

TRACE FOUNDATION'S LATSE LIBRARY NEWSLETTER





गुद्र'यद' चेयश 'झ' र्ढेयाश पदे' trace foundation's LATSE

TRACE FOUNDATION শার ধের প্রিরঝ ক্লুর্কিরাঝ ধা

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TRACE FOUNDATION'S LATSE LIBRARY NEWS-LETTER गुद्र पद चेदर्थ कुटेंब्य्थ पदे व्यक्केंद्र शेर्या क्षेत्र व्यक्कित्र व्यक्केंद्र शेर्या केंद्र

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LIBRARY NEWSLETTER

volume 6 2009-2010 নমার্ম ৬মা মুর্মি ২০০၉-২০*০*০

NEW & NOTABLE RESOURCES AT LATSE ON THE POSTAL HISTORY OF TIBET याद्भेषार्थेन् प्रवेशेन् गुरुष्ट्राणा विश्वासी विश्वासी

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Editor's Note

Trace Foundation's Latse Library Newsletter has been published once a year since its inaugural issue in 2003. The newsletter is distributed widely in both print and electronic formats, and our readership has expanded to include even remote Tibetan areas, Europe, and the Americas and has been receiving positive reviews (we were pleased to see some readers lamenting on popular Tibetan internet forums about the long wait for our last issue). In order to maintain the quality of this publication, we have made two changes recently: the first is, given the amount of time expended and material covered in the newsletter, we will occasionally publish double issues so that we can ensure content of high quality. This current issue is again a double issue, covering the years 2009-2010. The second change is that the newsletter will no longer carry a news section but will focus primarily on literary content. Anyone interested in the latest news from Latse can consult the soon to be launched Trace Foundation newsletter which will be available through our website: www.trace.org.

In this issue, for 2010, we are marking the 100-year anniversary of the scholar Tseten Zhabdrung's birth, as well as the 25-year anniversary of his death. Tseten Zhabdrung made great contributions towards Tibetan language and culture in the 20th century, and to commemorate his anniversaries and honor his work, he is this issue's Featured Scholar.

We would also like to warmly welcome and thank Dr. Françoise Robin who is the Guest Editor for this issue of *Trace Foundation's Latse Library Newsletter*.

र्देशःश्वेषाः यदेः यक्टेन।

यान्नेयान्त्रस्य स्वायान्त्रस्य स्वत्रस्य स्वत्रस्य स्वायान्त्रस्य स्वायान्त्रस्य स्वायान्त्रस्य स्वायान्त्रस्य स्वायान्त्रस्य स्वायान्त्रस्य स्वायान्त्रस्य स्वयान्त्रस्य स्वयान्य स्वयान्त्रस्य स्वयान्यस्य स्वया

२०२० व्यत्ते नुस्यम् स्वस्य प्रमाणिकः वर्षे न्यान्त्र स्वत्य स्वस्य स्यस्य स्वस्य स्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य

मॅ अपकायन प्रचार के मानु स्वरं होतका दुः हैंया वायते या देः निर्माणिक स्वरं देव होतका वदेव मानु व्वरं मानु व्वरं के स्वरं के स्वरं होतका दुः होते के हिन् विद्यापाल के स्वरं के स्वरं

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प्रभार देवेत पर्ने ते गुत्र यत हे चर्या दुर्चित या देव प्रमान्त प्रभार प्रमान प्रभार प्रभार प्रभार प्रभार प्रभार प्रभार प्रभार प्रमान प्रभार प्रभार

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).

COVER:

PORTRAIT OF ALAK TSETEN ZHABDRUNG FROM THE 1980s. अनुबर्भेना आधानाशकें नुबल्तरा दुर्कंट से स्वरायक्ष नुबल्तरा स्वरायक्ष नुबल्तरा स्वरायक्ष नुबल्तरा स्वरायक्ष नि

FEATURED SCHOLAR यायश्रायः केन् स्रोटा

Rekindling Ashes of the Dharma and the Formation of Modern Tibetan Studies: The Busy Life of Alak Tseten Zhabdrung by Nicole Willock

RIGHT: FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: ALAK MANI (DRAYANG), PANCHEN RINPOCHÉ'S TUTOR GYAYAK RINPOCHÉ, PANCHEN RINPOCHÉ, AND ALAK TSETEN ZHABDRUNG. PHOTO COURTESY OF JIGMÉ CHÖPAK.

যার্লের রমায়াখনা প্রাথমারা यहेवयाञ्चादन्रम्या यहकेरा रैत र्राकेदे र्थेट्र रादहेत क्रायन देव यें के। यह केव देव यें ক। অত্যবাষার্ক্ত দ্বাপ্তবাহ্রদ ব্রধ্যার

ONSIDERED one of the three great scholars¹ of twentiethcentury Tibet,² Alak Tseten Zhabdrung Jigmé Rigpé Lodrö (A lags Tshe tan Zhabs drung 'Jigs med rig pa'i blo gros, 1910-1985) is credited with regenerating many aspects of Tibetan culture at a time of unprecedented socio-political change. Despite enduring twelve years in prison, Alak Tseten Zhabdrung energetically reclaimed his classical education to further transmit nearly all the traditional fields of knowledge including language, poetry, history, astronomy, calligraphy and Buddhist philosophy.

चुर्यः न् न्यक्के त्रवे खायम् अके त्र लग्यः न् न्यके मार्थः या स्थानिकः स्यानिकः स्थानिकः स् रि१९१०-१९८४ रे अर्केनात्म है। स्रम्युम् अर्धेम्यदे हैं केन्या श्रीत्रगुरिवर्धितमुरुवेग्राची सिंत्र्त्रचेत्रगुरिवा मानुद्रची सिंवासासदार्धे म्सूरावार्स नुसायते नसूर्यास नर्हेन् हेंन सेन्। से सें १२ सेंट नर्डेंद्र न नल्यास यासा र्वेश्वरम् अर्थम् वर्षे क्रिया द्वर्षा द्वरम् द्वरम् द्वरम् क्रुंबा भेगाम्बम्बा ने निल्ने बराने दे सूर्यान नरुषा न स्वार्य निर्मे हैं स



This epithet stems back to the tenth century when King Langdarma suppressed Buddhism, ending what is known in Tibetan history as the first period of dissemination of Buddhism in Tibet, "the three great scholars (mkhas pa mi gsum)": Mar Shakyamuni (Dmar Shakya mu ni), Yo Gejung (G.yo Dge ba'i 'byung gnas), and Tsang Rabsel (Gtsang Rab gsal) carried the Vinaya scriptures with them to Amdo, in particular to Dentik Monastery.

The two other scholars were Muge Samten (Dmu dge bsam gtan, 1914–1993) and Dungkar Lozang Trinlé (Dung dkar Blo bzang 'phrin las, 1927–1997).

[ा] श्राप्तु पर्दे के द्रशास्त्र शाय वर्ष पर्दे क्राय वर्ष के विद्राय क्रिक्स प्रायम् वर्षे के विद्राय क्रिक्स वर्ष के विद्राय के विद्र या<u>स्य प्रस्ती</u> प्रशास्त्रीत्व विदेश प्रत्ये स्मायक प्रस्ति । "स्रायक प्रस्ति विकास स्मायक स्मायक स्मायक स्मायक स येवस्यान्द्राच्यस्य सकेदाया विवासेदा

² अप्रकास मालक माहिका है। इस इसी मक्का माहिका हर रिश्न - १९९३ | इस इस इस हैं। प्रचर प्रमुख प्राथम (१९२४-१९९४) महिमारेना

वर्ष्र्व पर्व से में श्रूम वार्श्व पर दि दिए म्या में दि देवा पर्व श्रूम प्रवास की **अ**'यग्रारा के 'हत्र विषय पुरक्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के कि के किया के प्राप्त के प्रा



FEATURED SCHOLAR 제지작'라'화도'副도'

Although a few examples of his praise poetry for China can be found in his A General Commentary on the Mirror of Poetics, he never interpreted Tibetan history through the lens of Marxist ideology, unlike Dungkar Lozang Trinlé, nor did he cling to the ideals of Gelukpa hegemony. Alak Tseten Zhabdrung's virtue lies in his steadfast commitment to the creative tradition of Tibetan scholarship that finds its roots in the work of Sakya Pandita Kunga Gyeltsen (Sa skya Pandita Kun dga' rgyal mtshan, 1182–1251), Butön (Bu ston, 1290-1364), and continued to change and innovate with the works of Jamgön Kongtrul ('Jam mgon Kong sprul, 1813–1899), Ju Mipham ('Ju Mi pham, 1846–1912), and many others. Alak Tseten Zhabdrung's Collected Works contains a treasure trove of information on almost every aspect of traditional Tibetan Buddhist scholarship; yet throughout his autobiography he emphasized the core value to strive in one's education (yon tan); including increasing one's knowledge on subjects outside the realm of Buddhist philosophy, e.g. science and technology.

Alak Tseten Zhabdrung's autobiography called Truthful Discourse, Ambrosia for the Ear: The Life Story of Jigmé Rigpé Lodrö, Himself a Disciple of the Powerful, Matchless Shākya (Mnyam med shākya'i dbang bo'i rjes zhugs pa 'jigs med rigs pa'i blo gros rang gi byung ba brjod pa bden gtam rna ba'i bdud rtsi)3 documents his life, and thus most of this brief biography is drawn from this work. Written in a style that mixes traditional literary techniques with colloquialisms, Dawa Lodrö (Zla ba blo gros), the head editor of Light Rain (Sbrang char), a premier Tibetan literary magazine, praised Tseten Zhabdrung's autobiography as one of the most influential pieces of Tibetan biographical literature that he has ever read.4

Tseten Zhabdrung was born on the twentysecond day of the fourth month of the iron dog year in the fifteenth *rabchung* (*rab byung*) cycle

मुःरेगाम्बर्भक्रास्यास्री स्टाहेरायास्र्रस्पुटानवेः *য়ৢ৴*৻য়ৣ৾৾৻য়৾৻ঀৢ৾য়৻ঢ়ৢ৾৻ৼ৻৸ঽয়৻৴৴য়ৢ৾৻য়৻ *ਜ਼*&ੵੑੑੑੑਲ਼੶ਖ਼ਫ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਸ਼੶ਜ਼ਗ਼੶ਜ਼ਖ਼ਸ਼੶ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਜ਼੶ਗ਼ਖ਼੶ਖ਼ਜ਼੶ਖ਼ विंदावीशाददादगाराञ्जी चवदावर्षेक व्यक्षाव्यसा *વિ:ઍવૅ:ૡૄ:વ્રાવ:۩ૻૢ૽*ૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૣૢૢૢૢૢૣૢ૽૱ઌૺ૱૱૽૽ૼ૱૾ૢૻૺ૽ૡ૽ૼૢૢૢૢ૱ वकरायाञ्चाद्रम्याचाराकोराचा प्रचीत्यायायायाचा यः अञ्जेषायः वर्षेदः भटः नुयः येद। अः यगयः कः पृत इरको प्रदर्केश सेवास। विरक्षेश विर 'શું' શ્રુંન શ્રુંન વ્યાના કેના કાવદેન સું ના કેના કાચદેન પ देरमात्रकार्येदादी देखदाददेवाद्वावादी वास्ना ॱग़ॺॱॸॺख़ॱॾॣख़ॱॺऻॼ॔ॺॱ*ॎ ११५*२_१२४१ यार्श्वेदार्देदार्केदायाय (१२६० - १३५८ गुंजिश्वराद्ययाद्यादरा दह्यायर्गेदार्गेद] रदःवहःश्रेषशः [[273-2766] ุ ฆเลง เพาะพนาง เกา พายา 'মইর'ম'র'রমারমার্ক্রর'ঘনা *ॱ*ঌ৾ॱঢ়ৢ৾৾য়ৢঀয়য়৾৽ঽৼ৾য়৾৽য়ৢয়ৼ৽৻য়য়৽য়৽য়৾৽ 'ગુ'વદવા'ફ્રેફ'બરુ'વક્સવ'વવે 'વેશ'વ'ર્ત્તક 'રેવા'ન્દર ૡ<u>ૡ</u>ૣઌઃઽ૽ૺૹૢૻઌૢૻૢ૽૽ઌૻઌઽૹૼઽૻઌ૽૽ઽ૽ઌ૾૱ૢઌૻઌૺૹૢ૾ઌ<u>ૻ</u>ૢૢ૱ૻ वर्द्भेत्र'नबौर्यायदे'नेत्र'क्षेद्र'वर्द्र'त्रत्र'प्यवर'यन्य *ড়*ॱঀয়য়৾য়৾য়য়য়ঀয়য়য়য়য় दे। अहमामेदःवगुदेःदवदःवेदेःहेमासःवग्रमःयः 'र्ग्नेश'रूर'वी'तर'व'वर्द्वेत য়ঢ়য়৾৾ৢয়য়য়য়ৼৼৼ৾৾য়ৢ৾ঀয়৻ঀয়ৼ৾য়

वर्ने व्यायम् अस्ति वर्गा वर्षे वर्गा स्था वर्षे प्रमा स्था वर्षे वर्षे प्रमा स्था वर्षे वर्

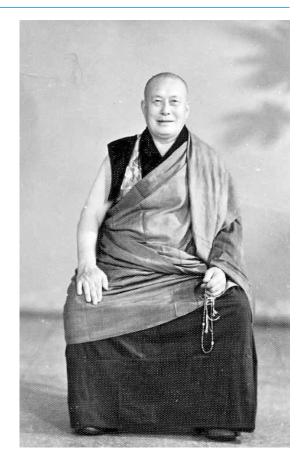
There are three printed versions of this text. The nine-volume pecha version of his Collected Works (gsung 'bum) were printed at Tuwa (Mthu ba) Monastery (where the blocks are still held), and is available through the Tibetan Buddhist Resource Center. The version I used for my research is found in Phrin Las ed. 1987. Mkhas dbang Tshe tan Zhabs drung 'ligs med rigs pa'i blo gros kyi gsung rtsom (The Collected Works of the Scholar Tshe tan Zhabs drung 'ligs med rigs pa'i blo gros), vol. 1. Xining: Qinghai Nationalities Publishing House, pp. 499–801. The most recent edition is in Tshe tan Zhabs drung 'ligs med rigs pa'i blo gros. 2007. Tshe tan Zhabs drung rje btsun 'ligs med rigs pa'i blo gros mchog gi gsung 'bum, Vol. 1, Beijing: People's Publishing House, pp. 39–279.

⁴ Interview with Dawa Lodrö, *Light Rain (Sbrang char)* office, Xining, May 2008.

क्र. ऐ.सं. (बेचना चें स्व प्रतानि स्व प्रतान क्षेत्र क हेरःग्राथ्याहेरः[२၉२०_٣_३२]ध्यान्यधरःग्रीयय।(杨才)र्वेर्-य्येरःयार्ह्स्यवहः चर्याःवैशः दरास्या व्युक्ते अस्या है अस्य मुक्ते । यो वाक्या यो क्षेत्रा सम्य विद्या विरामी विविध्याताया है ने निष्ठा अर्थ र्जुन लिए केन लिन ने अपर सर र्जुर र्थेट्र विरुवार्य र विरुवार विरुवार विरुवेर विरूवेर विरुवेर विरुवेर विरुवेर विरुवेर विरुवेर विरुवेर विरुवेर विरूवेर विरुवेर विरूवेर व नुःके न्द्राल्यसः नुदः कंदः वीर्यायास्य स्द्रा "यद्यायी यद्रसः प्रमुद्रिके प्री द्रवायायद्रेयायाय्वर्तुं व्यूदायायायत् । दास्टावे स्निदायीयायां स्वायायायाया य्यानिवेदे क्वीं द्रश्र देवाश यदीन पर निवर नुवर नुवर देवि गी देवाश श्रामित्राश ख्रायार्थरशायन्या(रूटा द्वेश प्र्याचीरश ४०४) न्याटा श्वा महिरा या सेवश सयुःश्रीयुःश्राक्तुःक्ॄर्यूष्रतायुःखे.र्थेर्थान्त्रः विश्वरात्त्रः हुः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त ष्प्रअर्देवे वित्याची नियो त्याप्राय प्रति द्वा आक्षर स्वाय प्रति हो नियं वित्र स्वाय प्रति हो नियं वित्र स्वाय यदःश्चेन्द्रः देशः वहें त्रः संहत्। देवः वीदः वीद्वेदः सदे स्वारः । स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं स कॅट 'विभाविट यार्से नवट केंबा दिया ब्रेबा के अंदा अपन मन्त्र में केंद्र या केंद्र स र्देषः याया भी के वे लिखा र वेद्र । द्यार र वे द्या पर्वे अर्थे र विर स्वा द्वे व बिरस्वेनश्वेतश्वेरःश्वरःचायःत्वाचीःवहेत्रःचनवाचीःविःवःस्वयः। श्वरःचायःत्वाची देरकी दुः युर हूँरकी वरस्रवय दर से दे हूँर की द्वार देश स्कार सेंद्रा दे

रत्त चरत्त्र्यं तर्या भेषाचिष्या देत्त्रे त्रम्या सन्त्राचे के अधे करत्त्रे त्रम्याक्षात्रे देवाया प्रति स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाय स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाय

- 4 २००८ ल्युं म्यानियमः मुल्यास्य मिल्यास्य मिल
- २ रम्प्रियतः रचाक्रयः श्रुक्षिणयः वर्षा द्वेष्ठः विश्वः विश्वः सम्परः वर्षा
- 6 सुँद्रे: पृतेवानुभावर्द्ध्वस्यादेः "आसंदेवे साम्रकार्वानुवासे विकास स्थाप्तान्य स्थाप्ता स्थाप्ता देवः विकास स्थाप्ता स्थापता स्यापता स्थापता स्थापता स्थापता स्थापता स्थापता स्थापता स्थापता स्यापता स्थापता स्यापता स्थापता स्थापता स्थापता स्थापता स्थापता स्थापता स्थापता स्य
- विध्याबेश मेर्ट्य म्पाय प्रत्य क्षेत्र विराध के स्वर्थ के स्वर्य के स्वर्थ के स्वर्थ के स्वर्य के स्वर्य के स्वर्य के स्वर्य के स्वर्य के स्वर्थ के स्वर्य के स्वर्य



A PORTRAIT OF TSETEN ZHABDRUNG CIRCA 1980S

व्यान्यक्षान्य विष्

[= May 31, 1910] as the second youngest of eight children born to his father Yangtse [(Tib. G.yang Tshe, ≈Chi. Yang Cai 杨才], whose Tibetan name was Lozang Tashi (Blo bzang bkra shis), and his mother, Lhamotar (Lha mo thar). His birthplace, Yadzi (Ya rdzi), is more commonly known today by its Chinese name, Jishi Town (Chi. Jishi zhen 积石 镇) in today's Xunhua Salar Autonomous County of Qinghai Province. Although his patrilineal descent was Chinese, in his autobiography, Tseten Zhabdrung stated, "Starting with my father['s generation], my ancestry is a mix of Chinese and Tibetan ethnicity; but if I base my own ethnicity on written and spoken language, habits and residence, then I am exclusively Tibetan" (1987: 505). At age two, he was recognized by Amdo Zhamar Pandita Gendün Tenzin Gyatso (A mdo Zhwa dmar pandita Dge 'dun bstan 'dzin rgya mtsho, 1852–1912)⁵ of Dītsa Monastery (Lde tsha)6 as the reincarnation of Tseten Zhabdrung,

⁵ Cf. Gray Tuttle "Local History in A mdo: The Tsong kha Range (ri rgyud)", *Asian Highlands Perspectives* (forthcoming 2010). 6 The spelling of this monastery varies. It also is spelled D+hi tsha. Cf. ibid., p. 9.

FEATURED SCHOLAR আমহামান্ট্রনান্



A SAMPLE OF A TIBETAN SCRIPT CREATED BY TSETEN ZHABDRUNG CALLED YANGDEN YIKSAR (DBYANGS LDAN YIG GSAR).

यावरान्तरः ते प्रत्वर्यानु रायार्केषायीयायायर पर्वे न्यार प्रते न्यार स्थाप्यायायाय

a minor Geluk lineage in Amdo. He had been called "the grandson of Tsering Döndrup (Tshe ring don grub)" until this time, when he was given the name Lozang Chöpel (Blo bzang chos 'phel) by a Rebkong Nyingma lama called Alak Namka tshang (A lags Nam mkha' tshang) (1987: 517). Beginning at age six, he took up his throne at Tak (Stag) Monastery, and the shared thrones at each of the Six Garwaka Monasteries (Sgar ba kha drug) now located in far eastern Hualong and western Minhe counties: Tseten Monastery (Tib. Tshe tan; Chi. Xing'er 杏儿 or Caidan 才 旦), Tuwa Monastery (Tib. Mthu ba; Chi. Tuwa 土哇), Chenpuk Monastery (Tib. Gcan phug; Chi. Zhaomuchuan 赵木川), Katung Monastery (Tib. Ka thung; Chi. Gadong 尕洞), Gongkya Monastery (Tib. Kong skya; Chi. Gongshenjia 工什加), and Dentik Monastery (Tib. Dan tig; Chi. Dandou 升斗). His initial enthronement at the Six Garwaka Monasteries was embroiled in local controversy because he was enthroned before his fellow throne-holder, Tseten Abbot (Tshe tan Mkhan po),8 whose position was प्रविष्ठ प्रमान्य प

⁷ The Dungkar Encyclopedia entry for Tseten Zhabdrung incorrectly stated that he was given the name Lozang Chöpel by Amdo Zhamar Pandita, Cf. Dung dkar Blo bzang 'phrin las. 2002. Dung dkar tshig mdzod chen mo. Beijing: China Tibetology Publishing House, p. 1706.

⁸ The entry for Jigmé Damchö Gyatso in the *Mdo smad lo rgyus chen mo* mistakenly identifies Tseten Zhabdrung as an

ब्रुंपः भुंदेन।

बहु नुक्षार देवें स्वास्त्र विदः दूसा विदेश क्षेत्र स्वास्त्र क्षेत्र विदेश कर्म क्षेत्र क्ष

याययः सुन्तुः सुन्तः विश्वास्त्रः सुन्तः सुन्तः सुन्तः स्त्रः सुन्तः सुन

अप्रश्नित्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम्यास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्

क्र. १४ १७ चर्या स्टेर. र्योर. ज्. चर्या मंत्रा जा. स्टा चरा ची. ज्रूर.

considered to be superior. The history of both incarnation lineages, including bygone rivalries, is addressed in Tseten Zhabdrung's autobiography (1987: 529-531; 554-557) as well as his account of local history called the Catalogue to Dentik Monastery. In no uncertain terms Tseten Zhabdrung Jigmé Rigpé Lodrö referred to the eighth Tseten Abbot as a "vajra brother" (1987: 553-54) as they received their first tantric initiation before the great Amdo teacher Jigmé Damchö Gyatso ('Jigs med dam chos rgya mtsho), a.k.a. Marnang Dorjé chang (Mar nang Rdo rje 'chang, 1898–1946) in 1915. In their teens, they developed a fondness for each other which lasted until the tragic death of Tseten Abbot in 1958 in Xining's Nantan Prison.

In the fire dragon year (1916), Tseten Zhabdrung received the initiate monastic vows from the fifth Seri Mani Pandita Gendün Tenzin Gyeltsen (Gser ri'i Mani pandita Dge 'dun bstan 'dzin rgyal mtshan, 1896-1944)9 at Tuwa Monastery, and was given the name Gendün Shedrup Gyatso (Dge 'dun bshad sgrub rgya mtsho) (1987: 536). Soon after that he learned to read with his paternal second cousin Ngawang Chözin Pelzangpo (Ngag dbang chos 'dzin dpal bzang po),10 a fully ordained monk at Dītsa Monastery (1987: 508, 539). At the same time, the young Tseten Zhabdrung began to study sections of liturgical texts such as Guru Puja (Tib. Bla ma mchod pa) with geshé Lozang Dawa (Blo bzang zla ba). In 1918, his father succumbed to illness, so Tseten Zhabdrung returned to his family home in Xunhua for a short time. After returning to Tuwa Monastery in the same year, he committed to memory Maitreya's Ornament of Clear Realizations (Tib. Mngon par rtogs pa'i rgyan) and Candrakīrti's Introduction to the Middle Way (Tib. Dbu ma la 'jug pa) (1987: 542). In 1920 at age 10, he began to study the Collected Topics (Tib. Bsdus grwa).11 In the same year, he met Giteng Rinpoché Yongzin Pandita Lozang Peldan

incarnation of Tseten Khenpo, but these were two different incarnation lineages. Cf. Hor tshang 'Jigs med. 2009. *Mdo smad lo rgyus chen mo*, Vol. 6, Dharamsala: Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, p. 414.

क्रिन्ने क्रिने क्रिन्ने क्रिन्ने क्रिन्ने क्रिन्ने क्रिन्ने क्रिन्ने क्रिने क्रिन्ने क्रिने क्रिन्ने क्रिन्ने क्रिन्ने क्रिन्ने क्रिन्ने क्रिन्ने क्रिने क्रिने

तार् प्राप्तिक्षा ४० १८-७० वर्षा इया हा । हा प्रेर्स्य प्राप्तिकार अस्ति विश्व क्षेत्र में स्वित्त विश्व क्षेत्र में स्वित्त क्षेत्र में स्वित्त में स्वत्त में

⁹ There is a short biography on his life in Tseten Zhabdrung's autobiography (1987: 747).

¹⁰ He was the oldest son of Tseten Zhabdrung's father's uncle Yangshentsé (G.yang shan tshe). His family name was G.yang shu or Chon Chin. He was ordained as a monk at Dītsa when he was 29.

The Collected Topics form the basis for teaching students how to learn the techniques and fundamental concepts in debate. For a description of the monastic curriculum and the role of the Collected Topics in that curriculum see Georges Dreyfus. 2003. *The Sound of Two Hands Clapping: The Education of a Tibetan Buddhist Monk.* Berkeley: University of California Press, pp. 79–149, especially p. 110.

FEATURED SCHOLAR 제지적'작'효무'쾳두|



TSETEN ZHABDRUNG'S GRADUATE STUDENTS IN FRONT OF THE POTALA PALACE DURING THEIR TRIP TO LHASA IN 1981. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: GORE (GAO RUI), PU WENCHENG, DAWA LODRÖ, AND KÖNCHOK.

यामर्थान्तरात्रीं प्रतास्त्रीत्री यदास्त्रीत्रीत्रात्र द्वार्मात्रीत्रात्रा द्वार्मात्रीत्रात्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र

(Sgis steng Rin po che Yongs 'dzin paṇḍita Blo bzang dpal ldan, 1880/1–1944) for the first time; receiving Dharma teachings on *Three Principle Aspects of the Path (Lam gtso)*¹² and tantric initiations (1987: 549).

When Tseten Zhabdrung reached the age of thirteen in the water boar year (1923/4), he requested to finish his monastic studies with Lama Rinpoché Jigmé Damchö Gyatso who promptly brought him before Giteng Rinpoché, 13 who instructed them both on the foundation of Tibetan classical poetry using the Fifth

र्मेशसीं रेट्श्रेय र्याची रिन्र म्हूर्यं के तहिया या स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्थाप

This short poem attributed to Tsongkhapa presents the three principal aspects of the Gradual Path to Enlightenment (*Lamrim*): renunciation, *bodhicitta* and the wisdom realizing emptiness. There have been many translations of this work, including among others: Ruth Sonam. 1999. *The Three Principal Aspects of the Path*. Ithaca: Snow Lion Publications.

As Lauran Hartley noted, Marnang Dorjé chang Jigmé Damchö Gyatso was considered to be the incarnation of Giteng Rinpoche's deceased teacher Jigmé Samten ('Jigs med bsam gtan, 1814–1897), therefore Giteng Rinpoche was especially vested in his education. Lauran Hartley. "Heterodox Views and the New Orthodox Poems: Tibetan Writers in the Early and Mid-Twentieth Century" in Lauran R. Hartley and Patricia Schiaffini-Vedani. 2008. Modern Tibetan Literature and Social Change. Durham: Duke University Press, p. 11.

टीच्रियाची ट्र्निक्षेत्र सा.स्. ७ थ्यायया क्षेत्र सीच्रिय स्थित क्षेत्र सा.स्. ११ व्यायया क्षेत्र सा.स्. क्षेत्र सीच्रिय स्थित सीच्या सीच्या स्थित सीच्या सीच्य

द्रम्भ स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्

योच्या. ८८३) क्ष्यां अस्य स्थान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्य

Dalai Lama's (1617-1682) commentary to the Kāvyādarśa called Songs of Sarasvatī (Dbyangs can dgyes glu), and by looking at examples of kāvyā by Böképa Mipam Gelek Namgyel (Bod mkhas pa Mi pham dge legs rnam rgyal, 1618–1685) and Amdo Zhamar Pandita. In the earth dragon year (1928), he took full vows and received the ordination name Jigmé Rigpé Lodrö in the presence of his two main teachers: Jigmé Damchö Gyatso and Yongzin Pandita Giteng Rinpoché (1987: 611). At age 24 in the wood dog year (1934), his focus was on the publication of Jigmé Damchö Gyatso's Collected Works. He not only compiled and edited these fifteen volumes, but also initiated the construction of a printing house at Tuwa Monastery to print them (1987: 653–654). The woodblocks for these tomes were re-carved and the printing house rebuilt after being burnt to the ground ca. 1965-6.14 They were housed there until a few years ago (ca. 2000), when they were moved to Rongwo (Rong bo) Monastery in Repkong (Reb kong). The woodblocks for Tseten Zhabdrung's nine volume Collected Works are currently kept at this small monastery at the edge of the Tsongka mountain range.

