஆ도'요출육'된요'' 주고'회작도'된1

RIGHT: THE LOBSANG
TIBETAN CHINESE ENGLISH
ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY.
됩'고크도'친두'평'두립과'지원과'
(제외자)

INSET: AMDO LOBSANG. ডোমার্নির্নানরনা (বনন্ত্রা)

The First Tibetan e-Dictionary Launched

by Tenzin Gelek (Trace Foundation)



Tibet University's Computer Science
Department, has produced the first
Tibetan language electronic dictionary. This
e-dictionary is called "Lobsang Tibetan Chinese
English Electronic Dictionary" (the word "electronic" is not a part of the name in Tibetan), and
has become known as the "Lobsang Dictionary." It
was launched in October 2008, and is distributed
by the Tibet Lobsang Digital Technology Company.
The machine costs 1200 RMB and is currently
available for sale in Lhasa, Chengdu, and Xining.

Amdo Lobsang endured many years of hard work and determination to develop a small, pocket-sized Tibetan-Chinese-English e-dictionary for use by Tibetan students. The product also reflects his many years of research both inside and outside China.

In the dictionary, one finds classic dictionaries such as *The Great Tibetan-Chinese Dictionary*, *Dungkar Tibetological Great Dictionary*, *Tibetan-English Dictionary*, and the *Tibetan-Chinese-English Dictionary*, a total of 26 dictionaries. There are also some 25 other reference works, such as encyclopedias of famous people and of monasteries, and even reproductions of Chinese literary classics such as Tang dynasty poetry and the *Three Character Classic (San zi jing)*.

The dictionary uses the Himalaya font and input keyboard. One can find definitions or meanings for almost any word or term. In addition, there is a function that plays audio clips for pronunciation. The machine also functions as a word processor, with input in either Tibetan, English or Chinese. The user can then link the e-dictionary to a computer, edit and print out the prepared document.

Born in Amdo, Professor Lobsang graduated from the Northwest Nationalities University. He later received his masters degree in computer science from the University of Northern Virginia on a fellowship from Trace Foundation in 2005-2007.

If you would like to know more about this dictionary, please visit the website: http://luozang.com/index.html Translated by Eveline Yang (Trace Foundation)

र्त्तें पबर पें र् कु र है के या सुया ही र्देया सर्हेर केर से वर्षेय तहूर रही जायाय येथा (गीर सर होनय है स्वीय स्वी

मी र्स्युना हुव्य क्षेमा आर्टिन प्रमानित वर्षा में स्वारह्त्य क्षेमा आर्टिन प्रमान क्षेमा आर्टिन के मार्थिय क्षेमा आर्टिन के मार्थिय क्षेमा आर्टिन के मार्थिय क्षेमा अर्टिन के मार्थिय के मार्थिय क्षेमा अर्टिन के मार्थिय के त्त्र्य, कुटा श्री इस्रयाची: प्रचा तुः 'क्वें प्रचटा क्रेंचा सहें प्रचें प्रचा का प्रचें प्रचें प्रचें क्वें प्रचटा चार सामित क्वें स्था कर प्रचें प्रचें क्वें प्रचटा चार सामित क्वें स्था कर प्रचें ल्रि-गीर-श्रु-४४.४५४.४५५.ध्रु-घ-४४.ध्रु-४४.४६८.४४.४४४.ध्रु-४५५०८० क्रु-४५८० क्रु-४५८० क्रु-४५८०० क्रु-४५८०० खंब-दि। ने.चर्डिय-च्च-सूचीय-यंग-स्र्चीय-यो-प्रनेता क्षेत्री-प्रमूच-प्रनेत-प्रनेत-प्रमुक्त-प्रमूच-प्रमुक्त-प्रमूच-प्रमुक्त-प्रमुक्त-प्रमूच-प्रमुक्त-प्रमुक् र्बे दिया प्रतिन्त्राम् क्षेत्राम् स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्य . इ.चैंचा.ल्ट्र.त. २८८ । २.पैट.क्ट्र.क्रि.तुम.चे.क्रै.भर.चा.क्रु.चा.भहूर.२ तुम.म.च.चो.म.२४ .चा.म.५८८ । रक्ष.म.ची. चर.क्रिय. रमश्रे क्षेत्र हैं अर्दा । धेवा वाशुअर अर्दे र्शेवाश मिवा और दर्ग ने हर स्थित्।

