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volume 7 2011–2012

ব্রমার্থার বা ব্রীকো ব০গগ-ব০গব

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COVER:

PHOTOS ON COVER AND THIS PAGE: ON THE SET OF OLD DOG. PHOTO COURTESY OF PEMA TSEDEN.

"बेबारायः मुॅवार्ट्यं वार्ट्यं वार्ट्यं स्थारितः स्था विः स्वतः स्था स्थारितः स्था विः स्वतः स्थारितः स्यारितः स्थारितः स्थारितः स्थारितः स्थारितः स्थारितः स्थारितः स्

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FROM THE EDITORS (୬) ଅଧିକାଦ୍ୟନ୍ତି ଅଧିକା

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Trace Foundation's Latse Newsletter started in the same year as the establishment of what was then called Latse Contemporary Tibetan Cultural Library in 2003. In the newsletter, we featured research articles and literary work, as well as news related to the library. Although each volume was printed in relatively small print runs, there was almost no one among most Tibetan cultural institutions, research institutes, and communities who hadn't heard of the Latse Newsletter, and thereby of Latse Library. We constantly receive inquiries from avid readers about when the next issue will come out. Some readers have expressed frustration when an issue is late, referring to the absent newsletter as a toripo (mtho ris po), someone who has died and is dearly missed. This kind of sentiment and positive feedback encourage us to continue producing new issues.

When I see what this newsletter has achieved, I want to give thanks to the leadership of Trace Foundation for their support and trust in this endeavor. I would also like to thank my always enthusiastic and diligent assistant editor, Kristina Dy-Liacco, as well as former Latse staff Sonam Dhargay who designed the earlier issues of the newsletter; former guest editor Lauran Hartley; current guest editor Françoise Robin; designer Stephanie Johnston; and all those who have contributed articles, reviews, and other content to the newsletter over the years.

In 2010, Trace Foundation decided to publish a foundation newsletter called Künpen Tamsar, which would include coverage of news from the library. With this development, the Latse Newsletter had the opportunity to grow into more of a journal. Starting with the sixth volume of Latse Newsletter, though the name remained the same, we no longer covered Latse Library-related news. In this issue, volume 7, we have changed the name from Latse Newsletter to Latse Journal. There is no news section, but otherwise, the nature of other content is the same. Another slight change started with volume 5, when we began to dedicate each issue to a theme. For example, this issue focuses on Tibetan movies and movies on Tibet. The theme for our next issue will be journals in Tibetan language. In each issue, we will make an announcement on the theme for the following issue, in the hope that it will encourage submissions on that theme, whether in the form of a research article, review, or some other work. But we also welcome submissions that might not be related to the theme and, most of all, your ideas for ways we can improve this journal.

Pema Bhum Director Latse Library

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FROM THE EDITORS 좋과'Ռ마'디라'저윤기

Message from the Guest Editor

Who, a few years back, could have guessed that Latse Journal would not only dedicate an issue to Tibetan cinema in Tibet proper, but that three eminent Tibetan filmmakers would contribute to it, on top of two academics? Ever since Pema Tseden first graduated from the Beijing Film Academy in 2004 and made three feature films that have won acclaim on the international art movie festival scene, the sight of Tibetans holding a camera has become an almost common feature on the Tibetan cultural scene in Tibet proper, complementing the equally thriving exile cinema scene (mainly India and Nepal, but also the United States, Canada, Switzerland, France, and even Vietnam and South Korea). Hardly a month goes by without the vibrant Tibetan blogosphere posting news about a film about to be or being shot, illustrated with pictures of a (usually) young Tibetan man holding a camera, the requisite cap on his head, and a photograph of the crew with heaps of auspicious khatak around their necks. At the time of writing this introduction, two Tibetan websites in the Tibetan language dedicated to films could be found. The oldest, Bosubtitle (www. bosubtitle.com; in Tibetan, Bod brnyan dra ba), offers contributions about Tibetan and foreign films, world cinema news, interviews, portraits (Charlie Chaplin, Georges Méliès, Robert Zemeckis, or Francis Ford Coppola, to name but a few), and filmographic and technical advice, all in the Tibetan language. Killing two birds with one stone, this website builds up knowledge about cinema among Tibetans and contributes to forging a new lexicon in Tibetan language, indirectly reinvigorating Tibetan language at a time of foreseeable peril.

Stanley Cavell, a philosopher who takes cinema as his basis of reflection, wrote about cinema, poetry, and the poetics of cinema, in "The *Thought of Movies*:" "Every motion, in particular, every human posture and gesture, however glancing, has its poetry, or you may say its lucidity." Interestingly, most Tibetan filmmakers of the first and second generations, chief among which Pema Tseden (but also Chenaktsang Dorje Tsering, as well as Shidé Nyima, Dodrak, Nodreng, to name but a few), hail from a literary background. They either

write fiction or poetry, or rather, they used to. As Pema Tseden once said in an interview, he always wanted to make films, but as a Tibetan born into an ordinary half peasant-half herder family during the Cultural Revolution, the only artistic or intellectual path he could ever consider realistically was creative writing. Prose and poetry were in the 1980s and 1990s the tools of an economically weak but culturally endowed in Tibet. The Chinese state sponsored the literary scene, supported literary magazines, organized literary training courses, and published short stories. In a way, we can say that the Chinese government's "affirmative action" in favor of its so-called "minorities" indirectly and perhaps unwillingly paved the way for the emergence of an indigenous cinematographic scene. But as far as we can tell, never did the state support the raising of this generation of creative Tibetans, open to the world and eager to exercise long-overdue agency in terms of visual representation. It took Pema Tseden, Sonthar Gyal, and Dukar Tsering's joint education at the Beijing Film Academy in the early 2000s—as well as Chenaktsang Dorje Tsering's bold and roughly simultaneous entry into the world of documentary filmmaking—for the gates of cinema to open to Tibetans, or rather, for Tibetans to force their way into cinema, against all odds. They bravely and independently took the jump into the harsh world of filmmaking. They were and are serious about and committed to it, displaying a typical Tibetan resilience and stubbornness, the fruits of which we are now beginning to see: determined not to let others speak for them, this new generation of Tibetans has made cinema a part of its repertoire, along with painting, sculpture, architecture, music, literature, and other fields of artistic creation.

This issue of *Latse Journal* offers a selection of articles that aim at presenting a diverse panorama of Tibetan filmmaking in Tibet. It begins with Vanessa Frangville's survey of the representation of Tibet in Chinese films, from the 1950s to the present. She shows that Tibet through the Chinese lens has evolved from depiction of hell to a fascination for a fantasized Tibet, the "garden of eden," as she writes.

Leaving the realm of Chinese filmmakers behind, we turn to their Tibetan counterparts.

Director of photography and filmmaker Sonthar Gyal's piece offers a rare glimpse into the genesis of the script of his exquisite and profoundly human The Sun Beaten Path and explains how he strove, through filmic means, e.g. images, to convey his innermost feelings of guilt and forgiveness. Tenzing Sonam, the most renowned Tibetan filmmaker in exile and a well-established member of the world film scene, shares his appreciation of the most eminent Tibetan feature films coming from Tibet, those by Pema Tseden and Sonthar Gyal. Robbie Barnett brings to the fore another subgenre of Tibetan cinema, namely digital documentary films made in Tibet, focusing more specifically on documentary films made by Chenaktsang Dorje Tsering and their quest for the ordinary Tibetan, the "Mr. Nobody," in contrast with alien representations of Tibet. Barnett also establishes a link between Dorje Tsering's acclaimed "fuzzy" style of writing and his films, with their "avoidance of moral judgment and of resolution-reaching narrative." Last, we are pleased to include a contribution by Pema Tseden, who has chosen to offer a survey of students' films in Tibet. By listing these low-budget, sometimes amateur, but always sincere films, Pema Tseden proves his interest for the young generation for whom he is the main inspiration, alongside Tenzing Sonam and Ritu Sarin who have been inspiring a new generation of Tibetan exile filmmakers.

Françoise Robin Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, Paris

र्थे वि: विकारी: वेंदर दी के सु: बिवा वी बाया है: त्यादेव: री है दाया वेंदर वटाची चॅट्राची चूँचा चक्क्र क्रेंट्राचा प्राप्त के स्थान के प्राप्त के प्राप् क्रे.चते.चॅर्-ग्री.बॅ्वा-चङ्क चर्चे अविक वासुअ ५८-२वा वादका अविक पानिकानठवानीवाईं अन्नेवादन्यानी धेवापानवा क्रिंतातिवा ब्रॅंट-पॅर-द्या पर्इक्ट-पह्र-ह्ये-पॅर २००५ याचे हेर क्रेंग पह्नर র্ষ্ল্রবিব্দান্তিম্ (Beijing Film Academy) বিদ্যান্ত্রমান্ত্র্যান্ত্রমান্ত্র্যান্ত্রম ५८:वान्य कुर र्सेवा पहुंच वासुय पर्चेष ने कुरा श्रीते श्रु स्था सेवा पहुंव र्में व र्में द रमें द रम्में प्रमान में द रम व व रम्में द रमें व रमें द यग्, ह, प्रहृत : क्रबार्चे ग्रवायदे : इस्राय दे : चेंद्र व्हर द्रार्चे द्रार्थ : देवा ग्वर में क्रुव सूव सूर र्स्य विग् तः अर्देव र्धेन रास्य चना र्मेन বন্ধনাবহ্নবহ্নবর্মীনবিধনবিন্দর্বনর্মীনার্মীনানম্বর্ र्चे कु प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त का के कि कि प्राप्त का के कि कि प्राप्त का कि कि कि कि कि कि कि यदनी इत्दर्श दादासे ने दयादर से में देश के स्वर्भ में के स्वर्भ में के स्वर्भ में कि स्वर्भ में कि स्वर्भ में कि स्वर्भ में कि स्वर्भ में स्वर् विज्ञीत्रातिवा ग्राप्ता व्याप्ता विज्ञात्राची विज्ञाति वि यतै र्ये द खिया द क्रु र र्वे द की र्यो पार्वे व स्वयं गी व (क्रु व द र) এল, দ্বন্ধুৰ, ক্ৰম ইলিম প্ৰীন্দৰ্বী মান্তৰ, গ্ৰী সীবাৰে আৰ্লী এ र्ग्रेव प्रते त्र देश देश प्रताय के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वर्ध के स्वर्य के स्वर्य के स्वर्य के स्वर्य के स्वर्ध क বদ্বাৰাষ্ট্ৰেন্ট্ৰাৰ্ড্ৰাৰান্ত্ৰ্বান্ত্ৰাৰ্ विग'नर्ज्ञे'तकर'र्षेद्र'यत्अ'यद्वर्यरायर'येद'त्रेद्वर्यदे'ग्वद्व क्षां अर्वेट कु से दाया केर से दा दें क्षेट पर है पर ह भ्रम्या भ्राम्यान्त्रम् भ्रम्यान्त्रम् भ्रम्यम् ळेंपाबापानिबाह्नेपार्बेपावापानिहास्या देवे प्राचारानिहास्या है Bosubtitle चेरःपर्दः "र्सेन्-पङ्ग्रवः प्रःयः" (www.bosubtitle.com) धेवःयः न्रा देवे वट र र्दे द्र दर है कुल के ब्रिंग चक्क दर । वह अ ब्रिट ब्रिंग पहुब गुबर द्युरा चरुर दर्दी दर्द रेब (कर वे कर वेब (Charles Chaplin) া ই্রন্টে রান্টান্টারী (Georges Melies) া ই ब्रेस्ते हें ग्रेविश्व (Robert Zemeckis) । जॉनर्स्य (Coppola) र्सेपायः)। र्श्नेपाःचह्नदःग्रीःइसःग्राट्या यपाःस्यःर्श्नेदःर्स्नेदःचरुयः र्वेनःभ्रमः नः चैकार्येनः यः शृष्या नेना हेतुः विवायीका चैतुः वालेका

¹ The Yale Review 72:2, 181-200.

FROM THE EDITORS 좋지'퀄미'디라'저윤기

मूँग्'नक्ष्य'वे'र्विट'र्र्ट'के्ट्'ग्री'नब्ब्यार्सेदी'स्ट म्बि धेव पर पर्ट्र परि सक्व कि कि मुंदि से के ले के ন্য ন্ট্রিবা (Stanley Cavell) গ্রীরা "র্ন্নুবা নদ্ধব গ্রী নেমার শ্ৰিশ্ৰম্য " "The Thought of Movies" ৰূম্'শ্ৰি'ক্ত - 5. मूँग'नक्षेत्र'ट्रा क्षेत्र'ट्रग मूँग'नक्ष्त्र' मुंज'र्क्क्र र्रवात्तरः भूरायः "तवायाः भूतवारे रे रे र् र स्वाप्य र रे श्रेते 'सुषार्वेते 'सूर्वा सूर्वाचान्दर्यः भागान्तः से से ते प्रा **ॷ**वन्देन्द्रअप्तुरन्वन्यपरन्देन्यन्त्रेन्द्रम् लूर्जा दे.ज.छिर्जीबर्ज, लु.चेटब्र सेट वाबजायहा रटःचित्रेत्रात्रेत्राचर्हेर्ग्युटाश्चर्क्षेत्रायाश्चेर्गः हेत्राच्चेत्रा लूरी ट्र्.बैट.वुट.प्यात.बुवा.जी तथः छ्र.चस्य. (ब्री. वयाक्षरः ईं हे कें देर दरा वि यदे कें स्राई ग्रामाश हैं ब्रेट पठका वि मुना भेवा) वार्षे चुनायते क्षे प्रवास प्राप्त हो न्दानिकारावे सेंन्यवे स्वीतान्तक्ष्यान्ते साम्बर्धान्य स्वरं क्र्यान्यर्याञ्चरारम्यापरावाञ्चवार्ट्यान्यर् त्री:नर:र्म्अश:र्थेर्'प:त्रा प्रज्ञ:क्रे:नह्रव:ग्रीश:नरुर: पट्ट.खेवा.ची.श्लेचब्य.चीश्वट.कीयो प्र.चूब्य.कीच.त्रर.सूचि. नक्ष्व नर्जे नर्जे अन्यस्यस्य विदर्ग देवा नविषानिषरः यईतः भ्रम्यम् र्राय्येषान् विष्यः स्टावेषान् भ्रम् तर्नियो यूँ.हूर्यन्यत्वःश्चि.क्षतालयानेयाल्यं येशी. लयायान्त्रवाचितान्त्रे वात्र्यरावार्हेन्रराचित्रवाण्ची हेंस वडी डा क्यू दे ते द खूब व्याप्त ही व्या १९४० दर १९९०

धैःर्वे र्रम्ब वे र्वेद दुव र्द्धव र्द्धव र्द्धव र्द्य वि वि र् भ्रम्यमाधिकः विष्यादित्रमाधिः विष्यामा विष्यार्थे । वयर-रुवा-वविर-घर-रूवाबा-भ्रीर-दिव-लूरी मैं-ववा. श्चेन्'वृद्धःचीबःर्स्टेंअःर्रवाःवीःर्द्धेवाबःयःस्च्चेदःचन्वाःन्रः। ૾ૼૼૹઃઽ૾૽૽ૢૻૻૢઽૣૹઃઽ૽૽૽૽૽ઌઃૹૄઌ૽ૹૢ૾ૼ૱ૄૹૼૹઃઽ૾૽૽૽૽૽૽ૹ૽૽૾ चनः ब्रुंदः र्ने : क्रेन ब्रुदः द्वदः द्वदः अतः चरुषः र्येदा चवयाः सेट्यादे त्य दिवा ची तिवा वया ट स्था सुन श्चेन्याबुरःषीः "ग्राट्यासुरःश्चेरत्रेष्यायः" ज्ञेरःचरःकेन्ः श्राच्यायाकुराचित्राचित्रः स्थान्त्रेचारा स्थान्त्राचीरा श्चेन्-ह्रबः " ग्रैबः-दरः-दयः शुज्ञ्बः ग्रीबः तर्देन् र्वेबः स्रेन् चिव-नु-स-मावसासार्वेग-मी-र्स्रोग-चक्क्ष्य-स्पर-सेव-स्पर-रैण्**षःअर्देवःतशुरः**ग्रेन्ःपतेःषअःतुःविणःचनेदशःर्धेनः डेबानाईन र्क्रेम श्रीन मिल्ट मीबार ने स्थानी है। वर्तिन् रुद्र ग्री वेंन् प्रति शे रुप्तावार्थ क्रींट न्रीन् मु:न्ट तर्स्याच्चीरायावार्स्चेन्यायावयारे म्ब्याचित्रात्यायाते । र्च्चेया:पक्क् व:ग्री:अञ्चर्यम्यान्तेर:वर्देद:ग्री:रे:र्ड्चेव:अः क्चपःक्रुॅरःगन्द्राद्रवानुवाकाः अदःपर्हेद्राक्षे क्रिंगःया अदा पञ्चः कें पह्न दर्ग वेंदा घर कुया वार्वा वार्या र कें <u> ইেন্ডেৰ্ঝ'ঝ'ষ্ট্ৰী'র্ম' ২০০০ ঐ'র্ম'ন্বৰ্ম'ট্রী'দুৰ্ঝ'রের্</u>ষ্ট্ र्द्यायानि वर्षाये छेव र्स्स्निन पहुन र्स्सिन निहेर र्स्सिन व्यूरःश्चेंतःश्चेंदःग्चेदःयदेःग्वेंःभूवबःग्चुदः। देःददःखवः ळेर.रिय.त्राक्षरयासु.क्षे.यचा.क्षर-र्ट्र.ड्र.क्षे.रुट.चीयार्खे. ळॅंद्रिंगुःर्क्केत्यः वहेवः व्याप्त्रेंव्यः वहेद्रिंग् वहेवः ग्री लबन्द्रवाबन्दर्विवाबन्दर्वेषः भ्राचीयाः यह्नव भ्रीः भ्रीः सिन् ब्रे⁻क्कॅर-स्रुब-पत्य-प्यट-व-पॅन्-ब्रे-क्कॅ-पर्वन-सृग्वनःग्रुब-र्च्चिनापङ्गवर्षीः यस्तर् दिन् वयान्त्रादारयायान्तर्दरयेवर न्नर्जे क्रिंव्यान्मायः स्वाकि निर्मेण निर्मे वर्षे क्रिंव मुः नुः नदेः वदः विवामा विदः स्त्रः यदमः यः नदः नः सः वावेमः ग्रानः त्यावार्षेत्र त्यन्ते त्या व्यवन्त्र मुख्या व्यवस्थितः ने। विंदः

त्यीर र्वेचा स्ट्रिंट त्र हे से राष्ट्र विचा स्ट्रिंट से राष्ट्र से र्वेचा स्ट्रिंट से राष्ट्र से

धिषार्चिन् ग्री त्रूंवा पङ्गव ग्री रेवाषाळव वावव विवा हे चेन् नु पर्वेषायदे षादःधिवा ठवः ग्रीः न्दें षा चहें न् र्सेवा चक्रवः ग्रीः र्सेनः यत्वः नुः चम्रयाः ने। **५**য়ेण्यान्ययाः श्रेयाचे प्रत्ने श्रे श्रेयो अत्यमः क्षेत्रः यदे श्रेयः यक्षेत्रः प्रतः श्रेयः यक्षेत्रः यहेत् त्र नितः "ङ्गु विन्रासु आर साधित मा" "Mr. Nobody" विद्यामासूर चुतै क्षे विषा स्ट्रा है के देर वी दर्शन महित हैं वा मह्ने वा इस मार्टि <u>૽૽ૺઽઌૻઌ૽૽ૹઌ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ૱૱ઌૼૹૼઌૡ૽ૺઌ૽૽૽ૢૺૺૺૺૺૺઌઌ૽ૺૹ૽૾ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌ૱ૼૺઌૼ</u> चुबायत्व रें से सुरावे ते धिबादातुः । पश्चयाचुः कुवा केटाद्रा न्यातःवावसःस्रोतःचतेः श्रुटःतःवार्धेवः व्यवसःश्रेनः व्यवसःस्राश्रुनः दे-र्ह्-हे-क्रे-देट-वी-लूटब-चीबश-२४-वी. 'वोबल-ज.शु-वोबल-, चप्ट. ક્રિયાસુંદ્રસાનુદાર્વિદ વી:ર્સેવા पहुंच 'चर्रा છું તક્રેલા ના તર્જે લા ઘવના 'કુન ऍन् अवतः अर् रॅन्वरः वैः र्सेनः अर्च्याः यदेः र्सेनः पद्धेनः यदेः <u> હુન. તદૈવા. છુખ. તાતુ જાયા સૈવા. સૈવા. સીતવ. તર્ચે. છુ. તમ્વે. શે. ક્રૂજા. તુવા.</u> त्व्रिन् क्रून्र प्राचे त्व्रि प्रमुखा यद्भ क्रिन्तम् क्रुन्य <u> बुट.शक्शब्र.५४.धीय.६वाब्र.५५४.४५८८.६.तपु.५५वा.पब्रा.</u> <u> २वा ७ व . की मूर्य प्रचेत १ व . त्र १ १ व . मूर्य १ १ व . मूर्य १ १ व . मूर्य १ व . मूर</u> रट. वेट. मुं. मुं. पनेट. शावय. वार्ष. मूर. याद्य. शावय. बी. शा. रचया वार्ष्य यःळॅर-तृर-विवर्षेद्-यःर-र्श्वेद-गुर्यार्थेद्। दे-वि-चसूव-यर्देव-चर्येद-ব্য়ম্প্রেম্মের্ম্ মানীর্ (Ritu Sarin) দ্বিম্মান্তীম্বানর্স্তর্ র্র্ট্রিমার্নির্ ग्री-व-पार्विव-र्स्सेग्-पङ्गव-पर्झ-अपव-र्स्ट-र-पविग-परी-प्रमा-स्वाब-र्-ः यार्डिया'अर्द्ध्रद्रश'धेव'र्वे॥

(वीलट.पर्येश.भैज.यंब.र्येत्रेय.लुव.यंब्रंय)

FEATURES ळेട'무읡미지1 "Minority Film" & Tibet in the PRC:

From "Hell on Earth" to the "Garden of Eden"

by Vanessa Frangville

RIGHT: SCENE FROM THE SERF.