Tseten Zhabdrung's autobiography details his impressive monastic, tantric and scholastic training. He received and then further transmitted so many tantric initiations, reading transmissions, and empowerments that they are too numerous to repeat here; but it is important to mention that although he was a Geluk lama, he was well versed in teachings from all schools of Tibetan Buddhism. In addition to the cycles of Chakrasamvara (bde mchog) and Yamantaka (rdo rje 'jigs byed), he also received full instruction in the Sarvavid Vairocana cycle (kun rig rnam par snang mdzad) (1987: 567-8, 587, 599, 615, 653-657). He was similarly well-versed in Nyingma literature and according to the custom of the tantric communities in the region of the Six Garwaka Monasteries, he initiated the monastic constitutions (bca' yig) and lead prayers according to the Nyingma tradition (1987: 583).15 Tseten Zhabdrung wittily relayed that he adhered to his

¹⁴ वायशक्तान्त्राक्तान्त्र कूर्यम् निवासम्बद्धः कृष्यः विवासम्बद्धः कृष्यः विवासम्बद्धः १८०५ व्यास्त्रे स्वाम्यस्य विवासम्बद्धः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासम्यः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासमः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासम्बदः विवासम्यः विवासम्बदः विवासमः विवासमः विवासम्बदः विवासमः विवासमः विवासमः विवासमः

¹⁵ क्रे. पेथ. बिराया साम्राया स्थाय सम्माया सम्माय समाय सम्माय समाया सम्माया सम्माय सम्माय समाया समाया सम्माया समाया

According to two informants this occurred as early as 1965, before the Cultural Revolution started. However, this was not confirmed by any other sources.

As Tseten Zhabdrung wrote, "According to the wishes of tantric masters of Mthu ba grong, 'Od dkar brag rdzong or Ra ma 'dan ma, Cha rgya, Ka thung, and Tshe tan, I implemented the monastic constitutions (*bca' yig*), appointed the official positions for the year, and then I took the lead in a few Dharma sessions, taking on the appearance of a tantric master by holding the vajra and drum, and saying [the Nyingma Guru Rinpoche prayer, which begins with] 'In the first of earlier eons... (*sngon gyi bskal ba dang bo la*)' as the words of the rites rolled off my tongue," p.583.

FEATURED SCHOLAR 제도작'라'균두'쿼드

RIGHT: THE ALTAR IN THE
HOME WHERE ALAK TSETEN
ZHABDRUNG WAS BORN. THE
LARGE BLACK AND WHITE
PORTRAIT IN THE TOP CENTER
IS OF HIS ROOT LAMA JIGMÉ
DAMCHÖ GYATSO. ABOVE THE
TABLE IS A PORTRAIT OF HIS
MOTHER. PHOTO COURTESY OF
JIGMÉ CHÖPAK.

खायम्बर्धेः नृत्वत्वस्य दुर्ह्यः कीयम्बर्धेः नृत्वत्वस्य दुर्ह्यः कीयम्बर्धेः नृत्वत्वस्य दुर्ह्यः क्रियम्बर्धेः नृत्वत्वस्य विवस्य दुर्ह्यः क्रियम्बर्धेः नृत्वत्वस्य दुर्ह्यः क्रियम्बर्धेः नित्वस्य विवस्य दुर्ह्यः वस्य मुक्तिः क्रियम्बर्धेः नित्वस्य विवस्य दुर्ह्यः वस्य मुक्तिः क्रियम्बर्धेः नित्वस्य विवस्य प्रमुख्ये स्वस्य मुक्तिः क्रियम्बर्धेः नित्वस्य स्वस्य यानसः द्वादाः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्य स्वाद्याः स्वत्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वत

गाभोर्भे व र ट र न मार पुरी से से से या प्रस्ने मार पुरा । । या व व र मार्विव र है ट हैं मार स्व र सुव र से मार से या स्व या। ङ्क्रियनु विदान्नुसाम्प्रीयः स्टाम्बेदाम्योगान्येत् विदा । क्रिमेन्यासम्बद्धान्येत् स्वासम्बद्धान्य स्वासम्बद् हर्म्द्रित्यम् मदे में माराम्यामी यहि विदा । १९ द्वेदे माराम्य वहेंदर में मिन् मी मार्ग में दिन त्राम् त्रम्य विवार्ष्या स्रोत्रा सर्वा सर्वा स्थान स् यः शुःयदः वेदः यार्थे वदे दिः या्रा राष्ट्रियाः युका विकास्य विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास व र्जन्याद्रशास्त्रवाचित्रावर्षेत्रावर्षेत्रावर्षेत्रवाचित्र इ.ल.८.वर्षेत्राताश्रहताचारुर्ये चिष्ट्रम्बीर्ट्यायेश ।सःश्रीयायीरातवीश्रमानुत्वीरावर्षेत्रायीरा वयुरसूरमाने वार्डमासूरववार्षेत् ग्रीर्टा द्वा । भाषेरमासेत्यमान्यसार्स्य स्वास्त्रमान्यसार्स्य स्वास्त्रमान्यस ररेते क्रिंत चेता भ्रातं रिविट्या उत् वी वीतात्त्रम्य । ता तुरस्क्रीट ता तह्या पते व्यवसायायसा वी सहिर प्या। वर्त्रास्त्राच्यान्द्र्यात्र्रस्वेषास्त्राणुक्रीक्षेत्र्याव्यास्त्र्य्ययान्त्र्येषायते र्त्वेषयान्यस्य ५७८ शे रेट शे बुट हेर पत्रियो के कि मार्च विष्य के स्वापन के स्वापन के स्वापन के स्वापन के स्वापन के स्वापन के इंशाहर्यक्र्यात्वावाय्याप्यात्वाप्यराद्धान्यत्वरात्वात्वा वर्षेत्रायदोन्तु वितृत्रात्रे त्रात्वरात्व इंशाहर्य

ष्णञ्च सर्व रुव स्थान स्थान । इन्स्य स्थान । इन्स्

याम्बुयागुर्वानु प्रवापित प्रवापित । यास्याप्ति पान्ने याने प्रवापित प्रवा

मास्त्रान्त्रः भेः स्रोतः वर्ते द्वात्रः वर्ते वर्ते स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्र सास्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः वर्ते द्वात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रा

भः नृतः द्वार्यः वित्रं द्वेत्रः यदिः यात्रस्य । वित्यसः त्युतः यसूत्रः नृतः नृत्याः यात्राः स्वारः स्त्रुतः स वित्युतः प्रत्यः देवेतः द्वेतः यदिः यात्रस्य । वित्यसः त्युतः तसूत्रः नृतः नृत्याः यात्रस्य स्त्रुतः स्त्रुतः

इ.प्रेच्च-त्रायाः प्रेमः ह्या विश्व क्षेत्र स्था विश्व क्षेत्र त्या विश्व विश्व क्षेत्र त्या विश्व विश्व

कन्तेन द्वार्य प्रत्य प्रत्य

यः वश्चार्ष्वर प्रतः श्रुवः स्वार्के प्रतृ । वायो स्यार्के प्रवास स्वार्के स्वार्थे स्वर्थे स्वार्थे स्वार्थे



FEATURED SCHOLAR আমশ্যমান্তিস্ন্ত্রীমা

RIGHT: A TEENAGE ALAK TSETEN ZHABDRUNG. PHOTO COURTESY OF JIGMÉ CHÖPAK. ব্যাহ মৌদ্ধি বৃদ্ধা মার্কার মার

यरःयन्य वहेयाशः सेनः कें

IN THE LATE 1970S, AFTER HAVING SPENT TWELVE YEARS IN JAIL, TSETEN ZHABDRUNG LOOKED BACK ON HIS YOUTH AND TRAINING WITH JIGMÉ DAMCHÖ GYATSO AND GITENG RINPOCHÉ, AND WROTE A BEAUTIFUL ABECEDARIAN AND REVERSE ABECEDARIAN ACROSTIC POEM:

Attention! At the peak of age I set Before you stories of my golden youth Collected into rhythm, sound and words. Distraction will not reach this quiet place Entangled in a net of paths which lead Forward to the hermitage, where birch Groves, poplars, straight as tea-churns, protect. Here to Aryā Manjushri, spiritual friend, I bowed with hope before the Tathāgatha to Join him as a disciple, to which he Kindly assented, saying, "Of course, yes!" Like the trust a son has for his father My entire body is led by faith. No pa-hra¹ crooked sin may I indulge On this, my quest to learn what's useful, true. Parrying extremes toward the Goodly Four Oualities of an ethical life Resisting evil, observing Buddhist creed Stupefied foxes admire the Lion's roar Trusting him, my master; I did take Unsullied paths when I drank, ate or moved. Verily Lhamo Yangchen² showers Wisdom flowers; this laurel I wear Xstatically. Studying twenty-four Years with Lama Rinpoché, I modeled Zealously the *namtar* of Dromtön to Atisha.

Zenith of Buddhas, "peacock-feather eye," "snow-mount," Young I stood before him A bhyā The Fearless Xperiencing all of Dharma's ambrosia Wisdom, always present in the Three Spheres Vital water to a thirsty man, Understanding was all I desired, and training Topping the mountain of the Ten Sciences Snarled like a zha: things I avoided: Recognizing the Eight Worldly Concerns Quandry of wealth and power: salt-water, Poison given as food, meaningless sounds. Oblivious to heat and cold, I read Now in prophetic Dentik, where Mountain goats, foxes, and rabbits play, Learning how short the four seasons stay! Keep liberating beings of Six Realms, Jump beyond Samsara; With gratitude generate the Bodhisattva Vow

Gaol (jail) of domestic life, and now residing at Fabulous Nālandā, Trashi Chöding, Enlivened as a fish at sea, I enjoy Devout conduct, tea, milk, butter, yoghurt, Currents of the eight poetic rasa, Burst from my mouth as I slowly try to tell About my life experiences. Broaden your mind!³

Holy as Venus' light. Removed from

From The Collected Works of the Scholar Tshe tan Zhabs drung 'Jigs med rig pa'i blo gros, vol. 1, pp.564–566.

Translation by Nicole Willock; co-edited by Benjamin Garceau.

¹ Decorative borders commonly found on pecha texts.

² Tibetan for Saraswati, the goddess of poetry and scholarship.

I am grateful to Ben Garceau for his creativity and technical expertise in English poetry for his suggestions in the translation of this poem.



FEATURED SCHOLAR 제지적'되'출독'副독

RIGHT: A MANUSCRIPT OF TSETEN ZHABDRUNG'S DIARY. PHOTO COURTESY OF PEMA BHUM.

सम्यन्यासन्यात्वयुत्राधिता इत्त्वीष्ठेव क्षेत्र्याच्यून्या सावसान्यत्वासन्यात्वयुत्राधिता

monastic vows throughout his life, despite crying when his head was first shaved at age six (1987: 537). 16 Tseten Zhabdrung also instructed on the necessity of upholding the vinaya or monastic disciple (1987: 538-9, 569-70, 798). Although this is a common trope in Geluk-Buddhist literature, Tseten Zhabdrung's adherence to the vinaya as a way of life is indicative of his perseverance to uphold the values of his training in a Tibetan Buddhist monastic setting, especially in light of the fact that he personally witnessed mass renunciation of vows, either voluntarily and/or mainly through coercion, for nearly twenty years from ca. 1958 to 1978. The current edition of Tseten Zhabdrung's Collected Works (2007) comprises many volumes dedicated to his commentaries on Buddhist practice and philosophy, including liturgical texts such as "taking refuge" (in volume six), explanations on the "gradual path to enlightenment (lam rim)" in no less than three volumes (nine, ten, and eleven), while volumes twelve and thirteen contain information on several tantric cycles.

Besides excelling in the monastic curriculum, Tseten Zhabdrung was intrigued by mathematics and methodologies for the calculation of historical dates. In addition to mastering Chinese astronomy (rgya rtsis), Tseten Zhabdrung wrote many essays comparing systems and methods used in calculating historical dates according to various Tibetan scholars. These essays¹⁷ were first published by Tseten Zhabdrung's nephew Jigmé Chöpak ('Jigs med chos 'phags)¹⁸ in A Useful Collection of Essays by the Great Scholar Tseten Zhabdrung (Mkhas dbang Tshe tan zhabs drung gi dpyad rtsom mkho bsdus, Gansu 1991)

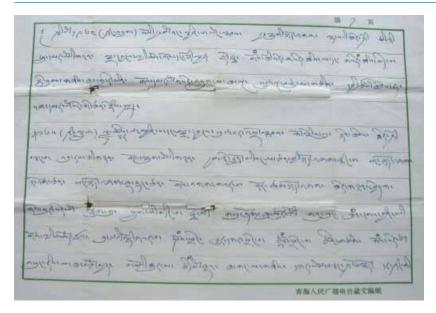
ୣ୷ୢୣ୷ୖ୕ଌୣ୶୷୷୵୷ୡ୵ୢ୷୵୶୵ୣ୷୵ୖୄ୷୵୷ୖ୶୷୷୷ \$अ.वो.वेंवा:बारशः **४३७**).¹६ :ঠ্ব:ক্রীঝ'বেব্ঝ'ট্রিঝঝ'বেহুর'ঐম'ঝুম'বর্কীঝ' *पदे*ॱश्चें×ःवःदकरॱबिंदःग्नदः धंद।(स्टःकु्यःवृंग <u> जारशः ५३८ ७ ५८७ ७० ७७८) रयो</u> *ૡਗ਼*ૹ੶ਖ਼ૡૻૺ૽ૣૢૼૼૹ੶ઽૻਗ਼<u>ૢૡ૽</u>ૼઽ੶**ઽ**੶ૡઽૡ੶ૡ૽ૢૻ૱ૹ੶૱૽ૺૡૼઽૹ੶ यायायायीः याबर विया प्येय स्त्रीता स्त्री म्हार वियय द्वर **ౘ**도'ॺॏॺ'෬෫ঝ'ਜ਼'෫<u>ඁ</u>'*෫෫ॺॏ'ऄ'ౘඁ෬ඁඁ'෬ඁ෨ඁඁඁ෭෧෫෧' ঐন্যাদ্যনার্ভিদাঝারেইর নার্বনের র র্নির শূীনর্দার यदे तर यो रूट यो क्षेत्र क्षेट यो रेक घट यहै वहेंग नुषायदे सदेव द्वाषादीया प्रेव पान्या व्रुवा पर ८. ७७८७ ज्.यंथा ७७४८ ज्.तस्यासस्य 'ঝঌ'ऄें' थें देंद'ऄ॔अ'ध'ऄ॒च'ढ़ड़ॕ 'ગુૅઅ'અઅ'ખદ'૱'વૃગ્ગઅ'ಹેમ'વર્ડक 'गોઅ'ઍુંઅ'ય'વર્ડેર'વ'ડે'ડ્વા'ર્રદ'ફેડ'ચ્રેર'ર્દેઅ 'અર્જેર'ર્ಹેઅ'ग्रार्र्यये'८र्देअ'र्थे८'य्देये'र्वेग'५४।' देख्यस्थेत्रःयःदेद। २००७ व्ये*सःयसःदः*यहयः মন্টার্ক্তাদ্ররাজ্যর বিদ্যালয় বিদ अट ये विवा बे बट यदे हुअश खेब दट खू ब्राव क्रेंट · मुॅं :कुरान्यवर:कुरुका:प्येक:य:५८:। देवे:विंदर्गाःकाः प्यट.केशक.यु.सूट.यालया. (सूट. 6⁻33 व्यक्षात्रीकृताचरार्थेन् छेटा। येन् चरु वृहेकायान्त

र्रेशकामीर कुँ ह्या प्रियेटका बुँट्। क्रान्टर्स मी पूचा मंदर ४००३ व्या स्टब्स मी प्रियामीर १००३ व्या स्टब्स मी प्रियामीर क्रायोम स्टब्स मी प्रियामीर क्रायोम स्टब्स मी प्रियामीर क्रायोम स्टब्स मी प्रियामीर क्रायोम स्टब्स मी प्रियामीर स्टब्स मी प्

Because the sixth Dalai Lama had cried when his head was shaved the first time, crying during this ceremony was construed as a sign that a monk would renounce his vows.

These include among others: "An Analysis of a Few Mistakes in Golo's Historical Dates (Tib. 'Gos los [Gzhon nu dpal] lo tshigs bkod pa'i skor las 'ga' zhig nor ba'i dpyad pa)"; "An Analysis of Historical Dates in the New Red Annals by Panchen Sonam Drakpa (Pan chen bSod [nams] grags [pa] kyi rgyal rabs 'phrul gyi Ide mig deb dmar gsar ba'i lo tshigs kyi dpyad pa)"; "An Analysis of the Historical Dates in Pawo Tsuklak Trengwa's History of Buddhism (Dpa' bo gtsug lag 'phreng ba chos 'byung gi lo tshigs kyi dpyad pa)"; "An Analysis of the Historical Dates in the Fifth Dalai Lama's Feast of the Early Years of the Buddhist Era (Rgyal dbang Inga ba rin po che'i deb ther rdzogs ldan gzhon nu'i dga' ston gyi lo tshigs la dpyad pa"; "An Analysis of Historical Dates in Regent Sangye Gyatso's works; including the White Beryl and Corrections to the White Beryl, etc. (Sde srid Sangs rgyas rgya mtsho'i bai [DUrya] dkar dang [bai DUrya] g.ya' sel sogs kyi lo tshigs la dpyad pa)"; "An Analysis of Historical Dates in compositions by Sumpa Yeshe Paljor (Sum pa Ye shes dpal 'byor gyis bsgrigs pa'i lo tshigs la dpyad pa)." Jigmé Chöpak is one of the main driving forces behind the publishing of the thirteen volume Collected Works (2007). Without his hard work and dedication, this project may have never been completed. He is also on the board of the Tseten Zhabdrung scholarship fund (on which see below).

१० ४ क्षेत्राचा स्रीह्म स्त्रीया स्तर्वेत्राच्या स्त्रीय स्त्रीय स्त्रीय स्तर्वे स्तर



योयः स्वायः स्व

and are now reprinted in Tseten Zhabdrung's Collected Works (2007: volume seven) along with his extensive tables on Buddhist chronology entitled Mnyam med shākya'i rgyal bo 'das 'khrung kyi lo tshigs gtsor gyur pa'i bstan rtsis lo sum stong tsam gyi re'u mig gi rnam gzhag mthong tshad kun las btus pa. Similar to the iconoclastic Amdo scholar Gendun Chophel (Dge 'dun chos 'phel, 1903–1951), Tseten Zhabdrung also instructed on basic geographical and cosmological knowledge, such as the world is round and the scientific reasons for an eclipse (1987: 590). Hence he was an accomplished scholar (mkhas pa) in many of the five major domains of knowledge or sciences (rig gnas che ba Inga)19 and the five minor domains of knowledge.20

Despite his precision for facts, Tseten Zhabdrung mentioned political events throughout his autobiography only tersely, which I view as his choice to prioritize Tibetan cultural heritage.²¹ Although the founding of the People's Republic of China must surely have changed his world, on this event he wrote, "At that time, with a thundering roar proclaiming the liberation of Qinghai Province, a great change occurred throughout the vast empire (*rgyal khams*)" (1987: 753). After this interjection, Tseten Zhabdrung reported in

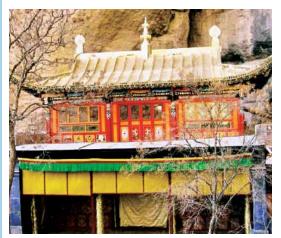
जन्दिरिता, सर्गातामुग्रस्तराल्युर्मान्त्रियाचर्ष्ट्रम् मुक्षायास्त्र जुर्मुयायाज्यस्तिराता, शूचायावर्यस्यात्रा येतु स्यावर्ष्ट्रस्य मुक्षाय्वीरम् जुर्मायात्रम् सर्गे श्रीस्यायात्रम् स्थित्यायायात्रम् मुक्षायायाय्वेत्याय्वेत्यायात्रम् स्थित्यायाय्वेत्याय्वेत्यायाय्वेत्यायाय्वेत्यय्वेत्याय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्यय्वेत्ययः

The five major domains of knowledge are 1) the science of language (Tib. sgra rig pa, Skt. śabdavidyā), 2) the science of medicine (Tib. gso ba'i rig pa, Skt. cikitsāvidyā), 3) technology (Tib. bzo rig pa, Skt. śilpavidyā), 4) logic and epistemology (Tib. gtan tshigs rig pa, Skt. hetuvidyā), and 5) inner science of Buddhism (Tib. nang don rig pa, Skt. adhyātmavidyā). Cf. Dreyfus, 2003, pp. 101-103. Cf. van der Kuijp, Leonard "Tibetan Belles-Lettres: The Influence of Dandin and Ksemendra" in Cabezón, José & Jackson, Roger. 1996. Tibetan Literature: Studies in Genre. Ithaca: Snow Lion, p. 393, "The locus classicus for Indian Buddhist classification of the five domains of knowledge...is the quatrain of the chapter of the fifth century Mahāyānasūtrālamkāra XI, 60." This was introduced into Tibet by Sakya Pandita in his famous Entrance to the Gate for the Wise (Tib. Mkhas pa la 'jug pa'i sgo), Cf. Jackson, David. 1987. The Entrance Gate for the Wise Section III, Wien: Arbeitskreis für Tibetische und Buddhistische Studien, Universität Wien, and Gold, Jonathan. 2007. The Dharma's Gatekeepers: Sakya Pandita on Buddhist Scholarship in Tibet. Albany: SUNY Press.

²⁰ Poetics (Tib. *snyan ngag*, Skt. *kāvya*), metrics (Tib. *sdeb sbyor*, Skt. *chandas*), lexicography (Tib. *mngon brjod*, Skt. *kosa* or *abhidhāna*), drama (Tib. *zlos gar*, Skt. *nātaka*), and astrology (which included astronomy, arithmetic, and astrology, Tib. *rtsis*, Skt. *ganita*). Drevfus, p. 102.

²¹ Undoubtedly one reason for this ambiguity could be that he feared political reprisals. However, I don't view this to be the main reason because many of the Chinese biographical entries on him emphasize his role in nation-building projects such as his translation of Mao's works and the 1954 constitution. Cf. Hualong County Gazetteer. Hualong Xian Zhi (化隆县志). 1994. Qinghai sheng difangzhi congshu. Xi'an: Shaanxi renmin chubanshe, p. 749–750. If he wanted to emphasize his role in politics in his autobiography, e.g. these nation-building projects, he surely could have. Tseten Zhabdrung did in fact address political realities in his life narrative, but did not place emphasis on them. He stressed Buddhist cultural repertoires in general. In addition, I think he was certainly appealing to his Tibetophone audience, including his many students both monastic and lay. His autobiography thus also served a didactic purpose, i.e. to teach his readers on Tibetan language, culture, and history.

FEATURED SCHOLAR 제지작'다'쵸두'쿼드



ONE OF TSETEN ZHABDRUNG'S TEMPLES IN DENTIK. PHOTO COURTESY OF PEMA BHUM.

रःहं युवान्ध्री अप्रश्नात्वराद्धे हत् (व्यशः दुवः र्कतः मी दत्रः हैवा मी यादत्रः स्था यरः वदमायदः सः वयसः स्वेता

detail on the process of finding the reincarnation of Lama Rinpoché Jigmé Damchö Gyatso, who had passed away of natural causes a few years before. This is followed by another several pages of various Dharma activities (1987: 753-760). By the end of the summer of 1954, Alak Zhabdrung was called to Beijing to participate in the Tibetan translation of the new Chinese Constitution.²² In October of 1954,²³ he met with both the Panchen Lama and the Dalai Lama, who were in Beijing attending the National People's Congress. Although Tseten Zhabdrung mentioned these political events in his autobiography, he consistently prioritized Tibetan Buddhist cultural repertoires. For example, while in Beijing, he provided detailed information on the teachings he received from the Dalai Lama in the Yonghegong, and barely mentioned the events around celebrating the new constitution.24

After returning back to Qinghai, he taught on the science of language, especially on

विंद्र वीश्वायत्रेष्ठ प्राण्डे वाष्ट्र वाष्ट्

स्य सुरी मी अर स्यू मान स्वाप्त सुरी स्वाप्त सुरी सुर मान मान मान सुर मी अर स्व मी अर

²⁰ क्षेत्र स्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्रा २०२ व्यायाचित्राया स्टा टेस्ट्रिकाकीयार्टका २०२ व्यायाचित्राया

In Qinghai Province, Alak Zhabdrung had been previously recruited to work as a translator for the Qinghai Provincial Translation Committee (Mtsho sngon zhing chen rtsom sgyur u yon Ihan khang). Tseten Zhabdrung 1987, p. 766. Cf. Dung dkar Blo bzang 'phrin las, 2003, p. 1706.

This meeting took place in a chapel of the Yonghegong, the famous Tibetan Buddhist complex in Beijing. Consistent with the rest of his autobiography, Alak Zhabdrung gives the dates for this event according to the Tibetan calendar (the twenty-second day of the eighth month), which corresponds to October 18, 1954.

In Alak Zhabdrung's life narrative, he also highlighted that His Holiness the Dalai Lama's junior tutor Trijang Rinpoche (Khri byang Rin po che, 1900/1–1981) commented on the erudition of Tseten Zhabdrung's root lama, Jigmé Damchö Gyatso. Trijang Rinpoche then commissioned Tseten Zhabdrung to print a copy of Jigmé Damchö Gyatso's *Collected Works* which Tseten Zhabdrung had compiled and edited. This was fulfilled after Alak Zhabdrung returned back to Qinghai. Tseten Zhabdrung 1987, p. 770.

स्याह्याः १८६०।

२०४० व्यक्तः स्वान्तः श्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्व

य्यात्राचन्द्रम् भ्रीत्र्यान् द्रियो मुल्यान्द्रम् मान्यान् । व्यक्तियान्यम् मुल्यान्यम् मुल्यान्यम् स्वर्णस्य स्वर्णस्य द्रित्रम् स्वर्णस्य poetics, and Tibetan literature at the Qinghai Nationalities Institute. His introduction to the study of classical poetry, A General Commentary to the Mirror of Poetics was first composed at this time. While teaching at the Qinghai Nationalities College, he realized that there was a need to write a textbook on poetry that accorded with modern times (Tib. dengs rabs dang mthun pa; 1987: 778). Trace Foundation's Latse Library has this 1957 print in its rare book collection. Tseten Zhabdrung was highly prolific at this time. One of his most important works in my opinion is a local history, Catalogue to Dentik Monastery (Dan tig dkar chag). Tseten Zhabdrung relied on both oral and written sources to write a historical narrative on this famous monastery.25 Consistent with the rest of his autobiography, Tseten Zhabdrung emphasized that he continued to practice the Dharma, giving teachings and renovating monasteries up until 1958, when the political situation in Amdo became unbearable. Although not mentioned in his autobiography, this is when Tseten Abbot was arrested and murdered.26 A few verses of one of

²² शक्त र्स्य २४०% य नायात्र। भ्रुत क्रुर तर्प्य त्यापाया नुयाप्य प्राप्त स्वयम प्रमुख्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य स्वयम् स्वयम् स्वयम् स्वयम् स्वयम् स्वयम् स्वयम् १४०% य नायाया स्वयम प्रमुख्य स्वयम स्वयम

²⁴ का.जम्म विषयः देन्या द्वेर मार्थेर उपयोश्चर पाड्या मार्थे साथर प्राप्त स्थाप्त स्थापत स्

In his Catalogue to Dentik Monastery, Tseten Zhabdrung argued convincingly that Go Lotsāwa's Blue Annals and Sumpa's History of Buddhism are off by one year and one sixty-year cycle for the dates of Gongpa Rabsal. Tseten Zhabdrung held a deep admiration for Gongpa Rabsal (Dgongs pa rab gsal, 953-1035), due to his significant role in beginning the second dissemination of Buddhism. According to standard Buddhist narrative history, Gongpa Rabsel was ordained in the Mula-sarvastivada tradition at Dentik Monastery by the three great scholars (mkhas pa mi gsum) of the tenth century: Mar Shakyamuni, Yo Géjung, and Tsang Rabsel, who had carried the Vinaya scriptures with them as they fled Central Tibet when King Langdarma suppressed Buddhism. Later Gongpa Rabsel presided over monastic precepts to ten men of Central Tibet, who then returned to spread the Mūla-sarvāstivāda tradition in the early eleventh century. This event is seen as one of the markers of the beginning of the later dissemination of Buddhism in Tibet. Cf. Ronald M. Davidson. 2005. Tibetan Renaissance: Tantric Buddhism in the Rebirth of Tibetan Culture. New York: Columbia University Press, pp. 86-92; 102 and appendix I. On Gongpa Rabsel's dates see Dan tig dkar chag, in Tshe tan Zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gros. 2007. Tshe tan Zhabs drung rje btsun 'Jigs med rig pa'i blo gros mchog gi gsung 'bum, Vol. 3, p. 314. As a child he was known as Mu gzu gsal 'bar, but there are variations on how this name is spelled. Cf. E. Obermiller, trans. 1999 (reprint). The History of Buddhism in India and Tibet by Bu-ston. Delhi: Classics India Publications, pp. 203-205. 'Gos Lo tsā ba Gzhon nu dpal. 1984 (reprint). Deb ther sngon po. Chengdu: Sichuan Nationalities Press; vol. 1, pp. 89-94. Cf. Georges Roerich, trans. 1996 (reprint). The Blue Annals. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers, pp. 63-67. According to Go Lotsāwa, Gongpa Rabsal gsal was born in the water male mouse year 892 C.E.; Cf. Roerich, p. 64. The famous Italian Tibetologist Giuseppe Tucci in Tibetan Painted Scrolls similarly recognized the inaccurate dates of Gongpa Rabsal but did not offer an alternative.

Oral testimony from two unrelated sources stated that Tseten Abbot was arrested in 1958 and brought to Nantan prison in Xining, where he subsequently died. Personal communication, Xining 2008. Alak Zhabdrung's Catalogue to Dentik Monastery tersely stated that the life of the Eighth Tseten Abbot Jigmé Rigpé Nyingpo (Tshe tan mkhan po 'Jigs med rigs pa'i snying po) came to an end in his fortyninth year, which would be 1958. "Mdo smad grub pa'i gnas chen dan tig shel gyi ri bo le lag dang bcas pa'i dkar chag don ldan ngag gi rgyud mangs" in Tshe tan Zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gros mchog gi gsung 'bum, Vol. 3, Beijing: People's Publishing House, p. 379.

FEATURED SCHOLAR ಮೃದನು'ಭ'ಹೆನ್-ಫ್ರೌನ್ಮ

Tseten Zhabdrung's poems depict the terror of this time:²⁷

Kye ma!

Who can save the monasteries from destruction,

protect those who bear saffron robes, when those who stand in the ranks of Dharma-holders,

carelessly cast off their vows like chaff?

Kye ma!

Can anyone still sleep peacefully, knowing the karmic results of these actions made with anger and weapons against the Three Supports,

places respected by worship and prostrations?