र्वेन ब्रेंट्र क्षेत्रचन्न म्यादे क्षेत्र स्था क्षेत्र मृत्र क्षेत्र मृत्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र मृत्य क्षेत्र क यट वया दें अदे त्या दश दव्वित क्वी भेंत्। दे अव वत्र द्वित क्वीं प्राप्त क्षिया विश्व क्षिया विश्व क्षिया क्षिया विश्व क्षिया क्ष्य क्षिया क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षिय क्षेय क्षिय क्ष्य क्षिय युर्'यः इस्याद्रयः र्हेग्रः श्लीयः दरः यरः यरेवयः वरुषः वरुषः केंयाः अर्हेन् देवे वरः तुः हेः अः यः यये विया यात्रुयः वर्षायः वर्षिरः वर्गायः वर्षित्।

ধানুবাজামার্স রমানীর মারী দ্বারা নারা নারা নারা স্থার প্রার্থ করে বিলম্প ক্রমার বিলম্প করে বিলম করে বিলম্প করে বিলম করে বিলম করে বিলম করে বিলম করে বিলম করে বিলম্প করে বিলম করে বি पादर द्रका आ सेते भी सहित है 'आते 'तुर र्धुंगाका हूँ ता मा (University of Northern Virginia) है का 'त्रिस सेगा पति होता वह्रमार्श्वेतःस्रवेःत्यमाद्वेरःर्घतःवर्म देरःसरःर्वेरःर्थेट्सःर्श्वेतःम्बृक्तेरःस्वेतःश्वेतःस्वेत्तंत्रःस्वातःस्यात्रमःमहरःमहेतःस्वा

विंदः वी'केंग्'अर्हेंद्'क्लेंद्र' अंद्र' व्याध्य र रहेंद्र' वेंद्र' वेंद्र' वेंद्र' वी'द्र' क्लेंद्र' क्लेंद्र' क्लेंद्र' वी'द्र' वी'द्र' क्लेंद्र' वी'द्र' वी'द्

LITERARY FEATURES 꽃제국제

LITERARY EXCERPT

An Introduction to *The Joys & Sorrows of a Boy from Naktsang* (Naktsang Shilu Kyiduk)

AKTSANG Shilu Kyiduk, which can be roughly translated as *The Joys and Sorrows of a Boy from Naktsang*, is an autobiographical novel published in June 2007. The book was not published by a formal publishing house, but was printed by the Siling (Xining) Tsongon (Qinghai) Printing House in a run of 3,000 copies. Generally, books of Tibetan literature in China are printed in runs of no more than 2,500 copies. Despite the fact that *Naktsang Shilu Kyiduk* was not published by a formal publishing house, and therefore had no established means of distribution, the first run of 3,000 copies sold out in six months, and the book had to be reprinted, an unusual occurrence for a work of Tibetan literature.

The author Naktsang Nülo, or Nüden Lozang, was born in 1948 in Chukarma, Machu, in Amdo (present-day Machu County in Kanlho Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province) to father Naktsang Dadül and mother Meza Tsering Kyi. From 1959 to 1965, he studied in the nationality middle school in Chumarlep County, the Yushu Nationalities Teacher Training School in Yushu Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai, and the Qinghai Nationalities Institute. In 1965, he became a cadre of the Chinese Communist Government and worked as a teacher in primary schools in Chumarlep County and as a public security officer in the township until retirement in 1993. During his career, Naktsang

"नवारार्कर लेखियं भेर स्वारं में रेस्री



ABOVE: THE AUTHOR NAKTSANG NÜDEN LOZANG (SOURCE: NAKTSANG SHILU KYIDUK). र्द्धेयामार्मानवायार्करातुषात्रुवार्द्धानवरा। (मेरा)

RIGHT: THE COVER OF NAKTSANG SHILU KYIDUK. वयाबास्टर्लियुरिः सुन्। यो याद्वर्षेया (याध्या)