ឝৢॱक़ॖॖॖॖॖॺॱॺऄॱॵॣ॔ॻॱ ਜ਼ਫ਼ৣॺॱॻॖऀॱय़ॸॱॸऀॺॱऄऀॻ NCE the establishment of the People's Republic of China, Tibet,¹ like other ethnic minority regions, has become the focus of a new cinematographic category: "minority film" or shaoshu minzu dianying.

This category was created in the early 1950s by the Communist government to encourage and promote, through cinema, the extension of the socialist revolution by including the populations on the sidelines of Chinese society and territories, such as ethnic minorities (shaoshu minzu). Minority films also gave visibility to ethnic minorities that had rarely been featured in Chinese cinema in the past, and they significantly contributed to the nourishment of the Han majority's imaginations of non-Han Chinese, an exotic topic in the absence of Western cinema in China.² Therefore, films on Tibet and Tibetans produced in the PRC cannot be fully understood without an overview at the emergence and development of "minority films." More than two hundred "minority films" have been produced over the last sixty years, placing ethnic minorities in the fore in order to highlight what the Han Chinese believe to be the most "typical" social and cultural features of ethnic minority communities. War films, musicals, dramas, art films, and other genres have all added variety to this category in terms of both style and content.

The first film dealing with Tibet and Tibetans, Gold and Silver River Bank (Jinyin tan, dir. Ling Zifeng) was released in 1953. Like many cultural productions of the time, "minority films" were part of the "revolutionary machine," propagating the Chinese Communist Party's ideology on class exploitation and ethnic solidarity. Gold and Silver River Bank is set just before the end of the war between the

मु द्रवा शे त्यत्र श्रे यह्य मुल (वर् स्वाय द्रवाय द्याय द्रवाय द र्वेन्'गुट'गुटब'लुट'श्रे'नैवाब'ग्री'ब'लुव्य'वाबुद्र'न्ट्'व्र परः "ग्रद्याः तृदः शेः देग्याः ग्रीः ग्रूँग् प्यकृतः" व्रथः 少 数民族电影 南南河河内青南、江、江南、山南、江南、 वाबर पदि र्दे खूट चुे द खुव बिव ह खूरा वाद वाद हिन ষ্ঠীদ'ল্বিদ'লীম'র্মুল'নদ্ধর'ন্স্কুদ'রমাস্ত্র'র্বা'লী'ষ্ট্রী য়ৄঀ৶৻৴ৼ৻৶৻ঢ়ৄৼয়৻ঀৣ৾৾৽য়য়৾ড়৻য়ড়য়য়৻ঀ৻ঢ়৾ঀয়৻৸ঢ়ৢ৻ श्चे ने वाका यादका तृदाची विंदा दुः ही हिंच का ने दा तुवाका ग्री: माबर.यर्षे.लब.प्नांज.माबु.के.कु.च.झुल.चर.सेज. र्श्वर-दर-वियागर्याम्य-क्रिर-क्रेर-श्चे-्य- १८५० थे-य-र्यस्यदः तथा स्वासः वासरः यादे । यादे स्वासरः यादे । याद्यसः यादे । य विवा ने द्वा वादम जुद के ने वाम ग्री मूँवा पहुन ग्रीम त्वेंद्रचेद्रत्र्र्प्तते यूट्बाल्यः स्वायः स्वयः सर्वेदः लयः ५ : श्रेनबः पदे : वी : श्रेनबः श्रेन : श्रुनवा : श्रुनवा : **ज़ॹज़ॱॺॖॕॻॺॱॻॖऀॱॺॣॕॻॱॸक़ॗढ़ॱऄॸॱॻढ़॓ॱढ़॓ॸॱऄढ़ॱढ़ॺॱॻॖ**ॸॱ नदे या अर्ळ र उव शु श्लो र पावि क्रमां के शूर का अर कुःरेणवागुः वेयवान्यः र्येद्रः पदिः कुःरेणवास्येदः पदिः स्रेः रैपाबाग्री:बुट:पहुव:पाळॅंव:यर्ट्बाय:देशव:पाचबुव: र्थेत् । देरः यहेव। कुःवयाः वैः द्यर्यः श्रुः यह्यवः कुः । ल.र्जेब.ह्वाब.वाधेट.चट.व्रेट.तर. स्वाटब.थंट.श्र.र्चाब. ॻॖऀॱॹॣॕज़ॱज़क़ॖढ़ॱॱॻॖऀॱॺॕढ़ॱॡ॔॔ॴॸॣॸॱज़ॾॕॱॹॗढ़ॱॻॖॱज़ॸॱज़ॹॗॸॱ विनःचेनःनर्वेषःयःविवाःकवाषःय्रेन। यन्षःययेःश्चेःयेः ६० वर-र- "ग्राट्य-वर-श्रे-देग्य-ग्री-र्श्वेग-पङ्गव-" र्र-ग्राट्य-

त्त्रान्नवाक्ष्यः विविद्धः स्त्रान्त्र्यः स्त्रान्त्र्यः स्तर्भात् स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रानः स्त्रान्तः स्त्

च्याने व्यान्ति व्यान्य व्यान्ति व्या



Communists and the Nationalists (1946-1949) and the establishment of the PRC. It describes Old Tibet as a "hell on earth," where rivalry between tribes, encouraged by the Nationalists, creates total chaos for the Tibetan population. Thanks to the intervention of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), the conspiracy is uncovered and conflicts between the tribes are settled. The Tibetan population is freed from the oppression of the landlords and their Nationalist allies. The film shows a new flourishing and equitable Tibetan society under the guidance of the "socialist spirit" and the Red Army. The opposition between a dark and oppressive feudal society, ruled by heartless and venal landlords who harass and torture their people, and the new enlightened and humanist China was common in Chinese films during the Maoist era (1949-1976). In this context, ethnic minority traditional societies were particularly representative of the archaic system overthrown by the Communists. Non-Han, depicted as backward, ignorant, and weak, were seen as unable to stand for their own rights, and it is the intervention of the modern and powerful Han that liberated the ethnics from their misery. The "civilizing project," in which the Han "Big Brother" guided the non-Han "little sister" toward modernization, was fully realized through crude characterization and plot development.

Following the same plot line, about ten "minority films" on Tibet were released before the Cultural Revolution, in the period of 1953–1966.³

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The Serf (Nongnu, dir. Li Jun 1963) has undoubtedly drawn the most attention from film critics and scholars and had the most relevant impact on Chinese audiences.4 The Serf depicts the life of Jampa, a Tibetan mute serf brutalized by the feudal lords who killed his parents when he was a child. Some scenes are extremely violent, showing Jampa being constantly humiliated and, on one occasion, even dragged behind a running horse along stony paths. The People's Liberation Army nurses Jampa back to life, who in turn, helps them fight against the oppressive landlords. Following his liberation, Jampa even recovers his voice and finds a "new family," i.e. the Red Army. Although the plot is not very different from other "minority films" on Tibet, The Serf was noted for its sympathetic portrait of Jampa, which clearly appealed for compassion on the part of the Han Chinese, in contrast to previous depictions of wild and barbaric Tibetans. Meanwhile, the Tibetan cast gave the film a feeling of authenticity, thus differing from other "minority films" in which minority characters were generally played by Han. In addition, as P. Clark has pointed out, the film minimized the use of modern standard Chinese language, adding to the realistic features of the story.5 As a result, the film relied more upon visual images than the script, unlike most Chinese films at the time. Hence, the film has been praised for its remarkable technical and artistic devices, as well as for its powerful narrative. Needless to say, The Serf was overloaded with Chinese Communist Party (CCP) propaganda, and has also been criticized for its ideological content. The Serf was largely distributed in Chinese urban and rural areas for both Han and non-Han communities in the Mao era. It remains a classic in Chinese cinema in general and is still seen by the Chinese authorities and the Han audience in contemporary China as a powerful representation of the Tibetan feudal system (as evidenced by the screening of The Serf to inaugurate the official Serfs' Emancipation Day in 2009).6

Although "minority films" about Tibet in the Socialist era emphasized the brutality of the regime, the harshness of the region, and the suffering of its people as embodied by male Tibetan slaves, Tibetan women were not totally absent. In Chinese cinema during the Maoist period, non-Han women had to overcome double discrimination: both male oppression and feudal oppression. Islam and Tibetan Buddhism are often strongly criticized as being extremely

यात्रायात्री प्रमाणकार वित्रास्त्री क्षेत्र प्रमाणकार प् तवायः ज्ञुतै वात्र बार्ख्याः क्षेत्रः क्रुः देः अर्ते :देरः शुवाबः दबः भ्रम्यः(१९६१-१९४६) ग्रैं कु द्वा वी र्स्मि प्रमुद्ध द्वा र्धेन पा क्रुव थ्व थेव पा निर्मा वर्ते थून की ने वाक गुरका तृरावी र्खेल क्रुव ही ळेवाब दे वाराविद न्रा वीब अर्वे हैटःर्श्चेन'पदि'ययायुन्याङ्गेट'पदि'र्ख्य'यर्क्चेन'र्वि'न धेव यः ने त् कु ने पावा केव यदि के वि हे ब खु ब न द र है यार श्रे : वेषाया व्रषा से दार्थ वास्त्र व्याप्त वास्त्र विष् ग्री-वेंच-वद-चर्रेंब-भेब-चेंद-व्रच-ग्री-बेद-य-दद-। देद-र्न्य ग्री इस प्रत्य विद क्रेंन्य भूग्य के निर्देश के र्रवायःलूट-ङ्गेःशु-र्रवायःवावयः स्थयः क्रवाः पर्ज्यः वर पर चुका विरा "वारेव र्यः" धेव पदि कु रेवका ग्रीमः "पाठ्रदःशॅं क्ट्रदःक्ट्रः" ब्रेः क्रुः तेपमः श्रेवः पदेःश्रेः इस्रमः "न्यतः प्रेंत-न्र-होतः हो । त्रानिः हो नेर र्न्या उव ग्री प्राया ५ रत्वि ५ स्वा के श्री श्री प्राया स्वा पर ८८.स८.पाषु.सुँग.५४.गु.सुँ८.४४.४६५.५गुर.७ क्ट-नुबार्धेट्र-यार्बे्ब्र-ग्री-र्धेट्रा

चेर.क्टर. खंट्याचे कृषा चीषा स्वित्र स्वेत्र स्वेत्र

<u>५८४वाःवीबानुस्रबारमञ्जद्याः क्ष्रींटः गुर्बाने स्टास्यवीं विवादाः नदान्ववा विवादाः स्टास्यवीं विवादाः स्टास्य</u> स्रावतः श्रीः बिदः चर्वा र्स्तेरः तद्ययः तहे दः चेदः स्रेदः स्यः विसं त्यः र्सेवासः तदेवासः चुनः वैदा वर्डेदबार्वेयार्वेवायाद्दावावावावायि द्वाराम्यात्वावावावावाया ह्मन्यर ग्रुर्रा प्रतः "व्रिम्मान्यर ग्राम्मान्यर विवाग्रीत हिन्यर ग्रुर्ग दे दे पर्वत्यः दर्वेयः द्रथमः धेता व्यान्यह्न त्र कुरा विष्ट्र प्राविष्ट्र विष्ट्र वि ग्री-र्ब्वामा प्रकृतः प्रत्ये तर्मा केव स्थाने विकासी स्थाने स्था इन र्श्वेन न्दर यो प्रेंन प्रमाण कर स्वार कर स्वार स्व र्देशस्तरे इसरास्त्रम्था स्टेर प्रमूष र्धेन् ने निर्मास्त्र स्त्राम् सूष्ट्र स्त्राम स धेव पर्ने बासून र्से सूर सामव स्ट्रीं न सूर्व नित्र के त्र सूर्व पर्ने नित्र वा सूर्व स्थित प्रति स्थान क्रूर-बुद-चुद-र्यद-सूनवा मु-रेगवा-गुव-प्रव-क्रेर-प्राच-र्यद-प्रदे- "ग्रद्य-तृद-बै ने ने निष्य के ने निष्य कि निष्य के धिषान्त्रन्द्रम् र्ज्ञून्यकृषाव्यक्त्रम् द्वाची क्षान्यकृष्ट्रम् विष्ट्रम् विष्ट्रम् विष्ट्रम् चुलार्थेत्। देन्धित्रचलातुन्। स्नानलादेवे कुल्वानी सूँवा पङ्ग अपन्छे पाद्रस्था ग्रीः श्रूटः पङ्गवः वसः पर्गेदः रः त्यः वार्षे केरः पहेवः येद्र। देरः पहेवः श्रूवा पङ्गवः तदिवेः यर्द्र्र्या त्रु प्राप्ति पर्वे स्थाप्त्र स्थाप्त्र प्राप्ति स्थाप्त्र प्राप्ति स्थाप्ति स्थाप्ति स्थाप्ति स्थाप्ति स्थाप्ति स्थाप्ति स्थापित चदिःचर्हेर्चन्न्रम्यःचरुषायःचर्ष्यायःचर्हेर्च्यःप्येत्। श्रुवायःयःविवादी। "ज्ञवः वालूवा... ज.मी.यवा.वीट.सिय.धट.वी.हुजा.वस्रीवाबा.मी.हु.शा.सीवाबा.कु.हवाबा.ता. <u>५८.५.ल. तथा भूष अधूष स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स</u> भ्राप्या में में स्वापा में में स्वीप्र स्वर में स्वीप्र में स्वीप्र में स्वाप्य में स्वाप्य स्वीप्र में स्वीप प्रति अट क्रियान वित्र प्राप्त प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति । श्री र क्रिया क्रिया वित्र प्रति । श्री र क्रिया क्रिया प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति । ุ พละริทุลาฏัราราชูณาฐราจสมลาฮัลาภิทาราขูราพัรายามาสรา है। र्से २००० थः "ञ्रुवःगर्षेग्।चरुट्यःतर्ग्येयः वेदःर्र्यः" धैःग्वरः द्रोयः र्र्वे तः सेट्रेट्यः सर्ट्रः र्र्वे वाचेवाबायतुवाचुबार्येद्रायबा देटार्बाकुवाचीर्वाद्यायदेवायाद्वारक्ष्या द्ये अळें द क्रेंप्य उद विषा धिद पर वर्देंदा

phallocratic and oppressive religions to women. Therefore, courageous and independent non-Han female workers dedicating themselves to the Party constituted an effective metaphor for the unquestionable success of the Communist Revolution: the liberation from all types of enslavement. At the same time, non-Han women were also featured in exotic and glamorous backgrounds, singing and dancing with their lovers in romantic scenes. Violence was carefully avoided when women were at the heart of the narrative, and female non-Han were always portrayed in an appealing way, unlike their male counterparts. In The Necklace (Yichuan xianglian, dir. Wu Cun 1966), the last film on Tibet and Tibetans produced before the Cultural Revolution, the young female character Danmuduo tirelessly serves the Revolution as an active member of the local Communist Youth League.7 The story line revolves around her parents' argument about yak hair, a valuable commodity in Tibet, which they have been saving carefully over the past few years. While her mother wants to sell it to buy a coral necklace for Danmuduo's impending wedding, her father argues that the hair could be lent to the local production team. After several arguments, discussions, and misunderstandings, Danmuduo persuades them to give the yak hair to help cover the production team's sheep pen before winter. She reminds her mother of the hard times they had as slaves before the "Liberation" and how sweet present times are. Meanwhile, the old couple recalls suffering during their own wedding, when their owner snatched away the bride's necklace and replaced it with chains. Although the story briefly evokes hard times prior to the arrival of the Red Army, the focus clearly marks a shift from Tibetan males' struggle for survival in a dark, infernal Tibet to females' enthusiastic and firm support of a bright and egalitarian socialist Tibet. While previous movies on Tibet depicted mainly enclosed spaces and depressing atmospheres, The Necklace excessively shows wide, shining blue and green landscapes, giving a positive image of Tibet that was more familiar to the Western imagination. No doubt that the ever-smiling and beautiful Danmuduo also added to this significant change in picturing Tibet as a peaceful and sublime region. This shift in the representation of Tibet, for this film in particular, can be explained by the fact that the action takes place after the "Liberation of Tibet," in a minority society where socialism has successfully expanded. While films featuring minority areas before the "Liberation"

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always depict them as dark, dirty, and cruel, films showing the achievement of a "new minority society" display wonderful landscapes and beautiful (female) characters.⁸ This representation emphasizes not so much the beauty of minority regions, including Tibet, but rather the success of the socialist revolution.

The Chinese film industry was severely restricted during the Cultural Revolution and no "minority film" was produced between 1966 and the late 1970s. The first "minority film" featuring Tibet and Tibetans after the Cultural Revolution, The Secret of the Axia River (Axiahe de mimi, dir. Yan Bili) was released in 1976. In Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (Gansu), children of three ethnic groups, Han, Hui, and Tibetan, capture the head of the local brigade who conspires with a gang of thieves to steal logs set aside for the army. Guided by Grandpa Qingshan, a Party Committee member, the three children defeat the conspirators and encourage other villagers to carry on Mao's great proletarian revolution. The film was followed by a few other productions, all very similar in content and aesthetics to the ones of the socialist era, with Han actors playing Tibetan characters and films shot in the Chinese language. However, some significant changes can be noted. The depiction of Tibet as a "hell on earth," reproduced through brutal scenes of humiliation and ill treatment, increasingly alternated with the image of a blissful and ideal Tibet, therefore painting an ambiguous picture of the region and Tibetans. For instance, the young Zhuoma (Drolma in Tibetan) in The Third Goddess (Disan nushen, dir. Liu Yuhe 1982) has to run away when her master wants to sacrifice her to the gods.9 A few years later, she is found in the mountains by a team of mountaineers sent by the Party to explore Mount Everest. As she is taken to Lhasa, we can see her happily running and playing around the Potala Palace. The scene is interesting in many ways and dramatically reveals the shift in both ethnic and religious policies from the late 1970s. First, "minority films" in the 1960s generally contrasted statues of wrathful deities in temples and richly decorated buildings with the extreme poverty of starving slaves. Second, religious practices were strongly criticized as backward and alienating, soon to be replaced by intense devotion to Mao Zedong and the "socialist spirit." On the contrary, in The Third Goddess, we can see Zhuoma praying ardently in the temple, under her new Han धि.र्बः भ्रम्बः ग्रीः कुः व्याः र्स्याः यक्कवः वटः र् । कुःरेणवः बेव परि तुन बेन केंबा झेब परि नर्डव गर्वे व नर ব্রব্ব বার্ট্রবা বী বার্ব্ব বার্ক্রবার্ব বার্ক্রবার্বার্বীর বর্ত্ব বার্ক্রবার্বার্বীর বার্ক্রবার্বার্বীর বার্ক্রবার্বার্বীর বার্ক্রবার্বার্বীর বার্ক্রবার্বার্বীর বার্ক্রবার্বীর বার্ক্রবার বার্ক্রবার্বীর বার্ক্রবার বার্ক্রবা दर्वेबःग्रे:र्थेदःय:ददः। विके:ददःबदबःक्रुबःर्केबःश्ववाबः पविषागाः भ्रेषायः अर्केषाः यहे वः प्रः प्रुपः येषः या पर्ववः गर्वेव चेत्र प्रते र्केष त्युग्य धेव पर प्रसूत वय र्सेव नर्हेन केव र्रे होन ही र्येन यर नहेवा ब्रैट खूँनब स्व बेट. रट. स्वाबाके निते कु रेवाबाक्षेत्र पते सुन केटा त्या ਤੇਸ਼ਤਕਾਲੀਆਜ਼ਨਾਕਾੜੇਂ ਸਗਣਾਕੇਕਕਾਸ਼ਨਾਤਕਾਜ਼ੇ वादःविवःतरःवीःवाबारःवाहेःयःवावादावावाधुरःदः । र्वेद पदि द्येर अळेंद केंप्र राज्य ह्व लिया प्रभुद र्थे द पर ५८। दे.५८.क्षेत्र.री ल्लार्थितः वहूर्यात्रम् गुःवदःदःकुःरेणबःश्रेवःपदेःतुदःश्रेदःगुबःरदःविदःगुः च्चॅं त्वापाग्रीव पति इसाया विता प्रता सुना वी पर्हेर-रॅब गर्ड र्च तुर-बेर-धेव पर्ट कु रेगब बेव पति तुन बेन इसका वा क्रुव पर वीन न दिन पति पति वि ঀয়য়৽য়৾৾৻৴৻৸ৠৄ৾৾য়৽ড়৴৻ঽয়৻য়ৢ৸য়য়৻য়৻য়ৢ৽য়৻য়৻য় विषयः विषयः स्वः स्वा १८६६) वेषः यः वे देषाः पावषः गुबर नहें अ क्षेत्रक र्वेट र र्वेट र र र्वेट क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र का वरःगीः सुरः अरः हवः सुतुः र्रे विः यः यावयः ग्राटः याववा **बु** ऋँग्रबायाधी ऋँग्रबाडी धीवायादार राज्यात हें अवा बेद्गीनामन्यत्वेतिः यन्यायाः व्यानामी वर्षेत्। स्राट्मी नुदःच-दे-८८-विं-बेंदि-स-अ-गृतेश-गुन्न-दिन्त-पदे-तें <u>५</u>ॱळॅं८ॱकॅंटॱळेॱचतेॱवाधवाॱडेंद-ब्रेटॱख़ॱॾॅंद-ब्रेट-वेुद यदे न्र्रें र रेट्। विं र्येदे खारा धेषा वाषवा हेट पर्रेट वबानवासुतुर्ने धीः अर्देटबागनेवास्त्रीयाः केन्युर्ने