Kye ma!

Trembling with fear! The holy texts, volumes dispelling ignorance are fastened to the soles of shoes, a terror never even conjured by Langdarma. (1987: 779)

Tseten Zhabdrung was unable to return to his monasteries, and was sent to Beijing to do translation work, where he shared a room with Muge Samten. By late 1961 or early 1962, the extremely tense political atmosphere in Amdo subsided to the point that he could return home. After arriving in Xunhua County in Qinghai, he worked with the Panchen Lama to restore the monastery in the Panchen Lama's home town of Wendu (Tib. Bis mdo), which had been left with seven monks after the religious reforms that had followed the massive anti-communist uprising of 1958.28 It is likely that at this time, he played a role in collecting information that formed the basis for the Panchen Lama's famous 70,000 character petition.

Nevertheless, in the first decade of Chinese Communist rule he published many books,²⁹

र्वेस्यः ४४० व नवाराया र्वेस्यः ४४० व नवाराया

न्यः नियान्योवः यदोन्यानः कयान्। कें न्यः व्ययश्चरः कंटः यो अञ्च <u> ক্রির দর্নীরেম মামর বাম্বার্থ যে বীদর্ম ক্রির মার মার্ম রাম্বর বিরম্ভির </u> *ॺ*ॺॱय़ढ़ॖॱॺॖॣॖॖॕॴढ़ॻढ़ॻॺऻऄॗॺॱॸॻॱॻढ़ॻऻऄॺऻॻऻॖॱज़ॣ॔ड़ॺऻॱॶढ़ॸढ़ज़ॖ॔ज़ऻॗॶॺऻ परुषागुषाः द्वेकार्देरः वेपकाः पेर्पः यापि । द्वेतः रदः यः विगः पश्चपकाः यद्या <u> ক্রীর র্মার্থ মের বাম্বর বিজ্ঞার রাজ্য বর্ষ রাজ্য রাজ্</u>য <u>अर्वोर्रप्रवाहेशके'वदे'दवद'वीशकें'हर, ब्रवशद्वदक्वंद'वीश विंदः वाद्रद्र</u>प रवश्यक्षःभवे दरान्स्रर्भमुगुःसाद्रे न्दाम्पे निमेष्विदाः। मार्वसारमाम्बर्धः *ସାଷ*ୟ'ସ୍ରିଷ'ସ୍ପାଦ'ମ୍ୟ'ସ୍ରିଷ'ମ୍ୟର୍ଷ'ଷ'ୟଷ୍ଟ୍ରୟ'ୟ'ସଷ୍ଟ୍ରୟଷ'ଧ୍ଲାସଷ'ୟମ୍ୟ'ସରି'ମ୍ୟା'ଞ वित्रें में पेंदावि अविश्वास्था या औं वार्या सामुर्या द्वा है वा दर्शी वा दर्शी के व *ધા*ત્રવાવાચાવાચાચાચાચા<u>ચ</u>ક્ષું વાતુ ર્સુવાકુત ૧૬વો સુંદાવો ર્સેઠાયાવસૂવા র্বির বেশ্বীর বিশ্ব শব্দুর মণ্ট্র শৃহ শ্রী মর্কা বর্তবারা মর্ক মর্ক মর্ম বর্ত্র শুরু শ डैयाफ् पद्भी केंद्रियाते. छोस्रा प्रेसितिस्र्यस्याच्यस्य पद्भी स्वीत्रास्त्रस्य स्वीत्रास्त्रस्य स्वीत्र गुःद्रशःद्रगुरा_चेद्रगुःरेगःग्वरःचश्चरःद्रश्वेद्रगुःग्रयाशरःश्रयाशः" वेशः पदे:विंवादेश: ८७-७२ ८८: १०२ दे पत्नियः बरस्यू र ८८:धे परुषात्यः म्बिम्बा मियायानायाञ्चीताम्बित्रस्थिताम्बित्रम्थाः २००५ विस् यरः वहवः य। द्वेरिकः यः रवः वाक्षत्यः त्रोः दुकः क्वेवाकः चरः क्वें हुदः ल्विकः दुरः র্ক্রন্ত্রী বাঝ্যবের্ম র্মির বাঝ্যমাধ্য রের্মির ধরীরে দ্বীরার *২০*৺ ধমল্মীল্যা ট্রীষাধাত্মীর শ্লীব্রমারাস্ক্রামানার আরমের প্রমা

Due to its ambiguous dating in Tseten Zhabdrung's autobiography, in the IATS seminar in Bonn 2006, I presented that this poem was about the Cultural Revolution. However after my fieldwork and various interviews in 2008 and upon further reflection of this poem's placement in his autobiography, I now believe that this poem expressed Tseten Zhabdrung's horror at the destruction of Tseten Monastery and the death of Tseten Abbot in 1958.

²⁸ In the early 1960s, Alak Zhabdrung worked with the Panchen Lama to increase the number of monks at Wendu to 103. However, Wendu was destroyed in 1967 at the height of the Cultural Revolution. Cf. Pu Wencheng. 2001. *Qinghai Fojiao Shi* (青海佛教史)[History of Buddhism in Qinghai Province]. Xining: Qinghai People's Publishing House, p. 113.

²⁹ This is similar to other Tibetan authors at the time. As Lauran Hartley stated, "The projects of the 1950s maintained a critical thread of continuity from the pre-Communist era, laying the foundation for later literary negotiation," Hartley and

विर्योग्नरम् अर्द्यास्य १८४४ विर्योग्ने स्वास्य १८४४ विर्योग्ने स्वास्य स्वास

मुं सः नसूत्र तहें त्र म्याया नुः त्र मुंदः त्र मा मी सा। नसून विस्र सः द्वे त्य त्र के स्याया निष्य निष्य स्याया निष्य स्याया निष्य स्याया के स्याया निष्य स्याया निष्य विमान त्या स्थाया निष्य स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया निष्य स्थाया स्य

गुःसःर्द्धेदशःश्रेयःद्वयःर्र्धशःस्त्रीम्शःत्वदेःर्द्धम्।। क्रुटःनदेःस्रकेयःत्र्वसःस्रवेयःयःम्रह्मशःसःम्।।

क्ष्याशर्ष्ट्र वर्षेया दुश्वः वर्षेट्र श्रुं क्ष्यं क्ष्यं वर्षः वर्षः यो यो यो या जाता वर्षेष्ठ शुः वर्षेया व यायशाता योयाश्वः वर्षः वर्षेतं श्रुं तः वर्षेया वर्षेत्र प्र्यायो वर्षेत्र श्रुं यो यो वर्षः वर्षः यायश्वया वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः यायश्वया वर्षः वर्

26 र००७ ज्राच्चामा अन्यत्वराय्त्याय्त्यास्त्रम् नास्यायः द्वात्याः १०० स्नास्याः व्यत्ति । त्रिस्यायाः स्त्राय्यायाः स्त्रायः स्

27 कें प्रेन् (विनश्य द्वार केंद्र में प्राप्त केंद्र माण्डित केंद्र में प्रेन्य माण्डित केंद्र में केंद्र में केंद्र माण्डित केंद्र में केंद्र में केंद्र माण्डित केंद्र में केंद्र मेंद्र में केंद्र मेंद्र में केंद्र में केंद्र मेंद्र मेंद्र



A GROUP OF UNDERGRADUATE TIBETAN STUDIES STUDENTS AT THE NORTHWEST NATIONALITIES INSTITUTE IN LANZHOU WITH THEIR BELOVED TEACHER TSETEN ZHABDRUNG (SEATED) IN THE EARLY 1979. BACK FROM, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: PEMA BHUM, REBKONG DORJEKHAR, CHABGAG DORJE TSERING: FRONT ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: NYINGBU GYEL, SHAWO TSERING. PHOTO COURTESY OF PEMA BHUM.

two of which are known to be still extant: a manual on letter writing ('Phrin yig spel tshul lhag bsam padmo 'dzum pa'i nyin byed),³⁰ and as mentioned the first edition of his General Commentary on the Mirror of Poetics (Snyan ngag spyi don).³¹ Tseten Zhabdrung's dictionary Dag yig thon mi'i dgongs rgyan, republished in India in 1969, was first written in the early 1950s (1987: 778). He also wrote a treatise on Tibetan grammar including a brief history of the Tibetan language called the Thon mi'i zhal lung.³² This major work

Schiaffini-Vedani. 2008, p. 24.

³⁰ Held in the rare books collection of the East Asian Library at Columbia University. I would like to express my gratitude to Lauran Hartley for this information.

³¹ Held at Latse Library, New York City. I am deeply indebted to Pema Bhum for this information.

³² This history of Tibetan grammar (*Thon mi'i zhal lung*) is an extremely influential work. It is now in its tenth print run at 40,030 copies.

FEATURED SCHOLAR 제지작'작'출독'쿼독 comparing many different systems of grammatical analysis is still used as a textbook, and was reprinted in India in the late 1980s. Additionally, Alak Tseten Zhabdrung mastered different styles of calligraphy and even created new scripts. His unparalleled skills as a calligrapher can be seen in volume 8 of his *Collected Works* (2007), which reprinted several calligraphy pamphlets all written in different styles in his own hand.

Nonetheless, his fate was to be the same as a majority of Tibetan leaders of the day.³³ Alak Tseten Zhabdrung was arrested in late 1965 (1987: 787), and confined at Nantan (Chi. 南滩) prison³⁴ in Xining for twelve years, the same prison where Tseten Abbot had died in 1958.

After Alak Zhabdrung's release from prison in July of 1976, he spent two years recuperating at his family's residence in Jishi Town of Xunhua County (1987: 789). In the spring of 1978, Ngawang Chödar (Ngag dbang chos dar), then director of the Tibetan Studies Department at Northwest Nationalities Institute in Lanzhou, Gansu Province, invited Alak Zhabdrung to join the staff of the Tibetan Studies Department (1987: 799).

It was here that Alak Zhabdrung trained the next generation of Tibetan historians, scholars, and translators. His former students comprise some of the most important people in Tibetan studies today. The first group of graduate students (Tib. *zhib 'jug slob ma*; Ch. *yanjiu xuesheng 研* 完生) in his class included the historian and translator Pu Wencheng (Ch. 蒲文成),³⁵ the current head editor of the Tibetan literary magazine

I do not know of any complete list of Tibetan monastic leaders who were wrongly imprisoned at this time. The most famous was certainly the Tenth Panchen Lama Chökyi Gyeltsen (1938–1989), who was first struggled against in Lhasa in 1964, then again in Beijing in 1966, and imprisoned until 1978. On the Panchen Lama's life, Tsering Shakya, "The man who wasn't allowed to tell the truth: the Seventh Panchen Lama," in *Lungta* vol. 10, winter 1996, pp. 24–27. Cf. Tibet Information Network. 1997. *A Poisoned Arrow: The Secret Report of the 10th Panchen Lama*. London: Tibet Information Network.

Tseten Zhabdrung did not specify the name of the prison he was incarcerated in for twelve years. He only mentions being confined in *khri mon*, a poetic name for "prison". We know that he was incarcerated in Nantan (南滩) from Dung dkar Blo bzang 'phrin las. 2003, p. 1706. This was further affirmed by personal communication in March 2008.

35 Pu Wencheng's contributions in making Tibetan historical sources available to a Chinese language readership are formidable. He has written extensively and critically on Tibetan Buddhist history, and also translated many Tibetan primary sources into Chinese including, among others: Bu ston's History of Buddhism (Ch. Budun fojiao shi 布頓佛教史, Tib. Bu ston Chos 'byung), Gendun Chophel's White Annals (Chi. Bai shi 白史, Tib. Deb ther dkar po), Jangkya Rolpé Dorjé's (Lcang skya Rol pa'i rdo rje) biography of the Seventh Dalai Lama (Chi. Qishi dalai lama zhuan 七世达赖翰琳传, Tib. Rgyal ba'i dbang po thams cad mkhyen gzigs rdo rje 'chang blo bzang bskal bzang rgya mtsho dpal bzang po'i zhal snga nas kyi rnam thar mdo tsam brjod pa dpag bsam rin po che'i snye ma).

कें 'हर 'ब्रच्य' इट केंट 'स्ट की 'दर्शर 'धर श्रुस येत्रयायात्रवारेटा। येवाञ्चरात्रीययागायेकेत्र उटानुमान नेर्योदानुस्य नेर्यो नम्रस्य मानुस र्सटा <u> ५८:प्रमामारेमा:५:चलम्बा १९७१ वेदिःवेः</u> 'ઽઽ' ૧૯૯૨ વેંવે'વેં'અર્વો'ર્ઝઅ'વા'અ'અર્ડે' વિવાસો દંડવા ઢે વવે ઢવા ઢ્રેડ મો વિશ્વવારે હદ ૡૣૣ૽ૺૼઽ੶ઽૢૡૢૻૺ૱૱ૹઌ૽ૣૼૼઽૹૢૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣ૱ૡઌઌ੶ઽઌ૽ૺઌ૱ઌ૱ઌ૱ মূুম। মর্কু র্মুর ম্রী, এব হ'র অহম র্মুমা, রুবম নের <u>≩</u>ঌ৽ৢৢৢৢ৾ৼ৻য়৾৻ৼয়ৢঌ৽য়ড়৽য়ৢ৾য়৽য়ৢয়৽য়৽য়ড়৽ <u> </u> क़॓॓॓ढ़ॱॸ॓ढ़ॱक़॓॔ढ़॓ॱॳॱॴॴॱऄॳॱऒ॔ज़ॆॱॸऻऻॕक़ॱय़ॱॻॺॗॣॗॗॸॱ ग्रेंबे:ध्रुग:यश:ग्रुट:। ८गेंब:ध:२२:कॅश:यग्रूश: नर्रेशनक्षुरमों हेशशरान्यो वन्द्रस्य निर्देश क्ष्रम ल्रिंद्राचेद्रित्रा वर्डेश्यवश्चरत्त्रीयह्यात्रव्यश्चर १९४८ 28 वेदि:क्वःचदे:वादःवादःदिक्तःवीःवीक वेजानुराभेरायाचेत्। स्वयान्यार्केरावरावराय <u> લેગ ઃ વિદ્યો અગાન અર્જા અર્વિ સ્ટ્રાન ગો ધુના અઅ</u> थेमायम् हिंग्न्य मुंग्नु स्नुव ल थे द्वार मिन स्पेर स 351

यहरा २२३ क्यायला विश्वाय अर्थ क्रिक्त क्रिक्त क्रिक्त क्रिक्त क्रिक्त विश्वया अर्थ क्रिक्त क

ट्रस्टर्यास्स्रीह्रस्य सीचा चर्ने स्चीका उद्ये सेट्या उद्या प्रीट्रिय साम्या सीचा चर्ने सीचा चर्ने सीचा उद्या सीचा चर्ने सीचा चर्न

ने भूत्र न्या विंद्र में यर्ष्य निंद्र में प्रस्त न्या के स्वर में स्वर म

त्तर् स्टायान्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र व्यत्रेभन्त्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्यात्रे स्वाविद्यात्रे स्वाविद्यात्रे स्वाविद्यायात्र्यात्रे स्वाविद्यायात्र व्यत्रे त्यायात्रे स्वाविद्यात्रे स्वाविद्यात्रे स्वाविद्यात्रे स्वाविद्यायात्रे स्वाविद्यायात्रे स्वाविद्याया

- 30 विज्ञासी पार्श्वेत स्मृत्ये के ब्रोदि की पार्थित स्मृति स्मृत्ये स्मृत्
- 31 बुद्रिः स्त्राम् श्रीत्रे अर्ह्स् । विदः पुष्पान् । विद्यान् ।
- सुरा स्थित त्वतु स्वीयास्य । तष्टकुर से सुरा त्वार त्वतु त्वार त्वार स्वीय स्वीय त्वार क्षेत्र त्वार स्वीयास्य स्वीयास्य । अध्याप्त स्वीयास्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स



THE FUNERARY STUPA OF TSETEN ZHABDRUNG IN DENTIK. PHOTO COURTESY OF PEMA BHUM.

पर्येतः। सराचरयाः तदः शायन्त्रः। यदेतः। सराचरयाः तदः शायन्त्रः।

Light Rain (Sbrang char) Dawa Lodrö (Tib. Zla ba blo gros; Ch.: Dawa Luozhi 达哇洛智),36 the assistant dean of South-Central University for Nationalities and historian Gao Rui (Ch. 高瑞, Tib. Gnya' gong Dkon mchog tshe brtan), and the historian Könchok (Dkon mchog), who has since passed away. This select group of graduate students accompanied Tseten Zhabdrung on pilgrimage to Lhasa, where he also gave lectures at Tibet University in the summer of 1981. A few undergraduate students in the Tibetan Studies Department in Lanzhou were permitted to attend Alak Zhabdrung's graduate classes in that first year, due to their high level of Tibetan. This group included Pema Bhum (Tib. Pad ma 'bum, Chi. Wanma Ben 万马奔), the director of Trace Foundation's Latse Library in New York City.

The importance of *Light Rain* in the Tibetan literary world is astounding. As Tsering Shakya stated, "Aptly titled *Light Rain* was to become the premier literary journal in Tibet. More than any other publication, it shaped and established the foundation of modern Tibetan literature," in Hartley and Schiaffini-Vedani Eds. 2008, p. 66.

FEATURED SCHOLAR মাবশান ক্রথার

At Alak Zhabdrung's behest, Pema Bhum continued at Northwest Nationalities Institute (now University) to pursue his graduate work. From his undergraduate days until Alak Zhabdrung's death, Pema Bhum worked together with Tseten Zhabdrung.³⁷ Other well-known graduate students included the famous writer Repkong Dorjekhar (Reb gong Rdo rje mkhar) and the writer Chabga Dorjé Tsering (Chab 'gag Rdo rje tshe ring), among others.

While it may be impossible to estimate how influential Alak Zhabdrung is or was as a teacher and scholar, the print run numbers for one of his works can provide a general indication of audience reach. Alak Zhabdrung's textbook on Tibetan poetics General Commentary on the Mirror of Poetics had an initial print run in 1957 in Qinghai of 2,050 copies. In 2006, it was in its fifth print run at 40,305 copies. To give a comparison, a major reference work, a Tibetan-Chinese bilingual dictionary (Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo)³⁸ was in its eighth print run in 2008 at a comparable number of 44,300 copies. One of Alak Zhabdrung's greatest contributions lies in the writing of this textbook, which made the subject of Tibetan classical poetry available on a scale probably unprecedented in Tibetan history.39

Besides all of this, Alak Zhabdrung contributed to the revitalization of Tibetan culture in two other significant ways. After Alak Zhabdrung was rehabilitated by the government, a few years after his release from prison, he was given a large sum of compensation money for being falsely imprisoned. He used this as seed-money to start a scholarship fund for talented Tibetan Studies undergraduates with financial need at Northwest Nationalities Institute.40 This scholarship fund still exists today and has been expanded to include scholarships for high school students in the Tibetan Studies Middle School in Xunhua.⁴¹

Up until his death in 1985, Alak Zhabdrung continued to give Dharma teachings and empowerments throughout eastern Amdo. He also worked with the Panchen Lama, his student वहवानुका कें हर यावर में १९४८ वें सर्वेदका वर्षे अदे वर्रे दायर दे रूर रे

१९४७ वेदि: त्रुप्त्रम् सम्खायम् **蒼**にずるう(积石镇) ずにずたられらみ मर्शे महेर से महेरा मध्या (स्ट क्रा सेमा मुहरू) VLP) १९VL वेवि:न्युन्गारमात्रः अवः विदः केत য়ৣ৾৽ঀয়৾৾৽য়৾৻৽য়৾৻৻ৼ৻ঢ়৽য়ঢ়য়৽য়ৢ৾য়৽য়ৢ৾ केब ॲंवे चेंद 'धेया श्वे 'क्ब 'ग्री 'वर्गे 'गर्डे 'दया 'दयद केंब ' मुै:पशः नुरः वर्षः क्रुरः म्दरः (वृनुष) (स्टः दूरः र्वेया:बारयः ४८७)

यात्रशः वर्रे : त्रशः । । या शः । वर्षः द्रदः । वर्षः । मीशर्वेद्'ग्री'्रे अप्तराहेश'यदे'हुत्थ'यत्रराध'द्रद यविराम। सेर्-सैर-व-वश्यः सैर-ब्रेर-वैरा विर वी श्लेंब बर दवा वी विंद द खूब वेंद रेवा पवे श्लेंब श्लेंद विंदि गी से स्वाया के सम्बंदि विद्या के स्वाय गैंवियः पहणार्श्वेयः अ' (研究生) बेरअः ५८ः धेरी ব্যঝ'ঝ'ঝবা'ঝুহ'ব'ব্হ'ঝ'কুঝ'ঝু'ব'ধব'শ্বিক'ব্রিক देवागोर्देशर्धेवायावर्षेचेत्रावर्द्धर्योशा(达哇洛 ૡૢ૽ૺઽઽ૱ૹૻ૽૱૱ૹ૽૱ૹ૽ૣ૽૱૱૱૱૱૱

ब्रुब:घब्र:घर्डेब:[वट:द:वरुवा:य:बे:ट:र्केथ: दट:दगार:क्वेवा:अर्हेद: ऄ्वा:टेंब: १४०७ वसविसाय। २००८ वेदिन्न नम्बस्यायर मुस्यवे द्वीर मुन् ર્ક્રાવ્યાપાસ <u>'</u>ર્દ્દેસ'વેસ વર્દ્દેદસ યા <u>'</u> કુદા

³⁷ Personal communication with Pema Bhum. October 2, 2009. Latse Library, New York City.

³⁸ Alak Zhabdrung had also worked on this.

It should also be mentioned that Dungkar Lozang Trinlé's work on Tibetan poetry was just as influential. Cf. Hartley, Lauran. "Heterodox Views and the New Orthodox Poems: Tibetan Writers in the Early and Mid-Twentieth Century" in Hartley and Schiaffini-Vedani. 2008, p. 23.

Personal communication. September 2008. Northwest Nationalities University, Lanzhou.

Qinghai News, www.qhnews.com/index/system/ 2006/10/11/000009177.shtml as of 2/16/2007.

यदः भ्रेत्र:<u>वित्रः गुःर्द्</u>रेत्रः धेना:दग:गीर्थः क्वः धेना:ग्रेनाः अवितः क्वेत्रः **ᠬ**ᡠᡪᡃᢆᡀᢁᡓᢅᢌᠬᡃᢆᡈᡆᠨᢘᢩᢌ᠍ᢌᢀᡃᢩᢅᡤᡜᡪᡃᢅᡤᡪ᠊᠘᠂ᠽ᠍᠍ᢌ᠘ᡃᡶᢃ᠄ᢆᠴᢩᡑᠳᢌᢙᢅᢌ विया रेत्। विवाद्भक्ते बेटात्युत् बेवार्स्य विवासीय वि थॅ५:पदै:विंद्र्य:या वर्धेद्र:वेंश:वड्यदः(布顿佛教史)५८:। ५वी वन्दर्रोहें अववेवा में नेवा वेरान्याराधी(白史) ने विदेश खूर अर्देश प्रते 美喜如口盖的如口克 心盖口口、似口、如口、四三二二、四五克,子如、日工(七世达赖 喇嘛传)四哥哥说写识完了

र्वेन गुः क्रें अन्या विन न क्रून कर गुः मारा केये स्ट चलिय के दें स्ट क्रिक के र्देशया विवा मेन। के मेर प्राणीया। "श्रीय न्या सम्मानमा श्रीय कर है में

र्श्वे पार्वेद यान्दर्भे कुषाञ्चा पाष्ठवर्षोद न्योंद अर्केवा के पह्न द वयर्षे दे। (高 ૾ૡૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૹ૾૾ૺૺ૾૱ઽ૽ૢ૽ૢૢૢઌ૾ૹઌૢઌ૽૽૾૽ઌૢ૽૽ૺૺ૾૽૱ઌૢઌ૽૽ૢ૽૽ૺૺ૾૾૱ઌ ज़ॖढ़ॖॱॸऺॻऀॸऻॺॸॿॖऺॻॱढ़ॾ॔ॻऻॶॕॖॻॱॴढ़ॖॱऄॣॸऻॺॴढ़ढ़ॖॱॺॖ॒ॱऄॳॿॎॸॴड़ॕॸॱॺॣॸॱॸऺॸ ॱख़ॖॺॱॸॖॱख़ॖॱॺॸॱॻऻॺॺॱऄॣॸॱख़ॱॺ॓ॻॺॱढ़ॏॸॱऻॱॸ॓ॱॸॖॴढ़॓॔ॸॱॻॏॺॱॸ॓॔ॸॱऄॗ॔ॸॺॱऄॗ॔ॸॱॻॗ केन स्र्रम्यान्य स्वन् गुर्यान्य स्वन्य यन में वृष्ये सेन स्वाधि हो केन ब्रट्यी'अर्धे'रेअ'र्श्सेव'अ'विय्यत्विया'र्र्ट्यी'र्येट्'धेया'यात्रश'र्खर्'अर्धेचत्रे ह्रीत्र यानहेत्रत्राक्षायामाल्यमानुराक्षरामीलेनायह्याह्मेनासवे वहेत्रम् यायावर्षे वरुवा वर्वा रेटा देवे विंद्र संस् हेत् वेवा वेवा वेदा हिस्त वेदा स्वीत स्व ब्रेयका द्वुःर्केवाका सदी त्या द्वुः द्वी सर्हेद् । विद्या वी त्या व त्यहेव स्वदास त्या त्या स्वरा स्वरा स्वरा र्व्रप्येन्यरेन्।(万马奔) ष्यायम्याव्यव्ययः त्र्राव्यायः योग्रायः वर्गेन्यविद यन्यायन्यानीयान्यानुहारी देवायार्श्वेतान् केन से सम्मानी विवायह्वार्श्वेतासा यमें बिटा देव हैं अ.मे.ल.जयीय बियम र्टेट क्र ट. ट्यूट म.स.म.ह्यीय यर न्यन्यायव्यामीयाअयायायाव्याव्यान्यात्रात्रात्रात्राम्यान्यान्या यमः मान्दरः भेदः सः सेद। ³⁷ दे त्यमः माल्यः सदे विदः मी स्रीतः सः मानामा के नदे : योशास्त्रेश्चित्रातास्त्राप्तास्त्रेहिश्चायर्थरा। ह्रैशायास्यक्षयात्रायाहिहित्रेहिर श्रेवाश थेंद य रेदा

क्टमाङ्क्ष्यः म्यानेश्वर्याक्षेत्रकृत्वाक्ष्यं कृत्याक्ष्यं कृत्यं कृत्याक्ष्यं कृत्यं कृत्यं



MAP OF TAK MONASTERY AND THE SIX GARWA OR MONASTIC SEATS OF TSETEN ZHABDRUNG. IMAGE COURTESY OF NICOLE WILLOCK.

ष्णः व्यवाशः क्षेत्रः नुष्कः स्त्रात्वा विः नुवा नुवा निवासः स्त्रात्वा

Shardong Rinpoche (Shar gdong Blo bzang bshad sgrub rgya mtsho, 1922–2001/2) and other important Amdo lamas to rebuild all of the Six Garwaka monasteries, his own monastic seat at Tak Monastery, as well as Karing Monastery (Karing) and Shakyung Monastery (Bya khyung).⁴² He passed away peacefully at Labrang Tashikyil (Bla brang bkra shis 'khyil) of natural causes. An elaborate cremation ceremony at Labrang followed which drew thousands of mourners. His main reliquary stūpa is located at Dentik Monastery. Tseten Zhabdrung's legacy lives on in his writings, his scholarship fund, and his efforts to rebuild local monasteries as well in those he inspired with his teachings.

The lineages of Tseten Zhabdrung and Tseten Abbot continue to this day. The Ninth Tseten Abbot Ngawang Lozang Tenpé Gyeltsen (Ngag dbang blo bzang bstan pa'i rgyal mtshan) was recognized in 1991. The seventh Tseten Zhabdrung Lozang Jampel Norbu (Blo bzang 'jam dpal norbu, b.1988) was recognized in 1993. In 1994, he

³⁷ २००७ वेंदि: त्र १० हेंस २ हेंस वा हुनिया हैन्। यह नुपरानु पार त्युस वा सामा स्मृती हर्से वा पुरानी

³⁸ षाःत्रवीयः विनयः तुरः र्कटः वीयः गुटः यदे त्यः युवाः ययः वीदरः स्पेद्।

Personal communication. September 2008.

FEATURED SCHOLAR 제지적'되'출독'副독 began his monastic education with Shardong Rinpoché at Shakyung Monastery. Both took up their thrones at the Six Garwaka Monasteries in 1993, and continue to be very active in their communities.

After a twenty-year vacuum, Alak Tseten Zhabdrung Jigmé Rigpé Lodrö played a crucial role in the revitalization of Tibetan culture and language both inside and outside of monastic settings. By transmitting his classical knowledge in new innovative ways, he effectively bridged two worlds. His contributions to Tibetology especially live on in the generation of scholars that he trained, who continue to teach and inspire students of Tibetan Studies around the world.