देवःवदेवः क्रिंगःमः में क्रावार्यः क्रावार्यः क्रिंगः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः क्रिंगः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वरं स्वर १९८८ र्ज्यरासर्रीश्चरास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्राम्। साम्यास्यास्याम् स्वास्त्राम् स्व तीलारीला.धीला.शु.मुचीबारेचा, हुर्यःशुंचाची अष्ट्रः हुर्यः बुरः कुष्टः कुष्टे श्रीम्याश्चीयाची व्यव्याची अधिवा विवासी अधिवा विवासी अधिवा विवासी अधिवा विवासी अधिवा विवासी अधिवा विवासी अधिवासी अधिवासी विवासी २८। कु.र्थम.लुच.ह्र्र.चु.ह्र्र.र्त्य.चब्र्य.त.चश्य.यायथा.ची.चब्रिं.चु.र्यटःसीयोश.श्य.ची.च्य्यायथा.चीट.चर्चरःश्रीटः। उर्टु.जः.ह्र्य.त. म् रायरायीका मुर्जा क्रिया क्रीया में विषय कराया के यहूर मिर्ग क्षेत्र अपना मान्य स्त्र हिंची क्षेत्र क्षेत्र का मिर्ग क्षेत्र देवित्राच। दर्धन्नात्राधर्षन्यंत्राचर्यन्त्रम्भन्त्रम्भन्त्रम्भन्त्रम्भन्त्रम्भन्त्रम्भन्त्रम्भन्त्रम्भन्त्रम् শ্বৰ ঐত্য মাত্ৰীপ্ৰ মত্ত্ৰ र्क्रुम चुः लें मार्चु अर्था चुः देर त्या धुत्यः विद्या विद्या विद्या चुः विद्या चुः विद्या चुः विद्या विद् व्येंने न्या देरावा

LITERARY FEATURES ₹a'₹¶

LITERARY EXCERPT

was promoted to a series of higher positions including deputy director of the Disciplinary Bureau and vice governor of Chumarlep County. He held many high positions of power in the local Chinese government. Using the characterization Tibetans use for high officials, the author writes in the forward of this publication, "Wherever I go, I ride a horse and carry one long gun and one short gun on my back. I have held a high position, I have held great power." Before he retired, Naktsang worked in the Intermediary People's Court in Yushu Autonomous Prefecture for three years. During the many years of his service, he attended communist party and cadre schools, and had received training in law at both the provincial and central government levels.

With one look at the title of the book—*Naktsang Shilu Kyiduk*—an Amdowa can tell that this book is about the experiences of a young boy. The term *shilu* can in some cases refer to a male in general, but usually, as in this book, it specifically means a young or youthful boy. In the case of this novel, the observations and experiences are of a young boy about ten years old.

In general, a child of ten years is just beginning his life, but for Naktsang's main character, turning one decade old coincides with the movement of the Chinese Communists into Tibetan areas, drastically changing the situation of his family and of Tibet in general. It was as the Chinese Communist Party itself described its victory: heaven and earth themselves were overturned (*tian fan di fu*). Within a year of his birth, Naktsang's mother died and he became a semi-orphan. His family and home fell apart; as they say in Amdo, it was as if the black tent of a well-to-do and warm nomadic family was taken down and folded up. With the arrival of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), Naktsang had to escape from his hometown, trying to avoid the fighting and the PLA soldiers on the road. During their flight, his father was killed, and Naktsang became a complete orphan. At only ten years old, this boy had no place to go and ended up in prison.

The author's childhood experiences are expressed vividly, filling the reader's mind. Moreover, through the narrative, a sense of the emotions of that era is evoked. Many readers have written to the author that while reading the book, they were crying continuously. Another reader related to me, "When I was reading this book, I often had to stop and put the book down to calm my heartbeat. I

हैयो, चु.चट. चु.तं. कु.तं. कु

क्षेत्राचन्द्रात्म् व्यक्ष्यात्म् व्यक्ष्यात्म् व्यक्ष्यात्म व्यवस्य व्यक्ष्यात्म व्यवस्य व्यक्ष्य व्यवस्य विष्यक्षयात्म व्यवस्य विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विष्यः विषयः व

दर्म् अत्तर्भात्तर्भात्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्

could not continue reading with my heart in my chest." The writer Pema Tsewang Shastri had a similar reaction: "I have read many Tibetan novels like this, but *Naktsang Shilu Kyiduk* was the only one that made me cry."

In general, there are very few critics of Tibetan literature. Likewise, there are also not many critics among the readers of *Naktsang Shilu Kyiduk*. Since this book was not published by a formal publishing house, it could not be promoted in formal periodicals having wide circulation. Still, this book was introduced and recommended by readers to others on informal internet sites and blogs. In 2007, on the Tibetan literature website *Chömé* (*Chod me* or "*Lamp*") *Naktsang Shilu Kyiduk* was selected fifth among the ten "greatest events" in the Tibetan literary world. The *Chömé* editors stated: "This is one of the first Tibetan autobiographical novels based on actual history."