COVER OF VCD VERSION OF THE HORSE THIEF

ड़ॱॹॖॖॖॖॖॿॱढ़ॏॺॱॸय़ऀॱख़ॣॕॻॱॸड़ॖॿॱॻॖऀॱ VCD धेॱॿॖॿॱय़ॕॻॱख़ॢ॓ॸॱॻऀॱॸॸॱॸऀॺऻ

न्ने कुत विग कें तर्दे द वतर । विं विते लायवा पाया है द दे वाया वाया है द र्'विया ता योलर र वर्षे बारार हिंद ही दा है यो वार हिंद हो द बारा है बा वार वार है वा वार वार है वा वार वार है <u> २ णृवः विस्तराष्ट्रीयशार्वीयः वीपाणाः स्वीतः र्र्ह्यवः स्त्रीयः स्वीयः कृतिः स्वीयः स्वीयः</u> र्वोबायराखानायवेदा विर्मेश्वालासरा "पर्वटबार्वोवा" सामहरावेटाविर्मे हिन् म्प्रिंम्'भित्रःभूत्रत्रःभूम्म्र्यार्थेःहै त्दःश्चर्यायः दरः दः दूः दुषः क्वेंदःहै तद्दे श्चेदः स्थितः यः इतः पार्वे द्वेतः तुः चरुप दे रदः अवअः तु। ह्विः श्वाः मतः वर्षेषावः पावेवः ग्रीवः विः स्ट रट ने द मी मिल के द में व भी प्राप्त के पार के पार के प्राप्त के प चनाः अतिः क्रीः क्रुवः चर्चवः तर्सेनाः चुवाः के न्देतिः स्वचः तृः श्चनवाः विनाः श्चनः याः वे अवः ॴःत्रिंत्। अतःनेःधेषःचर्छत्षःवर्षेणःन्यणःश्चेःसःवर्ष्ट्रेतःश्चेंत्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेंत्रःत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेत्रःत्यःत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेंत्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेत्रःश्चेंत्र ५ मा भूपमा दुरा चर् प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प् <u>५८.५श</u>लावश्रयाकुः२४.अपयाश्चर्याच्यूयाच्य चह्रव रॅंदे रूट र्देट खूंट खूव लाद इसव्याधेव रादे हो ळॅगवा रेट लुगवा गी रेंट् ॴ॒য়ৢज़ॱक़ॕॖॣ॔ॸॱॻॖ॓ॖॖॸॱॻढ़ॆॱॾॖॺॱॻॱज़ॺॢॺॱऒ॔ॸऻ ॡॕॺॱয়ढ़ॆॱॸॕ॔ॸॱॹॖ॓ॱॹॕॖॴॱज़क़ॖॺॱॾॺॺ ग्रैक'चमाना र्चेंब'चुक'चंदे 'चर र्चेंट'दट र्क्ने 'ब्रूट'ठव'ग्रे विर खुन र्झेट 'व व चार्टेट' चुकार्येद्-वत्रा "क्री:क्रुवः" ग्रीकार्वेद्-य्यरकारीटःचग्वायाःसद्दकाळे प्रतिः र्सेःश्वरःची गुः बूट पहुंव पान रें दिना प्रभुव पर गुना वयापट वहुंय सुता गुना नेटन विट यहं बः सूवा :ध्वः प्रते : हवः सुतुः ई :धोबः ग्राटः चेंदः वे :बे :पदे : दृष्टा : पुरः दृष्टा वा वा वा वा वा वा *षुत्रा* विवा धीव :र्स्त्यः र्बूव :पते :द्ये :देव :या र्क्केव :या देव :पत्र व :या विवा :प्यूव :र्षेद :या चन्नद्रान्मेंबाराविवारेत्। सूवारारात्रात्रींवाराक्ष्वारात्रींवाराक्ष्वारात्रींवाराक्ष्वारात्रींवाराक्ष्वारात्रीं

friend's watchful eye. Beautiful golden statues, roofs, and columns are filmed close up to display the richness and prosperity of the "liberated" city and Tibetan culture. What is noticeable is that, in the same film. Tibetan Buddhism is demonized in "Old Tibet" (when Zhuoma is young and escapes from being sacrificed) but reappraised as a peaceful and "sane" religious practice in the "New Tibet." Meanwhile, Tibetans seem to enjoy their time very much, playing music, singing, and dancing in idyllic settings. The promotion of Han and non-Han's solidarity remained the core of the films, though in a different way. In the late 1970s, we begin to see more love stories and interracial families in film depictions of relationships between Han and Tibetan. Snow Lotus from the Icy Mountain (Bingshan xuelian, dir. Xiang Lin 1978), another story of the emancipation of Tibetan slaves, follows a young couple of Han soldiers who leave their baby in a Tibetan family's care to continue on the Long March with the rest of the army. The child grows up in her adoptive Tibetan family, pasturing the family's herd in a typical Tibetan outfit. She has to face the same abuses as Tibetans: she is even walled up alive in a temple as a sacrifice to the gods (a recurring theme is to show the cruelty of the Old Tibetan society), rescued in extremis by her Tibetan father. These elements intentionally blur the girl's ethnic identity in order to reinforce the idea that Han and Tibetan share the same experience as one family. As for Zhuoma in The Third Goddess, she actively contributes to national unity by raising the Chinese national flag on Mount Everest, and she is also involved in a platonic but obvious love story with one of the Han mountaineers (all the men in the team are extremely caring in a rather ambiguous fashion). This differed greatly from other "minority films" of the past, in which a certain distance conscientiously separated Han and non-Han, as two united but clearly distinct groups. The idea of a reunited family did not exclusively focus on separated Tibetan parents and children as in the 1960s but applied to both Han and Tibetans.10

The 1980s and 1990s were marked by an increasing interest in ethnic minority regions and cultures among the Han elite. This trend emerged in the context of China's post-Maoist faith crisis, where Chinese identity and Han supremacy were intensively questioned by intellectuals and challenged by economic reforms and new cultural policies. Rural and remote areas supposedly untouched by modernization drew attention

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to the urban elite in search for an "authentic" China (including Tibet). Indeed, despite the heavy official propaganda, the Han perception of Tibet was not reduced to nationalist feelings: Tibet was also seen as a "lost paradise" and a haven for spirituality, in a similar way as in the West.11 The Reform Era led to what has been called a "Tibet Craze" (Xizang re), which reversed, at least seemingly, the earlier vision of Tibet: Han had to learn from "pure" and "spiritual" Tibetans, and Tibet became a means to resuscitate the Han culture. In other words, the representation of Tibetan "noble savages" overcame that of barbarians. Horse Thief (Dao ma zei, dir. Tian Zhuangzhuang 1986), probably the first film that represents this trend, depicts Tibet in a radically different way. Shot in the Tibetan region (TAR, Gansu, and Qinghai) with local Tibetan actors, in Tibetan language, the film depicts the life of Norbu, who is thrown out of his clan with his family after he steals from the temple. After his first son dies and a second son is born, Norbu seeks to reintegrate the clan. He is then caught between his responsibilities to his tribe and to his family: keeping his promise not to steal anymore also means starvation for his family. Although produced in a state-run studio and having undergone several changes (superimposed titles to situate the action prior to 1949 and Chinese Mandarin dubbing), the film was banned and very few copies were circulated in China. Indeed, the film seemed politically incorrect to the Chinese authorities in many ways: the piercing reflection on social organization, the conflict between the family unit and a larger ideological group, and the firm determination of an individual to survive outside the bounds of organized society—all narrated in an ambiguous style and aesthetics-were obviously too critical of the socialist regime in past and present China. Meanwhile, the depiction of a harsh and poor Tibet, riddled with crime and banishments (and without any Han or Party representatives present), was certainly not in line with the Party's official discourse on a new modern and flourishing Tibet: this is why, although Tian did not place his film in a particular time period, he was asked by the official authorities to set it more explicitly before 1949. Therefore, the film has often been praised as "a landmark in the transformation of Chinese cinema into an aesthetically thrilling, emotionally passionate cinema."12 In addition, it was sometimes seen as a supreme effort to give an authentic depiction of वावबावाबर वहेदी भ्रवबाभ्रवबार्ने प्रशासिक र्या गुबाया ८८.ड्री.प्. १६९९ वय. १६४० ल.प्.रचय.ग्री.सह्या. पर-५· "ग्रम्ब-तुर-धे-देग्ब-ग्री-र्ब्र्ग-पङ्क्त" पर्चे-भ्रुव-चुकासेत्। देवा वाद्रका वाक्र वहेदे हेका सुर्वेद दर র্বন্-য়ेते-য়ুঁর-মুঁর-মেন্ট- "ল্রন্ম-নুন-য়े-ৼ৾ঢ়য়ান্ট্রন্ पक्षतः"र्वेगःसः "षाःवःक् र्वेतैःग्रबदःचः" (阿夏河的 秘密प्तिनःविराया लयःत्रयःव्या व्यान्त्रः विरायः विरायः याद्योधकाश्चेयानुका दे विःगावार्द्वे चेंद्र देणका रदः र्र्सेटः षिजायमा विकास की स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स বক্তৰান্ত্ৰী-ইল্বাৰান্ত্ৰী-বেদ্ৰান্ত্ৰীৰ বাল্যান্ত্ৰীৰ ব্যৱস্থা <u> २ सुर त्यः तुर तर्हे वा चुर्या यत्ते : वैर : ५ अ चम्रा तर्झे वा चे ५ :</u> यरः मृतः ळे पाषा अतुअ: ५ 'र्भूपा' हुषा वर्दे व 'अपवद 'षा ण्यवस्यत्वे पार्डे प्रदेष न्युट ने द्रापि क्षेत्र प्रवे न ग्राट विव निर केंग्राय क्रिंट मी केंग्राय थे हैं। हैं कें व न्त्र मी ब्रुं-विद्-र्देवा-चेबा-य-वाबुध-चेबा-र्स्नेवा-ह्बा-र्द्देव-यावदः ययः पर-प्रमुपि हे र्गेट हो पावर परि से इसस पायर्रि थी क्ष्यकाळेवाची त्र्रीं राये राज्या रेयाची प्राचर पहे क्रुवा

वर्ष्वित्राःचेतःयरः स्नवः स्वागार्मेतः वीः वितः हेराः सुः सूर्याः यहतः पावतः सूरः विवाः नर्जे भुन-नुन्न नुन्दर्दे द्वानि न्दर्दे द्वान्य स्वानि निम्नि स्वानि निम्नि स्वानि स् भ्राप्याः शुः व्यवः प्राप्ताः प्राप्ताः व्यवः क्रॅबर्यकार्वेदर्रिणकाश्चरश्चरतात्रवात्रीर्धेद्रयाद्रदर्श्चर्रात्रदर्श्चर्रात्र्वर्श्चर्यात्रवात्रवात्र्वर ल्रा लुब्र-विदार क्रिंचा कुबर्सा विवासी वारी स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्रीय स्त्र स्त्र स्त्रीय स्त्र *पु*लःग्री:न्सुलःनः"धेदःरःसर्केदःनेन्देशःर्केषःलषःतन्षःसदेःसर्वेटःस्ट्राह्यःसदनः गर्रेन्गीः इयापानञ्जूनः चलेन्यानुः कृतिः स्वनः हानने ः श्रीनः न्नान्यान्ययान्य । यते र्वेद्राणुः सूरायङ्गवः सूँवा क्याहे स्यार प्रायन्तरायन यहेवा सायवसार र वेद्रासी स्वार रेबाम्बर्धार्थाः यात्रवर्धात्रे प्रवेद्यान्य विष्या प्रवेद्या प्रवेदात्र प्र 三女神(विनःविनःपा वितुःधुकःही १९४२) बेकःपवेः र्ब्वेणःपक्षकः वरः वीःवः रूरः ब्रॅ्यास्यस्य प्रत्वाचीयाविस्या स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स विच केन चन्द्र चित्र दे प्रवासी मुद्री नुप्रवासी करते हैं वाका वका विश्वी हैन। विश्वी *ख़ॣॱॺॸॱॺॖॖऀॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖज़ॖॗ*ॱय़ॱॸॣॸॱऄॱज़ॵॴढ़ढ़ऄॣ॔ॸॱढ़ॺॱॸॗॴढ़ॱॾॗॕढ़ऀॱॸॣढ़ॱॸढ़ॱॹॗॴड़ॸढ़ऄड़ऄ॔ॱ हे पदे चूर द्वार ने र कें या अर्थे र मुना चूर द्वार ने र अर्कें द रें द अर रें पें र ल है। र्षे. १९४० ही. प्राच्या मी. ट्या अह्वा व्या अ. द्वाया प्राच्या अ. स्वाया अ. स्वया अ. स्वाया अ. स्वया अ. स्वाया अ. स्वाया अ. स्वाया अ. स्वाया अ. स्वया अ. स्वाया अ. स्वाया अ. स्वाया अ. स्वाया अ. स्वाया अ. स्वया ह्बायायग्रूरार्थ्वा ग्रुटाचाअर्देव वाबयाग्रीबार्ब्वेदायरानुन्। दटारी ह्युं र्या १९७० र्थे रचक वट वी: "ग्राटक लुट के रेगक ग्री क्रेंग चहुत" ग्रीक ही र भ्रावट वट वी: तहेवाबार्युः तुरान्तते ख्राश्चरा द्वार्येते स्नानहृत् ह्वाबान्त्रीवाबारते व नर्त्वाबाने। सुन सुम्राज्येवाना प्रति : भू । वर्षा मार्गे सामार्गे दाने प्रति । सुन् सामार्गे दाने सामार्गे दाने सामार्गे दाने सामार्गे सामार् <u>न्त्रोबार्स्स्वाबारीबारीबारीबार्स्स्वा</u> ब्रुंपाबाधिदाराः क्रूंद्र च्री प्पॅर् पादिबारा। क्रॅबासुपाबा ग्री क्रेंपा खुपाये तु इसबा हे बासुबा तृर-दरः "श्रु:ळॅग्नार-दरःतुग्नाराण्चे:श्रुद-सूंत्रवात्यः" धेद-ळेवाग्रहरःयान्चेद-दर्गेवः त्रपुःज्ञान्यः विदास्त्रभाष्ट्राच्या विदास्त्रभाष्ट्रीयः स्त्राम् विदास्त्रभाष्ट्रभाष् " बेबार्पते र्त्रुमारमङ्गव वरः द्रा ङ्केषा अध्येषः स्ट खेद ग्री कु स्माव र्त्रोम्बर र्रा मावस् ह्यन। अहें बालुअबाके नदी नाबेर अर्देना भ्रान्त्र व दर कु धेनबा गान नरु बाह्य हिन दबायर येद चुका ने पर्केटका दर्वे या चुका यदि वेंट चित्र प्राप्त के प्राप्त विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास ध्रुणाळ्द्र-द्रा-प्यरः क्रुषा ग्री:इस्रायः सूँदा ग्री:प्येत्। र् ज्ञींणा पङ्गदा गरिवा सर्द्ध्र रूप ग्री: द्रा 5-वॅद-प्रज्ञुद-वद-प्रसूव-दे- "वॅद-क्वेद-प्रदे-" (क्वेंय-अ-व्यंक्ट-प्रीव-स्नप्रप्र-

traditional Tibetan society. However, *Horse Thief* is also very much imbued with exoticism and mysticism. The director's fascination with religious ceremonies and rituals (in particular the opening and ending scenes of sky burial) reinforced an image of an exotic and mysterious Tibet that was by no means more authentic or real and remained strongly influenced by his own perception of the "other" (Tibetans) and his concerns about the "self" (the dominant Han society). Nonetheless, the film certainly stands out from the usual representations of Tibet in Chinese cinema.

The strict censorship experienced by Tian's film clearly showed that the government was suspicious of any production on Tibet. Attempts to break away from official (and dominant) representations of Tibet were risky and often resulted in banishment from the official distribution networks. Ambiguity and controversy about Tibetan history were especially prohibited: Secret History of the Potala Palace (Budala gong mishi, dir. Zhang Yi 1989) relates the story of the Depa Sangye Gyatso, who, in the seventeenth century, concealed the death of the Fifth Dalai Lama and continued to act in his name for more than ten years, without the Qing court's knowing. Based on a historical figure that has retrospectively been declared a "separatist chieftain" by Party officials, the film has never been screened in China.13 Similarly, the very official category of "minority films" was revived through the rewriting of history, as part of a general enthusiasm for epics in Chinese cinema. The Female Living Buddha (Nu Huofo, dir. Li Wei 1986) recounts the forced flight of the living Buddha Dorjé Phakmo to India and her return to her homeland thanks to the Chinese government. Songtsen Gampo (Songzan ganbu, dir. Luosang Ziren, Pubu Ziren, and Dan Zeng 1988) is the story of the founder of the Tibetan Empire in the seventh century. It concludes with the marriage of the Tibetan emperor and the Chinese Princess Wencheng, who, in official discourse, introduced Chinese culture to Tibet, thus sealing a long and indisputable history of friendship between Tibet and China. The film is still screened regularly for official cadres and workers.14

No films about Tibet were produced in the PRC between 1988 and 1995, a result of severe political restrictions and economic reforms in the cultural industry in the post-Tiananmen era. In the mid-1990s, however, several market-oriented reforms boosted the film industry, leading to an outstanding growth in entertainment-focused

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cultural products. "Major melody films" (zhu xuanlu pian) or state-sponsored productions, created a more attractive form of propaganda through the combination of political authority and market forces. In this context, the significance of historical and epic films on Tibet dramatically increased from the late 1990s to present. Red River Valley (Hong hegu, dir. Feng Xiaoning 1997) is an eloquent example.15 The story is based on the British traveler Peter Fleming's book Bayonets to Lhasa and relates the incursion of the British troops into Lhasa in 1904, an action led by Colonel Francis Younghusband (renamed "Jones" in the film). The film starts with a religious sacrifice in a Chinese region, from which a young Han female escapes. Having fallen into the river, she miraculously (and rather unrealistically) reaches the bank of a river in Tibet where she is taken care of and adopted by a Tibetan family. Later, having survived an avalanche, Jones finds refuge with the same family. Both the Han woman and the British soldier find redemption and serenity among the "pure" and friendly Tibetans. The film ends with the bloody invasion of Tibet by the British (as witnessed by a horrified Jones) and the defense by Tibetans and Han who claim their belonging to the Chinese "big family." Apart from the ideological content, several historical and geographical inaccuracies, and its poor aesthetic and narrative features, this Chinese-language film was nevertheless a notable attempt to appeal to domestic filmgoers through images of visual grandeur of Tibet, a love story between a Han woman and a Tibetan man, and an exotic blond British soldier. Meanwhile, on the global level, it was an attempt to compete with Western cinema on Tibet. Indeed, Seven Years in Tibet (dir. Jean-Jacques Annaud, 1997) was released the same year, also based on an account by a Westerner, the Austrian mountaineer Heinrich Harrer (played by Brad Pitt), and followed by a few other Hollywood films on Tibet.¹⁶ In this context, on the one hand, Red River Valley benefited from a massive promotional campaign in China (it received several prizes from three prominent film award ceremonies). On the other hand, it served as the inaugural film of the twenty-second Singaporean "Speak Mandarin Campaign" in 2000 and was shown during China Tibet Cultural Week, held in more than fifty countries around the world in the 2000s.