In conclusion, this essay serves as a brief introduction to the life and works of the great Tibetan scholar Tseten Zhabdrung Jigmé Rigpé Lodrö. I have attempted to take a well-rounded approach succinctly showing his contributions to many fields of Tibetan scholarship as well as presenting a brief biography on his life. His life history and accomplishments will be elucidated more fully in my forthcoming dissertation.⁴³

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मी र्श्वेद विद्दे दे दे दे दे मुल्य के राष्ट्र है राष्ट्य है राष्ट्र है राष्ट्र है राष्ट्र है राष्ट्र है राष्ट्र है राष्ट र्बेट्य विवायी र्कट्र रेवा या श्लेवश्वाय सम्बद्ध प्राप्त १३९ नेर्ज्यान्यावन्। अय्यम्याक्रीक्रेन्द्रव्यव्यन्त्रन র্ক্রেরামার্দ্রিবামান্মীবামানমথোনাবাদীমার্শীভার্ রমা র্বর-শূ-ইবা-বাপ্তর-বশ্ধু--বার্মন্তি-থেবাশ-শ্রীশ-নথ-षाःवयाश्वतशः इटः कंटः चर्रेवः वशः में र मुॅं (अ.च्रुं अ.चे.चें.चें क्ष्यः मुंचें हैं अ.च.च) ब्रह्म हैं के कि च्रह्म हैं कि च्रह्म हैं के कि च्रह्म हैं कि च्रह्म हैं के कि च्रह्म हैं कि च्रह्म हैं के कि च्रह्म हैं के कि च्रह्म हैं के कि च्रह्म हैं कि च्रह्म हैं के कि च्रह्म हैं के कि च्रह्म हैं कि वर्देब:नुष्यवैदा। हेषायेदादायर्डेब:वहवानुषायवै *ने*ॱअॱॾॣॱ**ः**पविषादशॱविंदःषीशद्यनःपुदःशेःरैषाशः શ્ચેંવ'શુ' केंद्र' સેંવે' શ્ચેંવ' અ' રેંગ' વ=c' < गાવ' દવા' રુદ્દ ર્ઢેંવૈ'જેઽ'ઽ'ર્સ્નેવ'ર્બેસ'કેવસ'કુ:હ્લેવા'વર્જવાસ'ય'રેઽા્ 40 श्चेंतालेंबायने बेंदियरालेंदाया श्री विवादी शहे 541441 \$ 541 १९८४ वेंस्विंद्रन्वेंद्रश्रायाः स्त्रीवाश्यवे नम्त्रा अय्यवाशक्तं प्रमुख्यश्चरार्वर वोश्राक्ष अर्देवे:वरः स्वाराज्य स्वरंदित वादा स्वरंदित स्व केंश प्रसूर्य चेंद्र या सेद्र दादर विंद वीश यह केंद्र देव थें के दर्भ दरको क्षेत्र अप्तरकोर्द क्षेत्र वादर

यतर श्रीय हैं अहर - २००२ | र] । हे

અર્ಹरश्योुष्णअर्देवे:ब्रुःशयावाककेरःसरःर्धेःब्रुदःरः

धुना यश नाम र म् । भूर न नि द्वा मी दर्ग म

क्रांचा प्राची यात्र राष्ट्रया दर्गेत थ। दे

चलेत्रःगाः सेटः दर्वोत् स्या नुः निटः दर्वोत् सः ⁴²च उरुः

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to those who have guided me in the research for this work, especially Elliot Sperling, Gendun Rabsal, Pema Bhum, Gray Tuttle, and Lauran Hartley for their support and continuing guidance in pursuing this project. I express my sincere thanks to those who generously shared their stories on Tseten Zhabdrung with me including: Pema Bhum, Dawa Lodrö, Pu Wencheng, Gao Rui, Lu Gyalbum (Glu rgyal bum), Sangjégyal (Sangs rgyas rgyal), Repgong Dorjékhar (Reb gong Rdo rje mkhar), Gegen Demchok (Bde mchog), Gendun (Dge 'dun), Lamchokgyal (Lha mchog rgyal), and Huaré Sangjé (Dpa' ri sangs rgyas). I am also very grateful to Jikmé Chöpak ('Jigs med chos 'phags) for his dedication to upholding the memory of his great uncle. To the memory of Professor Jamyang Drakpa ('Jam dbyang grags pa), who left us all too soon, may Tibetan Studies continue to flourish! I extend my deep appreciation to Gangri and Huatsegyal for their research assistance. To Professor Tsewang Dorjé and his former student Kyungdrik (Khyung 'brug), I am immensely grateful for their support in my research while at Qinghai Nationalities University and travelling to all Six Garwaka Monasteries. Thanks also to the staff at QNU who made my research in Xining possible. All views and interpretations of Tseten Zhabdrung's life history are solely my own, as well as any errors or inaccuracies.

³⁹ पुरन्गरर्ह्म् वबर्वस्य स्वर्गात्री श्रुवः स्वानी र्ह्न्यः प्रवानित्रा स्वानी र्ह्न्यः प्रवानित्रा स्वानी र्

विभाग। १० २००८ स्ट्रियचिरश्चारम्भानाश्चितवान्त्रेत्रस्य स्थितवीन्त्रीरस्यो

⁴¹ মার্ক র্ম্ব্রাম্মরেল্কুর্ বর্মারেল্ক www.qhnews.com/index/system/2006/10/11/000009177.shtml as of 2/16/2007

⁴² २००८ जुटु: हि सदु:वैद:यदु:श्री:राग्नीयीद:शुला

यक्षेत्रः वश्यास्त्रः भीता स्थान्य स्

क्रिंचियाः क्रियाः युविद्याः त्युविद्याः युविद्याः युवद्याः युविद्याः युविद्याः युविद्याः युविद्याः युविद्याः युविद

श्चार्यः श्वायः सद् विक्वायः दे न्यायो वित्त्रायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्

अवतः र्रेन्द्रन् क्रिंग् भी क्रिंग वित्ता क्रिंग क्रिंग वित्ता क्रिंग क्रिंग क्रिंग वित्ता क्रिंग वित्ता क्रिंग क

सर्हर्ह्य कुषाय है देर गुैवित्य सम्बद्ध स्ति हेर कुँस रुषेंदर्श भेतृ। ⁴³ ■

্বৈদ্যী,তের্ব স্থান্য নামতা, দ্রীপ, বৃদ্ধীপ, বুদ্ধীপ, বিশ্বাপ্ত প্রাধ্য নামতা, দ্রীপ, বিদ্ধীপ, বিশ্বাপ্ত প্রাধ্য বিশ্বাপ্তিক বিশ্বাপত্তি, দ্রীপ, বিদ্ধীপ, বিশ্বাপত্তি, বিশ্বাপত্তি, বিশ্বাপত্তি, বিশ্বাপত্তি, বিশ্বাপত্তি, বিশ্ব

⁴³ दश्राद्याबीयात्रह्मानीयश्रामायदेवे के दार्याया स्रोत्रामात्रद त्राययः सूर्यायाः श्रीरः वयाः तः यथा वयाशः है : कृ : खे. यो : सूर्या शायशयः मुक्षः खो:योदें:ते: श्वेर:योद:५८:। ५मो:व५४:रम:मायय। ध५:यः वर्यमा मुद्रेर तुत्रेया व्यन्त्रमः दूरते व्यन्यस्थाया विद्रास्त्रस्थायसः तकरतर्वा मिर्ग्य रेट सुर्या सुर्वे वर्षा यस सूर्वे मिर्ग्य र प्रारम् याबर य म्याबर हे के ला हे प्रेलेंबर र पर र भूबर मुक्ते हि लगका मुर कर मी भूरग्री योषशक्षाक्ष्या भूर यावर पर या वर्षण वा मार्स् ग्राम विव सुर ह्मिन प्रविद्यां निर्मात के किया है प्रविद्या में किया विद्या किया है स कैया द्रवासूरा हुं हैं शिवरा रेगी से बर्ने अपूर्या रेगी वर्षी से राष्ट्र्या चैला रेतद रूथ अरश शिक्ष पश्चारा श्रीर वया राष्ट्रेय वया शहे केला र र्रा यहेवासा सेर् केंस यसवासा यावासा गुरेस स्ट वी स्माय है देन हेर्यं अर्धे र वरेगाश यवे हुँ वायावा अर ह्या शहे के बुवरें र हुरा र त्र २म्। म्यः त्रह्मः रचिरमः चीमायः सः रमः देशः सः क्ष्र्यः सः सञ्जू स्तरः सः स्थः सः स् स्रेयसा बेदाया देवे हिसा द्वाला देवे के देवे के देवे देवे देवा या वदी प्रयासा वदी प्रयासा वदी प्रयासा वदी प्रयासा वदी प्रयासा वदी प्रयासा विकास र्वोदः नुः तथेला नर्वेवा ने निविद्यानाहरू है निविद्यानाहरू गुरि हिंदा यह माया स्वार मार प्रायम्य स्वार मार मिर स्वार मार मिर स्वार मार स्वर मार स्वार मार स क्र केर केर के नियम के हिन्दा विस्ती क्षेत् बुराष्ट्रित व्युवा यहिका या केर्के ना श्चर्याय नुवानी नवीं स्थान करा सरावर्षेत्र भ्रम्य संस्टर ने नवीं सर्वे स्थान रैमार्अर्भेर मुक्ति सेर्भेर भ्रायश द्वे ब्रिय यहमा यार्भेमारा यदीमारा मान्य यमान्याराष्ट्रिकेल्यलेन्यार्थेन्। बेलीटान्टेन्गुर्श्वनर्श्वेत्रत्यायारा यार्थः भावन् य्री अर्क्ष्र भूष्यं भ्रान्त्रयात्र भूष्यं या या क्षेत्र या क्षे बचारा है के ली के भिन लियरा दिए कर मी भी कुदु ज्ये में सामी की किया र्टायम्यानम्बर्धाः स्टास्टर्भेर्नियं वदे प्येव बिटा रे सर्म्ट्रासार्याः ध:<u>५८३</u>६:४:५४:५४:गुट:र्टे:॥

FEATURES

Tibetan Novels: Still a Novelty

A Brief Survey of Tibetan Novels Since 1985

by Guest Editor Françoise Robin

OPPOSITE NEAR LEFT: THE

COVER OF NAKPO KELZANG'S
THE WILD MAN OF LUMBUM.
독미한 취임·디르다리 궤임 교립자
화출수 개발목독취

OPPOSITE FAR LEFT:

THE COVER OF THE SECOND EDITION OF THE HEAD TURQUOISE, THE FIRST NOVEL IN TIBETAN.

र्वेदः ग्रीः वर्द्धु अशः श्रुद्धः दिः विः वार्द्धवाः वाष्यः ष्यः यदः विः वार्द्धे शः यदेः अपुतः र्वेवा

OPPOSITE MIDDLE: THE

COVER OF JOYS AND SORROWS
OF AN ORDINARY TIBETAN
FAMILY, PUBLISHED IN 1991.
२९९२ व्यॅन्ट्र-प्रेश्नुम् गुरुप्तः
प्रयानविः विकार्कटः यो श्रुप्तः स्त्राः
यो सपुन्तः विवा

OPPOSITE NEAR RIGHT:

ONE OF TSERING DÖNDRUP'S EARLIER NOVELS, FOG, PUB-LISHED IN 2002.

श्रीयाता तपुःष्ट्रःमुटार्ट्स्यायीयायीःश्रीटःश्रूष्या ४००४ ज्ञस्यस्याःश्रीयःयीया

OPPOSITE FAR RIGHT:

ILLUSTRATION FROM THE HEAD TURQUOISE.

यार्ड्या याष्यु ष्ये प्रस्तर यह्या से से विया Thas become customary to say that the first ever Tibetan novel is *The Tale of the Incomparable Youth (Gzhon nu zla med kyi gtam rgyud)*, written in the 1720s by Zhapdrung Tsering Wanggyel (Zhabs drung Tshe ring dbang rgyal, 1693–1763), one of the most powerful men of his day in Central Tibet.¹ Still, if one looks for characteristics of what is considered as pertaining to the genre of the novel, in the modern sense of the word, *The Tale* cannot contend in this category. True, it tells of hardships experienced by its protagonist. True, it teems with warfare, love, and spiritual quest. But it lacks the main qualities of a novel (in the Western sense): the capacity to reflect, with realism, complex individual experience through changing times and circumstances. In *The Tale*, the predictability of the hero and the timelessness of his adventures are typical of the epic genre, not of the novel as we know it in the West.²

सैट्यासेट्रची स्थित्र दें स्था प्रहृत सुर्वे क्षेत्र स्था स्थित स्था सेट्र से सेट्र से सेट्र से सेट्र से सेट्र से सेट्र सेट्र से सेट्र सेट्र से सेट्र सेट

¹ It was translated into English by B. Newman under the title *The Tale of the Incomparable Prince* (New York: HarperCollins, 1997).
2 This is no coincidence: its author conscientiously emulated the Indian epic *Ramayana*.

इन्द्रियास्य क्षेत्र स्वा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वा १९८० विदेश क्षेत्र स्वा क्षेत्र स्व क्षेत्



ब्रायार्थ्यायङ्ग्रायाः व्याप्तित्त्वत्त्रायाः विष्यायाः विष्यायाः विष्यायाः विष्यायाः विष्यायाः विष्यायाः विष्य विष्यायाः विष्यायः विषयः विष्यायः विष्यायः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष

यालय.लट.यट्ट्रेट.श्रीट.वट.यूक्त.तयु.याका.कु.खुट.बूट्ट्र्याखु.क्य.श्रीच्चेट्चेच.याख्य.खुया.बु.श्रीट.लुया.श्रीट.यट्च्य.श्रीट.वट्च्य.श्रीट.वट्च्य.श्रीट.वट्च्य.श्रीट.वट्च्य.श्रीट.वट्च्य.श्रीट.वट्च्य.श्रीट.वट्च्य.श्रीट.वट्च्य.श्रीट.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.श्रीट.वट्च्य.व्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.वट्च्य.व्च्य.वट्च्य.व्च्य.वट्च्य.व्च्य.वट्च्य.व्च्य.व्च्य.वट्च्य.व्च्य.व्च्य.वट्च्य.व्च्य.वट्च्य.व्च

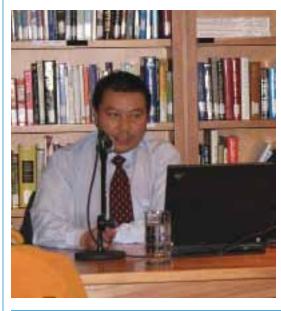
FEATURES ক্রিস্মান্ত্রীয়াঝা



२०२० व्यन्त्रें अया ये के पहल हैं है तब गुर यद हो पब है कैंपाब यदे व्याह्में प्रोहें पहल केंपाब स्वाहम

TOP RIGHT: WRITER TRASHI
PENDEN IN 2007. PHOTO
COURTESY OF LAURAN R.
HARTLEY.

ইঠা মার্মান্মানীমান্মান্মান্
2002 অনি মান্মান্মা
Lauran R. Hartley মারা





स्वालक्ष्यान्त्राचीक्ष्यन्ध्रम् विचान्त्रीन्द्व्याचीन्द्व्याचीन्द्व्याचीन्द्व्याचिक्षयाचिक्ष्याचिक्षयाचिक्ययाचिक्षयाचिक्षयाचिक्षयाचिक्षयाचिक्षयाचिक्षयाचिक्षयाचिक्षयाचिक्

पर्या प्रायतः १००१ स्ट्रास्त्री न्यान्त्री स्वाचा द्रिया स्वीच्या स्वाच्या स्वच्या स्वाच्या स्वाच्या स्वच्या स्

म्नीक्ष्यां भ्रात्मे स्थात्मे स्यात्मे स्थात्मे स्यात्मे स्थात्मे स्थात्मे

But, since the beginnings of what is called contemporary Tibetan literature, in the early 1980s, authors have published an impressive number of texts that can be included in the new category of fictional narrative (called *gsar rtsom*, *bcos sgrung* or *brtsams sgrung*), to which novel belongs. These stories are classified, in the Chinese manner, between short (*sgrung thung*), medium (*sgrung 'bring*) and long fictional texts (*sgrung ring*), ranging from three to 700 pages. This article will only deal with the latter two types of narratives, provided they were published in a book-format. As a consequence, novel-length fictional narratives that have so far only appeared in serialized format in literary magazines (*Tibet Literature and Art, Honey Rain*, and *Moonshine* mostly) or on the internet (Tibet Chömé) will not be analyzed here.³

Also, an important and controversial factor that has to be taken into account is language: there have been lengthy debates, mostly in Tibet proper, in poetic and fictional circles alike, about the degree of "Tibetanness" of works written in a language other than Tibetan—the Tibetan contribution to the vexed postcolonial question of language and identity. After years of endless discussions, this hot topic has been abandoned in Tibet as it obviously borders on thorny political matters. However, as other scholars are covering the literature being produced in Chinese, English and other languages, for this article, only novels written originally in Tibetan language will be surveyed.

वर्तरे वर्षे चेंद्र य सेद खर वस्रा

चर्-चैश्।

चर्-चैश्।

चर्-चिश्रभ्यः वर्-चिश्रभ्यः वर्-चिश्रभः वर-चिश्रभः वर

वर्ष्यायम्यवंतायकुः यम्यवंत्री देम्यहेष। यूर्गीः यक्षेत्रश्रक्षेत्रः वृक्षिष्याचार्यस्त्राच्याः वर्ष्यायम्यवंतायकुर्याः वर्ष्यायम्यवंत्रायक्षेत्रः वर्ष्यायम्यवं वर्षयम्यवं वर्षयम् वर्षयम् वर्षयम् वर्षयम् वर्षयम्यवं वर्षयम् वर्षयम्यवं वर्षयम्यवं वर्षयम्यवं वर्षयम् वर्षयम् वर्षयम्यवं वर्षयम्यवे वर्षयम् वर्यवे वर्षयम् वर्षयम्

But, since they stand out in the Tibetan literary landscape, these novel-length texts deserve to be quoted here: *The Turquoise-Maned Demon and Lhasa (Srin po g.yu rngog dang Nyi ma lha sa)* by Tabha (Bkra bha, 1997), *The Village Head (Sde dpon)* by Takbum Gyel (Stag 'bum rgyal, 1999), *Sound of Autumn (Ston gyi rang sgra*, 1999) by Anyön Trashi Döndrup (A smyon Bkra shis don grub, 1999), *The Sun setting in the west (Nub bzhud kyi nyi ma)* by Rebkong Dorjekhar (Reb gong Rdo rje mkhar, 1999), *Uncle Namgyäl and his Old Folks Stories (A khu Rnam rgyal dang khoʻi gna' rgya'i tshe lo*, 2001) by Anyön Trashi Döndrup, *A Pure and Unsullied Love (Dwangs gtsang lhad med kyi brtse dung)* by Tsangding Dargyé (Gtsang sdings dar rgyas, 2002), *Lhasa Dreams (Lha sa'i rmi lam)* by Nyima Döndrup (Nyi ma don grub, 2002), *The Third Eye (Mig gsum pa)* by Rikden Gyatso (Rig ldan rgya mtsho, 2002), and *Overcast Sky, Obscure Earth (Gnam sa rab rib)* by Tsering Namgön (Tshe ring gnam mgon, 2002-2003). To the best of my knowledge, no other full-length novel has appeared in installment, at least in the main Tibetan magazines that I have consulted. Tsering Namgön's *The Party's Troublesome Son (Tang bu zing myog*, 2000), which describes the fate of a young orphan fostered by the Party during the Cultural Revolution, still awaits a long-planned single book-format publication, and cannot be included in this short survey, although it legitimately deserves the label of a novel. We should also mention here the gifted author Kyapchen Dedröl (Skyabs chen bde grol)'s *The funerary ground by the mountain and Shambhala's Vultures (Gangs 'dabs kyi dus khrod dang Sham bha la'i bya rgod)*. It is to my knowledge the first and only (so far) novel published in installment (2009-2010) on a website (www.tibetcm.com). It was originally written between 1999 and 2001 but was not published "for a variety of reasons" (http://www.tibetcm.com/html/news/f04a227cf8510bd1588624001d6530f0/).

See for instance Lara Maconi, "Au-delà du débat linguistique : comment définir la littérature tibétaine d'expression chinoise? 'Spécificités nationales' et 'spécificités régionales.'" Revue d'Études Tibétaines 14, October 2008, pp. 117-156 (http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/journals/ret/pdf/ret_14_09.pdf). See also Yangdon Dhondup, "Roar of the Snow Lion: Tibetan Poetry in Chinese", in L. Hartley and P. Schiaffini-Vedani (eds.), Modern Tibetan Literature and Social Change, Durham & London, Duke University Press, 2008, pp. 32-60; Lara Maconi, "One Nation, Two Discourses: Tibetan New Era Literature and the Language Debate," ibid, pp. 173-201; Patricia Schiaffini-Vedani, "The 'Condor' Flies Over Tibet: Zhaxi Dawa and the Significance of Tibetan Magical Realism," ibid., pp. 202-224.

FEATURES ক্রিদ্রামান্য

मार्च्य म्यामान्य प्राम् के क्रिया वित्र के म्यामान्य वित्र में प्राम्य क्ष्य में स्वर्थ में स्वर्ध में स्वर्थ में स्वर्

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त्राचानम्भूत्रे चीकात्तर त्योतास्त्री स्वित्र स्थालेया चिक्क स्थालेया चिक्क स्थालेया स्थालेय

वर् के व्र्निक्षणायी वर्ष्ट्रिक्ष म्यून्य म्यून्

इव मावर के मार्द्य हुर।

Last, although Tibetans in exile too have lately taken to writing novels in Tibetan, due to space restriction, I can only mention two of them in passing: Gedün Rabsel's (Dge 'dun rab gsal) Let's Go, Let's Go To Exile ('Gro / Skyabs bcol la 'gro, print run unknown, 264 pages) is a semi-autobiographical account of the flight into exile of a group of Amdo youngsters. Pema Tsewang Shastri's (Padma tshe dbang Shastri) Western Coldness and Eastern Warmth (Nub kyi grang ngar dang shar gyi drod 'jam), a love story set in exile. Both were published by Tibet Times (Bod kyi dus bab), in Dharamsala, in 2002.

Novels in the sense retained here are still a relative rarity in Tibetan: only nineteen novels have appeared in the contemporary period with the first one being published only in 1985. This is an incredibly late period for such a highly literate civilization as Tibetan civilization. Let us remind here that, on the roof of the world, belles-lettres literary composition has been a national pastime among the *literati* for centuries. Tibetan writers, religious and lay persons alike, have been vying for supremacy in one genre *par excellence*, namely, classical poetry hailing from India. As for the masses, their "thirst" for fiction was partly quenched by the Gesar Epic (*Ge sar sgrung*) and the rich oral literature that pervades the whole Tibetan world.

This can be partly explained by three factors mainly: contrary to many other nations, Tibet did not experience European colonization nor extensive missionary work, two factors which have usually contributed to, when not triggered, the rise of the novel outside Europe, North America, and Japan. Also, because Tibetan society was (and still is) mainly a rural and pastoral culture, it lacked the milieu and social strata *par excellence* in which fiction writing and novels developed in the world, i.e. urban life and the bourgeois class. Last, the unmatched individual and collective religiosity of Tibetans until 1950 certainly hindered the development of fictional writing—often linked, according to literature theorists, to a decline in religious faith. So, the Tibetan novel can somehow be considered as the offspring of Chinese colonization, and, more largely, to a token of the entry into a new era.

Early Tibetan Novels (1985-1995): Central Tibet writers take the lead

The first novel in Tibetan was *The Head Turquoise* (*Gtsug g.yu*, 304 pages, print run 2500 copies, 1985). According to Professor H. Stoddard, it was an editorial hit immediately upon publication, readers waiting eagerly for the next installment to come; T. Shakya has recalled how, when he tried to get hold of a copy while in Lhasa, no-one would part with theirs, as the book had been sold out. It undoubtedly owes much of its success to its flowing style and its intricate plot. Although no historical background is

चर्ष् ख्रीट स्राह्मेश्र म्याह्म स्राह्म स्राह

याम्यान्त्र्वान्त्र्याः (1932-1997) ग्रीयान्त्र्य्याः अत्रियान्त्र्याः अत्रियान्त्र्याः १८०० द्यम् देवान्त्र्याः १८०० द्यम् देवान्त्र्याः १८०० द्यम् देवान्त्र्याः १८०० द्यम् देवाः १८०० द्यम् १८०० द्यम् देवाः १८०० देवाः १८० देवाः १८०० देवाः १८० देवाः १८० देवाः १८०० देवाः १८०० देवाः १८०० देवाः १८०० देवाः १८० देवाः १८० देवाः १८० देवाः १८०० देवाः १८०० देवाः १८० देवाः १८० देवाः १८० देवाः १८० देवाः १८० देवाः

वकुराकाक्षुदानेते वदानुको सूम्वार्शने विज्ञानको नुकारा मुकान्या भीता के का कुरा का महत्वा मुद्दा वा विद्या विद्या

See for details Ian Watt's *The Rise of the Novel* (Berkeley: The University of California Press, 1984 [1957]).

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र्वता. श्रेंश. द्रया. ८, त्रया. व्या. व्य

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द्वा म्हूम्यार्थिन मुना भेता वित्ता मुन्न मान्येता मुन्न मान्येत् मुन्य मान्येत् मुन्न मान्येत् मुन्न मान्येत् मुन्न मान्येत् मुन्येत् मु

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given by the author, several clues point to the first half of the 20th century as the set time of the story. Its description of daily life in upper-class Lhasa traditional society is rendered with accuracy by the author, Langdün Penjor (Glang mdun Dpal 'byor, b.1941), himself a member of the highest strata of Lhasa aristocracy as he was a great-nephew of the 13th Dalai Lama. It includes many scenes of treason, corruption and nepotism, all underscoring the rottenness of Lhasa high society, thus tacitly legitimizing the communist "liberation" in the 1950s. This may partly explain why it benefitted from a second edition with an unusually high print run (6000 copies) in 2002, although its fine description of fine aspects of material life and Lhasa old city certainly accounts for its popularity.

It took seven years for the second Tibetan novel to be published: *Joys and Sorrows of an Ordinary Tibetan Family (Phal pa'i khyim tshang gi skyid sdug*, print run 1830, 700 pages, 1991), by Trashi Penden (Bkra shis dpal ldan, b.1960), to date the longest Tibetan-language novel, appeared in bookshops in 1991. It tells of the fate of an average Central Tibetan farmer's family throughout the first decades of Chinese takeover of Tibet. It can be considered a faithful and valuable chronicle about daily life in rural Tibet between the late 1950s and early 1980s, punctuated by major historical and political campaigns and upheavals, seen through the life of typical Central Tibetan peasants.

These two pioneering works were followed in 1995 by two shorter novels, also belonging to the socio-realist genre: *The Invisible Rope* (*Mi mngon pa'i 'ching thag*, print run 1500, 252 pages) by Lhakpa Döndrup (Lhag pa don grub, 1932–1997) and *Vulture In The Dust Storm* (*Rlung nag khrod kyi bya rgod*, print run 3000, 182 pages) by Chimé Dorjé ('Chi med rdo rje, b.1941). The plot (greatly autobiographical it seems) of *Vulture*, although covering the same period as *Joys and Sorrows*, focuses on the sorry fates of a young historian, Lo Sönam (Blo Bsod nams), wrongly accused of nurturing a nostalgia for feudal Tibet, and his mentor Namkha Norbu (Nam mkha' nor bu), an incarnate lama. It mainly depicts the cruelty and absurdity of the class struggle during the Cultural Revolution, including gripping descriptions of struggle sessions (*'thab 'dzing*) inflicted upon the protagonists–although Lo Sönam never loses faith in the Party. As such, it can be considered the first full-length "scar literature" novel in Tibetan. *The Invisible Rope* is set in a closer past and relates the sad destiny of Yangchenpel (Dbyangs can dpal). The daughter of a respected but aloof traditional doctor, she is forced by her materialistic mother to marry a drunkard and opportunistic

सक्ष्य ततुः चक्ष्रिश्वः स्वित्त्रः स्वित्तः स्वित्तः स्वित्तः स्वित्तः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वतः स्वतः

द्रमा निकामक्ट विज्य देवालक्ष्य क्ष्यां मिल्य क्ष्यां मिल्य क्ष्यां निकामक्ष्यां मिल्य क्ष्यां मिल्य क्ष्य क्ष्य

^{6 &}quot;Scar literature" (Tib. *rma shul rtsom rig*, Chi. *shanghen wenxue*) is a genre that blossomed after 1977 in China, following the publication of a short story called *Scar*, by Lu Xinhua. It refers to cathartic texts that describe the sufferings entailed by the Cultural Revolution. It was encouraged by the authorities.

^{7 &}quot;Scar literature" was not unheard of in Tibetan, but only in short-story format, one of the earliest and most famous example being *The Bard* (Tib.: *Sgrung pa*) by Döndrupgyel (Don grub rgyal, 1953-1985), published in 1981.

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entrepreneur. This plea in favor of free choice of one's partner—the "rope" in the title referring to the tradition of forced marriage—is written in a simple and modern style, while *Vulture* has a more traditional tone, with each chapter ending, in a traditional fashion, with a summarizing nine-syllable quatrain. Both novels lack psychological subtlety, with unwavering goodies and unrepentant baddies clearly identifiable from the first pages, but *The Invisible Rope*'s unusually and deeply tragic end, which breaks with the convention of happy ending that reigns in Tibetan fiction, makes it worth a read, although it completely lacks a historical background. On the contrary, *Vulture*, although predictably closing on a happy ending, is interesting for its cathartic value and unusually realistic rendering of torture inflicted upon educated and/or religious Tibetans during the Cultural Revolution, not only by Chinese citizens but by zealous Tibetans too.

These works were all published by Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) People's Press, the region's official publishing house, and written by authors themselves originating from Central Tibet. Until the mid-1990s, the TAR could thus be considered as the fountainhead of novels in the whole Tibetan speaking world. But this promising start did not evolve into a steady flow of works, as only two more novels were published later in the TAR: *The Secret Tale of the Tesur House (Bkras zur tshang gi gsang ba'i gtam rgyud*) by Teling Wangdor (Bkras gling Dbang rdor, b.1934) in 1997, and *A Muleteer's Life (Drel pa'i mi tshe*) by Lhakpa Döndrup (see above) in 2000. The plots of both novels are set against the backdrop of the rising bourgeois class in the first half of the 20th century. The former shows the impossibility for a Tibetan commoners' family to transcend its humble origin, because of upper class conservatism, rigidity and exclusiveness. The latter features a trans-Himalayan caravan's muleteer and describes the rise of Tibeto-Indian wool trade and the discovery of modernity. Descriptive rather than analytical, these narratives of pre-1950 life in Lhasa and Central Tibet still make a pleasant and informative reading.⁸

The publication of novels by Central Tibet authors almost stopped hereafter. These pioneers had inaugurated a new format, a new genre, but were not able to extend their writing effort beyond the

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⁸ The Secret Tale of the Tesur House was translated into English by its own author (under the name Tailing Wandor) and published by China Tibetology Publishing House in 1998. It was also translated into German.

mid-1990s. For one reason, most were already advanced in age when they took up writing: with the exception of Trashi Penden, all were born between 1932 and 1941. Also, most were "amateur" writers, publishing hardly anything beyond this one novel. What deserves our attention is that, after his flurry of novels, hardly any young writer has emerged in Central Tibet. The dearth of young and promising authors in the TAR, which has traditionally been seen as the center of the Tibetan civilization, is a complex issue: the lack of Tibetan-medium education above primary school in the region, in spite of its officially labeling as "autonomous," has certainly played a part in this dearth of new writers. It must be noted that the writers mentioned above had all acquired their mastery of Tibetan language in the "old society," before 1959. Another likely reason is the harsh political climate which has been reigning in the TAR since the late-1980s: not long after Lhasa's demonstrations (1987–1989), the hard-liner Chen Kuiyuan ruled the TAR Communist Party for eight years (1992–2000), characterized by a harsh treatment of Tibetan culture and language, seen as doorways to nationalism. Such an atmosphere, not favorable to literary or more generally artistic creation, has been prevailing since then, with renewed strength since 2008.