Since this book was published, many readers in Tibet have made direct contact with the author. Latse Library has a selection of letters written to the author in response to his book. Like Naktsang, a number of the letter-writers had also experienced the great historical changes in Tibet in the 1950s. Others include those from a younger generation who have only just heard about these events. The essence of these letters can be summarized into three points: 1) *Naktsang Shilu Kyiduk* fills a gap of a lack of published personal accounts of the major historical change that had taken place in Tibet in the 1950s apart from officially-sanctioned histories; 2) this book has destroyed the obstacle to those things about which one cannot talk or write; and 3) this book is worthy of being submitted as a candidate for the Nobel Prize for Literature.

This work has attracted many readers, but at the same time, many are worried about any political repercussions for the author. The narrative contains details that differ from those found in Chinese propaganda materials and news sources. On a program on radio's Voice of America the author was asked whether he was concerned about political consequences for writing such a novel. Naktsang said that even if he has no authority to write about the history of a nationality or locality, he feels that he does have the right to write about his own life story. More than a year passed since the publication and distribution of this book, and we have not heard of any political problems for the author. Those who were concerned with the wellbeing of the author can now breathe more easily.

After drying their tears and calming their racing hearts, some readers had criticisms for some aspects of the novel. One issue was that the book was not written in literary language, but in a local, nomadic Amdo Machu County dialect. This affects the readership among Tibetans, as non-Amdowas may experience difficulty understanding local terms and meanings. To address this

1 Naktsang Nüden Lozang, 2007. Kunling, Voice of America, 26 December.

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LITERARY FEATURES ₹a'₹¶

LITERARY EXCERPT

perceived fault, the book has been translated from Amdo nomadic dialect into literary language and Central Tibetan dialect by an individual in Dharamsala, India. This is the first but unavoidable instance of translating a work of literature from one Tibetan dialect to another. Another criticism of the book is that although the central character this book is a ten year old boy, his observations seem like those of someone older.

There may be some minor problems with the novel, but these do not detract from the work's influence. This work has opened a door to a previously untouched subject in Tibetan literature. Just one year after this book was published, two other works of literature have already come out on the same subject matter, namely [My Homeland and Peaceful Liberation] (Nga'i pha yul dang zhis ba'i bcings grol) and [My Homeland and Listening Carefully] (Nga'i pha yul dang gzab nyan), both published in 2008. After the Cultural Revolution, a literary movement emerged in China that produced so-called "Scar Literature," which criticized the Communist government's leftist political movements such as the Cultural Revolution. Some Tibetan writers have been influenced by scar literature, and there are works that deal with the Cultural Revolution. However previously there was no single work written about the unfortunate occurrances in Tibet when the Communist power first arrived; Naktsang Shilu Kyiduk is the first such book to discuss those misfortunes as a firsthand account.

While this introduction was being written, it became known that the Tibetan female poet Chakmo Tso and her husband Takgyel have translated this *Naktsang Shilu Kyiduk* into Chinese and are looking for a publisher. Thus, in less than a year since its publication, this book has already undergone translation from Amdo dialect to literary Tibetan, and now into Chinese. Before long we will probably see an English translation. These activities will hopefully increase many times over the novel's readership.

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LITERARY FEATURES স্থ্যাইনা

LITERARY EXCERPT

Excerpts from The Joys & Sorrows of a Boy from Naktsang

a semi-autobiographical novel by Naktsang Nülo. Translated by Lauran Hartley & Pema Bhum

Publishing information: Nag tshang Nus blo, Nags tshang zhi lu'i skyid 'dug (Xining: n.p., 2007). 491 pages

Translators' note: The original work contains eighty-eight brief chapters or episodes. Chapter 38 is presented here.

38

Though the mother lost her life, she didn't give her son to the wolves.

It snows alot in this place. And snow is falling again this morning.

"We can ride together today," my father states, lifting me up onto the back of his horse.

When we reached the opening of the mountain valley, our group which was travelling to Central Tibet (\ddot{U}) continued to file through the valley. Just then we heard the crack of several rifle shots. Ten or so wolves appeared on the ridge of the shady hillside.

"Whoever's up ahead must have scared those wolves off the path," guessed my father.

"Even if you don't threaten them, they still run away. Don't they?" asked Auntie.

"If they're eating kill, they probably wouldn't leave. Especially if it were a horde. I'm not sure they'd run off so easily then."