If Red River Valley was a big hit in China by

दत्रा "र्नेर्ग्नायर परिः" र्या सुः विः समुद्रान्तः "गद्राय ्यूग्राषा "ठवः ग्री केंबा ग्री ज्ञाबा त्येव विवाधीव प्राप्त पारी द <u>ढ़ॣॖॖॕॻॱॻऄॱय़ॱय़ॱक़ॹॣॖॖॴॣॖॖॖॖॖॴॣॖॖॖॖॖॗॴॣॖॖॖॖॖॖॗॴॣॖॖॖॖॖॖॗॴॣॖॖॖॖॖॴॣॖॴ</u> दे-दर-ळवबान्डेव र्रट-दर्ज्वाची-दर्ळ-चदि-इयायदे-র্ট্রিব-দে-বিব-য়-য়েশ্ব-মেন্ড-দেন্ট্রিঅ-ব-দ্ব- ন্নু-বার্ব্ব येवःया विनयःर्तेः ततिनः नविवः नगतः श्रेंबः न्दः न्यः र्क्षेत्रः ङ्गेलः चिवरः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्यापाञीः यदःचःविवाःश्चरःदेःकुःरैवाबःददःकुःरैवाबःश्चेवःयदेःश्चेः रैवाबःचरःग्रीःसद्युदःश्चेतःर्वेदःत्रवेतःवर्हेदःग्चःदेःर्वेवाः पहुब:ग्री:पर्हेद:ग्रु:गर्डे:र्व:ळग्ब:र्थेदा ही:र्ये: १९४० धे: र्थे र्यम्भास्य मृत्राम् क्रिया मृत्रिया मृत्रिया मित्रिया मित्रिय ५८-ची चानुया क्रुप्-५८-च चतः श्री त्रे बा स्रोते चानुबा ष्ट्रदर्शनमेंद्रन्दे महिदः चयः हः ग्रुरः व्यद्भा "द्वायाः रें अःदेः या बद मेवा १८१८) वे र्चेद रेगब ज्व गर्धेग इसका चर्चेर्षातर्ग्रेलाचन्दाचि क्षुटाम्बन्दाविमाधिनाया देवे वट-५-कु-रेगब-५अग-३।हुँ-१ग-३८-गैब-रट-वैर-ग्रै युःग्'न्यरःदनुरःर्वेद्'श्चेशक्वंदःविण्'ल'क्षुःर्क्नेदःनेद ५'नळ्ग'हे'न्यग'ये'गवन'न्द्र'यव्य'५'कुट'र्क्ने यद्यन् चेन्यते भ्रूट लेग नेन् सु ग्ने ने न सेन् कन हैं थ'विण'र्मेव'हे'विअ'र्कट'पी'धुण्य'र्वेर'त्वे रत्वेव'रूट विद्रानुः भ्रात्यात्रेवः अत्वव्यात्रः विद्रान्धेतः विभाक्षंदः द्वान्यः विद्रान्धेतः तक्षर र्योट्य नुहा विं स्थान नुहारे दिन स्वाय निवाद निहार अर्द्ध्दर्वान्यरायद्वराम्बर्द्धर्वान्यान्यत्वरा र्षिःश्रं-लं-ट्रेंश्रं-लं-ट्रेंश्रं-वर्षः क्रेंट्रे-वर्षः क्रेंट्रे-वर्षः क्रिं-वर्षः क्रिं-वर्षः २.ट्याचा.भ्रीज.चिब.चेट.व्रि.श्रुपु.त्व.मच.व्रीब.घटाब.चेब. र्थे५-म् इता श्वाम ग्रीम श्रीच श्वाच ग्रीच । देव मोव तरी द्याःचीबःचब्रुबःचत्वेवःतुःचुःक्षेत्रेःक्षेःद्रेण्वःश्चेःदेःह्याबः र्केंद्र-श्रे-ध्रुय-य-पर्वेश-हे-कु-र्वेद्द-श्रे-देग्रायानीश-ध्रिय-कंट-मुरुमाध्येत्र प्रते त्र ने बाहे कि न महिन मी प्रति "क्षुर्वे" म्बुयारा" धावरामी र्झेलायाला सर्केवावा रिसेंबाही र्थे न्यूट अदे न्नूट द कु वर्ण में कुय दर पन्नेट करे के

ষ্ট্রীর্ন্টা १৫५० দুন १৫৫० धेर्नो ন্বামন্ত্রী ক্রান্টার্নী বাদার্যারী ক্রান্টার্নী ক্রান্টার্না ক্রান্টার্নী ক্রান্টার্না ক্রান্টার্নান্টার্নী ক্রান্টার্নী ক্রান্টার্নী ক্রান্টার্না ক্রান্টার্না ক্রা विवाःभेता त्रवेशःर्ध्ववायःत्रदेः ज्ञुःत्रवाःवीः अर्तेः त्रेटः शुवायः ग्रीः श्रूः चरः लेतः [यः त्र्यूनः श्चीतःहबःगबरःपबः(वःगहतःभ्चेतःपदेः भ्रावबःरेत्। देदःरवबःग्रीः,श्वाबः म्रोदः धेवबः बेद्रायदे बेद्राय व्याचिया द्वारा स्वाय स्वया रेअ:ह्यु:ळॅगबाया: "र्रे:अ:" (र्वेद:ग्रुट:र्स्ट्र-प्पेद) विवायर्रथायळेथानु:ज्रुदेः <u> र्रे अूट श्चेत्र जु. तर्रुवा र्येत्। र्रे द र्ट्य जु. वाब्ट त्र्डो य क्वः श्चेत् द्वेय प्वाय</u> श्वाबाक्रेवाचेन् सेवायायायादेवायाया मुन्देवायाचीयार्वेन् त्यादि द्वायदे प्रवास मुन्देवायाचीयार्वेन् त्यादे द्वायदे प्रवास मुन्देवाया . बी.ने.वाब:ने.ट..शुवाब:ग्री:ब्रॅंन्स-प्रांवें व.बीव:पन्। व्चन:र्स्धेवाब:पते:बार्वेट:र्स्ड्य:क्ष्न्न:पेंन् वैः "र्चेरःचेदःपदेःख्रःसुवः" वैवाः दरः दरः बेसवः ग्रीः दवाः वैदः वैवाः हः सर्वेदः वीः स्पूर पर्ट्र प्रज्ञान्त्र प्रज्ञान्त्र विष्यः विषयः विषय देःयत्वा देःधेवायायवयः यतः वेदःशुः अर्वेतः बूदः वहेः वह्नुरः वुवार्धेदः यः दृदः । हुः रैणबःग्रीबः "इस्राप्ता" प्रार्केबायूवार्वेपासीये स्वावबार्स्याप्तीयाः स्वावबार्येपासीयाः स्वाविकार्याः स्वाविकार्य ळणशर्धेर्प्यन्यर्देन्दे कु. बे. देणश्र कु. देण प्रविद्यान्त्र स्थाने हेन्य स्थाने हैन्य स्थाने हेन्य स्थाने हेन्य स्थाने हेन्य स्थाने हेन्य स्थाने हैन्य स्थाने हेन्य स्थाने हैन्य स्थाने हेन्य स्थाने ह श्रमार्थः भेषाः मृत्यः मृत्यः देश्यः वालवः विषाः वर्षः चश्रदः वा चेदः वी इस्याः "नेषायः पचर वी ग्ला र्ले. यु पञ्चीत्र तर प्रति सार श्री स्ट्री र श्री व र श्री सार प्रति तर स्ट्री र श्री स्वर परः मुकार्येत्। "हः त्त्व"(盗马贼वायः वितःया घवः गुरः गुरः। १९४७) वेषः यः वे प्रमार्थे प्रमारदि सार्के व ने प्रमार्थे के स्थाप के प्रमार्थ के स्थाप के प्रमार्थ के स्थाप के प्रमार्थ के स्थाप के प्रमार्थ के स्थाप के स्याप के स्थाप के स पतिः ययः व्रषः क्षेत्रः यरः चेत्। वेतः ग्रीः षाष्ठ्रयः ५ (वेतः रटः क्षेतः क्षेट्रयः प्रदः) ग्रवःसुत्। अळें र्चेव) राग्वयार्वेदःरेग्यायात्र्यतः र्चेवः याद्दः र्वेदः स्नदः दरः दरः

dint of sustained political and commercial propaganda, it was not very successful abroad. However, it was followed by increasingly numerous big productions on Tibetan history and culture that were very well received in international festivals, as part of a larger strategy to promote films displaying Chinese ethnic minorities. Out of more than sixty films produced between 1997 and 2010 on non-Han, a significant increase comparable to the one in the 1960s and 1970s, fifteen films gave a new twist to the promotion of Tibet and Tibetan life in the twenty-first century.¹⁷ Among the biggest commercial successes, The Song of Tibet (Yixizhuoma, dir. Xie Fei 2000), Kekexili (dir. Lu Chuan 2004), Ganglamedo (Ganglameiduo, dir. Dai Wei 2006), Prince of the Himalayas (Ximalaya wangzi, dir. Sherwood Hu 2006), A Tibetan Love Song (Kangding qingge, dir. Jiang Ping 2010), and Once Upon a Time in Tibet (Xizang wangshi, dir. Dai Wei 2010) were all screened at and received several awards from various international festivals. Apart from the warm welcome they received within and beyond the Chinese borders, these films shared numerous similarities in content and production. Like other cultural productions focusing on ethnic minorities after the 1980s, films in the 2000s continued to show Tibetans' primitiveness and backwardness as positive attributes from which the "overmodernized" urban Han could learn. The encounters between Han and Tibetans often result in the redemption of a lost Han. For instance in Ganglamedo, An Yu, a young Han woman is a successful singer until she suddenly loses her voice. Ganglameiduo (Ganglha Metok in Tibetan), a beautiful Tibetan singer who fell in love with a Han painter six decades ago, often appears in An Yu's dream. An Yu thus decides to go to Tibet and look for Ganglameiduo. With the help of Azha, a Tibetan drummer she has an intense relationship with, she eventually finds who Ganglameiduo is and recovers her voice, ready to spread Tibetan culture with her songs. The story often revolves around a tragic romance, most of the time between a Han and a Tibetan. Just as Ganglameiduo is prevented from marrying her Han lover and has been waiting for him for since the 1940s, the Han engineer Li Sujie and the female Tibetan serf Dawa are separated for sixty years in A Tibetan Love Song. Both stories are paralleled with contemporary ones (An Yu's and Azha's for instance), thus bridging the past, present, and future as one everlasting love story between Han and non-Han. Legends, epics, and other forms that mix reality and myths FEATURES ಹੋ드'드읡미찍1 are very efficient in supporting such narratives. At the same time, Tibetan culture and history are represented as essentially mythical, if not mystical: set in stunning and dreamy landscapes with blasting music and dramatized scripts, the action alternates between dream and reality, past and present, legend and historical event. Historical events are important in many films, primarily as a means to separate lovers: the Long March, the "Liberation" of Tibet, the Dalai Lama's flight to India, the Cultural Revolution, and so on, constitute key moments for lovers to meet but also to be separated. Patience, hope, and loyalty are always rewarded with the lovers' reunification.

In recent years, a few other new trends in the representations of Tibet and Tibetans have emerged. In the socialist period, non-Han women have been the exotic, even erotic subjects, dressed in the most beautiful attire in all circumstances, and sometimes provocatively so.18 However, female characters are often rather passive and lacking in depth, contrasted with vigorous male characters. In the new wave of "minority films," women are not the driving forces for social change anymore, while men are extremely active. The "ethnic other's" exaggerated presence is supported by the "supervirilization" of their bodies, their bravery in violent combat, or their artistic talents. The fascination with the male body can express, as some have argued, the Han's search for a manly image of the self, but it also underlines the harmonious nature of the relationship between the "feminized," weak Han and the radiant, energetic Tibetan male.19 As a consequence, the "eroticization" of the male body is more significant than that of the female. Azha, for instance, is bare-chested through most of Ganglamedo. A traditional Tibetan hat reminiscent of a cowboy hat never leaves his head, a surrogate for masculinity in both Chinese and Western imaginations. The trancelike state he enters when he plays drums is extremely attractive to both the rather bland character An Yu and the audience. Kekexili's patrollers are armed to the teeth and all look to be in very good shape. They are tough characters, fearlessly penetrating the glacial desert of Kekexili. M. Kapstein has observed this fascination exercised by male Tibetans over urban Han consumers, pointing to "Tibetan" products reputed to increase male sexual power commonly found in every part of China.20

Another noteworthy feature of Chinese

<u>पज्ञुपःरुटः। स्थापटः वटः यः मः गुरू हे क्टें प्रदे गुरू वर्षः</u> ब्रेन्स्पुन्-चुकायदि वेंन्र-तुदि की कें क्रेंन्र-वर्हेन्यदे क्रिंग पङ्गवःविषाःरेत्। र्वेरःतुःधेःतुःत्रःर्यःर्ग्वेर्व्यःहेःतुःषावेषः यः भ्रेषः हेषा विषाळे प्रते वटः प्रभूरः वहं वा चेपः प्रते वनमानेमानर्था देख्रार्विमान्वमानत्त्रारार्दिन गुःवटः श्रेःर्भूगाषः वे दोराषः वतटः मः द्विरः श्रेः द्वेटः प्रेतः <u>៹য়৾৾৾ঀঽয়৾৾৽য়ৼ৾ঀৢৼৼঢ়ৢ৾য়৽য়য়৽ৠ৾৽ঢ়ৼৼঢ়ৢ৾য়</u> क्ट्राचिकानी त्वाव त्विते चरावकार मातार्था तस्त्री र्श्वेग'चक्कुत'दर्ने'म्ब्द्रिम्बर'चक्कुत्वर्'व्द्रिव्याः, न्यर्चे मैंव.वैब.धेट.पवीर.त. (म्री.जू. १५०५ कूंव.ट.वैट.चपु. चु-पते वात्र बासूर बारा स्वात पति स्वात पति वात्र वात् अन्तर्तुतुःव्रतःकृष्णेःभ्वःभनःर्भेनःभ्वेगःगुर्वार्षेत्) गनःसरः विगापन्ट र्<u>ष</u>ेंद्र द्वरा मुख्या निर्मेंद्व से केंगाय पर्ने का व्याः येता देव पर्देव सुर् हुंग्वाय यदः रिवे वदः वयः क्रिंगः বহুৰ:গ্ৰী:ক্ৰব:শ্ৰীব:ৰম:ব্ৰিন্ট:ক্ৰ্যৰণাণী:ব্ৰম:এইৰ: यः ळेंदे वर्देन र्ह्वे न्दर अध्वतः ये जुट येन श्रे ळें नवा श्लेन दर्गनामी रूर बूट दत्र वेंन धेन पार्टा विभा य विवा वी केंद्र से अस पहल यें। तस्य से से स्टूर परिवा <u>८८.शह्, ब.५७.ची.की प्रैट. येथ.त्त्रीट. तर्हू ट. विश्व.त. तर्व</u> वै तर्व रूप र प्रति कु व्या यो हो ळेँ याव रेट सुयाव গ্রী-শ্বীদ্রাদ্রামান করা করা করা করা করা করা প্রামান করা করা প্রামান করা প্রাম क्तरः तत्तुरः गर्हेरः नदेः (क्रुः रेग्ययः दरः हरः गेः तत्रुयः श्रेः बेद्र'यदे'ट्ट) इस्र'यस्र'र्वेद्'ग्री'द्रगदःसूवा'द्रट'द्रयुव' র্বৈদ্যার্ম্বর ক্র'ব বিদেশ বিষ্ণান্দ্র বিদ্যান্দ্র বিশ্বর दर्शयःच्हॅरःस्थाःदरःसहुदःश्चीःसेन्। ग्रदःधेदःवेःदा ব্যব্দান্ত্রিব বার্লিক বার্লিক

चुट रेअ पुरास्ट्रें पानुद रियेयम मुम्ले दिया पानुट रिये पानुद रिये प्राप्त स्थान दे-ह्ये त्र. १५६५ लर हूंवर् टे वैट त लुयंबर तीया बार्या यहूं टे के पूर्ट जार हुं से हिंदा जार हुं के कि चुलार्थित्। देराचहेत्। र्श्वेणाचह्रदादे दे "कुत्वाची र्श्वेणाचह्रदासदे लास्याकी क दबाधीन'न्नात्रात्र्वा'केर'नबारार्ह्विते क्वान्यार्ह्वे बेरावाराये विष्णानिक्वा विषा , ५:पर्टे.पश्चर:ग्रेट्-पर्दः र्ये: क्रुं अ: ग्रें : रेट:बिवा: धेव:पर:पश्चवाय:पर्टेट्-पर: धट: चुकार्येद्रायाः अत्राचित्रा अळ्यकारेद्रार्श्वेताः क्रुवार्येद्राधितेः श्रेष्टेवाकाः क्रीर्टे वार्देद्रार्टे या र्बेंबरपर त्यन् पर्डेंबर होन कुर सर द्वाषर पर विवास वेंदर वीर पेंदा वाद सूरा "हर मुक् " ॴॴटॱॴॱऒख़॔ॸॱॶॺॱॸ॔ढ़ॱऄॣऀ॔ॻऻॱॷॗॸॱॸढ़ॱॸढ़ॏॎॺॱॻॖऀॱऄॕख़ॱऒॸॣऀॻऻॱऄ॔ॻऻॴॶॗॸॱड़ॕऀॻऻ र्स्या विषयः विषयः विषयः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः यर-५-पानिद-र्य-चु-पार्निर-चु-५-पार्व-कु-५-रेब-र्वेष-अवतः पर-पाशुब्र) ह्रोद-वी-अळ-र-ર્ક્સું ખેત્રા જ્ઞુત્રા સાદત સેવ જેદ : બ્રેંવા જ્યુર જે વિતે : વેંદ : જેવ : વિત્રુત : ત્રુત્ર ન બ્રુત : ત્રુત્ चर्टान्द्रान्त्र ब्रुट्राचक्रुवादे .लट.क्रून्र.लबाग्रुट्राधेट्र क्रेब्राट्येन्द्र चत्रवातिट्यास्व र्दे:बालियायान्द्रात्वराधिदारम् विष्टरायाचीया "याव्यत्राया" (वेद्नः वी) वियायायिहरू पतिः क्रॅंनः श्रूटः दटः विं "रटः वेदः" वः (वितः क्रेः चविः क्रुः नेवाबः ह्यें) क्रेंवाबः) श्रूटः व्यंदः यदै बेबब (वुर क्रिक स्वाव क्रिक क्रि सर्देव न्याया ग्रीय र्चेद ग्री सर्कें व ग्रीद धीव प्यादे श्रीत प्याद श्रीत प्राद श्रीत श्रीत प्राद श्रीत श्रीत श्रीत प्राद श्रीत श्र वर्षाम्बेट्षःसुः व्यंदा

films on Tibet after 2000 is the emphasis not only on cultural heritage but also on the natural environment. Kekexili follows an unofficial patrol involved in a violent struggle against poachers to protect the last antelopes of the Kekexili region. A parallel is clearly drawn between the obsessive fight of the patrollers to save the animals and the necessity of preserving traditional values and national identity. Superimposed titles at the end underline the role of the central government in classifying Kekexili as a nature reserve, and the inclusion of a Tibetan antelope amid the five Olympic Game mascots is definitely not fortuitous. As a matter of fact, the story leaves no room for economic and political challenges hidden behind the ecological concerns. Delamu (Chamagudao: Delamu, dir, Tian Zhuangzhuang 2004), a staged documentary "that straddle[s] fiction and non-fiction film genre," is probably more successful in giving a glimpse at social and ecological changes along the Tea Horse Road that crosses Yunnan and the TAR.21 This original exploration, however, still conveys a mysterious and uncontaminated Tibet, focusing on limited aspects of minority life, including that of Tibetans, such as religion and harmony with nature.

To conclude, it is noteworthy that, in recent years, Chinese cinema on Tibet has increasingly followed the general trend of transnational production. Delamu, for instance, was coproduced by Takahiro Hamano, an active TV series producer in Japan. A Tibetan Love Song starred Alec Su, a Taiwanese pop singer and leading actor in Chinese communities overseas. An Yu, the main female character of Ganglamedo, was played by a rising Korean actress, Kang Se Jung. With less impact in terms of production but a key point in the promotion campaign, Prince of the Himalayas is said to be a Tibetan version of Hamlet, thus crediting William Shakespeare as a coscriptwriter. Such growing connections, reflecting a transnational situation (or more precisely, trans-Asian) of the Chinese film industry in general, are in line with the Party's efforts to encourage positive images of Chinese multiculturalism beyond its territories and leave even less space for Tibetan agency. Indeed, colourful costumes, thrilling soundtracks, and breathtaking landscapes offer an interesting alternative to a "demonizing" image of Tibet (and China as a consequence), and in the meantime resonate with the Western image of a "pure" and "untouched" Tibet. These representations of

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Tibet tend to ignore the realities Tibetan culture and populations face in contemporary times, such as language and cultural loss, urban migration, social breakdown and economic disparities, and the problematic Sino-Tibetan encounter. The global success of films on Tibet also shows that the attempts of Chinese cinema successfully combine political and market constraints.

1 In this article, "Tibet" refers to the Tibetan Plateau, including the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR). Although most films presented in this essay take place in the TAR (commonly understood as and called Tibet, *Xizang*, in Chinese), some of them go beyond this administrative division.