1995: The decline of Utsang and the rise of Amdo writers

Since the mid-1990s, commitment to literature has shifted further north-east, mainly to Amdo,⁹ where the political and cultural climate was comparatively milder, and Tibetan-language education available up to university level. There, no less than twelve novels were published in a span of fourteen years (1996–2009), written by relatively young (born between 1955 and 1969) and regular authors. Their commitment and dedication to literature means they can be considered as full-fledged professional writers, contrary to their elderly TAR colleagues whom we can describe as belonging rather to the amateur circle.

Social realism, favored by TAR-based writers as we have seen, is also practiced by some Amdo writers and includes early works like *The Serene Meadow* (*Lhing 'jags kyi rtswa thang*, 1999) by Takbum Gyel (Stag 'bum rgyal, b.1966), the second longest Tibetan novel with 588 pages (print run 1500). It chronicles the conflict between modernity and tradition in the Tibetan grasslands through the story of a herders' family. The most recently published novel belongs to this genre, although it verges on the fantastic due to its intricate structure. *The Years of Disturbed Dreams* (*Rmi lam 'khrug pa'i lo*, 450 pages, Gansu Nationalities Press, 2009) was written by Hura Japé (Hu ra 'Ja' pe), a young writer born in the eighties in Ngawa who has already published a number of middle-length and short stories since 2004. Its structure alternates two first-person narratives apparently not connected:

9 Amdo refers to one of Tibet's three traditional provinces (the two others are Utsang and Kham). It covers Qinghai, northwest Sichuan and southwest Gansu.

१९९४ वर्ष्य द्वें अध्ययेते न्यन् विषान्त्र वार्यन्तु हुन अर्था हे । अर्थने न्या

मुँ त्यस्त्र द्वा प्रवेद्व द्वी त्या स्वा प्रविद्व स्वा क्ष्र क्ष्य प्रविद्व क्ष्य क्ष्य

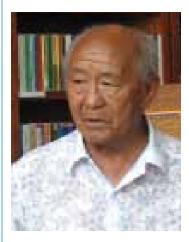
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TOP LEFT: THE AUTHOR
WANGDOR TAILING
DURING A VISIT TO TRACE
FOUNDATION'S LATSE
LIBRARY IN 2007.
ईअ'प'र्य'चगुरु'त्त्रिट'न्नट'र्ट्रेट'
यमान् २००७ व्यट्टंगान्
पन् चेनका'डुंर्ट्याका'योद्देश्यादे'व्य'डुं
नियंग्रहेंन्।वट'व्य'येनका'योद्देश्यादे

TOP MIDDLE: THE WRITER REPKONG DORJEKHAR.

TOP RIGHT: THE AUTHOR
TENPA YARGYÉ IN 1997.
PHOTO COURTESY OF
LAURAN R. HARTLEY.

ইমানামান্ত্রমা
্পর্যানামান্ত্রমা
্পর্যানামান্ত্রমা
Lauran R. Hartley থীবা







थॅर्परयर्दित्।

स्र्यालिश्वित्त्वा । स्टान्यों व्या प्राप्ता स्राप्ता स्

Namlang's (Nam lang), a young graduate meeting incomprehension when joining his conservative family after his graduation, and the girl Oden's ('Od ldan), at first a dream character. Gradually, the two narratives intertwine, until Oden and Namlang actually come together. Obviously, the author has paid great attention to the structure which is reminiscent of Faulkner's *Wild Palms* and whose originality must be underscored.

Young novelists from Amdo have shown innovating capacities by exploring three new genres: biographical, heroic fiction and historical-heroic fiction. The former is represented by three novels that each take a great man in Tibetan history as their central protagonist. The first is by Tseten Dorjé (Tshe brtan rdo rje, b.1969), who dedicated his novel King of Tsongkha (Tsong kha'i rgyal bo, 1998, print run 3000, 244 pages) to a 11th century monarch who not only ruled successfully over a large and rich part of Amdo, but also competed in strength with his mighty neighbors, the Xixia (Tangut) and Song kingdoms. The middle-school Tibetan teacher Drongbu Dorjé Rinchen ('Brong bu Rdo rje rin chen, b.1967) published A Letter Sent to Tibet, Land of Snows (Gangs can bod yul du springs pa'i 'phrin yig, 1999, print run 2000, 240 pages), a biofiction of Sakya Pandita Kunga Gyeltsen (Sa skya Pandita Kun dga' rgyal mtshan, 1181–1251), the successful introducer of Indian literary culture in Tibet, and a peace-maker who averted a Mongolian invasion in the Land of Snows. Last, the editor Rangdra (Rang sgra, real name Tshe rgyal, b.1964) focused on the 7th century celebrated creator of the Tibetan alphabet, Thonmi Sambhota (Thon mi Sambho ta, 1999, print run 2000, 288 pages). These three works were part of a project, launched by the Qinghai Nationalities Press in Xining, of a 24 titlecollection, each dedicated to a key figure in Tibet history, culture or religion. 10 For various reasons, which have been said to be as diverse as lack of able authors, poor quality of submitted manuscripts and political sensitivity, the project was interrupted before completion.¹¹ The Faraway Tent (Thag ring gi sbra nag, 2005, print run 5000, 432 pages), by Tenpa Yargyé (Bstan pa yar rgyas, b.1962), narrates the conflict among rival pastoral tribes in an unspecified past (possibly at the turn of the 20th century), through the turbulent destinies of Wangchen (Dbang chen), his second wife Omakyi ('O ma skyid), and his son Dradül (Dgra 'dul). Interspersed with well-rendered ethnological descriptions of nomadic folk culture with a focus on hunting and fighting,

तर्वट्या हुँ हुँ देन क्रेन ग्रीका महत्या उन वर्ष मित्र मित्र प्राप्त हुँ स्वार प्राप्त प्राप्

(૧૯૯૨ લૅરસ્ટ્રોઅપતે:) વસૂત્રપાયમાં ત્રુઆપ્રોઅપત્રસ્ત્રામાં પ્રાથમ કર્માં વિવાસ સ્ત્રામાં ત્રુપત્ર પ્રાથમ કર્માં વિવાસ સ્ત્રામાં ત્રુપત્ર પ્રાથમ કર્માં સ્ત્રામાં ત્રુપત્ર પ્રાથમ કર્માં સ્ત્રામાં ત્રુપત્ર પ્રાથમ કર્માં સ્ત્રામાં સ્ત્રા

Among them, King Songtsen Gampo (Srong btsan sgam po, c.605-649), King Trisong Detsen (Khri srong Ide btsan, r. 755-797), King Langdarma (Glang Dar ma, 803-842?), the 5th Dalai Lama (1617-1682), his powerful regent Sanggyé Gyatso (Sangs rgyas rgya mtsho, 1653-1705), the 6th Dalai Lama (1683-1706?), and such religious figures as Padmasambhava (semi-legendary 8th century Indian religious master who allegedly came to Tibet to help implement Buddhism), Atişa (11th century Bengali master who was instrumental in reintroducing Buddhism in Tibet).

Repkong Dorjekhar (Reb gong Rdo rje mkhar)'s biofiction of Sanggyé Gyatso (see note 3 above) was turned down by the editors of this collection because it underscored conflicts between Mongolians and Tibetans, thus breaching the sacrosanct respect of "harmony among nationalities". Still, it seems to have found its way in the literary journal White Snow Mountain (Gangs dkar ri bo), published in Dartsemdo (Dar rtse mdo, Ch. Kangding), in Sichuan Province, in 1999 (vol. 1: 4-21, vol. 2: 4-26, vol. 4: 4-42), under the title The Setting Sun (Nub bzhud kyi nyi ma).

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proverbs, and songs, it documents very satisfactorily the little-known life of Changthang (Byang thang) tribes before 1950. Its author, himself from a nomadic background in Nagchu (Nag chu), has a thorough inside knowledge of these communities and is a committed writer who regularly publishes realist fiction set in his native region, as well as ethnographic material that has become extremely precious as the nomadic way of life of the Changthang is doomed to undergo drastic changes within the next years.

Two novels belong to the heroic genre: Nakpo Kelzang (Nag po skal bzang, b.1955)'s *The Wild Man of Lumbum (Klu 'bum mi rgod*, Chengdu, 1997, print run 8000, 348 pages); and Dorjé Tseten (Rdo rje tshe brtan)'s *The Turquoise Fortress of the White Rock (Brag dkar g.yu rdzong*, Lanzhou, 1998, print run 1200, 180 pages). The former narrates the numerous adventures of a popular Amdo hero, a fighting monk who shows considerable talent for martial arts. This novel has been termed the first Tibetan martial arts fiction (Tib. *drag rtsal brtsams sgrung*, Chi. *wuxia xiaoshuo*) by a Tibetan reviewer. It can be related to Chinese-style "kungfu" novels and Tibetan-style epic, with a super-hero endowed with supernatural strength and working for the benefit for his community. It has also attracted criticism, who resented what they saw a strong Chinese influence in the genre, something which the author vigorously denied, since he said he had based his novel on research scrupulously conducted in several Amdo monasteries where martial art techniques are still attested. As for *The Turquoise Fortress*, it borrows to the great Gesar Epic stylistically, to the extent that it does not really correspond to the novel genre, but rather fits in the epic style. Both novels are characterized by their timelessness and predictability, which almost excludes them from the genre of the novel in the modern sense of the term.

Repkong Dorjekhar (b.1958) has authored two novels¹² which can be described as "historical-heroic": *The Consciousness' Laugh (Rnam shes kyi dgod sgra*, Kunming, 1996, print run 2000, 284 pages) and *Tale of a Bag's Wanderings in the World (Rkyal ba'i 'jig rten du myul ba'i gtam rgyud*, 1998, print run 2000, 500 pages). In the first one, a Tibetan resistance group is organized by a young hero,

त्वियान्त्रयाक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याः १००० वृत्विः स्वान्त्रयाक्ष्याः स्वियान्त्रयाक्ष्याः स्वियान्त्रयाक्ष्याः १००० वृत्विः स्वान्त्रयाक्ष्याः स्वान्त्रयाक्ष्याः १००० वृत्विः स्वान्त्रयाक्ष्याः स्वान्त्रयाक्ष्याः स्वान्त्रयाः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्रयाः स्वान्त्रयाः स्वान्त्रयाः स्वान्त्रयाः स्वान्त्रयाः स्वान्त्रयाः स्वान्त्रयाः स्वान्त्रयाः स्वान्त्रयाः स्वान्य

Only three authors have published more than one novel: Repkong Dorjekhar, Lhakpa Döndrup (two novels) and Tsering Döndrup (three novels).

trained in martial arts (*drag rtsal*) and yogic (*rtsa rlung*) techniques transmitted by his father, a lay Buddhist practitioner (*sngags pa*), to oppose Muslim warlords and troops who played havoc in the first half of the 20th century in Amdo. The second novel features a similar super-hero who travels in time and visits reincarnations of historical figures, such as the 6th Dalai Lama, the first Tibetan emperor Nyatri Tsenpo (Gnya' khri btsan po), the 17th–18th century Mongolian ruler Lhazang Khan (Lha bzang khan), and the terrifying and hated Muslim General Ma Bufang (1903-1975) from Qinghai. Either the main hero asks them to clarify questions about debated topics in Tibetan history, or he sets to kill them, thus taking a late revenge in the name of his fellow Tibetan citizens who suffered on account of their sometimes cruel deeds. Such an artificial and not wholly convincing—but original—trick is clearly an entertaining way of discussing Tibetan history. Unfortunately, as with the previous genre, high predictability and repetition in expressions and situations run the risk of wearing out the reader's attention and interest after a few chapters.

Tsering Döndrup (Tshe ring don grub, b.1961) is one of the most experienced, radical and productive authors in the Tibetan world. His irreverence for religion and tradition has been his trademark for over twenty years, as his Ancestors (Mes po, 2001, print run 1500, 300 pages) and Fog (Mug pa, 2002, print run 1000, 208 pages) testify. 13 The former, which most readers consider better than the latter, describes through a series of flashbacks the doomed and tragic encounter between a Tibetan clan, headed by Drugthar ('Brug thar), and a group of unspecified strangers referred to as the pale men (mi skya bo), a meeting that ends with the ruin of the clan, vanquished by environmental disaster and social inadequacy. "Wild Yak Rinpoche" (A lags 'Brong tshang), the local incarnate lama, a regular character in Tsering Döndrup's fictional writings, plays an important part in the narrative, through his successive incarnations, and serves to mark (and at times, denounce) the omnipresence of religion in Tibetans' daily life. As most of its author's works, it resorts to tongue-in-cheek humor to underscore credulity, greed and misunderstandings between different human communities. With his third and latest novel to date, The Red Wind Scream (Rlung dmar 'ur 'ur, 2006, 382 pages; see featured excerpt in this issue), Tsering Döndrup has shown a renewed boldness, this time not aimed at the conservatism of some aspects of Tibetan society, but at the Chinese grand narrative of Amdo's incorporation into its orbit. The first part of this audacious novel is set in the upheaval years of the Great Leap Forward (1958-9), which in Amdo coincided with the brutal repression of the rebellion against the Liberation Army and the communist policy. The flowing and at times humoristic style of the novel contrasts with the harshness of its content. So far, it is the only novel that describes in details a mute period of Tibetan history: the arbitrary arrests, the killings, the suicides, the cruelty, the treasons, the sufferings, and sometimes the

Both published by semi-private—now closed down—Tibetan publishing houses.

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तित्रभः सं २.देट्यात्तर्या द्रैशः सः स्था क्रिश्यां क्रियां क्रियां क्रियं क्र

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solidarity, experienced by Tibetans from almost all walks of life at that time ("Wild Yak Rinpoche" is again the protagonist of the novel), and sometimes imposed by Tibetans themselves. Although coming to grips with a sensitive past is not unheard of in Chinese novels, *The Red Wind Scream* is a landmark in the history of the Tibetan novel published in China, as Tsering Döndrup is the first writer who has dared so far to tackle this dark period—the other instance is *The Joys and Sorrows of the Naktsang Boy (Nags tshang zhi lu'i skyid sdug)*, by Naktsang Nülo (Nags tshang Nus blo), but these are autobiographical memoirs, and does not claim to be a novel. Tsering Döndrup's *Red Wind* is an interesting case of testimony through the medium of fiction, since no historic writing or analysis of this period has been allowed to emerge so far. Given that Tsering Döndrup was working at the Archives of the Malho Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture until the publication of his book, it can be surmised that its historical background is alas accurate. As usual with Tsering Döndrup, its tragic content does not preclude humor, which comes as a relief as the text can sometimes become oppressive. Still, in spite of its fictional guise, the authorities have withdrawn it from the market, under the pretext that it had not been published by an officially approved publishing house, but more plausibly because it sheds a crude and non-authorized light on painful times.

ત્રવાર્ગ્સર્ફે કૃષ્ણવસ્ત્રે (1958 બ્રૅસ્ફ્રું અફ્રિપ્યાયું સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાપ્ય સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાપ્ય સ્ત્રાપ્ય સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રા સ્ત્રા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રાવ્યા સ્ત્રા સ્

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Conclusion

The Tibetan novel as a genre was launched under the Chinese authorities' auspices in the 1980s, as a token of Tibetan writing culture coming to terms with modernity at last. But this literary tool, originally meant to propagate state-approved views about the nation, history, society, culture, and politics, was skillfully diverted by Tibetan writers to narrate *their* views of, mostly, the Tibetan nation (non Tibet-related content is extremely scarce). Social realism can be considered a roundabout way of settling accounts with present times and values; the historical novel, obviously, caters to the need of recalling Tibet's glorious past or re-appropriating it through narration; the heroic novel is a particularly well-suited genre for Tibetan society, as it reminds of the Gesar epic, but also serves to glorify all-powerful characters in a period of relative powerlessness of Tibetans; historical-heroic genre combines the two previous genres' advantages. In other words, lay intellectuals have turned the novel into a means of engaging thoroughly and subtly into an in-depth reflection on what being a Tibetan has meant for the last fifty years. This is especially crucial in places like Tibet where public debate and assessment of history and society are still tightly controlled by the Chinese authorities. Particularly, Tsering Döndrup's *The Red Wind Scream* has certainly set a precedent and pushed the limits of what Tibetan writers feel entitled to tackle as novel subjects and elaborate upon as narratives.

One can only hope that new novels will keep being published and new genres explored, reflecting the changes undergone by Tibetans in an increasingly globalised world, and that both Tibetans and non-Tibetans alike will engage in reading these narrations, produced in harsh social conditions and for a limited audience.

Guest Editor **Françoise Robin** (Chos nyid dbang mo) is associate professor of Tibetan language and literature at INALCO (France). Her research fields include contemporary fiction and poetry, as well as the emerging Tibetan cinema.

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न्यतः स्र्रेन्या गुर्वे विद्यायते वर्षुस्य स्थूदः यदेवे कः वयः नृदः रोवे स्थार्से द्राके द्रासे (1958-७) ब्रिमायते बराबिरायी त्यां सुदिव क्रीराया ध्येष व्वरा। देवी छा स्यादी स्वरहर सावर्या या द्राया प्रदास्त्र । ल्री पश्चेशकाश्चीर उर्दु विर ऋ किय बुर अष्टभाष्यका अष्टभाषा र मुर्टे सुंदु भेषका ग्रीका सुंधी सद् हुँ श सुंवा है। बै'यर्हेर् मुक्षेत्रर्रे द्व्यार्थे र्रायम्बर्ग मुख्यात्त्ररायर्था प्री

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શ્રુષ્ટ્રા કુરાયું તાલું તર્યા તાલું ભૂતા તાલું તાલું કુરાયો મુખ્યા કુરાયા કુરાયા કુરાયા કુરાયા કુરાયા કુરાયા न्यरत्र्यत्रित्रित्र्राच्यात्र्र्य्यायारीर्व्यायात्राच्यायात्राच्यायात्राच्यात्र्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्र चुर्यायवे र्चन प्रमा मञ्जूरामी वर्षे क्रियाची हे से दिल्ली माध्ये वर्षे निर्मात वर्षे निर्मा माध्ये वर्षे निर्मा कर् रैअ'द्देश'द्देश'द्देश'द्देश'द्देश'द्देश'द्देश'द्देश'त्रेश'त्रेश'त्रेश'त्रेश'त्रेश'त्रेश'त्रेश'त्रेश'त्रेश'त्रेश

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कॅ:रेट:र्न्द्रायम्पायाः अर्क्द्रावान्त्रुअशाञ्च्यात्वेदायने विद्याने स्वाप्ताना विद्याने स्वाप्ताने विद्याने स यर्किता. ग्रीमा अपूर्य त्रा में प्राप्त अपयमा अपयमा अपयम् । त्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में स्राप्त में स्राप् ग्रीमिश्रास्यविद्यान्त्रम् । वर्षेत्रसम्बद्धान्त्रम् स्वीत्त्रम् स्वत्त्रम् स्वत्त्रम् स्वत्ति तर। श्रित्रयो.यिष्टर्यात्रात्रश्चरित्रेयः देशवाद्यात्राद्युद्ध्यात्रात्र्यत्यात्रीत्रात्रस्य विकार्त्या हे त्रित्रहीत् हेर्

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(चर्केन् द्रम्था कें दिन ग्रीय न्द्रीत पीया द्रथा वेन् पीया नु न्युस्त्रा)

FEATURES ক্রিস্মান্ত্রীসাকা

याद्द्र (Gan क्कें क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र द्वर क्षे (Françoise Robin) व्ययाश्वर क्षेत्र क्

Endnotes

- 1 पॉर्ल्स तुः ज्ञासे २ ग्री पानुस क्रु २ है। से स्वार (B. Newman) ग्रीस २ प्रीस प्रिया मुन्द स्वार प्रीपानु प्रस्तु र ग्रीस प्रिया प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प
- 2 दर् दे स्वयं विवालिया होता स्वराप क्रिया स्वराप क्रिया स्वराप क्रिया स्वराप स
- ³ धोत्र तयरा। मञ्जूषाराञ्ची रेट श्रुट उत् ग्री मञ्जूषाराञ्चे साय रेपित श्री क्षेत्र राष्ट्री श्री क्षेत्र स्वापनी श्रीया विकासित साय स्वापनी स्वापन

मुन्त्र्य स्वाद्युशक्ता १९९९ भूत्र्या स्वाद्युशक्ता १९९९

र्स्त्र ग्री स्टब्स् । अर्क्केत प्रयापीय रेत प्रयापा १९९९ तुपायलुदाग्रीकेसा रेपामेंटर्से स्थापरा १९९९

लामि इस इस र्रामित मानव इसे हे हे ली ला श्रीम मानिस हम तसीया २००७

र्यरम् यार्ष्टरक्षेत्रे से में प्रकृत्रा यार्ष्टर से दर्भ प्रमुखा २००२

क्षेत्रव हैं जर्म हे यार्ट्र वर्मेया २००४

श्रेया या श्रमाया देया खेत हैं सर्खे। २००२

यानुसार्भारतारेव। केंस्टियानुसार्भर्मोन्। २००२।२००३

दन्त (http://www.tibetcm.com/html/news/f04a227cf8510bd1588624001d6530f0/).

स्थान के स्वाप्त के स्वप्त के

- 6 लिय दा के खोल प्रकार के स्वाप्त (Ian Watt) ध्रेशः यञ्चराश्वेदः। (1984[1957] ध्रेस्य विश्वेद्धः के खोले प्रकार के स्वाप्त के खेले प्रकार के स्वाप्त के खेले प्रकार के स्वाप्त के खेले प्रकार के स्वाप्त के स्वप्त के स्वाप्त के स्
- र अमेरी तम्मानायकार्याक्ष्याचेत्राच्येत्रच्येत्रच
- 8 % ર્યુંન્યું ક્રેંગ રેવા, "યું તૂર્વ ત્વીય ર્થેન (1823-1882) ત્વીયા સંજગ તતું શ્રીર ત્વેર ત્યાં ત્યું સંગ્રામાં ત્યું શ્રીય ત્વેર ત્યાં ત્યું સંગ્રામાં ત્યા ત્યું સંગ્રામાં ત્યું સંગ્રામા ત્યું સંગ્રામા ત્યું સંગ્રામા ત્યું સંગ્રામા ત્યું સંગ્રામામા ત્યું સંગ્રામા ત્યું સંગ્રા
- 10 स्थाअर्रे हे च्रिन्ट्रियाव म्यूरा हो अपने के स्थाप के स्याप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्था के स्थाप के
- 11 ने नियानी हिंद नु। कुल के बेंद्र नियान (605-949)। हिन्द्र के लियान के किल्का के क

- 14 $^{}$ $^{$

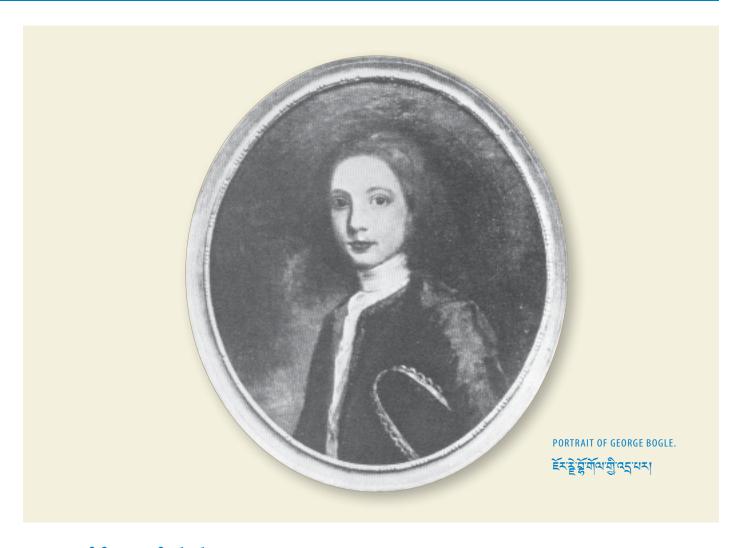
FEATURES ক্রিস্মন্থ্রীবাশা

জের্ড মেইমইইর্রাইরো (George Bogle) মর্মার শিক্ত মিনা

द्वा के स्वा के स्व के

क्रियास्त्रस्थित्रशर्केटःह्या

प्रश्वेत्र भ्रुं भ्रान्त्र प्राप्त प्



वनुवानम्या के झे करावर ग्री ईं न हें व

१७४०विं र गाु के द्वे दर गुक्कित विं स्वार गुक्कित विं स्वार मित्र वस्मार्केर् पर्वत्र मुविद्येया वायुदावाददा। देशायशागु के द्वेत्तर वद्यवा मी द्वदाय विवास के दुर्धि वर्ष য়ৣतेॱवाःस्हां भेगाः वे द्वेः त्रस्यो द्वाः पर्याविवायः हेयः १४४४ तद्वः अवस्ति । इत्यान्य द्वाः भेवस्ति । विश्व २२.चर्याञ्चलास्यां न्याचार्यः व्रि.जयास्याक्षेत्रचीयाः में तर्वयाः वृद्धाः वृद च व द्या च द्या

FEATURES ক্রিস্মান্যা

RIGHT: THE SIXTH PANCHEN LAMA LOZANG PELDEN YESHÉ.

चचरःरेनजःज्ञेषःलुका चघरःरेनजःज्ञेषः ज्ञेष

यब केब देव ये केवे सुवा धेवा

राष्ठाः यो ना निर्म्पत्तां विष्णा प्रमाणि क्षेत्रः प्रमाणि क्षेत्रः विषण्या व

मुःतम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम्बर्धसम चिंदर्भरम्बिरम्बेर्भ ग्रीन्स्री ग्रीन्स्री मिन्नायाः मुकार्यक्षित्रम् मिन्नायाः क्र.लट.चीबट.उट्ची

र्झ् नात्मा सुरित्र १७७८ वेदि तु भवदे तु न्युवा वा मा वि मा मा स्वर यमानुक्ताने त्र र हेंस ह यायम्बायायान् वर्तुमायम् हेर् मेर क्रशांत्र-योबिराजांत्र्य्र-रील्लाङ्ग्याञ्च यो निर्धारमाञ्चित्राच्यायात्राच्य श.उर्चे.र.चर.च.चर्नायां संस्था त्राचेर स्थ्रीया. टेग्र्स.चैंट. उर्चे योशवर क्र्या अक्षर प्रया स्रीचे. २० क्रमः २३ क्षेत्रः र्यामायान्त्रस्थान्त्रितः स्यामायान्त्रस्य राष्ट्रमाञ्चराः रायकात्वरात्रे प्रमाने त्यं यो विद्यात्र स्टर्स्ट मी राजक्षरात्र यो स्वारी ब्र्याकानक्रिं : ३७ क्रुनः ८ क्रेन्रंनिटका क्रैन्यं मीटा हुँटा व्रिटका नट्रे क्रुने रना



क्वान्नों द्वान्यों द्वान्यों के क्वेद्वाने के क्वेद्वाने के क्वेद्वाने क्वेद বৰ্মাশ্ৰম্ম্ৰা

र्वेऽ र्वेश

र्झ् वावायर्चुरः ववे: त्वाविवायो हेवा हो १९७८ त्वा १२ व्हेंब ४ हेदायह क्वेद रेदा हो केदार व क्वेदाय हो वाद्या र्द्वेज्यायायायम् अत्रम् प्रिन्याचेत्।

हूँ वाय में ५ दे १ १ १ व वर्त्र व वर्त्र व वर्त्र व वर्त्र व वर्ष व वर वर्ष व व विश्वाचेत्रयायायात्रीत्रात्र्यात्रीयात्र्युवाचेरात्रम् । देरातस्तरायदेःस्ता दर्वावायदेःस्त्रायुवायायात्रावायात् 🗣 रचा है। सूचा चलालेला प्राप्तुः में स्वीः सूरः त. सूची स्वैजः विचः है। यर त्री मुः स्वैतः यर सूची लेखा तर से से विचा तर से से प्राप्त होता. देन र्राक्षेत्रे न द्रात्रे द्रम्य राज्य विद्या न प्रमान के निष्म न नि <u> इ</u>.सब्रा.मू.स्री.सुट.चर्.स.सैज.च=८.भक्र्या.र्जय.चरे.कुथ.टचट.मू.जउट.भहज.खुट.।मू.यु.यभ.क्री.यंच्याकाबट.मू.खुवा.मूथ.तर. चम्नेत्रश्चर्यः इत्रेथः वित्रवीकार्यः चराकाः सुत्र-नुविवाकाः स्वर् देरः श्चरः चर्ठकाशास्त्र व्याप्तः वित्रवा

भैतरा रूर पूर्त है वर यो अर्थे वर्त के अरा रेट अरुया पूर्ट हाय बट है हो। या यह सी री के प्राय प्रमा अर्थ है दिय NT. तर्जे क्रि. तयर. त. येश. पर्या. येथर. त्र्रे. योविर. योश. क्र्या. शक्य. श. श्री. तत्रा. वर्जे. विय. श. पर्या

व्हार मुद्रेय वर स्ट्रिय वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे के स्ट्रिय के स्ट्रिय वर्षे वरते वर्षे वर त्र्याप्रत्यात्राच्या ब्रे.त.ज.मूर्यायक्षैज.मुचु.यश्यायूचे.ज्या.लूट्.त.या.चट.उचेया.कूँट्याजा.यश्ये.उद्जाचीयाचेटा.मु.स्रेयया

FEATURES ক্রি-মন্ত্রীয়াঝা

RIGHT: AN ENGRAVING OF THE ROSARY PRESENTED TO GEORGE BOGLE BY THE SIXTH PANCHEN LAMA.