"But it's dangerous to shoot at a horde of wolves, isn't it?"

"It's not as bad in the daytime," my father replied.

Again, some shots sounded. Now about twenty wolves were on the ridge. My brother Japé yelled: "Dad! There's another horde of wolves!"

"A horde?! Really?" My father expressed doubt as he rode forward.

We came to an area where three smaller valleys converged. At the bend of a low dirt cliff, just at the head of the valley on the left, several people from our group, including a couple of monks, were circled around the embankment, staring at something from their horses. Golok Bega called out: "Hey, Durkho! Come here!" and waved my father over.

The two of us rode towards the group, while Auntie and my brother followed the other travellers. Up along the ridge, the wolves sat on their haunches, waiting. We reached the crowd and I looked over. It looked like a dead body was lying at the foot of the embankment. The snow on the cliff and the ground below was red with blood. My father slid down from his horse and walked over to the corpse. Not a single person among the dozen or so gathered had dismounted. As my father led our horse by its mouth, I found myself right next to the object. Surely my eyes were deceived! The group was staring not at a corpse, but at a woman hugging a baby in the fold of her *chuba*. Her black hair was on end, her body covered in blood. Nothing remained of her sheepskin *chuba* with its blue and red trim, except a small bit at the waist where her belt was tied. The rest lay in shreds. Her back, her thighs, her upper arms had been completely ravaged by the wolves, the flesh and tendons dangling. Skin had also been ripped away from under her back shoulder blade and ribs. Blood ran from the wound in her lung as the woman tried to breathe. More blood and the remains of her sheepskin *chuba* were strewn on the ground around her. With her right hand she clutched the baby to her chest; her left grasped her leather belt lined with silver ornaments. The woman stared at my father. Most incredible was that the

the baby whom she held tight to her chest did not cry, despite being covered from head to toe in blood. It just kept staring wide-eyed at my father.

Someone explained, "When we first noticed her, the wolves were clawing at her, and she was swinging the leather belt around her head. After we fired a round of shots, we were able to get closer. But no one has dared get down; we've just been watching from our horses." My father neared the woman. The woman couldn't say anything but pointed to the child at her chest and raised her thumb in a begging motion. She gestured for him to take the infant. My father gathered up the baby, wiping its face and body.

"If nothing happened to the boy, I'll take him," offered Golok Bega. "Our chief's family will take care of him." My father put the baby in his arms. Bega wrapped the boy in his chuba and left with the monks. The woman watched them ride off, and smiled. As tears fell from her eyes, she raised her thumb towards my father.

About five or six of us were left. Then one of the men said: "How terrible. It will still be awhile before she dies. The wolves will come and eat her again."

Someone else broke in, "Yes, but we have to leave. We can't just sit here and wait for her to die!"

At that, the woman tried to raise her head but couldn't. She stared at my father and gestured towards his gun. It was clear to everyone. Even I understood. She was asking him to shoot her.

"Holy sakes," swore a man. "We can't shoot her, but if we leave her, she'll die."

"Better to shoot her," responded another. "Otherwise the wolves will be at her again."

The woman was sobbing, but still she held her thumb out to my father.

"Ya, Durkho... " My uncle Gontsé prodded: "It's probably better to end her pain soon."

My father lifted his gun and inserted a bullet. Everyone else reigned their horses back. The woman kept looking at my father, imploring him with her thumb.

But my father put down his gun, "I swear I can't do it."

He walked over to her again, and covered her with the scraps of her chuba. There was not much flesh left on either her upper or lower body. Her intestines were falling to the ground. "My god, do humans not die?" I thought. "Perhaps out of love for her child, she just can't die. Have mercy."

My father called out to her in a loud voice: "You don't need to worry about your boy. And when you die, I'll take some of your hair to the charnel ground up above Ganden Monastery." A smile came to her face. She kept her eyes on my father, her thumb raised.

Then Uncle Gontsé called out, "Hey! Anyway, you've gotta let her die. Om mani padme hum. It's better than being murdered by wolves...."

Before my uncle could finish, the gun sounded. Her head split open at the forehead.

As people chanted prayers, my father took out a knife, cut off a chunk of her hair and tucked it into the front of his chuba. Then the two of us turned to leave with our companions. I don't know what he was thinking, but tears were streaming from my father's eyes as he rode. After some time I turned around and looked back. A horde of wolves was swarming around the cliff where the woman lay.

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