- 2 Clark notes that Western movies were not screened in China after 1949, except for a few Soviet productions; therefore Chinese minorities were the only "exotic objects" visible for most of the Chinese audiences. Paul Clark, "Ethnic Minorities in Chinese Films: Cinema and the Exotic," *East-West Film Journal*, vol. 1, no. 2, 1987, pp. 15–31.
- 3 These films include: Dawn on the Meng River (Meng he de liming, dir. Lu Ren and Zhu Danxi, 1955); Exploring a River Crossing (Du jiang tan xian, dir. Shi Daqian and Shi Wenzhi, 1957); Heroic Eagle in the Storm (Baofengyu zhong de xiong ying, dir. Wang Yi, 1957); Flying Over Natural Dangers (Fei Yue Da Xian, dir. Li Enjie, 1959); Red Sun of the Ke Mountain (Keshan hongri, dir. Dong Zhaoqi, 1960); Steel Cavalry on Kunlun Mountain (Kunlun tieqi, dir. Yuan Naicheng, 1960); The Rainbow Road (Wucai lu, dir. Wei Rong, 1960); The Serf (Nongnu, dir. Li Jun, 1963); The Banks of the Jinsha River (Jinsha jiangpan, dir. Fu Chaowu, 1963); The Necklace (Yichuan xianglian, dir. Wu Cun, 1966).
- 4 The film is also widely known in Tibet by its unofficial name: Jampa, The Offering Thief (Jampa Torma Kuma).
- 5 Paul Clark, Chinese Cinema. Culture and Politics Since 1949. Cambridge University Press, 1987, pp. 96–99.
- 6 "Serfs' Emancipation Day" or "Serf Liberation Day" was established in 2009 as an annual holiday in the Tibet Autonomous Region to celebrate the emancipation of serfs in Tibet. It was announced to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the "democratic reforms" of the Tibetan feudal system, and is set on March 28, the day when the Tibetan government was declared illegal by the Chinese authorities in 1959. The film has also been used abroad after serious unrest shook Tibet in 2008 to describe the progress made by Tibet and Tibetans after the abolition of the serf system. See http://chinatibet.people.com.cn/96056/6670881. html (17 September, 2012).
- 7 Danmuduo is her Tibetan name in Chinese transcription. I was not able to find the original Tibetan name.
- 8 The most famous example is Five Golden Flowers (Wu duo jinhua, dir. Wang Jiayi, 1959), a romance set in a Bai minority region, in Yunnan, during the Great Leap Forward (1958). Beautiful landscapes and characters make the romantic setting of the film. In comparison, the Horse Caravan (Shanjian lingxiang ma banglai, dir. Wang Weiyi 1954), set in Yunnan, relates the very first period following the establishment of the PRC, in 1950, when the socialist revolution is on its way but still compromised by the presence of the Nationalist Party's spies at the frontier. Very few shots focus on the beauty of the region and its people, and many scenes take place in rather dark and wild settings. P. Clark distinguishes between films set in northern China with dark and violent plots and those more colorful set in the South. P. Clark, "Ethnic Minorities in Chinese Film," op. cit. I propose that it is more relevant to make a difference between films' plots set before the "Liberation" or at the very early stage of the "New China,",and those set afterward, when the socialist revolution was achieved or almost achieved.
- 9 A practice that is, of course, not acknowledged in Tibetan Buddhism but is often showed as a common practice in Chinese narratives of "Old Tibet."
- 10 N. Baranovitch has pointed to this trend in the depiction of Han and non-Han solidarity in Chinese textbooks, as well: the Tibetan is not a stranger or an "other" anymore, at least seemingly, and the unity with the Han and all other non-Han minorities is emphasised. N. Baranovitch, "Others no more: the changing

물째 뒷두회두 절대 중 (女活佛 여덕 명두 대 회 भे। १९८७) वेषाया वे में हे त्यवा वें ख्रिया क्रा कु वार ५ বর্ভব:র্ট্রথ:ব:ন্বনম:বর্ণম:ব্রু:ব:ব:ব্র:র্র্ড:রুল श्चेर ग्वर गै नगद देव त्य नहेव वय देव र खा था 5'ऍण'पदे'ऒॅूर'रेना "ॲूर'पर्वव'श्वय'ऍ'"(松赞 干布 वल्लपालेराया क्लांपनर के रेटा सुरात के रैट"न्ट'मञ्चल'यहैं वा १९५५) वै:नुबारमबामनुवा कुल चॅदे खब कॅ सुद विद पित्र पित्र की पाने द क्षेप पी यहेव र्पेट कु गविष पर द्वा धुव रेट विट हैं द हैंग बेद्रपति त्रेलाच पहुंग्र पति क्रेंन्य पर पति प्रेंत्र র্মুবা'বদ্ধব'বেই'দ্'দ্দ'েখদ'বাৰ্বিদ'বেইাঝ'ষ্টা'ষ্টু'দ্দ' यमः ब्रेटें र र्वें व की र्योत्। ही र्ये: १९४५ ८८: १९९५ ব্দ-দে'শ্রদ-দে'য়'দ্রমদ্ম-শ্রীভার্ব-ল্রুথ-ব্বি-দেট্র क्रॅन्यार्भेनायह्नदाम्बिनागुरायर्भेक्ष्रवानुबाबेना दे বি'ঘর'৸র'ঝীর'র্দ্বর'ট্রর'ট্রম'য়ৢ'ঊয়'য়ৢ৾৻ঢ়য়ৢ৾৸য়য়য় र्चें अ', भ्रम् राज्य के 'च' न्दर रे मा मा न राज्य के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स र्पणः तर्चेरः पर्देषः पञ्चरः चुषः पर्दे । त्युषः पुः रेत्। वादः পুন: ষ্ট্রার্থা: গু৫৫০ খি:র্থা:ম্বন্ধ: দুট্রিথ:বিদাবেন্ধ:র্ব্রিথ: ৴৴৻ঀ৾৾য়ৢঀয়৻৸য়৾৻৸ঽ৾য়৻৸য়ৣ৴৾য়ৢয়৸য়ৣ৾য়৻৸য়৻ रैपाबायाञ्चलायदेदानुबाहे हें हेरायादश्चिताबायदे ᠽ᠋ᠳ᠗ᡓ᠗ᡓᢓᡓ᠘ᢖ᠘ᢖ᠘ᢖ᠘ᢖ᠘ᢖ᠘ᢖ᠘ᢖ᠘ᢖ *पर* गुर्बा दे दर दुवा अर्द्ध्य "दग्जर बार्ड देवे: র্মুবা'নদ্ধর'" রম'শ্রীদ'বার্বি'বীশ'শ্রীর'নদ্বা'ন্ত্রম' ঘর র্ষ্র দুর্নমান্ত্র করে জীব স্ত্রী দুর্বান প্রবাম দুর্বা র্ট্রিঅ:ম্ম:রুষ:প্রদাম:দান্ত্রিম:দান্তিদা:দ্র:দান্ত্রীএ:দ্র:মৌর্মম: द्यापाः के प्रतिः द्वेषाः पञ्चापायः वेषः विषाः पर्वे सुव <u> द्रपतः र्वेतेः हें ज्ञाना स्ट्रिन् गुः श्रें ज्ञानह्रवः ज्ञाद्रवः वर्वेतः</u>

दे ह्ये वि. १९९० धे वि. राज्य अहुवा वर्षा द स्थित चर हे अर्थे र विर वि "कु द्यर युरः" (红河谷 प्राप्ताधिरामा ब्रुवार्वि क्षेत्रा १९९७) वे खुर्बा प्रवेराप्येर अर्टेवः बिवारेन । ब्रुट्परिन्दिवरहेप्युवार्ट्सेर्प्यार्ट्सेर्पराखेतिर क्वेप्वेर्ध्वर (Peter Fleming) रो से धर ५ चे पत्र है (Colonel Francis Younghusband) (र्ज़ूग पह्न द दर नुः हें बर्शः Jones बेबायन्यवायार्येन्) धेवान्त्रे विनायते प्रचिवाने प्रवापिताया ક્<u>રી</u>'ર્વે' ૧૯૦૯ વાસુઃષર-વર્સ્ટ્રલાકુંવા કુંષાવદે ૠ૾ૢૼર-૬૯ વક્રેવા વર્ષેદ્રા ર્શેવા વફ્રુંદ્ર त्दीः क्चः व्याः योः याष्ट्रियः वियाः पुः केंवा श्रेष्ट्रीयावान्य स्वर्धेनः त्यस्य स्वर्धेनः त्यस्य स्वर्धेनः व तर्द्वाबान्तेन् केटा देरामुः रेवाबानुन येन् केवा र्चेबाने वर्मा के र्योन् विस्त्री मुवाबा कुतै वर पु 'सुर वतर कें तसुवा ग्री क्वा (प्रें वा प्रें प प्रें वा स्वा वा वें प्रें प्रें क्वा विकास केंद्र व त्वायःविवाःत्रःततुनःद्वनःयःचूनःवयःचेनःयःष्ट्रियःळनःविवाःवीयःवःश्चेतःननःयन्वाः विराधिका हुंबा बी हूं वा का त्राप्त का की ता का की हो का का की है का की है की की का की की की की की की की की की यर्वेवःश्चितवानर्यवा क्रान्त्वावान्त्रन्यत्रम् स्वर्त्तान्त्रम् स्वर्त्वान्त्रम् स्वर्त्वान्त्रम् स्वर्त्वान्त तह्रम्बान्त्रः ह्नेत् र्र्मेम्पनहृत्रः श्रेष्ठे अहुम्, एत् र्र्घेष्ठः से स्थानि स्थानि स्थानि स्थानि स्थानि स् तर्नुतान्तेन्यान्तरम्यानुत्रम् अयार्वः ह्वान्ते चित्रान्त्रम् अयार्वे स्विता स्टान्नेन्न व्यानी "ब्रिअक्ट केव केंद्रिः" विटब महिंग्य धेव वर्दे प्रवे चेंद्र के प्रवासी <u>ॱॼॖऀॺॱक़ॣॆ</u>८ॱॺऻऀॱक़ॕ॔ॸॱय़ॺॖॎॖॴॺॱय़ॺॱॸ॔॔ॸॱऻऒढ़ॕॺॱॡॴॸ॔॔ॸॱॻऺॶॸ॔ॎॺॕॸॱॼॖऀॱॿॎक़ॱॻॸॺॱ त्रुवायते कुः भ्रद्राच्यद्रायते भूवायक्ष्यायक्ष्याये । र्वेर्-ग्री-स्वर-पकृष-५८-। कु-रेण्यासुर-येर्-र्वेर्-रेण्यास्क्रीय-पदे-पर-ग्री-पहे-বহুৰান্ত্ৰীন্ত্ৰৰাষ্ট্ৰিনাৰ্থনাৰ্য্য সূৰ্যান্ত্ৰৰ ন্তৰ্গ্ন সামৰ ক্ৰিটে স্থান্ত্ৰ लूर्ताताअधूराक्ष्यायी.वीर् रे.र्टाअधेशारी किलाड़ीयु.डेटाययातूर्याच्या पते वुच र्चुवाय पते र्स्नेवाचक्रव न्दार त्याव चसूर छेट पते सूर्योव विवाधिवा "र्चेट् वर संग्नित्र" (त्रष्ट्रिन हो हे हे अव र्वे ने J-J. Annaud) बेब रासे सेन त्रज्ञेश्रमःश्चेलःचेश्वःत्रेटः। देःलटःवेदःश्चेंवोबःदःश्चःश्चःग्चेःद्वःलःश्चरःश्चेःद्वेत्रवः बी স্থু দ্বির বিদ্যা দু নি মা (Heinrich Harrer) (द्वी মা দি বিদ্যালয় Brad Pitt আঁকা প্রবা त्यान नुष्क) क्री ने व ने वाया मिल स्पान विकास क्षेत्र स्पान र्क्नेर ७ ५ जे से है थे क्रिया पहुन पावन विया केया ग्राम से अपना से निर्माण से निर्माण से निर्माण से निर्माण स केर नेुर पते अधुव त्यूष्ट्र र्वेणवार वार्षिय केट (र्ज्जूषा यहूव वार्वेट वार्वे



SCENE FROM RED RIVER VALLEY.

ळ'८अर'ग्रुट'बेस'पदे'ग्लॅग'पद्गुव'ग्रे'पर'देस'म्मे

representation of non-Han peoples in Chinese history textbooks, 1951–2003." *The Journal of Asian Studies*, no. 69, vol. 1, 2010, pp. 85–122).

- 11 See T. Dodin, et al., *Imagining Tibet: Perceptions, Projections and Fantasies*, Boston, Wisdom Publication, 2001; and O. Schell, *Virtual Tibet: Searching for Shangri-la from the Himalayas to Hollywood.* NY, Henry Holt, 2000.
- 12 K. Hagopian, available online (Accessed 9 May, 2012): http://www.albany.edu/writers-inst/
- 13 R. Barnett, "The Secret Secret: Cinema, Ethnicity and 17th Century Tibetan-Mongolian Relations," in *Inner Asia*, Winter 2002, pp. 277–346.
- 14 See for instance in 2008, http://www.xizang.gov.cn/getCommonContent.do?contentId=356121/ (Accessed 9 December, 2012)
- 15 Red River Valley is the first entry of a trilogy directed by Feng Xiaoning (followed by Grief on the Yellow River/Huanghe juelian in 1999 and Purple Sunset/Ziri in 2001). This trilogy is called War and Peace and tells historical events through foreigners' lenses.
- 16 For a comparative study of Hollywood and Chinese cinema on Tibet, see V. Frangville, "Tibet in Debate: Narrative Construction and Misrepresentations in Seven Years in Tibet and Red River Valley." Transtext(e)s-Transcultures, n.5, 2009, pp. 30–59.
- 17 V. Frangville, "The Non-Han in Socialist Cinema and Contemporary Films in the People's Republic of China." *China Perspectives*, no. 2, 2012, pp. 61–69.
- 18 D. Gladney, "Representing Nationality in China: Refiguring Majority/Minority Identities." The Journal of Asian Studies, vol. 53, no. 1 (Feb., 1994), pp. 92–123; L. Schein, "Gender and Internal Orientalism in China." Modern China, no. 23, vol. 1 (1997), pp. 69–98. 19 X. Zhong, Masculinities Besieged? Issues of Modernity and Male Subjectivity in Twentieth Century Chinese Literature. Durham, Duke University Press, 2000, p. 71; and U. Bulag, The Mongol at China's Edge: History and the Politics of National Unity. London, Rowan & Littlefield, 2002, p. 63 sq.
- 20 M. Kapstein, "A thorn in the dragon's side: Tibetan Buddhist culture in China." In M. Rossabi (ed.), *Governing China's Ethnic Frontiers*, Seattle, University of Washington Press, pp. 230-269. See also B. Hillman and L-A. Henfry, "Macho Minority. Masculinity and Ethnicity on the Edge of Tibet." *Modern China*, vol. 32, no. 2, April 2006, pp. 251–272.
- 21 Mixing between documentary and fiction genres is a new trend in China, especially when environmental issues are at play, as pointed out by D. He in his comparison between Pema Tseden's Grassland and Tian's Delamu. D. He, "Reconstructing the God-Fearing Community': Filming Tibet in the Twenty-First Century." In S. Lu and J. Mi, China Ecocinema: In the Age of Environmental Challenge. Hong Kong University Press, 2009, pp. 271–288.

FEATURES ळेट्रच्छिगस्र

र्झु.पोड्र.च्.पंबीश.क्री.क्षेट.चि.टेगेंदावर.वि.चंबर हूंच.लूटे) । र्बेज्ञानाम्बदाविषान्त्रमाञ्ची र्यो २००० धि घेटमा २२ रायु श्रव के स्त्र हो. "मु वि वि ही स्नि र प्रवि " हे रा रायु र नुषाळेवाग्री:र्स्नायन्नेनाअस्नार्स्नितःर्स्नेवायन्न र्षेर्प्यअन्त है। र्थे २००० धिर्मे र्यम्बद्ध न्यु है। विनः ५० क्ष्वाची वर पुः श्वेता परिः मुः ववा र्वेद ग्रीः रेवा विष्टावाञ्चर तर्ष्र लेगायते पुरार्स्ट्रेव स्वा वाञ्चेवाया पर्येज.चेळा

"कु:५अऱ:ग्रुटः" दे:ळव:श्रे५:५८:ळॅंट:प्यब:७८: पश्चिम्बरक्षे:केर.ज्येब.ज.चहेब.बब्र.क्व.बि.वेब.रि.सेट. चीवाबाकुबार्स्यकवाबार्स्यन्क्री ही मुलानु मुनादाबा दे.पर्देष.कुबे.स्.सूचे.श्रीनी लुबे.बेपट.सूचे.च्ये देव:इंब:बु:र्वेद:ग्री:र्वे:कुब:दट:देव:वविट:ब्रेट:वी: र्य्येग'नक्ष्व'र्स्व'क्रेव'र्र्नर'न्द्रस्य'रानुबावबानुर र्वेव प्रान्दा दे न्वा ला क्वल ही ते नुषा क्वेंव हो दावरा क्र-अर्घेदुः-रेवायः-पश्निः स्वा-ल्रा-ला मुःववा-वी-वार्यः तुरःश्चे त्रेणवाणुः क्रीं रः क्रेंब्रायदेः क्रींण पक्व वाह्यवार्रः र्ब्वेप्-प्रमाष्ट्रियः वर्षिः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः विवारेत् है। वें १९९३ वर्ष २०१० घर दुः हुः रेवार श्रव रायान्त्र्यायते सूर्यान्त्र व मार्या ५० स्वार्थिन या दे वे ही तें १९६० दर १९४० धे तें रवश वर दु र्म्यान्यक्षेत्रः याद्येषाः साम्यान्यान्यः स्वतः स्वतः साम्यान्यः व ग्राट्यायर्चर ज्ञारु । व र् प्राची । विर्माणी । विरम् वयार्श्चेयानकृतः १५ धेयानुषान्ययः ११ पदे वटाचीः र्चर-र्न्-अदेः तळे नः विनः श्वेभः नर्ने रः नदेः भनः र्ग्रेवियायास्त्रस्य विवास्त स्ट्रियाः प्रमु क्रूट.जय.विच.चस्रैचया.क्षेट.चीच.पचय.क्रुये.सू.सूय. गुषानी "र्नेर्णु सुग्वष्य" (益西卓玛內四न विर् प् बेच्चे २०००)। "अरळेव् न्यरः"(可可西里內四 দ্রিন্দা ঝুরুর্দ্রিবা १००६)। আন্মাঞ্জ ঐ র্দুলা(河拉 梅朵內四寸四十四 हेते.ची २००६)। है.स.ल.लते. **動心図る (喜马拉雅王子の四つ) 図りて) ゆってぞう**

रुषु १००६) । "र्नेर्पते परे प्रविषा" (康定情 歌四四न'विन'या उट'येवा २०१०)। "र्नेन'ग्री'र्सेव' ञूर ज्वराङ्ग्यः" (西藏往事四ाराधिर या हेतेः से। २०१०) चरुषाधिवायान्दरने संदायाङ्ग्रीवायनुषा विषानु क्वारा ही ते पुरानु माने प्राप्त माने र्वेचः ऍन्। र्बेचा पङ्गव दे द्वा था क्रुवा प्री वर चित्र गाःव्याद्यादःचसुःर्वेदःर्थेद्रःयःअः त्रद्या दःदुदःवदः र्देव:८८:पर्चे:भ्रुव:ग्री:क:ववा:अर्द्ध्रात्वःर्केव:अर:र्य:बिवा: र्जित् हुै र्जे. १९४० ही र्जे स्वयःह्यावया नुरा श्चे-देवाबाग्चे केट्र-ट्र-ट्रश्चेवाबायदे देवा वादबार्स्चेवा पकृषःगविषः ५८:५५ वर्षः भी भी भी १००० धे भी भी १००० वटः व्वन्यते : र्रोवा यह्नव इसमा ग्रीमा सु सहिदः दु र्येदः श्रेति मर्नेन् अते र्राप्तविव न्राम् हेषा शुषा ग्री इसाया पङ्गव है। देव प्यचर क लेग वे "देर र्यं रुव रुव त्युरःके:द्रवाषःपदेः" वॅ्दाविरःग्री:ग्रु:रेवाषःक्रॅषःदेः व्यःश्चेंतःब्चेंदःवेदःद्या कुःरेणयःददःवेदःश्चेःपरःकुः दम्यास्य विवादी मुःरेवायः भेवाः वीः यसः भूरः श्रुवः धवयः मुन्यते र्द्धता मुन्यस्त मुन्यम् वारमः स्र से मेंवा ता त्रु'अ'वेग'रेन यॅं'र्टे'ड्ग'रु'धर'र्चेव'र्-कु'रेग**य**'रे' र्क्षे.त.. खुवा. र्टर. रेवाय. स्ट्रें. चुेर अध्वयः वाट अः स्ट्रें से रेहेवा. वे.चिर्याचिवाबास्याह्यात्रापुर्यात्राच्याचीयाः य: प्रा अव: धुतु: धे: द्वी: यस: वर: पु: वि: वें: वृत्र दे हैं। ग्री-पॅर्ना देर-पहेदाबदायुतु-धिकार्चेद-दु-वादकाः झुन्छेः र्प्रेण'तळेल'नर'तर्गे'कुर'बेश्रबाचग'नठर्। सस्ट्र यावयः लानगः शार्चे वायान्यः न्यान्यः विराधः न्यान्यः यित्र चरा चुरायर यहेव वसार्वे र्शेस यार्स क्षेत्रे हेंवा:बु:धेव:य:वेब:हेंवाब:बुट:च:दट:विं:बेंदे:ब्लट:टवा: पश्चर-८-श्चेपबाही विःश्वर्त्तःश्चराविबानक्वर-वबार्चरः ग्री-देवाःवविद्याञ्चितःश्चेतःविद्यस्य श्चेवाः श्चेवाः श्चिवा दे दिरः क्रवमः द्वेव श्चर दे प्यर अर के च क्रु ते वाम दर रेंद