त्रधासुर। तथाहरम्डे स्थापायायाययस्यतः तथाहरम्डे स्थापायायायस्यतः য়ৢ৻ঀঀ৾য়৻ঀ য়য়ৣৗৼৣ৾ৼ৻য়য়৻ঀৢয়৻য়ৣৼ৻য়ৼয়৻য়ৣৼ৻য়ৼৼঀৢ৸য়ৣৼ৻য়৻য়য়ৢয়ৢঢ়য়ড়৻য়ৢয়৻য়য়ৢয়৻ য়৾৻ঀঀ৾য়৻য়ৢ৾৽য়ৢৼ৻য়য়৻ঀৢয়৻য়ৣয়৻য়ৼয়ৼঀ।

मक्रकेन मेन भें के भू भें महिम्यूनामा

र्शे.की.चट.बुच.टेट असूर्याचट बुचा क्रिय्य स्थाप्त स्य स्थाप्त स्थाप्त

ह्र्या हे हिं वाय प्रत्ये हु अ गु वेत हे वाय प्रत्य

तस्तिः वित्तिः त्रित्रः द्वितः हुतः स्राद्मा ह्याः ह्याः स्राद्मा ह्याः स्राद्मा

मूर्यात्राच्यात्रीत्र विराज्ञीत्र्यात्रीत्राच्यात्राच्यात्रीत्र विष्यात्रीत्र विष्यात्र विषयात्र विषयात्य विषयात्र व

यो द्वा स्ट्रिक्ट स्वा क्ष्य क्ष्य



५८: अहं अपनित्र श्री मात्र अपनित्र श्री अपनित्र श्री अपनित्र मित्र अपनित्र मित्र अपनित्र मित्र अपनित्र मित्र मित्

ब्राक्षेद्र न्युन माली

- १ यहः क्रेबः द्यया खूबः पोःविषः गुः दूबः घरः हैं अदे वेदः बेरा
- २ वृञ्जन पर्वे श्रेन देन कुरा रवश
- ३ अन्देब इसी विक यी प्रीया र्के या था
- न याताः अर्हे। १
- ह्राह्में चे याता सूर्ये ने ते हैं याता है या का का का का के कि का क
- ७ विक्वे विकार्के केर मुक्त विकासकी इंट माया वर्षम व्रिट वर्ष प्रभीर वर्ष हर हैं हैं माय मी का
- v न्त्रीतःहैकात्व्व्यात्यात्वर्त्तःवर्द्द्या १७७२ द्रकाः १९००

तह्यासाल्।-र्ड्स्यःश्चेतायमा) वह्यासाल्।-र्ड्स्यःश्चेतायमा)

FEATURES

Translating the Wingbeats:

Tibetan Writings for the German-language Reader

RIGHT: EDITOR AND
TRANSLATOR ALICE
GRÜNFELDER (TOP) AND
TRANSLATOR FRANZ-XAVER
ERHARD (BOTTOM).

ইুমান্ত্রীবা্মান্দ্র বৈধ্য Alice Grünfelder (বা্দ্র) বৃহ বিধ্যা Franz-Xaver Erhard (ব্যা) translators Alice Grünfelder and Franz-Xaver Erhard regarding the publication of *Flügelschlag des Schmetterlings: Tibeter erzählen* [Wingbeat of the Butterfly: Tibetan Stories], Alice Grünfelder (ed.), published by Unionsverlag (Zürich), 2009. This publication features German language translations of selected works by Tibetan writers originally written in Tibetan, Chinese and English.





Contents

Translations from the Tibetan by Franz-Xaver Erhard:

Döndrub Gyel, Rkang Jam phra mo

Döndrub Gyel. *Rkang lam phra mo*Tsering Döndrub. *Ra lo*Pema Tseten. *Gangs*Tagbum Gyel. *Ha pa gsos pa'i zin tho*

Translations from the English by Alice Grünfelder and Franz-Xaver Erhard:

Jamyang Norbu. Preface to Shadow Tibet

Yangdon Dhondup. "The Life of Gendün Chophel Re-discovered."

Poems by Buchung D. Sonam ("Conflict in Duality"), Tenzin Tsundue ("The Third Side of a Coin"), and Palden Gyel ("Your Birthday").

Thubten Samphel. The Last Idol

Translations from the Chinese by Alice Grünfelder:

Tsering Woeser. "Ji yi ci shasheng zhi xing" / "A Killing Trip." Geyang. "Yige laoni de zishu" / "The Story of an Old Nun." Alai. *Xuemai / Blood Ties*.

Questions:

How did this collection of translation come into being?

AG: I started the project because I was interested in the different views that Tibetan authors inside and outside of Tibet have towards Tibet. I realized that the common problems of being a member of a community dominated by a larger community, and feeling estranged, are much more obvious than the differences. Also, I wanted to see the progress of Tibetan literature after 1989 because, after that year, the Tibetan literary scene changed totally. Literature in Chinese lost its relevance and many authors left Lhasa. Northeastern Tibet became a more important publishing ground for literature written in Tibetan.

युः सः त्येवः गुः वार्ववा ह्वेवः गुः प्येवा ह्यूरा

वहरास्त्र सुन्गु र्गुमायायायायान् दुस्त्र सुनारा नहीतारा

বাবিব বিশ ব্রুম ব্রুম বার্কমন্ত্রির ব্রুম गु'रुद'सेथ'त्रेर'[Alice Grunfelder]५८'स'रुद'हें भ्रे'ध्यर'छ्यर'ङ् 7'[Franz-Xaver Erhard]= 2क्र'यिहेश'थे' "ध्रे'राथेप'' देव'वदे'ओ'ऄश'म्|रत'येव'त्र'त्र'र्क्क्ष'क्क्ष्मेम्|नुष्र'य'द्रद'Unionsverlag (Zurich) ब्रेक्ष'यवे'द्रवे'क्क्षूद'वद'द्रक्ष नियों भूत नुषा नियों नेवाय ने के तहरास ता भूत ने विरक्षान्य विरक्षिता नुष्या परि विराध के कि का विरक्ष का कि क <u> नृत्तुव स्मेना मृत्तुव सर्वे पत्रुव वर्षे वर्षे पत्रे वर्षे वर्षे पत्रे वर्षे वर्षे पत्रे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे व</u>

बर देवा

र्चेर् 'भेग' दश श्रुर अपदर थ' रहें हैं 'सर अर रहें हैं 'सर अर रहें हैं 'सर अर रहें हैं 'सर अर रहें हैं 'सर अर

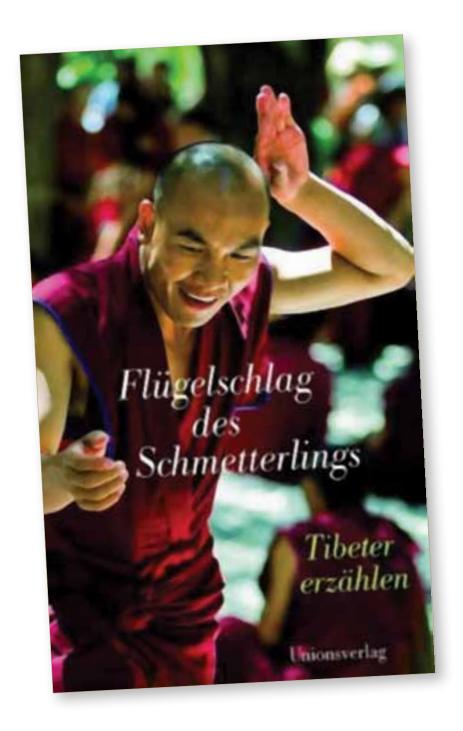
- -र्नेन स्वान कुत्र स्वी क्रम्य त्या स्वार्थे।
- _केंदिर्देशस्त्रम्गुःस्स्री
- -45.81.8.24.29.21.24
- -स्यायम्बर्भः क्यायीः स्यायार्थेश्यः यदे विद्

৲ন্ত্ৰীর খৌশার মাস্কুমান্তর জৌ থৌমানা মর দ্বিথা নম [Alice Grunfelder] নুমানা মর দ্বি দ্বি দ্বামান্তর দ্বি দ্বামান্তর দ্বি দ্বামান্তর দ্বি দ্বামান্তর দ্ব

- _यहरार्नुद्रशर्वेरावदे मौन देना मौने देन देश पदे दिन मुन्ने मोने पदे देन
- -र्नेत्रः यानायापरः श्लेत्रः यीः नयो तत्त्रः र्रेत्रः तथेताः श्लेरः यीः वेतर् विया
- -च.कर.चर्स्रर वशका मुस्ति में हुँश रें स्वापिक मी त्याया न
- नर्मेथ उद्भय न्यूष्य दर्मे मार्गी स्रिय हुँ मार्स्य रमु र मुख्य मीर्म मार्ग
- __ _ ઽધવઃૡૢ૱૱ૣૢ૽૱૽૽ૢ૽ૺૡૢ૽ઽ૽૽૽ૢૺ૽૾ૢૢ૽ૺ૱૽ૢ૱
- ব্ব-বর্ষধ-বর্ষারের্জানের্মারী,সহরে,পাত্র,সাতু্ধ,প্রী

- _कें रैट र्दे ने बेर त्यवाश गुः श्वेंवा वार्ड न बेर राजीवा वीरा त्याया वर्षे न बेर हो।
- द्यो याष्टर याष्ट्र भी यर्ष मुक्त सालिया यो स्टर स्विद र्शे हुस्य
- _অ'ঐ'ঐ'ব্ৰগ্ৰহ্

FEATURES ক্রিন্মুনানা



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AG: વૅર્ન વાલેશ દુષ્ય ગુૈ વૅર્ન ય ફ્રેંશ ય યેં ફૂશશ ય વૅર્ન ગુૈ ક્રોંન યા ઘર સુર હ્યા હૈયા હૈયા હૈયા કે ત્વાને વાલે યા વેર્ન ગુિશ સાથા વાલે વર્ષે વર્ષો चक्क्रुस्रस्य प्योत्ता क्रीक्रिंग्रस्य हे च होया यो नियम देया मृत्या स्थापन में स्थापन प्यापन प्रति स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन दयाने माहिका आर्द्रका याने औं आर्द्रका या त्यका माह्यका के स्थान का १९०० हैं के महिका महिका महिका महिका के स्था बरायार्गोचनाहेक्टरनुः बेटानानाहेक्यायार्थे मारायार विमाञ्चाया नुस्य निमानी के निमानी के अधिकारी मुक्ति निमानी यान्यास्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान

ष्ट्रीत हैं दियं देयं देयं देयं देयं क्षुक होता आयक सुर देता

AG: Unionverlag(www.unionsverlag.com)बेर:पदे:५२२ भूतः।पर:दिन्यःस्त्राः प्राप्तः।पर:दिन्यःस्त्रः।पर:दिन्यःस्त्रः ं र्युवाराणुः र्द्धेया रेवा १९६१ सुद्धा होता त्र १९६६ वर्षे १९६८ । असी हो १९५० । असी से १९५० । असी १९५० वर्षा मु भूराचेराक्कारीमार्कामाराज्या विंदार्केशायनवायीते स्वेतायक्काराज्यात स्वाप्तायीत स्वाप्ताया विंदारीके स्वाप्ताय रवर्शार्वर्गीः हुँ राषीवा हुः भेवा द्रश्रम्यदर सेर्गा (१) रिमे वर्षुद्रावर रिमे रिसे हुन स्टर्मे रिसे केरा सेदाय सेर्पे सेवर्श रिसे से द्याः र्क्केशयार्थः प्रदा र्क्केशवर्ष्ट्रेत्र मिले विदेशका क्रिकेश स्थाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व र्हेताशर्थर-१८-अर्द्धरशर्भेने १८ वा ३८ ही र वर्षश्चार विश्वायात्वा स्वर्धिताश्चार विवास विद्वार वे १८ विद्वार हो । दशार्थी रवशा ॔ॻॻड़ढ़ऀॱख़॔ॺॱॻॖऀॱक़॔ॸॱॻॖऀॱॾॖॣॕॴॱॸऀॴॱॵॱढ़ॺ॓ॴॱॸऒॗॴॱॸॾॣॕॸॱॻॖॴऒ॔ॗॱॸॴॱॹॗॗॣॸॱॻॖॴॱॺऄॗॣॸॱॾॗॴॴढ़ऀॱॾॣॗॴॱॸॸॎॱॸऀॱॸॴॱॵॗॱॺॎ॔ॴ गुर्दे र्श्वेर विश्वेर हो अक्ष्य प्रते श्रीर पहर मी में प्रतिय प्रतिय स्थित हो में प्रतिय स्थित देवायदेवीत्रदार् क्रिंगायां क्रिं

'5ये'देव'देवे'अर्जुब'र्लेबा'रु'दबी'वर्जुब'य'बैया'यीश्र'क्रयाश्र'यश्रय'यार्केट'यबिब'य'दे'द्देश्यर'यद्यश्रय'यथिता

AG: ने'र्रुयन्त्रस्य राधित्। वाराधित् ले'त्र। वेन्'त्य नें स्नूराधेन्'यदे से'र्जर स्रास्य न्ये नेव ने हें प्वदे से वायक्कव याधित ग्रीस विकासिक दिये देव वाद्याय होता केंद्र च्या सादे के अतुक र्वे वादे त्या यहे के करा से का चेटा

५भे देव वदे वे वेंद्र ग्री देट स्वरा क्केंग्र स्वावहरा अवस्था निष्ठ प्रेम क्किंग्य के स्वावहरू के कि

FXE: ८४:वेशःग्रथयः सूरः दः दे सूरः रेतृ

FEATURES

Who is your publisher?

AG: Unionsverlag (www.unionsverlag.com) publishes "the other side of world literature," as they themselves said in the nineties. They focus on literature from South America, Africa, Arab countries and Asia. They published all my previous books, which consisted of Tibetan contemporary literature translated from Chinese¹. Because of this long-lasting and trusting relationship, I was given total freedom in the choice of authors, texts and themes. The only reservation my publisher had was about Alai's text, which he thought was too long. As for the editor, she was only interested in the quality of the texts but added that the "Afterword" had helped her to understand the stories as well as their selection. In that section, I described the development of Tibetan literature since the fifties, and I gave also some interpretation about the translated stories or an explanation about their context. I did not include footnotes, because it is a hamper for normal readership. But we did include biographies for all authors, as well as a glossary.

What about the choice for the book cover, which shows a monk debating?

AG: I chose the book cover because I hoped all the people interested in Tibet would grab this book. As you know, most people interested in Tibet in the West are mostly only interested in religion. So it was a marketing decision. It had worked already very well with An den Lederriemen geknotete Seele / Soul Bounded to a Leather Cord. A bookseller told me that, although he had not read the book himself and thus could not recommend it to his readers, he sold dozens of copies, only because of the cover.

Is it the first ever collection that includes German translation of Tibetan language contemporary literature?

FXE: To my knowledge, yes it is.

AG: My first story collection, An den Lederriemen geknotete Seele, included short stories from Tibet-based writers like Tashi Dawa, Sebo, Alai, who write in Chinese. Later on, for the story collection Himalaya: Menschen und Mythen, I translated from English two texts by Tibetan authors: Jamyang Norbu ("The Silence and Hunter's Moon") and Gyalpo Tsering ("The Wrath of the Dead Cow").

How did you choose the authors and texts in the present book? Did you give priority to the quality of the texts or on the notoriety of the authors, or texts that had not been translated into a Western language?

FXE: Alice approached me at the IATS conference in Bonn (2006) asking if I would like to contribute some translations of Tibetan language short stories. I was then already browsing through Tibetan language magazines to find some suitable stories, i.e. not too long nor too short and not too obscure for a broader Western audience. Of course I recommended the stories and writers I liked best. Our guiding ideas were to include neither Socialist Realism, which would hardly interest a German audience, nor scar literature, as some had been translated from Chinese earlier. Also, back in 2006, few Tibetans writing in Tibetan had engaged in scar literature. Now things have changed, with books like The Red Wind Scream (Rlung dmar 'ur 'ur) or [The Year of Nightmare] (Rmi lam 'khrug pa'i lo). We wanted to present readers with a broad variety of different approaches. Of course, Döndrub Gyel's essay "Rkang lam phra mo" ("The Threadlike Path") is not a novelty for Western readers as it had been translated into English but that was more than a decade ago (1997) and it had been only published in The Tibet Journal. Since our collection aimed at a broader and non-academic audience, I decided to present a new translation altogether. The reason why I wanted to include this essay is that it is certainly one of the most important texts to understand contemporary Tibetan literature.

AG: It was very important that the short stories have a certain literary quality. I have been reading heaps of Tibetan literature translated in many Western languages and I find most pieces disappointing from the literary point of view. In most cases the figures were plain and painted in black and white, the stories lacked any kind of dramaturgy, the message was too obvious from the very beginning, and the

¹ An den Lederriemen geknotete Seele (Soul Bounded to a Leather Cord, 1997); Himalaya: Menschen und Mythen (Himalaya: Men and Myths), 2004), Reise in den Himalaya: Geschichten fürs Handgepäck (Himalayan Voyages: Hand Luggage Stories, 2008).

५भे ने न ने दे बट में क्कें अया में नट क्कें अने न माना दान नुभाव अया ना अया भोवा। ब्रिन मुक्ति के मुक्ति मुक् अता। भट बने मुक्ति मुक्ति अमें अता मुक्ति मुक्ति माना के बन्दा माना के बन्दा माना माना माना माना माना माना मान

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AG: श्रुद्धत्यः क्रुंशः देवा विदेशः विद्याया स्थान्य स्थान् । क्रुंशः देवा विद्या स्थान् विद्या स्थान् स्यान् स्थान् स्यान् स्थान् स्य

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narrative was boring. So, for the selection of stories, my only criterion was literary quality of the text, not the author's fame nor any other factor.

It seems that, on the whole, Tibetans writing in Tibetan outnumber Tibetans writing in Chinese or English. Still, in your collection, translations from the Tibetan fill about only one-third of the book. Why? Also, Tibetans mostly write poems, but your collection includes very few poems. Why?

FXE: The idea behind the collection was to bring together Tibetan stories, essays and to a lesser extent poems from all over the world in order to present the reader with the heterodox views of Tibetan intellectuals and the plenitude of Tibetan writing. We were hoping to find contributions in German language as well, but we could not find a good piece. So it seems it should be about one-third for English writing, one-third for Chinese, and one-third for Tibetan.

AG: I would have loved to include Tibetan writings translated from Italian and Spanish as well. I also started a literary competition for young Tibetan writers in German language in 2005, but the outcome was meager. The idea was indeed to have one book with inside and outside views articulated by Tibetan writers on a high literary level - or at least as high as possible. And only a few stories and writers could meet with this demand. Regarding poetry, poems in general sell very badly in Germany, they complicate the approach towards Tibetan literature, which is already difficult enough for a broader readership.

How did the authors react when you contacted them to tell them they were going to be translated into German?

FXE: In general, Tibetan writers enjoy this sort of recognition—which in our case even came with some money. Since writing in Tibetan usually doesn't reach a great audience even within the Tibetan community, in my opinion, most writers consider translations as a major support for Tibet and her literature.

AG: All were happy when I contacted them, but when it came to sign contracts and forward the royalties, it became more difficult. But this is the same case with authors from all over the world, they are bad in handling their rights and money!

Has the book reached an audience?

AG: Interest for Tibet has been decreasing since 2001. World attention focuses now on such topics as Islam. And when people do have an interest in Tibet, they tend to be attracted only to Buddhism or esoteric elements. This is very frustrating. In a word, there is definitively no strong interest in Tibetan lay and contemporary literature. So I feel we have to carry on doing this kind of publication.

We organised one reading in Frankfurt that attracted fifty people, but only eighteen people attended a reading in Zürich. I am not allowed to say anything about the sales figures, but I found them disappointing, because I had hoped that the story collection could sell well along with all the books on China which were published last year at the Frankfurt Book Fair. The Frankfurt Book Fair is the biggest in the world and, in 2009, China was its guest of honor. Actually even Chinese books didn't sell well there.

Did it get reviews in the media?

AG: The stories I published earlier were too fancy, too surrealistic, they had a complicated literary structure for an average audience, in a word, they were very difficult to understand for a Western readership. For this book, we received many positive press reviews, many more than when the first story collection An den Lederriemen geknotete Seele was published. I think this is mostly linked to the fact that we opted for a more comprehensive and easy approach.

AG: दशाकी तार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्य स

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FXE: श्रुक्तिन्त्र्वा व्याप्त क्ष्या व्यापत क्ष्य क्ष्या व्यापत क्ष्य क्ष्या व्यापत क्ष्या व्यापत क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्

AG: ८स'यत्त्रेय'गिनुग्नर'त्व्या धेत'त'धर्मर्याद्यंदा। धेत'त'धर्म्क्रिय'धर्म्क्रिय'ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्यं हेत्य'य्ये हेत्ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्यं हेत्य'य्ये हेत्यं हेत्ये हेत्यं हेत्ये हेत्ये हेत्ये हेत्य'य्ये हेत्ये हेत

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With previous training as a book sales assistant, Alice Grünfelder went on to study Sinology and literature in Berlin and Sichuan Province. She wrote her masters thesis (1995) on modern Tibetan literature and continues to research and work in that field. She has worked in the publishing business since 1984.

Franz-Xaver Erhard has studied philosophy, literature, and Tibetology. He lives and works as a book seller and Tibetologist in Berlin and Lhasa.

वर् द्वात्वे द्वा मुक्त के पर्के प्रत्यो का मुक्त विकासी वर्ष

दार्बेश Frankfurt (यहरस्य नी में दिन स्वेग) द्रि में मार्च मार्च

कुर यस्यायम् इस द्ये देव दे क्षुर विव वुस सेंद दस्य

AG: दशः र्श्वेतः साद्वेतः वादिः स्त्रुदः द्वेत्रः देवः द्वेत्रः द्वेतः द्वेतः

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ANNOUNCEMENT



TRACE FOUNDATION LAUNCHES AN ENHANCEMENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

The aim of Trace Foundation's Enhancement Internship program is to support promising individuals from China to obtain experience living, studying English and working in the United States. This is an exceptional opportunity for outstanding individuals with academic backgrounds, who are interested in advancing their academic pursuits and/or careers. Through our program, we hope to provide the opportunity for these individuals to sharpen their English language skills and gain increased knowledge, resources and practical experience necessary to further advance their future goals.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Internships are based in New York, with a commitment of one year. The internship will be focused on studying English and gaining practical work experience in a nonprofit setting. The Foundation will provide enrollment in English classes as well as the opportunity to put that knowledge into practice.

- Applicants must have completed an Associate or Bachelor degree or higher to be considered.
- Applicants must have a high level of proficiency in written and spoken Tibetan and basic spoken English skills.
- All Enrichment Internships will be on a non-salaried basis.
- Trace Foundation will provide travel to/from the post, appropriate housing and a modest per diem.
- The Foundation will provide information and assistance on applying for a visa.
- Medical insurance that covers the entire period must be in place prior to travel.

APPLYING FOR ENRICHMENT INTERNSHIP

Individuals interested in applying for an Intern position should send the following information to interns@trace.org:

- Letter of interest including the following:
 - > Motivation/reason for applying for internship
 - > Academic background
 - > Future career plans
 - > Objective of internship
 - > Time/length available
- Resume or Curriculum Vitae
- Letter of recommendation from a teacher

All applications are screened utilizing the same diligence as other employment opportunities within the Foundation.

Short-listed candidates will be invited to participate in the interview process. Those candidates who receive an invitation to join the Foundation's internship program will be required to sign a letter of agreement.

At the end of the assignment, the intern will receive a certificate of appreciation and if the requirements are met, may be eligible to apply to Trace Foundation's International Scholarship program.



ANNOUNCEMENT

TING TANGET

FAR RIGHT: TAKTSER RINPOCHE AND HIS WIFE KUNCHOK YANGKYI. (吳阿] 赵 黃 王 국 黃 董 帝 국 드 首 도 可 張 禹 王 河 禹 西 河 王 賈 王 씨 義子

Taktser Rinpoché Collection Donated to the Library

N 2009, Trace Foundation's Latse Library received the personal library and papers of Taktser Rinpoché Thubten Jigme Norbu as a donation by his widow Kunchok Yangkyi. The intention of donating this treasured collection to the library was so that the items would not be scattered and that this unique set of materials would be easily accessible to those interested in and wanting to do research on Tibetan culture.

Taktser Rinpoché's collection comprises almost 60 large boxes, which library staff is still unpacking and sorting. Among the mainly Tibetan and English books are some very rare and out of print volumes. In addition to books, there are photos, slides, film reels, and negatives, many of which have never been seen outside the family before, and are thereby revelatory and precious glimpses of Taktser Rinpoché's public, personal, and family lives. The materials also serve as important documentation to the experiences of the Tibetan government and Tibetan society in recent modern history. There are also quite a number of manuscripts and correspondence. One fine example is a rare letter from the Thirteenth Dalai Lama to an unknown Westerner, dated October 13, 1933. The Dalai Lama passed away fifteen days after this letter was written, making it one of the last of his life. It is currently on view at the library.

According to the expressed wish of Taktser Rinpoché's widow, in order to provide easy access to this collection, the library is spending both time and expense to sort and catalog the new acquisitions. Also, Latse has employed a staff member whose time is dedicated primarily

विद्यानियात्राः भूत्यात्रक्ष्याः मेन्द्रम्यः स्ट्रान्धः स्ट्रान्य

स्रमान्द्रवाष्ट्रम्याद्वाप्त्रम्याद्वापत्त्रम्याद्वाप्त्याप्त्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्त्रम्याद्वाप्त्रम्याद्वाप्त्रम्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्त्याप्त्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्त्याद्वाप्याद्वा

सूना सर्वे र रेत र पे किये प्रमा न ये । इससाया है त्यालया यहेनसाम महाराजा

क्षेत्र त्यर् त्यतः हैयः तः भुष्टेट त्यरं वाश्यायः व्यव्याय्याः भुष्टे व्यव्यायः भूष्टे वित्याः भूष्टे वित्यायः व्यव्यायः वित्यः व्यव्यायः वित्यः व्यव्यायः वित्यः व्यव्यायः वित्यः व्यव्यायः वित्यः व्यव्यायः वित्यः वित्य

तर्तराश्वेराश्चेराश्चर्या स्वीता स्विया महीता स्वात्त्र मानि ।

तर्त्र स्वात्र स्वीत्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्य स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र

त्रवा अक्टर देन में होते में त्या त्या वा वित्ता त्या के वित्य के वित्य त्या के वित्य के वित्य के वित्य त्या के वित्य के वित्य



to digitizing the audio-visual and print materials such as slides, photos, and films, not only for long-term preservation concerns, but also to eventually make this digital content available on our website. To date we have sorted and conserved over 3,000 slides, and have scanned roughly 2,000 photos.

Taktser Rinpoché Thubten Jigme Norbu was born in 1922 in Kumbum, Amdo. He is the older brother of the Fourteenth Dalai Lama. At a young age, he was recognized by the Thirteenth Dalai Lama as the reincarnation of Taktser Lama of Kumbum. In the early 1950s Taktser Rinpoché moved to America where he did various kinds of work on behalf of Tibetans. His longest term of employment was serving as a professor of Tibetan Studies at Indiana University. He passed away in Bloomington, Indiana, in 2008.

NEW & NOTABLE ちゃってごうちょう

RIGHT: COVER OF A BOOK OF CHILDREN'S STORIES IN DZONGKHA.

ईंटाव अन् ग्री हीश सवे श्रुट नेव डेवा वी सर्व संवेषा

The Library's Fourth Language: The Dzongkha Collection

P until recently, Trace Foundation's Latse Library had collections in three major languages: Tibetan, Chinese and English. Starting in 2009, the library introduced holdings in a fourth language: Dzongkha, the language of the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan. In 1970, under the order of the king Jigmé Dorjé Wangchuk, the dialect of the Dzongkha area became the official language of the country. Dzongkha is written in Tibetan script, while the Tibetan language is referred to by the Bhutanese as "chöké," or "liturgical language."

Most of the materials in the library's Dzongkha language collection are children's books, including a large series titled [Children's Storybooks] (A lo'i srung deb), published by the KMT Publishing House since 2007; the library has acquired all 116 titles published so far. The stories featured in these books are based on Tibetan and western children's literature and tales, as well as both traditional and new Bhutanese children's stories. Regardless of the origin, all the stories are rendered into Dzongkha, and

चल्निस्स्री ह्र्ट्रियःस्रेट्रिक्यःक्षेत्रःस्त्रेत्यःक्षेत्रःस्त्रेत्यःस्त्यःस्त्रेत्यःस्त्यःस्त्रेत्यःस्त्रेत्यःस्त्रेत्यःस्त्रेत्यःस्त्रेत्यःस्त्रेत्यःस्त्रेत्यःस्त्रेत्यःस्त

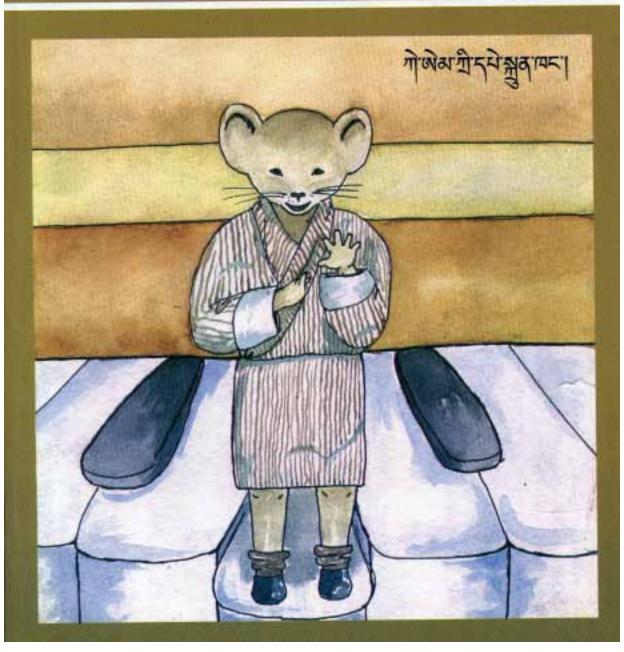
स्ट्यों किर्लूट ग्री व्रीका क्षेट्ट याक्षर चर्षे असी का श्री का क्षेट व्यवस्था व्याप्त का स्ट्यों का स्ट्रिय का स्ट्रिय

चुैराञ्चरः कुराराङ्केरायते भूतः तरायवागायते । अया वेट्रियः तरायी खूदे भे वेर्रास्त्रीय । वेर्त

थेयान्दरन्त्रीतः भेवायो नेका सूराङ्करायान् रहेटायवे सून्निय स्थानिय विद्याप्त स्थानिय स्थानिय

गुर्स्य वित्र क्षेत्र म्यू क्षेत्र स्ट्रिय स्ट

พนารุนณาปละ.ม



NEW & NOTABLE ちゅうちゅうだっぱっし

OPPOSITE LEFT: THE SERIES CHILDREN'S STORYBOOKS, PART OF THE LIBRARY'S NEW DZONGKHA LANGUAGE COLLECTION.

स्यान्त्रया स्रो हूँन्यायान्नन्यीप्तयान्त्रयान्त्ययान्त्रयान्त्ययान्त्ययान्ययान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयाप्त्ययान्त्रयाप्त्ययान्त्रयाप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्रयाप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्यप्त्यप्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्यप्त्

the illustrations are also "Bhutan-ized" with characters in Bhutanese dress and scenery distinctive of the kingdom. Each book closes with the lesson of the story. The main compilers and editors of the series include Tenzin Wangchuk, Kunzang Thinley, and Tsering Dorji, with illustrations by the artists Thubten, Kunsang, and Wangchuk. The publisher of this series states that the books are intended for the Bhutanese people and especially the younger generations, to make them interested in learning the Dzongkha language.

In addition, Latse has acquired a twenty-eight volume series called *Sung deb (Sgrung deb)*, twenty-odd books for learning Dzongkha, and another twenty-eight to develop written and spoken language skills. Along with some individually published storybooks, the total number of children's books comes to 180.

After children's books, the largest number of books in our Dzongkha holdings are on language, including a number of reprinted Tibetan grammar books, with the original Tibetan texts and commentary in Dzongkha language. One good example is [A New Dzongkha Grammar] (Rdzong kha'i brda bzhung gsar pa), where the Tibetan and Bhutanese are presented side by side on the page, a useful convention for comparative research between the two languages. There are also several books on how to compose letters and poetry in Dzongkha.

The library has also acquired a considerable number (~40) of texts on history and on the history of religion in Bhutan. Some of these are written in Tibetan, others are translated into Dzongkha from the original Tibetan. Some notable among these include [A Clear Mirror of Bhutan's Yogi Lineage] ('Brug gi smyos rabs yang gsal me long) in Dzongkha language except for the dedicatory, which is in Tibetan; [Seeds of Faith] (Dad pa'i sa bon) which lists around 300 Bhutanese monasteries with historic photos; [Book of Proverbs] (Dpye gtam; Tib. Gtam pa'i yi dpe deb); and other useful references such as a text on how traditional religious statues are made, and another on the crafting of daily-use objects.

The new collection also includes more than thirty audio-visual items, with Bhutanese movies, songs, dance, the making of traditional handicrafts, and much more. Moreover, we have initiated subscriptions of four journals published in Bhutan which will soon be arriving in the library.

यम्बर्धः निः क्ष्यः प्राप्तः भ्रम् निः क्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्षयः विष्यवः विष्यवः विष्यवः विष्यवः विष्यवः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विष्यः विषयः वि

याश्वरः स्रोत्तं वार्श्वरं त्रस्य त्रहेत् न्याः व्यक्ष्यः त्रहेत् व्यक्ष्यः वार्श्वरः वार्वरः वार्श्वरः वार्वरः वार्वरः



चीश्वास्तिः स्वीतात्त्रभूतः म्ह्रास्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात

यायकान्त्रम् ।

यायकान्त्रम्यकान्त्रम् ।

यायकान्त्रम् ।

याय

प्रश्न स्वीत्राचित्र वर्षे स्क्रेर स्थे र स्थित स्थित



In the two years since we started collecting from Bhutan, the library has already acquired close to 500 items. And as the Bhutanese government is working hard to promote Bhutanese culture and language, this means we can anticipate our collection growing larger and richer in resources as more publications become available.

क्रमी. ब्र्या. व्या. वर्ष्य श्रम में द्राक्ष अपने स्त्री व्या त्र व्या. वर्ष्य श्रम स्त्री व्या. वर्ष्य स्त्री स्

NEW & NOTABLE ちむられぞう

OPPOSITE LEFT: VOLUME ON ORAL FOLKTALES IN STANDARD LANGUAGE.

<u> न्याङ्कुरायानुसाङ्कुरायीः द्याः देया</u>

OPPOSITE RIGHT: A
WORKSHEET USED BY FIELD
RESEARCHERS OF THE KHAM
ORAL FOLK CULTURE PROJECT.

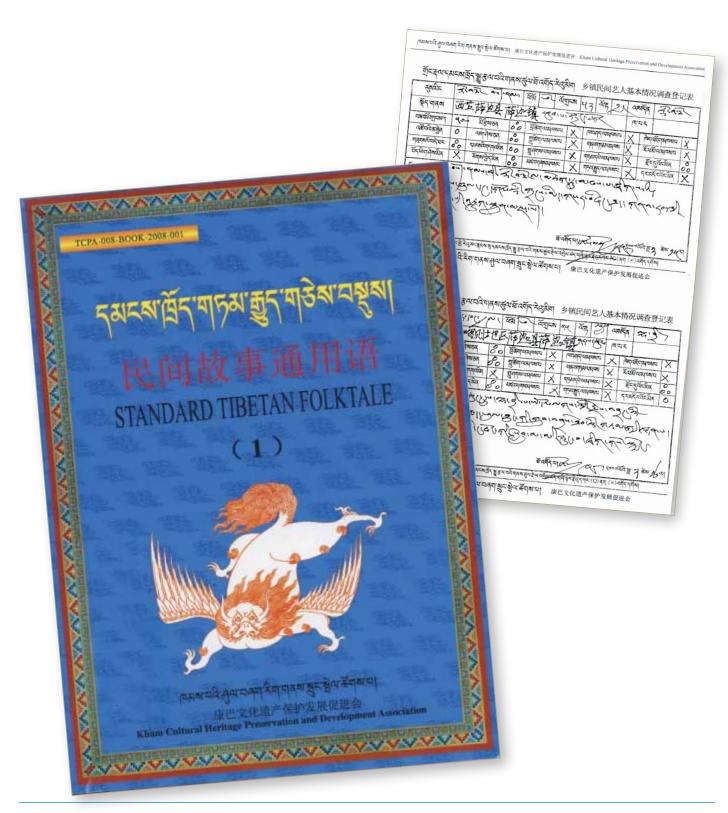
र्वतात्रकुताः श्रीयाग्रीः मृतः श्रीया स्याञ्चितः श्रीः स्थान्यः

A Series of Books on Oral Folk Literature

N 2006-2007, the Kham Cultural Heritage Preservation and Development Association sought out and collected local oral folk culture from the Kham Tibetan areas mainly in Sichuan Province and have published these collections in 30 volumes accompanied with 30 CDs of audio recordings and scanned material. The content includes: folk tales (*dmangs khrod gtam rgyud*;,073); 44 historical tales and miscellany (*bshad srol*); 31 local traditions (*yul srol*); 1,173 riddles (*khed*); 1,078 folk sayings (*gtam dpe*); 20 form speeches (*kha bshad*); 5 handicraft narratives (*lag shes*); 22 folk games (*rtsed rigs*); 1,094 dance songs (*bro*); 84 dance and song pieces (*bro shags* - dances involving also songs that are exchanged as statement and reply between individuals or groups); 1,634 songs (*glu*); 255 exchanged songs (*glu shags*); 598 love songs (*mdza' gzhas*); for a total of 7,111 works of

यद्य व्याप्त स्थार श्राप्त स्थार स्था स्थार स्थ

रवाञ्चु र रेवा वा व र गी रेव से र विवा



NEW & NOTABLE 「ローデージント」

oral folk literature and orally-transmitted traditional culture. These were collected from over 200 individuals from nine counties, namely Dartsemdo, Kardzé, Drakgo, Serta, Rongdrak, Derong, Degé, Tau, and Ngawa Kyungchu.

Of the folklore genre, the most volumes—18 volumes and 19 CDs — are dedicated to folk tales. All the tales are recorded and transcribed in the contributor's dialect. The tales are presented in three ways: ten volumes contain the tales from different dialects rendered into common colloquial language. Another six volumes titled "Folk Tales (with Notes)" present the stories in the dialect with notes on meaning in common language in parentheses. Another two volumes "Folk Tales with Footnotes" provide the exact transcription of the dialect with common colloquial equivalent in footnotes. One additional volume provides abstracts of all the folk tales. The dance song collection, which features the lyrics of the songs, has four books with four CDs; folk songs comprise three volumes with three CDs; and there is one volume and one CD each for folk sayings, riddles, historical tales and miscellany, as well as one volume dedicated to the background and biographical information of the artists and contributors not only from those whose work appears in the series but from other areas as well. For each work, the editors have acknowledged by name the various persons who collected the material, conducted the interview, did transcription, revision, editing, etc.

The so-called "historical tales and miscellany" (bshad srol), are presented in three parts: one is a collection of folk tales of local Tibetan historical persons, events, local monasteries, and holy places. These tales cover both historical and more modern periods; for example, an oral version of the centuries-old tale about the Sixth Dalai Lama and how government officials wrapped him in yak skin and threw him in the river is presented here, as well as more recent oral tales, such as some dating from the 1950s on the fight between Tibetans and the Chinese Red Army. Another section called "folk technology" (lag rtsal) includes practical information on how to make tools, local farming methods, and so on, while a third part focuses on "folk customs (dmangs srol).

As mentioned earlier, the oral works were transcribed to preserve the local dialect, and a

বাদম:ক্লুব:কুমম:বিব:খীবা:বিম:মাবর:গার:ব্রীম:ব্রীবা: वयः पदः प्रेयाः अपः प्राप्तः व्यक्षेत्रायाः प्रेयः विष्टे देव'वादब'चक्कद'खब'द्रवा'बे'दबदब'विंद'वाहब' **ॾ**ॗॸॱॻऻॻऻॱॺक़ॺॱॺॸॱढ़ऄ॔ॸॱऄॸॱ। वकर्मावदार्यो प्ययाञ्चर्यस्य प्रोत्राचित्रस्य हो। *ઽૠૡ૱*ઌ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ गुःदरःरासक्र म्ह्रुयः भेरा देवः बारशः वाल्र या বাদ্ধীঝ'ঝ'ন্মন্ম'ট্রিন্'বাদ্মাক্কর্'কর্ यानुस्य क्रुन्यान् लेया यो बन्द न्युन्य वरे म्राच्यायाच्यास्य स्थित्र स्थायात्रम् स्थायात्रम् ৻শূঝ'বাউবা'দ'বৰ্গীদ'দী'মকৰ'বেম্বীঝ'দূঝ'ঊদ'ম'দী ্ব:ব্ৰংবাহি:বাঝ্যান্ত্ৰী:ব্ৰ:ব্ৰি:কুম্ম্যান্ত্ৰা র্ষ্ত্রর দের বাদ্যাক্ত্রর ক্রুমান্ত্রী বং ব্রিবার্বর বর্ষ্ত্র ঐঁবাঝ'ঝ'বাষ্ট্রীবাঝ'ঝই'ব্যাহম'র্ক্রিব'বাদ্যা'রুব'র্ব देव:याबद:यञ्चर्य:बेर:यवे:द्य:देव:याठेय:गुर:पेद:दें। <u> दे'वर्धेशःगुः</u>द्यदशःविदःवेंग्यरःग्रहेशःवश्रूशः

पद्म्याम् स्वार्थः प्रस्ति स्वार्थः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्थः स्वरः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्य

र्टा श्चरवेवस्यस्य भेरतेर्वस्यस्य बुर्यन्त्राम्हरः

ब्रियः ह्या च्रीन् प्रस्त व्याक्ष कर्षो च्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत

प्रवश्याम् विकास विकास क्षेत्र क्षेत्

more common rendering is provided in notes or in footnotes. For example, a saying from Gyelrong region of Kham, unintelligible to someone not familiar with Gyelrong dialect, is also rewritten in common writing for the general reader to understand. This enables the reader not only to understand the Gyelrong manner of expression, but also aids in an exploration of their language and dialect.

The Kham Cultural Heritage Preservation and Development Association was established on September 11, 2006. The organization's Director Tong Nyi (Stong Nyid) states in the Foreword: "This oral folk culture was developed by Tibetans over many generations. Currently 'outside' culture and that of other nationalities is like a strong wave—under their wave our culture is growing weaker. If we just ignore this situation, the wave will cover us and our culture will exist not with any substance but only as a veneer. In order to encourage people concerned about this, we started this project."

The association is registered as a branch of the Kardzé Prefecture Cultural Bureau Office. Trace Foundation has provided grants for the association's projects in the past.

लंकाम्बर्धाः स्ट्रीया व्याप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

NEW & NOTABLE रये:रेय:रें:श्रेंरा

OPPOSITE TOP: A PAGE FROM SHELTON'S BOOK WITH **ILLUSTRATION BY KELSANG** TSERING.

ख्रां खेरी देश वरा चेरा पदा पुरा קַפֿראַ צַרפֿאַ אַראַאַ אַ אַראַאַ रेश्री

OPPOSITE BOTTOM: THE COVER OF A STORYBOOK FOR TIBETAN BOYS AND GIRLS, PUBLISHED 1922.

१९२२ व्यस्त्रियः श्रुवः गुरुः <u> हेरःग्र</u>ीःश्र<u>ेङ्क</u>शःवेदःयदेःचःदरः नर्भे इस्रायायायम् प्रेम्लेयान य'य@ग्रथ'शें बेर'य'देवे'यद्र र्वेग

Early Children's Book Translated from English into Tibetan

N the Rare Book Room of Trace Foundation's Latse Library there is a small book entitled *Lhamö* namtar (Lha mo'i rnam thar) from the Taktser Rinpoché Collection (see related article in this issue). Only looking at the title, one would think it would contain the libretto of the opera of Central Tibet, which is called *lhamo*. But actually, it is a collection of children's stories translated from English into Tibetan, and inside one finds the English title: A Story Book for Tibetan Boys and Girls: Being Translations of Fairy Stories and Fables Including the Story of Esther.

A dedicatory note states: "This book [is] published for the Tibetans, that they may know these friends in America who love them and desire to help them to know the world and its maker our God and his son Jesus our saviour." This very rare book was published in 1922 in Calcutta, India, by the Baptist Mission Press; it is not clear if the book was ever distributed among Tibetans, as was the intention. We cannot

याद्र द्वि विवशः कुर्वेग्रथः पदिः यः कुर्दिः यहित्। वर्षो द्वी द्वी द्वी द्वी वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः द्वी द्वी देव डिवा भेंद्र यादे हैं त्रूवा सर्वे सदेव में केवे सुवा दये (वदेवे हें क्रें सवाश्वस्त स्वेद वदेव हेट शावदेवे दराया बियामार्थायमार्भितार्थेत् यात्यमार्थेमार्था भूभावित् म्राम्या द्वीत्यमार्थेत् स्वर्थेत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्थेत् स्वर्थेत् स्वर्थेत् स्वर्थेत् स्वर्येत् स्वर्थेत् स्वर्येत् स्वय्येत् स्वय्येत <u>२भे नेन ने ने नेन निक्य गर्द भें ग्राय भी में भी </u> श्रुरा श्रेर परा। र्देर पर्दरा या ने के प्रीय प्राप्त स्था वेंद्र प्रीया मृत्य श्रुर विश्व श्रूर से विश्व या विश्व देव हैवा देव। देव वदे वादेव होट देट में लेवा गुट पेंद माने वदे व्यूक्ती। "व्यूकेंदि कुक वक्त प्रकार हेर मुँ भें द्वराचेंद्र पदे चर्दर चर्के दूराया प्रमुखेर लेख मुन्य चल्याया से प्र

र्ये देव वरेते सूर्युर वर्ष अ "द्ये क वरे वहेवा हेत वर्षे र य से दर विर वी सूर्य भे व अ वी गारे क्षायदे देव द हो सायदे । १९४२ विसायदे । १९४८ द विसायदे द से देव द है है है के १९४४ विसायदे । হ্রুবামশাঝিশাদ্দম The Baptist Mission Press ব্রিমবের অবৈ ক্রিমান্ত্রী ধমান্ত্র ব্রম্বর देशपो:वृद्धे केंश्र व्यवाश श्रेवा केंद्र दार श्रूष प्रवास प्रदा दशेवाश प्रवास प्रवास स्वीद हिंद्र वा

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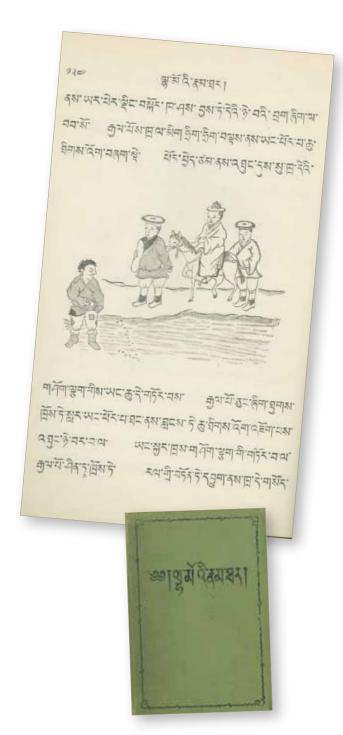
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चुक्र श्रुट्यो द्ये द्वादित द्वाद्या क्षेत्र क्ष्य क्

Mrs. A. L. Shelton हैं Dr. Albert Shelton ਭੇಸರ್ನಡಿಹರಸುಭಿನ ಭಡಿಹನ್ಡಿಸದರ್ನಲು। ಪೆಡಿಸೇಸ್ಪತ್ತು



NEW & NOTABLE ちゃうちゃんが

OPPOSITE LEFT: THE COVER OF THE CHILDREN'S BOOK SAMSARA DOG.

वर्षम्यम्य विष्यास्य विश्वस्य वर्षम्यम्य say that this is the earliest book translated from English into Tibetan, but it is certainly one, if not *the* earliest children's book to be translated.

The translator of the book is Flora Beal Shelton, or so the publishing information on the title page of the book states. Flora Beal was born in 1870 into a farming family in Kansas (U.S.). She worked as a schoolteacher before marrying the American medical doctor and Christian missionary Albert Shelton in 1899. Within a few years in 1904, the two departed the States for China and the Tibetan borderlands. In 1905 they established a Christian mission in Batang in Kham, and lived there for nearly two decades, proselytizing and attending to the sick. Flora became accustomed to life in that region, where she not only raised the couple's two daughters, who were born in Batang, but also studied the Tibetan language and worked on translations of Tibetan stories. Mrs. Shelton left Batang in 1920 to take her daughters for schooling in the U.S. and to arrange for the publication of the book reviewed here. Mrs. Shelton also authored a biography of her husband's life, Shelton of Tibet, after his death in 1922 at the hands of bandits not far from the mission post in Batang.

Although Mrs. Shelton is stated as the translator on the English title page of the book, on another page of the book, one finds the following information in Tibetan: "Compiled by Sönam Yangdzom from Batang, and translated from the foreign language by the copier Kelsang Wangdu; finalized in the eighth month of the wooden horse year of the Tibetan calendar." Thus it is difficult to say who was the true translator of the stories, as the publishing details in English and Tibetan have conflicting information. The Tibetan calendar year is also a mystery, as there is no wooden horse year in the period of the 1920s.

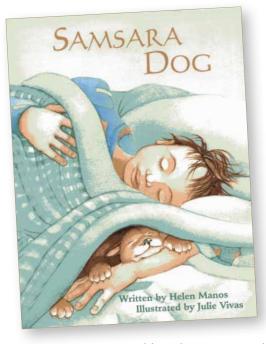
The book has a total of thirty-three children's stories, including several Aesop's fables—"The Boy and the Wolf," "The Lion and the Mouse," and so on—folk tales, and other western children's classics. "The Story of Esther," from the Old Testament—Tsünmo Yesete (*Btsun mo Ye se the*) in Tibetan—is the longest story in the book, with ten chapters and having over 40 pages.

The book is illustrated with line drawings by artist Kelsang Tsering. All the figures are in Tibetan dress and the objects and scenery depicted are also Tibetan in nature.

Flora Beal Shelton धेरा अर्पः ५५८ छे ૡૡ૾૽ૠૼ૱ૐઌૹૡ૱ૡૢ૽ૺ૱ઌૢ૱૱ઌૢ૽૱ૡ૽ૺ૱ઌ૽૽ૺ૱ઌ૽ૺ૱ नुसारनसाहित्यविस्ट्रिन्न्विसासी क्रांक्टर দ্রীব্যর্থার্নর্যন্ত্রী বিষয় মন্ত্রীবাধ্য ধ্যুবাধ্য ক্রমর্থা ইন্ধ্ৰ'অ'নমূচ্ Flora Beal র স্থার্থ 2409 व्यम्बिर्यये विश्वालिया मुख्या विरा भ्रमार्श्वया युवे न्नो क्रुव नी स्वा व्यव नाव दार्शेटा १८६६ विस्त्रे Albert Shelton ১২ সার্ব শ্রুমা সুষা গ্রে র্থমন্ত্রবার্ত্রার বারিকাজে মীরকার্মর ক্রিকা सर्वस्थानी प्राचित्रस्थात स्थित। १९०५ विस বিষাধার্যবার প্রত্যার্থিত বিষ্টিশ্বর বিষ্টিশ্ব ষ্ট্রিঅ'বার্ম'ঐবা'বা্মস'রের্রবার্ম'ব্রম'র্ম'রম'র केरलें दें हैं तर नमूर चेंर ला देर चे तहे केंश য়ৢয়'য়'য়ৼয়ৼয়য়'য়য়য়য়'য়য়য়' Floraঢ়য়য়য়' गुःसे के त्या वे व्यवस्था प्रमान के ता प्रमान के ता है स বনব: ছন বে নার্কা নারীকা স্ক্রীকা ককা স্ক্রীন স্ক্রীন নারীকা दशर्वेर गुःगानुशक्कर भगाक्षु र गुर्भा सेरी हिंगा १९२२ वेरियत्वरः चरायी हमा प्रसायमा हेसासा वहरहेश र्रेशन्स्ती विविधित्र के वर्षा

From the Children's Corner: Samsara Dog by Elizabeth Rose Sharp





Editor's note: We invited one of our youngest library regulars to write a review of a new children's book in our collection that she would recommend to other young readers. She selected this gentle and beautifully-illustrated storybook on the cycle of rebirth and reincarnation told through the lives of a dog.

Samsara Dog. Written by Helen Manos; illus-

trated by Julie Vivas. La Jolla (CA): Kane/Miller Book Publishers, 2006. ISBN: 978-1-933605-51-7

Samsara Dog is a very good book that shows little children an example of the wheel of samsara. I like this book because it tells me that in every life you learn something new. Samsara Dog is about a dog coming back for many lives and I like dogs. The pictures in this book are very cute except for the first one which is scary. I always feel good when I finish the book and very happy.

Elizabeth Rose Sharp is one of Latse Library's most long-standing patrons. Within a month of the library's opening in 2003, at the age of two, she began visiting the library in the company of her Tibetan nanny. She continues to visit regularly, now with her mother Katherine, and has developed a keen and serious interest in Tibetan culture. The library staff appreciates her intelligence and obvious love of reading. Elizabeth has explored the library's offerings, delighting in videos of Tibetan opera, the New Year celebrations, and especially the growing collection of children's books in our upstairs Reading Room. Whenever we acquire a new children's book, we will show it to Elizabeth and ask her for her opinion. She reads it carefully, thoughtfully, and then appears back at the librarians' office door to offer her critique. She attends the British International School and enters 4th grade in fall 2010.

क्यां भ्रीत्मा स्वरं सकेत्। दार्के स्वरं मान्या सहित विचारिया सहित्य सहित्य स्वरं स्वरं

বর্ষি: ব্যম: ব্রিষ্ট্রান্ট্রা: (Samsara Dog) ই:ই) অব: মার্ক্র্রান্ট্র

NEW & NOTABLE ちゃっちゃっさっかっちょ



क्रुमशःश्चिरः हे र्ये ले द्वायत् वाया प्राप्तः प्रम्यात् विष्यात् विषयात् विष्यात् विषयात् विष्यात् विषयात् विष्यात् विषयात् विष्यात् विषयात् विष्यात् विष्

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या द्वेश ग्री प्येया स्वारा

New & Notable Resources at Latse on the Postal History of Tibet

बुदा दिया र्था है। कुट कुट लेगा भेवा वा भटा देश मान वा कुट केवा थे लेगा यप्तर्वित्रा २००७ लेके ह्या ११ यदे दराया गाँद सद विवस ह र्केन्यस्य पर्वे त्या द्वे द्वे स्थित् । स्वत्या स्थान स्वत्या स्थान स्वत्या स्थान स्वत्या स्वत्या स्वत्या स्व - इट:धेवा'त्रेव्य'त्री'त्रवोस्रस्रेद्वं लेवा"नेर:वरे:र्केवास'त्रद'लेवा'वर्गेद:**ध्वे**वा चुकान्नकान्त्रेवे वेतानुर्धे वान्त्रेयान्य स्थानिकान्य विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास व च विष्य भ्रायान्त्र वर्दे र व्याप्त्र अस्य स्वर में वर्दे र में वर्दे र भ्राया से व्यासी से वर्ष **ॱ**ॾॖऀॺॱख़ॱॸॾॣॴॱॸॣॖॖॖॖऻॸॱढ़ॏज़ऄ॔ॱढ़ॗॴॱय़ॗॴॱऄॗॱॴऄॱऄॗॴॱॿॴॱॿ॓ॸॱज़ॱढ़ॸॆऄॱढ़ऒॣॴॴ र्सून त्यायायर राजवर मुद्देर य लेग मुरा राजेर स्त्रीय मुगा स्याय स्वा स्वा स्वा स्वा स्वा स्वा स्वा র্কবাঝাবার্বন্যোবর ব্রীঝর্ষ্রন্থেমার্কার্বির বেই র্র্বামান্ত্রন্থির त्रमात्मात्मिमात्मीत्माहात्रम् वियात्मिमात्मे सामे महत्त्रम् स्वतमानुमा। र्ह्नेतात्रहेरा उदान्दासुरस्य उदा की नुसारम्य प्रतानित सहितान्दा है श्वामित से नि गुःषोना त्रवेला ने अर्दे दारा नदा अर्द्ध सारा न्वीत है नदा कु दाना के दाकुला स्वरा गुःर्भुगः त्यायः ५८। वर्षः यादः त्यायः त्यायः प्रयाः वर्षे याः भ्रुताः भ्रुताः भूर : भेर : दर भूर : भेर : ग्री : कर सूचा : वरुष : ग्री दर स्वरूप : युष : भेर :

HOUGH small in size, the postage stamp can nevertheless tell a big story. In November 2009, Trace Foundation's Latse Library presented Postmarked Lhasa: An Exhibit of Tibetan Stamps and Correspondence, bringing together both postal items and examples of correspondence from five different collections to more closely examine letter-writing activity and culture on the Tibetan plateau. Combined with a series of talks, Postmarked Lhasa invited viewers to look at the early modern world of Tibet through a philatelic lens, revealing, in often startling relief, the complex and myriad communications networks active in Tibet in the late 19th through the mid-20th centuries—including British and Chinese imperial postal systems, the post of the Tibetan Kashak government, hand-carriage, and wired and wireless telegraph.

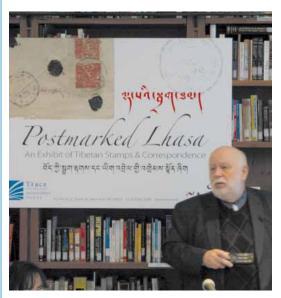
Trace Foundation's Latse Library has fairly comprehensive holdings of the considerable but somewhat little-known corpus of material on Tibetan postal history and philately. One journal that is of particular interest is *Postal Himal*, a journal published four times a year by the Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle and which presents the most current, authoritative findings and writings on the postal history of Tibet, Nepal, and the Himalayas. This passionately produced periodical

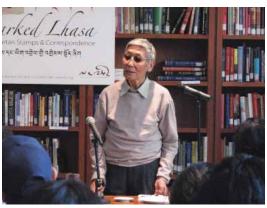
NEW & NOTABLE ५२'देव'दें'र्श्हेंद्रा

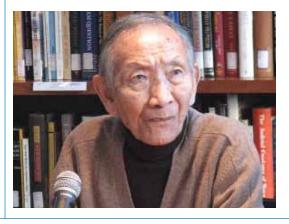
SCENES AND EXHIBIT ITEMS FROM POSTMARKED LHASA: AN EXHIBIT OF TIBETAN OF TIBETAN STAMPS AND COR-RESPONDENCE.

भूषि भूषा व्या मेर् **ब्रुग**'ह्यारु'८८'थेया'द्रवेथ'वी' वर्गोस्रशःश्रेंद्र:वैगःवेर:वदै:वर्टः धरःवरेश्रशःवर्गेत्।











features articles by Circle members and other experts and collectors, with news and in-depth articles on all topics of the Himalayan philatelic realm, including the latest discoveries, reports of thefts and forgeries, and reproductions and photos.

Our featured speaker at Postmarked Lhasa, Geoffrey Flack, the Vice President of the Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle, recommended one recent publication for our acquisitions, namely the three-volume Tibet and Postal History & Stamps (Ch. Xizang ji you zheng yu you piao shi) by Fortune Wang, published by the author in Taiwan in 2008. Mr. Wang is a major collector of Tibetan stamps and postal documents. Based on his research and original pieces that he has come across as a collector, he has compiled an impressive three volumes: vol. 1: "History, Geography and Culture of Tibet;" vol. 2: "The Ancient and Early Postal History & Stamps of Tibet," and vol. 3: "The Modern and Contemporary Postal History & Stamps of Tibet." The books, bilingual throughout in English and Chinese, are richly illustrated with examples of philatelic documents that range from letters from earlier centuries when correspondence was hand-stamped and carried by courier, through the first decades of the 1900s, with outstanding examples of British, Chinese, and Tibetan postal systems that were used in Tibet at that time, and contemporary times. The text is well-documented with a plethora of clear reproductions of both rare and more common postage stamps and correspondence, seals, historical photos, and maps. Tibet and Postal History & Stamps is an important addition to the extant literature on this topic, and offers readers a glimpse of the wealth of original documents and materials that, upon closer inspection, can contribute greatly to our understanding of modern Tibetan society and history.