क्षेत्रवात्त्वात्त्वात्त्र्यं व्यक्ष्यात्त्र्यं व्यक्ष्यात्त्र्यं व्यक्ष्यात्त्र्यं व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्षयः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्षयः विष्यः व्यक्षयः विषयः विषय

यःश्रेवा र्थेः क्रुषः श्रूटः गहरा दरः। न्यतः र्वेदे र्हेग्न्यायाईन्। ने स्रीवायदे र्न्ट्यार्थेन् र्न्ट्यार्थेन् स्रीवायव्या বয়ৢয়৾৽ড়য়ৢ৽য়য়ৢ৽য়য়ৢয়৽য়ড়য়৽য়ৢয়৽য়ঀৢ৽ড়ৢ৽য়ৢয়৽য়ঀঢ়৽য়ৼৄ৾ঢ়৽য়৽ क्चियः क्रेंत्रः स्वरः व्यवः स्वरः यः वर्देवः श्वरा देः दरः दुवाः अर्द्धरः वा वर्षः श्चीः देवा विदार् पर त्यें क्रुबारे विवे स्रित स्ने प्रस्ता वी स्वाप प्रमान ला सःश्चरःश्चरः द्रुणः ग्रुरः। तुरःश्चः क्रेः नदेः र्रेलः नग्नर्यः न्र्र्वः यार-दु-पञ्चर-पते-प्राय्व-पालुर-वी-स्नेर-दु-पीद-द्वर-प्रस्वा-रुट-स्ने त्रायः त्रितः त्रितः विद्यान्त्रीतः दे । चुः चतिः क्यूतः देशः इरायः क्यान्यः व न्देंबार्येन्। यन्बायान्दान्त्वा श्रुटायानुसान्दार्ये क्रुबार्नेवाक्चे वाक्ची ત્રાષ્ટ્રના સામાના ત્રામાં ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામાં ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત नकृष्यर र्येते वर र् र र र र न्याय केवर र र नहे थे थे र्ये र या वर्षे र्ये र्वातः र्रवायः वित्रावः चताः र्वोयः यदेः क्रुः क्रेवः रुः चेरः छेरः। कुटःर्श्चेन्'न्टा वेनः "चर्डेट्बार्व्येयः" । दृःयदेःन्चःबाकुःग्नःर्ःर्चेबः चुँल.टे.ज्यचब.त्रा द्रवा.वाबब.वाबर.चर्ड.चक्ब.क्रु.टेब.क्षेचब.चु. न्वातः र्रवात्रास्य सह्व स्वानानुः तर्नु वार्यः न्यान्यः न्यान्यः न्यान्यः न्यान्यः न्यान्यः न्यान्यः न्यान्यः ळॅंद्राम्बर्से दें धिद्या पर्नेद्र र्स्स्य स्टा रे मा मालेद स्वर स्टे स्टर्स ह्नवा-नवातः र्रेवाबा-नरः सूचात्रस्यायः व्याप्तान्तिः वीः स्नान्याः सूचाः स्वाप्तान्तिः स्वाप्तान्तिः स्वाप्तान

द्रे. ट्वा. व्यी था. ट्वा. अप्यापाट. ट्रा. प्याप्त व्यापाट. या. या. व्यापाट. या. व्यापाट

अळ्अषानेनः र्सेन् निया छत् ग्री र्र्ह्णान् अर्देव । धीव विदानिदान् सेन् इस्रबान्नेनः क्रेंचबाळे चिते क्रेंबायान्य प्रमुखान क्रियान क्रयान क्रियान क्रियान क्रियान क्रियान क्रियान क्रियान क्रियान क्रयान क्रियान क्रिया क्रिया क्रियान क्रियान क्रियान क्रिया ठव-८८-वित्र-छ्वाबाखेर-राविवाधिवा "ग्रस्वानुराक्षे देवाबाग्री" ब्रॅ्रिंग्'चक्र्द्र'" गुबर'यदे र्ळ' क्रुचब'द्युर'यदे 'ब्र्न्नवब'दिर्' सुर्' सेर् इस्रबः ८. वयः श्रुः क्रिंचायः पश्चिरः चः चार्ते ८. चर्तः सूर्ययः श्वायः चर्चः चर श्रेव'यन। क्रुेब'य'इसमान्दारवाद'येद'सविद'त् श्रुर'र्धेद। र्वि:स्रेव' प्रेट.ध्रॅ्च्याःचेश्वःतपुः ,शुःद्रयोशःयोषयःतः, तृःयोञ्चयोशःचेटेःतः ,अ्रेथः षक्र्या.स्.जीय.ग्री.थेशव... शटप.यपु.याश्चियवा.सूंचयःटट.प्रच्य. ୯ਫ਼ଟ୍ଟ-ଗ୍ରିଟ-ସମ୍ପ୍ର-ଞ୍ଜିଟ-ଞ୍ଜିସଷ-ଷଷ-ଞ୍ଜି-ଝ୍ୟ-ଫ୍ରିସ-ନ୍ସ-ଶ୍ରିଷ-ପଞ୍ଜିଟ-ନ୍ दर्वाबानुबार्धेन्। श्रुवायि वानुवाबार्श्वेन्याने सून्याधि प्रिन्या दर्वेवा राखेवाः धेवः र्देवः वेः अरार्थः वेवाः वीवाः ईदः ग्रीटः चुवाराः सूनः क्रुः रेवावाः <u>ॹॖऀॺॱॸॸॱढ़ॖॖ॓ॸॱॹॖॆॱख़ॕॱॺॖॕॖॱॻऻढ़ॆॱॻऻॿॖॻऻॺॱॻक़ॗ॓</u>ॺॱढ़ॖॏॸॱ तपु.थेशब.क्ट.मै.रुवाब.र्ट.शर्टब.कूँचब.मैब.पुट.पुट. रीवाब.कु. *च*तेॱर्चेन्-रेणबःश्लेबःपतेःचर-नुःर्धेन्-घतेःतळ्यःयद्युन-रट-पत्नेनः য়ৢॱढ़ॎॾॖ॓॔ॴॸॱॺॺॱॸऻॾॣॕॸॱॿॖॺॱॲ॔ॸऻढ़ॏॹॹॗॴॹॗऀॴॹॗऀॴढ़ढ़ॎॱॶॴ र्थेरः "कण्बानुस्रबः" र्नेट्राक्कुर्ने सुद्रासेट्रान्ट्रियः वर्षेत्रः स्त्रीदः केवा ळेर.र्स्व.लूरी "चाटब.सं.ष्ठ).प्रेंचा.. बट.ची.ल.चर्चा.ज.षा.षष्ट्र्य यी टेंबा. $\frac{1}{2}$ भूत्रायात् के त्रायात् व्यात् क्रिं त्रायात् क्रिं त्राया क्रिं त्रायात् क्रिं त्राय लाक्षान्त्रते सुवाका है त्या बु व्हार प्राची केवा तहते हों ला क्रुवा कर्म हो जो बु र्बे'बिण'र्ग्रेव'हे'अर्वे'द्रादायी द्यायाचर प्रमुखान् कुरीपायाद्राद्राया <u>ॱॷॕॻऻ॓ॳक़फ़ॖॖॳक़ॳॖॹॱॴय़ॖॱॾॣॕॱक़ऀज़ॷढ़ग़ॹॣऄॣॴय़ॖख़ॻॹॶॣऄ॔॔</u> *ૡ૽ૼ*ૹ૽ૺ*ॱ*ૠૻૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૹ૽ૺૹ૽ૹ૽૽ઌઽ૱ૹૢઽૹ૽૽૾ૢ૽ૺૹ૽૽૾૽ૢૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૺઌઽૹ૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾ૺૹ૽૽ૺ ङ୍କୁ'ଜାବ୍'ପୃପ୍ତ'ଧି ଅପି''ଦା ळेषा ଅहें ष घेट 'सूट्' ଅଁ' 'सू' ଆସବ' ॐ दे 'बेयब' लयर.लूर.रे.पूर.य.खुवा.लुवा , का.कुव.घर., वर.वी.धूर.बीर.ता. ૹૢૢૡૢ੶ઌૺૺૺૺૺ૱ઌૢૣૻૻ૱ૹૹૣઌૣઌ૱ૹ૽ૺ૾ૹ૿૽ૹઌૢ૽ઌ૽ૹઌૹૢઌ૽૽૽૽ૺ૱ૹૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺઌૺૺૹ૽૽૽૽ૺઌૺૺૺૺૺૺ यानसूत्राने (बुकायाक्षेत्रायाराषाक्षेत्रानाम्बान्नामुन्त्रानु) विष् तुःचर्चेद्राचीःर्येद्र। वेद्रादेवाबाङ्ग्रीबाराळेंबाच्चाववाचीःबाळावादाबदा तपु... व्र्यः इत्राला श्रद्धिता वी. पश्चिता व्राप्ति । व्रुप्ता व्रियः व्री क्षा क्षा व्राप्ता व्रापता व्राप्ता व्रापता व्रापता व्राप्ता व्राप्ता व्रापता व्राप्ता व्राप्ता व्राप्ता व् र्ब्वेप्-पःइस्रमायार्स्नेवायते धीन तिंदानु र्बेप्निने क्रिसा विचारी तेवा (M.

FEATURES ಹੇ독'목홢리찍(

Kapstein) यानुवाबान्त्रूटानुटार्थेट्रा

ষ্ট্রীর্নৌ ২০০০ ইন্সান্ত্রনির্ন্দরিন্দরীন্দরীন্দরীন্দরী र्म्भूग'नक्ष्य'ग्री'क'न्न्य'य'र्ने'ब्रूट'न्नेन'र्द्याय'विषा'वे' रैया याबुद यो याकेश र्वेर क्वुद रहें व दूर रद सुद र्विर-धुषा पविषयान्य प्रायः केवः नुः पञ्चे पाने ध्वेव । "षाः क्रेव्रचरः" वैःगविरःपद्येषःश्रेवःपदःश्लेरःशुरःपःक्रैवः इ.रेवाबाधूवाः ह्यः छेराश्रावयः रटः रचाः सूपुः एवतः पहूर्ताचेंबाधे त्या क्षेत्र चिता की हूं वाबा ता *वे.चदि.चु.चेबाबाचार्स्डन:*इसबार्श्केयःघनबान्चेनःपदेः भूराणवाला द्रानुषानां भूरापरान्हें वापते भूरा श्रुटःयःळेदिःतवनःतहेदःयःनगतःबेनःनटः। श्र्यः क्रुव-५८-क्षे-देणबाग्री-र्ट-र्व-७४-खु८-चु-५५वे-५४-५-मर्श्वरम् म्यायः भेषा तसेव र्योत्। समयः सह्याः पृः क्षेतः र्चेन अट र्चे विवा विवा है बाविवा वी बार्चेन या दे प्राची बार्चेन <u>रमुकःश्चेर्-गृब्रः ग्वेकःक्षःक्षेत्रः वरः रेः रहः ग्वृहः श्वुहः</u> क्क्रिंच ने ने न्युवा देश स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर न्य्रेंन् हेन्यन्त् वेंन् हे ने नुवाया वार्रेन्ने खेंग्येया द्ये.भी.ड्रेट्.प्याव.ग्री.प्या.घेब.यापट.हेव.कं.ला.प्र्ट्य. सु:नर्छ्या:प:वे:क्रेस:न्नर:वीस:चुर:न:विवा:वान्व: वयाभेव। र्नेव न्देंयार्भिण मानुभा क्रुन पदिते वरानु श्चे न्द्रार्वराध्यामानी नावन्द्रिक ग्री मुनानु धिनायते <u> र्यत्रातर्चेत्रः र्यः क्रमः श्री</u>र्ग्येः र्गादः रत्यः यम् ग्रेट हेग्र रहेग्य रहेग्य रहेग्य प्रेत्र रहेग्य रह 道: 德拉姆內四寸沒寸의 ឧจ วัก วัก วัก วัดง) वेषायावैः "पर्रेषाञ्चराप्राप्तर्वेषाञ्चरावेषाञ्चरा चक्र्यः रेवाबः चाद्देबः मारः चार्त्रेवाबः " श्रीरः द्वाद्यः श्चीवाः चुर्यायते प्रदेश पर्हेत् क्षेया प्रकृत लिया धिताया प्राप्ता **ॷॺॱॺॺॱॸॣॸॱॸॣॕॸॱऄॗॕॸॱऄॗॕॸऒॗॸ**ॺॹॖॸॱॸॆॱॺॎॶॕॱॺॺऀॱ $E \cdot E \cdot \Delta \widetilde{Q} \cdot \widetilde{Q$ र्ट्यार्वराध्वाची त्यश्चरार्स्वा सूवारारान्वी अर्द्धव क्रेवर्रेन्थ्वर्धेन्यात् । ज्रान्ध्राम्निन्यदे क्रायः तक्र्याः विचानुन्याः यद्दैः धेषाः वेद्दः देवाषाः यद्द्रायाः व

चेट्यं रेंप्री व्याप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्

श्रवतःक्र्रिंशःक्ष्ताःन्। वे नदः त्रां नवा वटः त्रेनः क्र्रेनः <u> क्री.मी.यंग.मूंच.तक्ष्य.ट्र.मीय.र्जय.प्रज्ञाम्याल्य.</u> तपु.मैज.विय.जब.यम्ज.यपु.सूब.यरूब.ग्री.ईब.बी. पचटबःक्वुःहे अर्ग्नुविषःसुःर्सेट र्सेन् प्यन्ति स् र्देषायाबियाधिवा द्येरावा "चदे सूर्वे वे" वहतः त्रव.क्री.श.पग्नेज.वार्चवश्चात्र्यंत्र.वार्च्चव.पत्नुव.पत्नुव. भ्रुव मुन् प्रते त्या त्या वर्षिय स्वापन मा विके में का स ត្តិ៍· (Takahiro Hamano) ឃុំសុងក្នុងៈជាតិ៍ៈក្នុសៈឃុំក្បុ "र्चेट्र-तपुर पङ्कि: पावनः" वि: घरे : सव: ग्री: प्र-ः क्रुपानः क्रे.चद्र.श्रु.चावश्येव अविव न्दर्धे क्रुयः दुः र्येद्रयदेः क्च-द्रवाबाडी:क्र्यवाबाडी:प्राचनाईद्रवाचाडी:क्र्याकाडी:क्रा बुतु[.] (Alec Su) धैबात्रवाद्यनः स्ट्रेन् गुन्न व्याद्याः बे र्हेन्" वरनी बे खूनाई र्ने अव सुतु वे क्लर्मान्य क्रम्बरम्बेवरम्बेर्गेन्द्रस्थान्त्रेवर त्रायट्याञ्चाहुरः (Kang Se Jung) वीद्यायत्त्रितः होत चिषाः स्ति। नर्चे : श्रुव : वर् : श्रुव श्रुव : स्ति : दें हों र दग्रेअषःश्चेतःकेन्यवन्द्रत्यायाःकेःचःवियाःवै। "द्रेःअः ઌ੶ઌૡ૾ૺ૾ૹ૾૾ઌ੶ૹૺૹ੶ૣ૱ૢઌૣ૽ૻ૽ઌૺ૽ૹ૾૽ૹૢ૽ૺ૾ૡૡૻૺ૱૽૽ૡૺૡ૽૽૱ૹૺ बे.ने. (Hamlet) धेव यर तर्ने न यह से बेस वूजो के भ्रेर (William Shakespeare) त्रे नुरः त्र्रेषात्राप्त वविट.पद्मी.श्रावय.लुव.जीवाब.यचट.ब्र्यूज.लूटी ट्रे.क्रेट. लब्र-रुवेब्र-रे हीरा मिया लब्र प्रमेण प्रदेश विद्या म्नूट्यः (धटावा क्षे.मे.स.रुवःवेयःचर्हेट्वःद्रं वःर् प्रियः स्त्री) क्रवायात्रयः मुः त्रवाः वीः देवाः वाबुरः श्रूः अरः रट.पर्वव.ज.त.ही.र्र्जावयान्ची.शक्षव.कव.ही.क्रंट. चक्र्वाचञ्चवायराञ्च्यायर्देन्।यन्।यर्द्धवाचेन्।यदेः

हरावी श्रीता हुवा न्दा सूचवा चसूब चुवा है। वेंदा श्री नदा हैता श्री वार्य विनःसूवः कृतिः में स्नानवाहे वुरः नुः स्तरः व्यन्। क्रवः व्यः क्रवः क्रीः क्रवः में वा ५८ । धे५-५न८ तर्झेन पदि नार्बेन रायदेन नार्थ स्था स्थित स्थित हो । *क्षे.च.र्म्या.*तपु.लील.र्कूट्य.चठ्य.ग्रीय. "वर्ट्र्य.पट्टेर.पट्टीर.पट्टी.. र्चेन्'ग्री'ब्रूप्'पङ्गव' (हेब'यञ्चब'वे'ज्ञु'ववा'धेव'य'क्षूर') य'थ'अळव' ठवःश्चे यान्यायाविषायावेषायावेषायावेषायावेषायाव्या बेन्'यदे'" वेन्'ग्रे'बून्'वक्कृत्ग्री'अर्द्ध्रात्रार्टेन्'बून्यर'ग्रेन् वेन् ग्रैः अळेॅ द: ग्रेन् १ द्वा वी बारे द र वी : भ्रायब : बु: वेंद् : ग्री : रेवा वा दबः ८८.शु.८४८४.ज.ज.५५८५.चेषु राष्ट्र भ्रीत.सी.सी.त्रा.सी.वार्याः न्य्यामुत्र में राष्ट्रिरातु यावया ही ही कें वाया ग्री हीं अपविताया ही ताया ही ही द्यतार्व्ह्यं ने नवा कुर्वेद् रव्ह्रेतान्वे प्रमाद रतान्व का की दूर्व ઌ૾ૼૼઽઌૣૡૹૹ૾ઌ૽ઌઌૹ૱ૹ૽૽ૣૻઌૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽૱ૹ૽ૢ૽ૺઌ૽ૼ૱ૢ૽ઌ૽ૼ૱ૹ૽ૢ૽ઌ૽૽ૼ૱ૹ૽૽ૺૹ૽ૢૼઌ पक्ष्याम् वितः श्रीतः स्रेटः त्या स्र्रेटः या वार्यः श्रीटः चः ने वा श्रीवाः पङ्गवः ग्रीकः ग्रापः तद्यकः स्वापितः एटः कपः श्रीपः पटः विवापः प्रतीपाणः ळ्या

(पीलट.पटीश.भिज.यंब.ट्रीय.लुपो.यंब.टर्श्चीर्)

2 र्र्मण्यकृष्यत्तिः त्यायीः याष्यस्य अवः क्रिंदिः क्रुः त्रेट्सः क्रुः त्रेट्सः अवः द्वार्थः विद्याः अवः द्वार्यः याष्यः विद्याः अवः विद्याः विद्याः अवः विद्याः अवः विद्याः विद्याः अवः विद्याः विद्या

- विश्वस्यः निर्मन्त्रस्यः स्वान्त्रस्यः विश्वस्यः विष
- 5 "इत्राचार्याच मूर्त्र च्राच्याच क्रित्र म्ह्याच स्वाच्याच क्रित्र स्वाच्याच क्रित्र म्ह्याच स्वाच्याच स्वाच्याच क्रित्र म्ह्याच स्वाच्याच स्वाच स्वाच
- 6 नृत्र-सुतः र्त्र-ते कु त्वा अप ग्री कि स्रेंदे स्त्र-सेट स्त्र ते स्त्र सेट स्त्र सेट स्त्र सेट स्त्र सेट स् केट सुत्र स्त्र सेट प्र

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- यक्षेत्रः क्री.यक्ट्रं-ताष्ट्रियः यद्भः स्वीत्रः यद्भः यद्भ
- ४ चॅन्-चक्कुन-वर-चक्कुन-नु-व्यन्-चित्र-विवान्नेन।
 अंत-क्कुन-वर-चक्कुन-नु-व्यन-चित्र-विवान्नेन।
 अंत-क्कुन-वर-चक्कुन-नु-व्यन-चित्र-विवान्नेन।
 अंत-क्कुन-वर-चक्कुन-नु-व्यन-चित्र-विवान्नेन।
 अंत-क्कुन-वर-चक्कुन-नु-व्यन-चित्र-विवान्नेन।
- वब्यः १३३।

 वब्यः १३३।

 वब्यः १३३।

 वब्यः १३३।

 वब्यः १३३।

 वब्यः १३३।

 वव्यः १३३।

 वव्यः १३३।

 विव्यः विव्यः व्यः विव्यः व्यः १४००० व्यः १४०००

 व्यः विव्यः व्यः विव्यः व्यः विव्यः व्यः विव्यः विवयः विव्यः विव्य
- 11 गो' रु'र्गे बेद (K. Hagopian) | इ'र्मेग'रु'र्थेद (5/09/2012) www.albany.edu/writers-inst/ पदिवास र्मेगा
- 12 अर झर वे ते (R. Barnett) | न्यार प्रते न्यायर पर दे व्याप्त व्यापत व्यापत

- 13 ষ্ট্রি'র্ম' २००५ ফ্রী'ন্থ' মার্ক্টব্'ঝ'বাইাগ্মার্শন্বামা http://www.xizang.gov.cn/getCommonContent.do?contentId=356121 (12/09/2012)
- 15 र्वेन् ग्री क्रेंन् त्यान्य क्ष्याय क्षेत्र वि न्या क्ष्या (V. महत्व गार् क्षेत्र गार् क्ष्या क्
- १० व्यः ६९। १० व्यः ६९।
- 17 तै मैं त्यां ते (D. Gladney) | ग्रास्त्यास्य प्राप्त मुस्यास्य प्राप्त मुस्य स्था त्या क्षेत्र स्था क्षेत
- 18 ब्रैन गुर् (X. Zhong) | कॅ क्रेन याच्या ह्या है। व्यान्य प्रमाणिय ह्या है। व्यान्य ह्या ह्या है। व्यान्य ह्या ह्या है। व्यान्य है। व

19 क्षेत्रः (M. Kapstein) । क्वान्त्वानी स्ट्रिंस्युन्ति स्वार्धि (M. Rossabi) (ईंब्रःश्चेना प्रवस्ति हेन्यः स्वार्धि (M. Rossabi) (ईंब्रःश्चेना प्रवस्ति हेन्यः स्वार्धि (M. Rossabi) (ईंब्रःश्चेना प्रवस्ति हेन्यः स्वार्धि हेन्यः स्वर्धि हेन्यः स्वार्धि हेन्यः स्वर्धि हेन्यः स्वर्

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My Movie The Sun Beaten Path

by Sonthar Gyal

The Origin of Creation

remember when I was in primary school, my father always read a worn pecha (religious scripture book) during his spare time. He would occasionally relate some of the stories he read, all of which had to do with the story of the Buddha Sakyamuni.

That was during the early eighties; it was also the beginning of the period of China's reform and opening up. It was very rare to find books about religion, especially books printed with traditional Tibetan printing technology. That pecha, printed using traditional printing methods, had therefore become the most beloved of my father's possessions. Some stories generated so many questions in my young mind, while other stories deprived me of a happy childhood.

I still remember one such story: When the Buddha was in the world, there was a widow who had an only son. One year, a plague prevailed in the village and the child died. The mother could not accept this cruel fate. She held the corpse of her dead son every day and called his name, attempting to bring her son back to life, but all in vain.

The woman sought the Buddha's help to bring her son back to life. The Buddha then told her about a kind of grass called "auspicious grass." If she could find it, it could bring her son back to life. And at the same time, the Buddha explained to her that the auspicious grass was grown only by a family that had never been touched by death. With great hope, the mother tirelessly went from one family to another searching for the auspicious grass that could bring back her son. Yet there was not

गुस्तर ईं अ'ग्री'त्र हुन' क्रें वा

त्यतः विवाः देन्। द्यः श्चितः देन् श्चें क्ष्यः श्चें व्यः या स्वाः श्चें व्यः श्चे

ब्रह्मास्तर्भ्व स्वराधित्रिक्षात्र्यः स्वराधित्रः स्वराधितः स

र्म्यान्तः रुव-विवान्तिनः वकासी-देव-क्रुं क्यान्तः क्यान्तः रुव-विवान्तः वकासी-देव-क्रुं क्यान्तः क्यान्तः विवान्यः क्यान्तः विवान्यः क्यान्तः विवान्यः क्यान्यः विवान्यः क्यान्यः विवान्यः विवान्यः क्यान्यः विवान्यः विवायः विवान्यः विवायः विवायः



SCENE FROM THE FILM-ING OF THE SUN BEATEN PATH. Photo courtesy of Dukar Tsering.

"न्वसंस्याची है सं" धेः सर्वे प्यून विष पर पन्पारी गिनु गस नगर के रेन प्येवा

<u> नित्रं मूँ गामक्रुवः "न्नुसाययाम्रे क्रियः" वेसामितः क्रिया</u>

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घटायाः श्रम् विस्ती होन् की स्था त्या स्था विद्या की स्था की

વ્રત્યાં ક્રિયાના લિયાન્ટ્રી માન્યત્રા ક્રિયાન્ટ્રી સાથાન્યત્રા ક્રિયાન્ટ્રિયાના ક્રિયાન્ટ્રી ક્રિયાન્ટ્રિયાન્ટ્રી સાથાન્યત્રા ક્રિયાન્ટ્રિ

one family in the world that had not experienced death, and no one could bring back her son's life. So the Buddha said: "You finally understand the truth that there is no family that has not lost a loved one. It is a rule of nature that there is death just as there is birth. Sentient beings must go through the process of death. Your son's death was an inevitable reality."

The story left a deep impression on my young mind. And it was the first time in my life that I felt the pain of the word "death." A great degree of pessimism, which did not suit my age, controlled my thoughts. The feeling was vague and offered no answer.

Later, when I was twenty-three years old, I had my first real experience of death. At that time, I had just been employed as a teacher in a primary boarding school in a pastoral area where the transportation was very troublesome. One day, my father sent someone to give me the message that my grandmother was gravely ill. He was hoping I could come back as soon as possible to see Grandma. I knew that my grandmother's illness had to be very serious. I borrowed a motorcycle from a colleague and returned home in great haste. I still remember clearly the exact atmosphere of the room the moment I pushed open the door. The whole family was standing seriously at the bedside of Grandmother, watching her silently. It was so quiet inside the room; one could hear only the sounds of rosary beads toggled continuously by my family members. Grandmother was breathing but no longer conscious. My father saw me coming in the room and moved closer to Grandmother, raising his voice and shouting in her ear: "Mom, dear, your grandson has also come to see you." That shouting gave me a sense of distance, it seemed to tell me that Grandma was already in a very far, distant place and that only by shouting could she hear her son's voice. My father's voice was loud, but I could not see any reaction in my grandmother; she just lay there peacefully. In such an atmosphere, my family members and I passed a sleepless night.

FEATURES ळे드'므읡미지1 According to Tibetan tradition, if a person in a family is about to die or has died, the family invites monks to chant Buddhist scriptures and conduct religious rituals for the person. My grandmother and father grew up near a monastery (Drigan Monastery of the Nyingma tradition in Amdo) and their religious beliefs ran through their blood. For my grandmother's sake, my father wished to take her to the monastery the next day to receive religious rites from all the monks in the quiet monastery. This is a very honorable thing for all Tibetans.

In the morning, my family brought Grandmother to the monastery in a tractor over the snow-covered mountain road. The rugged mountain road and the din from the tractor did not disturb Grandmother; she just lay there peacefully. Monks began to conduct rituals for Grandma after our arrival. The melodious sound of chanting voices suddenly spread all over the valley, occasionally mingling with the chimes of bells from under the eaves of the monastery roof. It was extremely quiet but farreaching. At that time, my grandmother's hand suddenly rose and made a gesture of toggling a rosary. My father understood and immediately put his rosary in her palm. Grandmother began to rhythmically toggle one rosary bead after another. Everyone there was very surprised and touched. Grandmother did a full round of the rosary and then calmly passed away.

Later, I gradually matured and came to accept the pains of losing one loved one after another. And I also developed my own understanding of death itself.

In recent years, as I race against time daily on the streets of Beijing, my eyes always inadvertently freeze on elderly people performing their morning exercises. I wonder how many of their steps, undertaken so seriously, are dedicated to resisting death. I cannot deny that such dedication reflects respect for life itself, nor do I think it is a hopeless choice of activity. Indeed, it exudes the same beauty as life itself. But I always recall the calm and open-minded expression of elderly people in my hometown. Keeping busy near the monastery or in front of the temples every day, they tell you with serene smiles that they have made enough preparations to face death.

About the Movie

A black tar-pitch paved road through the vast Gobi Desert extends to horizon. Two

ক্রবন্ধ:ক্রম:শ্রুম:শ্র্রিন:দান্দ্রনার্দ্রনা ञ्चवा ञ्चवा ठिवा वाधर त्रवा त्रवा श्ववा वा व्यव्य श्ववा वा व्यव्य श्ववा वा व्यव्य श्ववा वा व्यव्य श्ववा वा व्य ल.ज्या.त.लुचा ८४.विष्य.वी.श्चॅ.वीश्व.षाचवा.शर्घट.यपु. विट यदे बट वी इस या दे द खूबर द वे द वे बा की र्देषाया वाषया भ्रूया येत्रात्य स्वराची । त्रवा वरायी स्वरा याञ्चयात्रवादराञ्चें वेदि त्रवादिते यद्यतार्वितः रुप्ता श्रेःश्चान्यः विद्यान्यः विद्यान्यः विद्यान्यः विद्यान्यः विद्यान्यः विद्यान्यः विद्यान्यः विद्यान्यः विद्यान्य वरः शे केंदि : अर्ळ अषा शे कर : पते : सेरः ईं पा दरेव : पते भ्रास्त्रावरायते वरात्राने श्रेवागुः भ्रान्ते अपरार्धे अग्रु थे. ५८ व र्से. ज्याबायायावी. ५५ वाबायी. क्रांचा कर से ५ गुर-इवः र्कें र से द पर गुर द द प द दे प क्व गुर ट.श्रेचब.त.शर्घट.श.घवी.जश.चट.श्रू.जवब.वाश.ट. चश्चेषाबान्त्रवान्त्राम् । इ.एवान्त्रान् । सेर्वेषान्त्राम् च हे चित । कार्या विकास के स्वाप्त कार्या क वासुरमा भूर तर्वेद देश र ला चर वा छेवा र्लेद रावे बूट च बिवा ब्रेंब चुट । चर ववा देव ट त्य देव के विवा ब्रेव चूर पत्री क्रें यावा वा वा निर्देश विवा वी वर र्बरळ्तरर्धेन्यान्दरने सूत्रः सून्यर्वेन चुबाळे विदानीबा म्बि:व्य:र्ने:पुति:श्लर:श्लु:व्य:श्लु:रेन् द्दै:यः म्बर्गीः स्नर्भिने हे हे स्नर्ग्याया विटायर्थे सेंद्रगुट हें। यवाबान्ने नवा से नबा न्दरावान बारा वार्ते वाबान्दर सुद यव तकर है यद से तद्वा दे सूर ग्री इस परि र्वेग द ळॅं वटः बे इसमाग्रीमागित्र (तुवा पर दगाद परि सर्व स र्श्रे विवायम् या प्रमुखाना धिवा

क्री.वट.टे.श्रुश्चर्यस्त्रीत्। स्यम्ब.क्री.प्र.च.चु.धुव.चाधुब्र. स्प्राचीट्यस्त्रस्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्यम्ब.चाधुक्यः पुच्यः स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्य द्यः स्ट्राची मात्री स्ट्राची स्ट्राची

क्ष्मान्तरःलटः स्वां म्यं त्यः स्वं स्वाः स्व स्वाः स्व स्वाः स्व

पक्ष-मःश्च-स्वालाक्ष्यः माञ्चेषाः स्वालाक्ष्यः माञ्चेषः स्वालाक्ष्यः माञ्चेषः स्वालाक्ष्यः माञ्चेषः स्वालाक्ष्यः माञ्चेषः स्वालाक्ष्यः माञ्चेषः स्वालाक्ष्यः माञ्चेषः स्वालाक्ष्यः स्वालाक्षः स्वालाकष्यः स



THE PROTAGONIST NYIMA ON THE SET OF *THE SUN BEATEN PATH*. Photo courtesy of Dukar Tsering.

"न्तृसायसान्ति।केषाः"वेसामानेष्यन्ति।केष्युःमार्ट्यःकेष्य। सम्भागनेष्यान्त्रामान्त्रामानेष्यः

shadows move shakily on the glaring road. This was a picture that came to my mind around the time I started to write the script. It was also an image I associated with the virgin land around Golmud that I saw every time I travelled to Lhasa. A few years ago, I had an impulse to write a script on the Gobi Desert. Some time later, when I was in my hometown, I heard a tragic story inspired by a real event: a chance fatal accident in which two brothers had run over their own mother. I was shocked on hearing the story. Many questions haunted me: If such a thing had happened to me, what would I do? How would the brothers face life going forward? Did they have enough courage to face life again? If yes, what strength would force them to stand again? Religion or some other strength? . . . A lot of these kinds of questions tortured me.

Later, I tried slowly to imagine or guess the fate of these two characters, and also started planning the future of these two characters in terms of the script. First of all, I started from a Tibetan psychological or cultural point of view; Tibetans have always been an ethnicity that makes universal belief supreme—religious beliefs occupy all. Because of this, in the early stages I tried to redeem the two brother characters from a religious point of view. Later, however, I slowly realized that salvation by these means was very old-fashioned and lackluster, weak. At least for the screenplay,

FEATURES 균숙'무읡미씨)



SONTHAR GYAL. Photo courtesy of Pema Tseden.

ॾॕक़ॱॿॸॱॾॣॖॖॖॖॴ॒ धॸॱॻॸॖॻ क़ॆॱय़ॸॱख़ॱळ॓ॱॻॸॣॖक़ॱऄक़ऻ this method of salvation offered no challenges or breakthroughs plotwise. I also did not want to go through with the style of a traditional dramatic plot line that lionizes the main characater and ends in the character being rescued. I even refused to redeem these characters through moralizing. Then, how to redeem them? This was the question that I mulled over for two years.

I thought it would be more powerful if life itself offered them redemption, especially if this salvation was very much in line with the sentiments or cultural characteristics of Asian peoples, and especially with the understanding and experience of Tibetans' way of life. The screenplay was born out of this idea. The setting of the screenplay was moved to the Gobi Desert, because that piece of Gobi Desert offsets very well the protagonist's state of mind. Particularly, the sense of distance between people becomes very interesting when two strangers meet in the vast desert.

In order to improve the rhythm of movie, the narrative alternates between past and present. The reality of Nyima's state of mind after he reaches Lhasa is represented through bodylength prostrations—the course from confusion to clarity, from selflessness to self-awareness.

This is a film about redemption, and it is, no doubt, a film with philosophical aspects. Yet I am not willing to use philosophical interpretion or to preach during the creative process. I have even refused to explain the philosophical dogma of the film. In my mind, it should be a movie first—plain but also atmospheric, strange in its normalcy, with a sense of the sunshine in the shadows—a film filled with vivid emotion.

On the Film's Style

The camera is like a gentle but solemn eye, quietly watching the actors and scenery, faithfully observing and recording.

I firmly believe that a good movie has a soul, just like a human being. It has pulse, a heartbeat, and breath. My biggest wish is that audiences touch that existence with their hearts as they watch.

The style of imagery had to match the psychological state of Nyima, to closely observe Nyima, quietly with eighteen- and twenty-five-centimeter lenses, to listen to his heartbeat and breath, in the hope of feeling his troubled soul through his eyes. We endeavored to express the coldness of the shadows, the otherworldiness

र्श्चेण'चक्कव'ग्री'र्श्नेरा

स्रवतः स्रोधित्यः स्रोधितः स् <u>ची-स्रुख:द्रचा-म्ब्रट:त्युख:चादुख:ख:द्रेच:अर्ळ्युख:खु:</u> <u>चमुत्रायद्वाःकतः। श्रेवाःश्रेवाःचरः मुदःयदेःवात्रः</u> यसः होट : ५ : से ते : पात्रुपार देश पात्रेश प्यसः प्रस्ता पात्र । चित्र तर्म वर्षे के रूष वाष्य मृत्र वर्षे सेंस सर्वे र्ळ्गबर्न्बर्स्यः धेन्यः भन्यते स्टूट्यह्वरने सेन्या ट रटासू बाया तर्ते पुरान के के स्वाप्त के स्वा ब्रैव पति तकर याद तमद विमाने वि वे तमद क्रेंव वर्देदःश्चेषःवेदः। हेषःसुःद्रषःश्चवःगवेषःग्चेषःत्रदःवेदः ग्री खारा परितर परितर मान्य क्रान्टि या विपार्सिया क्रीं पान देषः८:२८:वे८:५:पङ्ग'य:५८:ख़ुद:५:*८६५*:अधद: बेद 'पदि'दर्दे'मिले'बर'र्रे'लेग'गैष'र'रर'द्रअ'र् <u>चर्चस्रम् ज्ञानः स्वान्तः स्व</u> व न ने ने निष्याय निष्य ने निष्य ने निष्य वर्देट:हे:क्षूत्र:वानुदःर्धेदःया वर्देट:वानुदःयदे:बेसबः दयत्या वायाने दयत्व दे केंबा सुवाब ग्री यहा तया र्वेग.ज.ब्रेर

श्रुंपःश्रेतःश्रेवः स्वायाः व्यक्तः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्

८स.स्वा.तर.प्रि.वावेश्व.ह.संर. श्रुंच.तप्र.श्रूंच.तप्तयश्रुंच्यथ्याच्या

स्व.त.ची.धिया वा.ज्य-श्रुप्त.पश्च.त्य-प्रच्याच्य-प्रच्य-प्य-प्रच्य-प्य

चर्चा.श्र-.वंश.चरंचा.खेट.कुंट.तपु.जुश्रम्।वश्यमःचिश्यःसूची चर्चूर्ण.श्र-.चंश्वयःचेट्यःकुंट्यःस्यःश्रेच्यःस्यःकुंच्यःस्यःचेत्रः चर्चूर्णःश्र-चर्च्यःस्यःभेट्यःक्षेच्यःस्यःचेत्रःचेत्यःचेत्रःचेत्यःचेत्रःच

र्मे्या पङ्ग्व छी छ्र रहें बर छी रे में

स्यान्त्राच्यां स्यान्त्राच्यां स्यान्त्राच्यां स्यान्त्राच्याच्यां स्यान्त्राच्यां स्यान

ક્ષ્યા-यकृषः ग्री-विद्-क्रॅबर्-देश्यते क्षेय्या-यक्ष्यः श्री-विद्-क्र्यः क्षेया-यक्ष्यः भ्री-विद-क्रॅबर्-विद-क्र्यः क्षेय्यः भ्री-विद-क्र्यः विद-क्ष्यः विद-क्षयः विद-कष्यः विद-कष्

of a familiar place, while keeping the film otherwise simple yet expansive.

Actors

I insisted on using nonprofessional actors, for truth is often lost with professionals and their practiced methods and studied interpretation. What the audience sees is only the model of a character or some personal interpretation that doesn't feel natural. Nonprofessional actors are natural, pure, true in facial expression, and can offer primal, subconscious expressions and action. They always express a kind of crafted beauty inadvertently. The choice of actors was based on this concept.

Photography

As far as this film was concerned, the relationship between the sky and ground and people is important; especially the relationship between people and the environment. It is necessary to allow the audience to feel what is going on inside the characters' minds, but this cannot be too subjective. The camera should not shoot from far off, but instead should get close to the characters so that the audience can feel as if they are breathing with them. The environment in which the characters are depicted is also important. One should know how to use a short focal-length lens-to get close to the character, while the background should remain wide and vast-and simultaneously to control depth of field of the background with the light hole. It must appear neither too dreamlike nor crystal clear.

Whenever the outside world describes Tibet, it is common to use words like "mysterious" and "pure." These descriptions often show a lack of understanding of Tibetan culture. This shallow comprehension nevertheless occupies an important position in the history of the modern world. A specific geographical and cultural environment has created and perpetuated a unique perception of Tibetan culture. This kind of visualization or symbolism has been bestowed (indoctrinated) upon Tibet by others; it is not [Tibetans'] own express wish. It often dilutes or drowns out the liveliness of the Tibetan emotional world. Therefore, I insisted on making a film that embodies the flesh and blood of a secular Tibet.

Translated from the Chinese by Gyaltsen.