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यज्ञात्री स्वाप्त स्वा श्वर्म स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

প্রমা Geoffrey Flack ই'বঝ'র্ই'রুবা'নী'প্র'বছ্বা'র্ম্বামামর র্মামা योर्बु,योर्लुब,त.त्रुब,त.र्टरा विर्यायी,रेयो्रका.उक्तराक्षेराक्षे,कररेतु, क्षेत्रीव.यीका. सर्चर-रस्युवाची व्यं कुरानर्युवा ह्वारा वेरावदे नियं नेवार्येन वार्ष्य उदाविवा रर्देश में भूत नुषा द्रोन्देश देश देश हैं अप स्टेंबे Fortune Wang या वार लुष्टान्द्रान्द्राच्याय ४००८ लूम् खडु स्वयाय निष्मुं सुव हिरा लूटी सु প্রবর্ষ Fortune Wang दे वेंद्रगु द्वावाद्ववार प्रवास प्रवास प्रकार क्रांचित्र । चुनःस्रावरः लेगान्त्रेरः त्या विदः स्टावीरा लेवः यह्या न्दः ह्रेनः सर्वः श्रुवाः नर्देशः क्रूयामाक्रूममाविमानव्याविमानव्याविमान्याम् । इत्यामान्याम् । र्ग्यम्भुमारार्भेत्रा नम्भीतारार्भेत्। नमार्भेत्रात्रार्भेत्रः भन्तेत्रः भीत्रे स्वाप्तात्रम् बुलक्ष्मित्राज्ञात्र वाधेश्वासार्वः स्त्र्राचार्यः स्वर्धः स्यान्त्रः स्वर्धः स्वरं स्वर्धः स्वरं ल् विश्वान्त्रवाभाः वार्यमान्त्रवे स्त्रिन् मुक्तिः स्वर् निर्म् स्वर् निर्म् श्रैया.यो.ज्.क्रिंग्र-८-श्रैया.प्रेयाया, ययक्षात्त्रया यया. त्या र्यायायाया स्वीता स्वीता स्वीता स्वीता स्वीता योष्ट्रेश्वत्र श्चिम्या प्रेत्र हिम् ने ने निया यो तम् ने मिला यो प्रेत्र स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स म्री-रिन-रुभ-तिभ-भूभा-स्योद-ल्रिन श्रीया-यो-ल्रुया-क्र-दे-रुयाभ-ये-रस्ये लुया.या.इ्या.जा.जया.तथा.श्रीया.वशा.श्रीया.त.८८.यी.श.५४ श्रीजा.ययु.र्थंश.रचथा.श्री. र्वे नवा बर्भानुभारत्वभन्ने व्यावदे विषयम् तरान् स्पेन्। नुभास्मित्वभाने निर्मा ब्र्या यर्नु दे त्या स्ट्रिंग स्ट्रिंग स्ट्रिंग स्युवा स्युवा स्युवा स्युवा स्ट्रिंग स्ट्रिंग हिन्दर कुः नवा वी श्ववा त्याना न राजेंद्र प्रवे दिये अर्द्धेन वाम्यता से वर्गोद्र जेंद्र । दिये देवादेवीत्रदानीत्वयोव्यावर्हेदाक्क्रायात्र्यात्राह्मवायादार्गिदार्याचीत्रादाद्वाया ता वसुरालया इकाड्रा क्रिकारमायधुराउरायीवरायमा या विःश्यामःग्रीमःकृतःगर्देवःभ्यामः निःश्वामःग्रीमः वेदः निःश्वामःगिःशेः कुरान्द्रभूमाक्रमारा बेरावायदी में वर्हेन मिलिये यदीये स्रेटायान थेन ग्रीनिये देवा



TOP:THE COVER OF THE RECENT PUBLICATION *TIBET AND POSTAL HISTORY & STAMPS* BY FORTUNE WANG.

Fortune Wang वीकाय कुराका है है कर द्ये क्षुत चुकाय वैर्द् दर श्रूषा वी विक्रिया द्रुषा हमारा चेराय वे द्ये देवा ची का उठा विक्रा की का ISSUE OF THE PHILATELIC PERIODICAL POSTAL HIMAI

है या या प्यते श्रुवा " चेरावते पुरा देवा देवे वर्षे देवे चेरा या विवा

ट्राय् क्रिंग्यम् हेर्यायः क्रीं ट्राय् क्रिंग्यम् हेर्यायः क्रींट्रायम् क्रींक्र्यायः यस्म् हिर्। ट्राह्म् व्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम् क्रींक्र्यायः ह्र्यायाम् हेर्यायाम् क्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम् क्रींक्र्यायः ह्रिंग्यम् हेर्यायाम् क्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम् ह्रिंग्यम् ह्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम् ह्रिंग्यम् ह्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम्यम् क्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम्यम् क्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्यम्

स्नु अते स्थूना च्या चेर नदे त्यो यथा सूर्य पर्दे ते स्थूर यर्दे अया चित्र पर्दे द्राया कुर्य अया द्रा कु www.trace.org या थेनश र्से न्या या नदा । ■ प्रतास्तर excerp

कें देर देव गुन ५८ कुर ५ सम उम उम

OPPOSITE TOP: THE AUTHOR
TSERING DÖNDRUP.

출시각 전급 국도 국제기

र्शः रेशतः सूर्यम्येचित्रः कृतः वृत्तः स्ट्रां स्वाचित्रः स्वाचि

श्रीं स्योशः श्रीं श्रीं में यो श्रीं स्योशः स्टा श्रीं स्ट्रीं स्ट्र

Tsering Döndrup's The Red Wind Scream

HE Red Wind Scream / Lungmar ur ur (Rlung dmar 'ur 'ur) is the third novel by the famous fiction writer Tsering Döndrup. In this novel he imagines a nomadic area called Tsechung and a lama named Alak Drongtsang. The story takes place over a period beginning in the 1950s when the Chinese Communist power came to Tibet, through the early 1980s, the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution. In this work, Tsering Döndrup attempts to portray the oftentimes nonsensical policies toward nation, lamas, local chiefs and culture through the experiences of the main character Alak Drong. Like the semi-autobiographical novel Naktsang Shilu Kyiduk (The Joys & Sorrows of a Boy from Naktsang), which was covered in the previous issue (v.5) of this newsletter, the book examines the tremendous changes that occurred in Tibetan areas under the Chinese Communists. The resulting narrative does not resemble the picture painted in Chinese accounts, but is a realistic retelling of the tumultuous experiences of the local people from their own stories. While Naktsang Shilu only covers up to the year 1958, the narrative arc of The Red Wind Scream stretches out to the early 1980s, at a time when many monasteries were being rebuilt and lamas were regaining some status and position.

The author Tsering Döndrup was born in the 1960s in what is traditionally known as Sokpo Dajujik (Sog po mda' bcu gcig), present-day Malho Mongolian Autonomous County in Qinghai Province. The natives of that area originated from Mongolia, and indeed Tsering Döndrup often introduces himself by saying, "I am born Mongolian, but my language and culture is Tibetan." Tsering Döndrup graduated from the Malho Prefecture Teacher Training School, and later studied Tibetan language and literature at the Qinghai Nationalities Institute in Xining and the Northwest Nationalities Institute in Lanzhou. He works as a researcher and editor for the Malho Mongolian Autonomous County Annals Editorial Office; up to 2009, he served as Direc-





LITERARY EXCERPT

tor of that office, a position he lost when *The Red Wind Scream* was published that year, though he remains a member of the staff.

Tsering Döndrup grew up and received his education during the Cultural Revolution (1966– 1976), a movement that gave rise to absurd ways of thinking and behaving on the part of many Tibetans. After the Cultural Revolution, in the 1980s, corruption among officials generated sycophantic conduct from those in lower positions. Tsering Döndrup, however, managed to stay clear of this madness and behavior, just as in the well-known saying, "The lotus grows from the mud but becomes a thing unstained," and addresses these phenomena in his writings, veiling criticism with sarcasm and humor. The author also appears not bound by Tibetan Buddhist view or Tibetan tradition: sham religious clerics and other figures do not escape his sarcastic and probing examination. The main character in The Red Wind Scream, Alak Drong, for example, is on the one hand, a mirror against which Chinese Communist leftist policies are reflected, and on the other hand, a model of the hypocritical Tibetan Buddhist lama.

Tsering Döndrup is one of the earliest to be involved in the Tibetan New Literature movement in the early 1980s. Most of the writers from this literary movement started off by writing poems, and eventually short stories. Also, some of these figures were active in the 1980s–90s, but have since disappeared from the literary scene. Tsering Döndrup, on the other hand, has remained active throughout, writing and publishing short stories as well as novels. His award-winning short stories and novellas have been published in various Tibetan journals. His two previous novels are *Fog (Smug pa)* and *Ancestors (Mes po)*.

The Red Wind Scream was privately published and distributed last year, in 2009. The title page of book gives the publication date of 2006 and otherwise has no other publishing information, details about the author, or notes. We know that 2006 cannot be the publishing year, as in reality the book came out in 2009. According to a reliable source, the book manuscript was already completed in 2007, so 2006 is most probably the date the author had finished work on the novel. Tsering Döndrup approached a few publishing houses about publishing the

८.क्ष.त्यन्त्रेट्ट.त्र.ट्यीकाम्ब्रह्माः भूषाः २८.मा.मार्वेच.क्षे.प्राचिकामः ट्राच्चित्यविट.य्यात्रम् भूषाः ४८.मा.मार्वेच.क्षे.प्राचिकामः ट्राच्चित्यविट.य्यात्रम् यवेट.वे.त्यां भ्यात्रम् प्रित्यम् प्राचेन्याः प्राचेन्यम् यवेट.वे.त्यां भ्यात्रम् प्राचेन्यम् प्राचेन्यम्

द्वें अप्यार्थे (यदी है "देवा वाहरू वाहरू विश्वेर रवसःग्रे'दर'द'वर्ळर'वेंदस'वुद'व'दर'र्स्नेव'र्सेद'वुस' र्भेर्। भैरु र भरकें राष्ट्रिया र दर्ग भर हो र गुःशुःनर्देलः ८८:शुः ५ अ:गुःशः विदःलः १ वत्र अ:द्वेदः होन अः श्रेरायां अत्राचात्रस्य वास्य वास्य विश्वेत्र स्थानस्य द्वारा स्थानस्य स्थानस्य विश्वेत्र स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्य स्य स्य स्य स्थानस्य देवै:वनारु:क्रेंब्र:यरु:नुर:चवै:चेंद्र:श्रेवै:र्रेव्य:कर:मी नमभः र्भेन विमानिया । विस्तर्भः मुद्धन् उत्र वृद्यवर्षे र्द्यम्य पदे हुन्द्रमा म्बद्यमे रवा सदस्य। दे <u> ५८:३ूस:५व्रेक:वी:शु:र्क्रेग्स:वेंग:वी:वाउस:वते:शुं</u> र्क्याः दूर्यश्वी विद्यानी द्वार द्वेत्या की वदान निर्मेत विदेश ผม สมาสมาสาสารารามสะานสาสานานาราสาราพัรา विराधारमा निष्या मार्था निष्या मार्था निष्या मेर् अमें अप दिन बिक दिन देन स्ट की कर के अमी ब्रूप्तान ५८:ब्रेंब:क्रुब:ग्रीब:गुट:क्रुंब:य:बेंवदी:वर्डेटब:घव: येत्। केंश्रायात्राज्ञात्राज्ञें वार्यात्राजी केंत्रायाया विंदः वी श्वदः र्द्धेश दवा वी बदः द : अदः दरः अदः द : बदः बः र्ट्सिक्टरवर्षेत्रिक्षान्यान्यान्त्रेत्र यमगुष्तरन्त्रीक्षेत्र्यूगार्डेन्स्य यर्<u>वे</u>दार्करायट<u>ार्</u>येत्रका *ସ*ଞ୍ଚିସ୍ୟ 🚁 🌣 ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରମ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରମୟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରମୟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରମୟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରମୟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରମୟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରମୟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରମୟ ଅନ୍ତମ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତମ শ্বীদ্ৰহ্মাশ্ৰীভাইর ব্ৰীদ্ৰভীনা ভীনা ভীনা ভাৰী क्षान्नामार्वेटास्टार्वेरागीन्नामार्टिकामार्चेवार्वेदे यर्कें वर्षे ने नियम

क्षेत्रान्धर्म् स्वाप्त विवाय करान्य स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

वर्षाः व्यान्त्रम् विद्वार्यायाः स्रोत्रायम् स्रोत्रात्रम् स्रोत्यान्त्रम् तयु. स्तुरन्त्रस्त्रस्त्र। यु निर्मेन स्तान्य २००७ व्यामी विष्यान्य निर्मान वार्ष्रेवायान्यः मुक्तावर पर पर में मुक्ता म चिर। हुँसामार्यदे में हुँमारी लामी स्थापन ४००० मेरी पहुँसा सार्था व्यथान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त्रान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त क्रुंशसःस्थार्श्वेदःक्रुंशत्रदेः २००४ वश्चेश्वश्चांचत्रदेयासःदरः। देशसः २००७ वे सूर् कुंग वर् कुंग मह्या नर्से वा नर्दे वे प्रेम के के कि के चर्डुम्बर्क्स्यवर्द्द्रभावर्द्द्रभावर्त्ते मुक्ता मुक्ति हिन्द्रम् मुक्तावर मिक्स्य विद्याया मुक्ति व गुरम्बर्दर्गयम् र्रम् र्रम् र्वे सून् हेर्रे रेरे रे से स्वरं रेर् व्यायर्के र्स्व वर्त् पीया याश्वर वयुर बेर वरे यार्के र्स्व यी वर्त पीया यी कवाश तरः हुँशःश्चैय। विरायीयाक्यायायारा देशाच हैं शर्था कुराय हैं शांत में रायीया विराय हैं भासक्राचलियात्य। स्र्राचर्द्ध्रिं अत्वरीत्यास्यान्यान्यान्यान्त्रे स्वास्त्रे स्वास् नम्बे:र्भावनाविकाल्री बारुवाविकावावर्त्ते सम्बेर हुँ अबीवर र्देव या यद्वेया व रुटार्स्य प्येंदा श्रीत्। श्रीत्या श्री वरात् क्वा वाबुरास्य वीका ग्रीटा

book. In the beginning, they all expressed interest, but withdrew their consideration after reading the manuscript. The *Qinghai Tibetan News* took note of the novel and agreed to publish it serially. Oddly, only the second of the two parts of the novel was printed in a series in the newspaper. Their decision may be based on the content: "Part One" takes place during the 1950s and early 60s, while "Part Two" of the novel deals with the period of communization and the Cultural Revolution, topics about which the Chinese government permits criticism.

In this excerpt from *The Red Wind Scream*, Dr. Heather Stoddard has translated the beginning pages of "Part One."

तात्त्र्य्तित्तःस्वित्रश्चर्त्त्रेत्व्याः व्यात्त्र्य्त्रियाः स्वात्त्रात्त्रः स्वात्त्रात्त्रः स्वात्त्रात्त् स्वात्त्रात्त्रस्यात्त्रस्य स्वात्त्रस्य स्वात्त्

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LITERARY EXCERP

Excerpt from The Red Wind Scream (Rlung dmar 'ur 'ur)

PART ONE

LAK Drong's sunglasses were perched on the bridge of his nose and he had a gold ring adorned with a precious *gzi* stone on the ring finger of his left hand. As usual he was wearing a dark brown Chinese suit and on top of that, because of the cold, a dark red robe lined with sheepskin, with a fine lynx fur collar, hanging loose over his shoulders. So, at first glance one got the (wrong) impression that he was a wealthy and uncultured businessman. Yet on taking a closer look at his close-cropped hair, the yellow cotton shirt with its collar sticking out, and the plain rosary wound around his left wrist, all these clearly indicated to anyone a little familiar with Tibet that he belonged to the class of lamas and re-incarnate *tulkus* for whom, looking back on the years of fear and trembling, the vows of monkhood had loosened like the coils of a snake, and whose inner being had lost its fizz like a bottle of uncapped beer.

Right at that moment, Alak Drong had one consort, two mistresses and three children (one born out of wedlock), one monastery, two-hundred-and-forty-one monks (amongst whom fifty-two had abandoned their vows), and twenty-six-thousand-three-hundred faithful subjects, and more. Many, many years ago, he had undergone a radical transformation—from being a snotty-nosed boy herder wearing a yak-rope girdle, to an empty-headed monk wearing the sumptuous maroon-colored robes of Lord Buddha. Not long after that he had been invited amidst the blowing of conch shells, the beating of drums and billowing perfumed incense, to Tseshung Monastery where he had taken his seat upon on the lion throne, invested with power over the whole community.

In hindsight, looking back on that day and its significance, it was not much more than a blurry dream. However, two events remained deeply engraved in his mind. First of all, the sudden red wind that had arisen in the afternoon, blowing so violently it carried off several cotton picnic tents set up by people who had come to attend the ceremony, as well as a few monks shawls that fluttered away like prayer flags into the sky. Even the splendid copper potty that reminded him of his teacher had gone hurtling off into the tempest like a shooting star, disappearing noone quite knew where. The old red-faced monk had bought it just a few days earlier from a nomad for the price of two ewes, but he did not show the slightest concern, remarking jokingly: "Though it flies off into the azure sky, it must needs fall down again upon the solid earth!" From that moment, he started handing out orders to all those who came to pay homage to Alak Drong, saying that whoever found the potty should bring it back immediately, and before long, honest and true, an old one-eyed crone found it and actually brought it back. But the pity was that it now looked like an ancient helmet fallen into the midst of a band of thieves brandishing staves. It was full of bumps and cavities and half its original size, making the old monk exclaim in despair: "How unfortunate can we get in this degenerate age, when even a potty has no merit!" Then he went on murmuring, as if to console himself, the fundamental Buddhist saying, "Impermanent are all composite things!"

Autumn was just beginning and the red wind went on hurling non-stop right through to the end of next spring. The people of the grasslands who normally take great delight in interpreting the signs found nothing auspicious to say about it at all. They had never seen weather like this before, and in

by Tsering Döndrup (2006) Translation by Dr. Heather Stoddard

the end the only remark that could be mustered was: "Could it be that this is a sign of his (Alak Drong's) great power?" Indeed, the wind had already begun to instill fear and trembling in the minds of the monks of Tseshung monastery.

On the one hand, there was the delicious smell of all sorts of mouth-watering dishes spread out in front of him. All he needed was to stretch out a hand and pop a morsel into his mouth, but on that day the frightening eyes of the old monk—his face as red as a baboon's bottom and his beard ash gray–followed him everywhere, sticking to him like a shadow, so he dared not budge one inch.

From that day onwards, old Red Face kept watching closely his every move, whether he walked or sat, obliging him to learn by heart all kinds of tedious recitations, the very first being the "Refuge Prayer," and the most difficult part of this was the opening stanza:

I take refuge in the glorious, holy, root and lineage lamas, Essence of the body, speech, mind, qualities and activities Of the Buddhas of the ten directions and three times, Source of the eighty-four thousand teachings Antidote to all negative phenomena Lords of the entire noble community...

It seemed then that the old monk had limitless power but before long Alak Drong realised that his own power was even greater. Emboldened, he cried out: "What a tiresome disgruntled old monk you are! It's sure that nothing good will come of it if we have to stay together for the rest of our lives!"

Red Face had been teacher to the previous incarnation, and this suddenly brought back to mind the day when his former student had announced, "In my next life, it won't do at all for us to stay together!" Thus for a moment the monk sat there dazed and astonished. Then he slowly unwound his monk's shawl and reciting a silent prayer, prostrated three times to Alak Drong, before disappearing no-one knew where.

Alak Drong had at last found freedom and began to enjoy it to the full, delicious and sweet, almost to the point of revulsion, doing whatever he liked until he got quite sick of it. He remembered a game that he loved to play in the old days when it seemed that there was nothing as delightful as catching and playing with the desert rats. So he called up a band of little monks of his own age and led them off to the outskirts of the monastery. There, like an experienced and skilled tomb robber, he first took a good look into each of the burrows. Then flicking the end of his shawl over one shoulder, he wound his rosary around his wrist and crouched on the ground, stretching an arm into one of the openings. Simultaneously, he ordered the others to take turns in blowing with all their might into the other end of the burrow.

That stretch of land had been taken over by the new folk who had arrived on the scene during the lifetime of the previous Alak Drong. The desert rats had come along with them, and it became their breeding ground. They proliferated and it looked now as if there were a large number, but the earth had become sodden and riddled, and almost all of it had turned into barren "black land."

The young monks under young Alak Drong's command were inexperienced, or perhaps they had never learnt the game at all, so in spite of strenuous efforts they did not manage to catch even one single desert rat. Furthermore, they all got a terrible thirst and their nostrils burnt as if they were about to catch on fire. Fortunately not far away the clear blue waters of Tseshung River meandered slowly by, so they ran down and flung themselves onto their bellies, drinking deeply until they could no longer breathe.

"Ema! What clear cool water it was! If it were not the 'River of Eight Qualities' then what else could it be?" Later on, in hard times when he got thirsty, how often did those very words slip out of Alak Drong's mouth. Especially on that day when they loaded him onto a transport lorry with fifty other men, on their way to prison, a vision of the blue waters appeared clearly before his eyes while the sound of the flowing river echoed in his ears, and he could not help himself but recite again and again those words.

He had never before suffered this kind of mistreatment and torture. The highway was nothing but bumps and potholes and as the lorry dipped up and down, it had the power of shaking live men till they dropped dead, and corpses till they came back to life. From one moment to the next, they were thrown over the heads of their companions and trampled underfoot. Pinched and

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crowded, they lurched right and left, forwards and backwards, until their lungs, livers and eyes almost popped out of their sockets. This was the very first time the nomads had taken a ride in a vehicle. As they emptied out all they had in their bellies the vomit splurted this way and that over their faces and bodies. Two soldiers stood perched on the bonnet of the lorry, guns held against to their chests, dangling long iron rods with their hands. As they shouted in Chinese, "Silence, stand straight," the rods swayed to and fro and the points hit the nomads on the head, face, ears, neck and shoulders, scattering drops of blood from the wounds. But the most unbearable part was yet to come when from around midday their thirst, little by little, began to grow. Early that morning they had each received one steamed bread momo and an iron bowl of boiled water, but Alak Drong felt so utterly dejected he had not eaten the bread, much less drunk the water. Recalling this regret heaved up inside.

In the midst of all this suffering, he remembered how life had been in Tseshung Monastery after Red Face had passed away, and he could go off free and unfettered, to do whatever he liked and play with the desert rats. On one occasion, he had noticed a group of monks in the monastery who seemed to be discussing some secret assignment. One of them was taking snuff, while another wiped a dangling swathe of snot the "size of a sheep's carcass" from his nose with a large felt kerchief. Another old monk was saying, "Even if he is a lama, it's not right to spoil him like this...," and although Alak Drong had overheard, he took no notice at the time and just ignored their talk.

Not long after this little episode, around thirty lay people arrived from the main camp and the surrounding pasturelands. They requested an audience, prostrated and asked to take refuge. He knew nothing other than the fact that they were going to Lhasa. So following the orders of a monk who stood close by, he blessed them by placing his hand on each of their heads and giving them each a knotted cord. Once the task was over, as usual he gathered together his band of little monks and hurried off to do business with the rats, and then when they got thirsty they all ran over to Tseshung River to drink their fill of its icy waters, until they had to pause, panting heavily *shur-shur*.

The weather was getting hotter and hotter and the nomads were getting sweatier as a heavy stench rose from the lorry. The two men on the bonnet had their backs turned now, and they cursed in Chinese as they covered their mouths and noses with their hands. The lorry stopped for a break, and Alak Drong, wearing his heavy monk's robes, was sitting in a hut by the wayside. The smell of sweat was getting sharper as the heat reached its highest point. A man came forward to receive his blessing, and even he was holding a hand up to cover his mouth and nose. However, at that moment Alak Drong had nothing at all on his mind but water. He was thinking, "It doesn't matter if I die, if only I can drink my fill!" Unable to bear it any longer he raised his voice in the usual way as if calling to his attendants: "I'm dying of thirst! Bring water!"

A burning whiplash from one of the iron poles touched his cheek and before long dark drops of blood began to trickle, one by one. He suddenly recalled where he was and just what rights he had, and although in that instant the suffering of thirst had been forgotten, in the following instant another kind of suffering surged forth—the old pain of recalling lost happiness.

When the first detachment of what they called the "Red Chinese" had arrived in the neighborhood of Tseshung Monastery, they put up a few cotton tents and that was were they lived. Their leader, Wang Ego, was perfectly fluent in the Tibetan language, and when he came to pay a courtesy call on Alak Drong, he turned up with two guards carrying amazing guns. They neither prostrated nor asked for blessings and after offering two bricks of tea and a silk *khatak* scarf, Wang Ego just chatted about this and that, in the end making them to understand that one layman and one religious figure from the Tseshung Prairies were to accept the roles as new leaders.

Before that instant, Alak Drong had only seen "White Chinese" and since the color of their faces was really whiter than white he had assumed in a similar vein that the "Red Chinese" would have faces as red as a monkey's bottom, like his old teacher. But the men who stood before him had faces that were even whiter than the white ones, so he asked in great surprise: "Are you really 'Red Chinese?'"

"He he! Though it's not forbidden to speak of us in that way, our real name is Gong-tran-dang—the Communist Party," replied Wang Ego, chuckling away. He he he!!!

During the exchange that followed, Alak Drong stood his ground from beginning to end, proud as an elephant gazing emphatically into the distance, trumpeting through his nose: "I must make it clear to you that since Tseshung is the earth and Tseshung is the sky, I do not yet know whether it is for me to accept to be your leader, or whether it is for you simply to accept me as leader!"





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Wang Ego snorted back: "In fact Tseshung is very small. Indeed, it is so tiny that you won't even find it on the map of Dronggo (i.e. China). Then as if he were anxious that Alak Drong might not know what a "map of Dronggo" was, he stretched out the palm of his hand and went on, "For example, if this is a map of China, this fine line here is the territory of Tseshung. Agh! It's not even that big..."

"No, no, no!" Alak Drong stretched out his hand, "This is the land of Tseshung, and the map of China you just mentioned is this fine line here on my hand. No! Of course, it's certainly not that big!"

Wang Ego's snorting turned into derisive laughter, before he finally announced, "In that case let us go once out of Tseshung, and I will guarantee that as soon as we are outside, this discussion will automatically come to a halt. You can even bring some of the leaders from the main camp and the confederation with you. I'll be responsible for all expenses."

Young Alak Drong had for a long time been bored with the tedium of monastic life, and the moment he heard mention of the word "outside," he agreed without much ado, and with even less thought. On their return he announced to everyone, "There is nowhere on the farthest shores of the ocean and the farthest ends of the earth where I, Alak Drong, have not been. I have actually seen the Communist Party-on-Earth and the Communist Party-in-the-Sky, so I have no choice but to accept my role as leader. Whatever happens, I, Alak Drong, must needs volunteer as leader of the Communist Party! Thus the 'Work Unit', or to tell the truth, Wang Ego himself would gather together all the lay and religious leaders of the land of Tseshung, and after filling the valley with my praises, he will bestow upon me some amazing title, I cannot imagine what, 'Vice Chairman of the Committee' or something of that sort. This will be some kind of religious or administrative rank, and not only that, each month I shall get a few coins of they call the 'monthly wage.'"

One afternoon when the red wind was blowing fiercely, Alak Drong ordered a monk to call his teacher to come and see him. He asked what exactly "Vice Chairman of the Committee" meant and just how high a post it would be. The learned teacher of Tseshung reflected deeply, "Three times four equals twelve, plus twenty-five points of mental concentration...." Then he shook his head painfully and uttered, "I do not know."

This was the very first meaningful question that Alak Drong had asked in exactly ten years, and as for his omniscient lama about whom it was said: "In the realms of Dharma and the World there is nothing he does not know," this was the very first question to which he could find no answer.

Presently known as Banak geshe Lobsang Palden, the fame of this doctor of divinity resounded in the blue heavens like thunder. Yet once upon a time he had been an ordinary monk amongst the ordinary ones, and when Alak Drong's pre-incarnation had gone on pilgrimage to Central Tibet he had followed carrying a small bundle. But, as soon as they arrived in Lhasa, before any time had gone by at all, he enrolled in the assembly at Drepung Monastery. The fact that he did not return home had stirred about as little interest as when he had first departed, but a few years later, he asked someone to take a letter to a virtuous friend of his called Jamyang Sherab in Tseshung Monastery. The principal message was that although he did not even have enough barley soup to fill his belly, he was studying in earnest, even at the risk of his life, for the sake of the teachings and for all living beings. Then he added: "You too must do the same!" There was nothing else at all except a request for a reply to the letter to let him know how his parents and two sisters were faring, but since the wording was so bound up with synonyms and metrics not even the monks from Tseshung, let alone the geshe who was summoned from Labrang Tashikyil could make anything of it but a stilted commentary. Closing his eyes Alak Drong had murmured: "A time will come when we shall have to find a way of inviting him back to our monastery." The regretful thing was that they were unable to fulful this wish until the lifetime of his next incarnation, and even more tragic was the fact that once Banak geshe did come back home, and actually did shoulder responsibility as preceptor to (the new young) Alak Drong, he pondered, "In the first place, I myself never managed to acquire anything more than shaky foundations in the 'Five Branches of Knowledge,' and so I have been through much hardship. Now with this little student, it is really vital, indeed it is my ultimate goal to instill some elementary notions of culture in him, right from the start."

Unfortunately, this good motivation proved fruitless, for Alak Drong found the classes given by his new teacher even more boring than those of Old Red Face. The two groups of "A-li Ka-li letters" and the [Buddhas of the] "Ten Directions and Three Times" were by now even more difficult to remember, so he became disheartened, and looking for all kinds of excuses (mostly headaches) he managed to avoid attending the *geshe's* lectures.

[....]

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