FEATURES ळे८'므ฏ ट्र.क्ट्र-र्धियःतपुः भ्रूंचाःचश्च्यः खुवाःलुवा लटःचाववःक्ट्र्यः अट्ट्यःता ग्रीयःपत्तिषाः पूर्वाःचयः पूर्यः श्री-रायेटः लुवःलटः श्री-राग्रीयः बूवःता श्री-दिवः लुवः वियः श्रीवायः लूटः देगीयः यङ्ग्यः जुवः श्री-राः वुः अत्राः त

प्रतिनः क्रूँच मितः क्रूँम

क्रियः च्रियः च्रियः स्वियः स्वयः स्वियः स्वयः स्वियः स्वयः स्

र्श्चेण'चक्क्व'न्यर'येव'ग्री'र्स्नेरा

यास्तान्त्रम् अर्थान्त्रम् अर्थान्यस्य स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्यास्तान्यस्य अर्थान्यस्य स्त्रम् स्वरम् स्त्रम् स्थान्यस्य स्त्रम् स्वरम् स्वरम्यस्य स्वरम् स्वरम्यम् स्वरम् स्वरम्यम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम्यस्यम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम् स्वरम्य

वास्तरहिट हिट प्यट क्षेत्र प्यान्त प्रमानित हित्तर हिट प्यट क्षेत्र प्यान्त प्रमानित हित्तर हित्तर हित्तर हित्तर हित्तर हित्य हित्तर ह

ૹ૾ૢૺ૽૽ૣૼૼૼૼઌ૽૽ૹ૾૽ૢ૽૱ૹૹૹ૾૽ૢ૽ૹ૽ૢ૱ૢ૽ૼ૽ૼૢૼ૽ૼ૱ૹઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽ઌ<u>૽</u>૾ૼૺ૾ૼૢ <u> च्चेत्-भ्रम्यकःभ्र</u>मा-शुर-द्र-द्र-द्य-वार्ड्य-भ्रम-स्रम्यकः ग्री:चर्क्ट्रन:क्षेवा:वेन:क्ष्रुन:अ:चुल:य:बेन्। वर्वेन:क्षेवा: तर्ने :रेवाबायबार्वि:क्रॅबार्चेट् :ग्री:रेवा वादवाग्री:र्श्वेवाबा चा.ची.चू. खेचा.ला.च्चैश्राःश्रम्तःश्रम् तरप्रःश्रायममः खेचा. अळू व.की.परीचा अ.पर्ट.च.परीय.स्वाय.की. र्यातर्ष्याचीरः ज्ञाक्षाक्षीः वराष्ट्राधरामवयायाः क्रेव्-चत्रुद्धंत्। द्रीयावान्यवाःश्चीःश्वापावसवाद्दः ड्डी.क्र्याय.ग्री.र्राम. वायय.क्रॅंट.क्र्ज.क्रॅ.क्र्याय.जय.धेय. र्ब्यान्यः भीवः प्रतिः अर्वेदः स्त्रेनः रुवः वयः पर्सः ह्रण्यः रदः चित्रः श्रीः चेंद्रः ग्रीः देवाः वात्रवाः ग्रुचः सः दृदः श्रुद्रः चुमा अर्वेट कें र ठव वयान हमामार प्रविव चेर त.पट्ट.म्बाब.बु.क्वैब.टे.वाबब.क्वैब.चक्रैल.च.र्झिल. चत्रअत्रदेव रा नेश्वर्यस्य वी तर्देद हीं चिवेद रूट वीयः अर्क्षेत्रः यनः चित्राः येताः येताः केनः यदः स्तूरः तकरःवदेःवहवैःर्देषःव्दंदःश्चेवैःच्छेःदृरःषीःवहैषाः हेवःवरः वावनायते : भः विवा : श्रेनः वार्वेवः पते : श्चे विषा ह्वा मुन्दूर सेन नु सुर पतस सुर तर्षे वी लूरी टे.पर्स्यूर.ब्स्ती टपु.धूंच.प्रथेय.क्रीय.ची. लबार्येय.तपु.श्री.श्रुपु.यूर्.कुवा.वोबर.तपू.वी.क्रैर.क्रैय. ब्रिंटबान्चि:क्रुं:धेवा

(तत्तव.त्.मैज.शक्षव.वय.मै.लुवा.वय.पश्चेरा)



PEMA TSEDEN AT WORK. THE CAMERAMAN IS SONTHAR GYAL, AND ON THE FAR LEFT IS SOUND MAN DUKAR TSERING. Photo courtesy of Pema Tseden.

स्तित्राळे प्रमुद्ध **पन्'अ'ळे'प्नू**न्येंन्

FEATURES ळेട'무읡미지1

Quiet Storm:

Pema Tseden and the Emergence of Tibetan Cinema by Tenzing Sonam

N 2010, two new films from Tibet—Pema Tseden's third feature film, Old Dog, and his cinematographer Sonthar Gyal's debut, The Sun Beaten Path-appeared on the international film festival circuit. With the release of these two films, Tibet's nascent film movement was finally coming of age. Pema Tseden's two earlier films, The Silent Holy Stones (2005) and The Search (2009), had ushered the birth of Tibetan cinema, there being no precedent for any kind of serious film tradition in Tibet prior to their release. As an exile Tibetan filmmaker based in India, I have followed the development of this cinema in my homeland with avid interest. I find it nothing short of miraculous that we can even begin to discuss the possibility of a Tibetan cinema emerging from within Tibet.

I heard about Pema Tseden's first film, *The Silent Holy Stones*, in late 2005. I finally caught up with it at a public screening in New York. As the film unfolded, my reservations melted away. I found myself gently sucked into its quiet narrative; a deceptively simple, almost ethnographic, tale of a young monk's obsession with watching a popular television series—an adaptation of the Chinese Buddhist classic, *Journey to the West*—and his efforts to bring a video player and a television monitor back to his monastery to allow his teacher to watch

२०१० वॅर-वॅर-द्रबार्च्च्याच्यून प्रमुख्याच्यून प्रमुख्याच प्रमुख्याच प्रमुख्याच्यून प्रमुख्याच प्रमुख्याच्यून प्रमुख्याच प्रमु अळें पह्रवाची क्रेंग पह्रवाम्युयाया "व्रिक्तवा" प्रा <u> वी'पङ्गद'ेशद'यार्चेद'घर'कुल'ग्री'र्घेवा'यदे'र्ग्नेवा'पङ्गद</u> "द्व्याया ग्री दे या "वेषाय दे मुला श्री दे र्श्वेण पहुन ५४:बूँव:ग्री:अर्द्र:ब्रॅं:५ग:५:अर्देव:धर:ग्रुर। ब्रूँग: पङ्गव : पर्ने : पाने वा त्यो अवः श्वे यः चुवः यः पर : यन् अः पः प वाबर-५-भ्रेब-पदि-चॅर्-ग्री-र्स्चवानम्बद्धाः वाबर-५-भ्रेब र्कें दःश्चेत्रायराणुरा यदेवे र्श्वेताणु यदास्य से पहताणु र्बे्ग्गप्तह्रवः "ब्रैट्प्द्वाषाग्रीःयःहिः ईप्द्वयः" (१००५) ५८७ "वर्ळेषः" (१०००) धैषःर्वेदःग्रीःर्ब्रेणःवङ्ग्बः ग्रीः भ्री प्रायदे त्येव प्रवास्त्रियाः केटा भ्रीया प्रमृत प्रदे प्रयास क्चुवःविषाः युपः से ता क्चायाः प्रः र्वेदः पदे पदे व र्चेदः पदे । र्श्वेग प्रमुख प्रमुख द्विया धिव प्रदे क वर्ष प्रमुख रूप <u>ची.स.लेल.बी.धूँचा.चष्ट्रय.पत्रुय.पट्टी.ल.टू.केय.</u> र्येषःचश्रूषःयःधेदा अद्यतःदःटःॐषःर्वेदःदटःद्वरःविषःदषः र्वेन्गी र्श्वेग पहुन विषा ध्रेन अर्देन खेंद र्शेन पादने था <u>ଗ୍ଲ</u>ିଟ-ૹୖ୕୶੶<u>ଗ୍ର</u>ିଟ-ସ-ଟଣ੶ਘင-ଝି-ଉळ-र-पते-क्रु-किं-द-रे-উষ'বষয়য়য়'গ্রী'র্বু

"बुबाराजायक्षं क्रिंचिट बूट्। बूँचा चक्रेब चक्रेब देश भ्राम्याक्षेचा या स्ट्रीट प्रह्मा व्यक्ति क्रिंचा चक्र्वा क्रिंब चक्रेब क्रिंचा या स्ट्रीट प्रह्मा व्यक्ति क्रिंचा चक्र्वा क्रिंब चक्रेब क्रिंचा या स्ट्रीट प्रह्मा व्यक्ति क्रिंचा चक्र्वा क्रिंब चक्रिय क्रिंचा या स्ट्रीट प्रह्मा व्यक्ति क्रिंचा चक्र्वा क्रिंब चक्रिय क्रिंचा या स्ट्रीट प्रह्मा व्यक्ति क्रिंचा चक्रिव क्रिंब चक्रिय क्रिंचा व्यक्ति क्रिंचा चक्रिय क्रिंचा चक्रिव क्रिंब

면'ਖ਼ੑੑੑਖ਼ੑੑੑੑਸ਼ੑੑੑੑਜ਼ੑੑੑੑੑਜ਼ੑਜ਼ੑਖ਼ੑੑਖ਼ ਜ਼ਜ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਫ਼ੑਖ਼ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ੑਜ਼ਜ਼ੑਖ਼ੑਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ੑਖ਼ੑਖ਼ ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼

प्रवितः प्रति से अभागी र्देणा न पा इसमा ग्राप्त वि प्रतः ग्राप्त वि प्रति वि प्रति वि प्रति वि प्रति वि प्रति वि क्तु-वर्गामी वर केंबर ग्री केंबर नेगा "वर केंबर सुगर केंदिर पर "बेबर पर ने क्लिंग पहुंच षयःपदिःसुःदर्शेभःर्श्चेवाःचह्नुदःग्रावाषाःठदःविवाःषाःसूःदर्देदःदषरःपदेःगुःपाह्नूदः क्टाबिगान्टा ग्रायाकुटाकुटानेबायक्कायक्षेवान्टायक्कात्रवावधेवाक्षेवाकबाक्षर रदाची दर्वोद्गायरायद्वीराद्यादाची क्वाद्या क्वाद्या अवश्राद्या स्था क्वाद्या स्था क्वाद्या स्था क्वाद्या स्था स चरुका ग्री : श्रूप्त तदिते : द्वा के अपरेंदि : या तुआ क्रूप्त दे । वें : श्रूप्त दे : द्वा प्राप्त : विया यान्नायश्चितिः नेवाना क्रुनः नेवा प्रते क्त्यानु प्वर्गेन्या प्रदेति न्वराया राजे वा योनः विभायरागुरा त्रामळ्ट्रा अन्यायद्वाराष्ट्रायदायदे स्व द्येयःर्त्वेग्नायहृत्रःदेःगःरटःकुःगरःश्चेःर्वेदःश्चेतेःश्चेःश्चेंगत्रःशुःदःरुटःष्ट्रियःश्चेयःश्चेःपः वळचः श्रूटः सेन् स्पन्ते । तः क्रूँटः नुः नृदेशः व्यन् ग्री शावेरमः सम्मानुषा वनिः वे केन्यमान्यस्य स्वाप्तः विष्यस्य स्वाप्तः विषयः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः व भर्ग दे वे रूर रूर में त्वार नुते के बुदे ते रें में ह्या व विवास तुर पेंद्र रा देशावार्येत्रासुन्त्रभूत्रात्रभूत्रात्र्वा र्युवाराह्न्यात्र्वात्रात्रात्र्वात्रात्र्वात्रात्र्वा <u> त्र्युर्राचार्चे र्ड्यालेवा तर्वे प्रतेव वर्षे प्रयोप्या स्थित स्थान </u> यवै देंबावहें ब वदै दरा दे चिवेद चेंद के ज्ञानिव की देंचें दे कुद वहें व दर गर्नेवःरी क्रःक्टःचःबिगः, इन्हेंदःस्ट्रिः यद्रेः केर्ते । क्वानिवहवः वदिना वर्षे व श्रेतै पात्र बाप्तापात्रीय ज्ञान विषा त्र बाप्ती प्रति बुँजः क्रुवः विवाः वः यद्यः बेधवः ग्रीः क्रें रः यः द्रः यठवः रे ख्रेवाः ग्रुवः यः विवाः द्राः विवाः

त्रतः स्वतः चीन्त्रं वानक्ष्यः विवानक्ष्यः विवानक्ष्यः विवानक्ष्यः विवानक्ष्यः विवानक्ष्यः विवानक्ष्यः विवानक्षयः विवानक्ययः विवानक्षयः विवानक्ययः विवानक्षयः विवानक्षयः विवानक्षयः विवानक

it with him. Coincidentally, at around the same time, this very same series, dubbed in the Lhasa dialect, was the rage among the Tibetan community in India. The film worked as a slice of life and was all the more realistic for its lack of any deep dramatic tension. This was complemented by the non-professional cast who, although sometimes stilted in the delivery of their lines, more than made up for it by their earnest identification with their roles. What came through strongly was its sense of "Tibetan-ness," its assertion of Tibetan cultural identity as something that was enduring, dynamic and integral, despite the changes that were taking place. It operated at a deeply humanistic level and was imbued with a sense of nostalgia for dying traditions and a stoic acceptance of the inevitability of change.

The film was a revelation on many levels, not least the fact that a Tibetan filmmaker from my homeland had made a technically and creatively accomplished film that displayed a unique Tibetan sensibility. Pema Tseden was a graduate of China's premier film school, Beijing Film Academy, and his film reflected its pedigree. I was impressed by his attempt to forge his own cinematic style. The film was structured in a rigorously formal style. There were very few close-ups; most of the film unfolded in a series of long, static takes. The vast, treeless landscape of Pema Tseden's native Amdo was a reassuring presence, a character in itself, reinforcing the age-old bond between the nomadic Tibetans and their environment. The film allowed me to experience a sense of ordinary life in Tibet, something that was beyond my experience or imagination, and catch a glimpse of how people there were coping with their everyday struggles. The Silent Holy Stones and the films that came after it showed me a different, more complex, picture of life in Tibet than the simplistic generalizations I had grown up with. It made me realize that although, as an exile living in the socalled free world, I had the freedom to tackle any

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subject I wanted, Pema Tseden had something I could never have: a living connection to our people and our homeland.

One thing struck me as I watched the film: the absence of any Chinese presence. Other than a few passing references—Chinese news broadcasts on TV, and the occasional shop signs in Chinese characters—the film takes place in a Tibet that is compellingly Tibetan. The only clue we have to the larger, sinicized world that surrounds the characters in the film, and whose influence dictates the changes taking place in their lives, is in a conversation that the young monk has with his brother when he comes home. He asks him what he is studying at school and his brother replies that he is studying Chinese because that is the only way to get work in the city. The monk states that studying Tibetan would allow one to read the Buddhist texts but his brother shyly tells him that he is more interested in going to the city. This is the only clue we have to the fragility of Tibetan culture within the context of this other, larger reality, looming just outside the frame of the film.

I understood immediately that this decision to locate the film within a purely Tibetan setting was a deliberate choice. It was Pema Tseden's way of telling a story that would reflect the importance of his native culture and traditions, and highlight the inevitable changes they were undergoing, without directly commenting on their source or cause. These changes could well be the result of China's presence and its policies in Tibet, but they could also be more universal, the consequence of modernisation and economic progress for all traditional societies. This ambiguity allowed Pema Tseden to carve out the breathing space he required to be allowed to make and show his film in China and the outside world.

Pema Tseden's second film, *The Search*, had its international release in 2009. I was excited and happy to see that he had successfully made another film. I noticed that he had changed the Romanized spelling of his name from the more Chinese-sounding Wanma Caidan to Pema Tseden, a much closer transcription of the Tibetan spelling. To me this was a small but telling amendment.

The Search was a much more ambitious film—both stylistically and in its elliptical narrative arc—than his debut. A road movie, the film follows a director and his team as they drive around the Amdo highlands looking for actors

पहुनःश्चेंनःश्चेरःवेषःयःवषःर्वेवःर्येनःयःन्नः। विंदःवीः र्श्वेण'नक्ष्व'र्वेद'र्श्वेद'ग्रुदेवे'स्वर ग्राम्बर्धंदर्दिन विंट वीषा रट वी खुव खेंट अ धीव पति चूँवा पहुव पर्डे র্ক্অ'গ্রী'ড্রিস'র্ক্রম'ররমম'নুম'ম'ন্ম'ম'থ'ঞ্জিস द्यायाचेनमानुमा र्श्वेषानक्ष्म स्दीनि ने कार्याव्य द्रोत्याची इसायर प्रभूत या विवारेता के यर प्रमुप दा. (close-nbs) ऱ्र.पयाय.पात्र.मूँचा.च^{डू}च.ग्री.श्रट.कु. चन्द्रेन्द्रस्य प्रत्यत्वाया क्षेत्रः ग्रीः यस न्द्रेशः द्वा ची वित्र वबाह्येयायद्व यदाअळाचहवाची याध्याका अर्देती রিনের লাকা প্রথা নেরি 'খ্রেথা প্রৌনকা ক্রাক্ত নানি 'বি নাকর ५:अर्देव:बैटा दे:दगःवेद:गुट:यादायःक्षेंव:बे:बू:बेगः <u> ५ जुर ५५ वाला देश वॅद जी ५ वॅवाय ५८ दे ५ वावी</u> विंत्रः भुवा वादेशाचरः ग्री द्रशास्त्रशासः विंति त्रेता **त्रेषः**टःषःर्वेदःबटःवीःषयःचितःश्चेत्वेतःश्चेतःस्यःवेवाः ब्रे.८४.७४४।श्रुट.८८८५.ब्रैट.२.श्रुटम्प्रेट.८५ र्बेंद्राचार्विषार्बेद्राचरुषार्वेद्रा देरार्चेद्राक्षेत्रसम् रट रट वी लेब रेदे प्रध्य हैंद श्रामित हैं दे से स चुेन्-प्रतिवर्गन्देते चुर्न्-हेण्यर्वेन्-प्रकृण्चुन्। "ब्रेन्-तह्वाबाग्री:बाहि:र्सें ततुवा "द्रादेते हेबा सु हो वबापते. र्श्वेग'नक्ष्व'नग'मेष' ८'वे'लब'क्षु'र्वेदे'दग्रेल'नम् ह्ये र पन्ट पाली वा प्टर सूत्र प्रायस्था प्रायस्यस्य प्रायस्था प्रायस्था प्रायस्था प्रायस्था प्रायस्था प्रायस्य प्रायस्य प्रायस्य प्रायस हेर्न्द्रवर्गे केळेदे पर रेष साय द्राप विवादरा क्रे वहिंदास्याचा विवासम्बन्ध्या देन्या वीकारावा देवा वेषःवेषाःह्नेरःचळुषाःयःवेःस्टःर्घटःशुटःयःचेरःचवेः वटः र्वेट्-अववः ग्रीः चर्चवः र्तेयः चः विवाः यः कः चलवाः वा टः थावै रदायादिँदायाचादार्धेदानी पर्हेदाचि विवाया वहःर्क्रेण्यवैः रदः द्वदः व्यदः र्योदः र्यदः अर्केः यह्वः वः वे रायावयायार विराधनायायाया विराधिताया ह्ये। दे दे दु रहवा वी खुट य दूर दु रहवा वी की दु सदस्य थ दर्ने याना में बर्गे के विवास में निया में निया

त्युः प्रयोग्वारचेवे व्यव्यः व्यक्तः व्यक्तः व्यक्तं व्यक्तं



FROM PEMA TSEDEN'S THE SILENT HOLY STONES
पन्'अ'ळे'नद्वन्'चे'गूँग्'नद्वन्' "अ'ळे'चें'द्नअ'"अआ)

to play the lead roles in a cinematic adaptation of the much-loved Tibetan opera, Drime Kunden. This Buddhist story of the compassionate king, Drime Kunden, who sacrifices everything, including his wife and children, and finally even his eyes, for the benefit of others, had already made its appearance in The Silent Holy Stones, where the opera is the centerpiece of the Tibetan New Year celebrations in the young monk's village. There, we see that most of the audience are the elderly or the very young. As soon as the opera finishes, a bunch of youngsters takes over the grounds and begins to dance raucously to the loud thump of Tibetan techno. In The Search, the opera is much more integral to the plot; its cinematic realization is the object and purpose of the film's narrative. Snippets of its arias are sung during various auditions, evoking both the beauty of the songs and the heart-breaking nature of Drime Kunden's sacrifice. The film progresses in a series of set pieces: long drives punctuated by meetings and auditions. An extended tale of unrequited love narrated by the film's producer during the road journey forms one sub-plot. Another is the story of a mysterious girl-potentially the star the director is looking for—who accompanies them for much of the film, keeping her face hidden from view. She will only agree to play the lead female role if the director helps her meet her ex-boyfriend, who used to play Drime Kunden opposite her in their local village production, and who now teaches at a distant prefectoral school. Their enigmatic reunion forms the subtle climax of the film.

Unhurriedly paced, the film is more

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stylistically challenging than The Silent Holy Stones. It is almost entirely made up of static, long takes that unfold within a deliberately flat, two-dimensional frame. The lack of close-ups and facial expressions means that the film maintains a distance with the viewer. Characters speak long passages of dialogue, often with their backs turned to us. Sometimes, this masks an awkwardness in delivery, but mostly it serves to make us focus on each scene in its tableaulike entirety, rather than having us identify too closely with any particular character. This stylistic formality certainly does not make for easy viewing, and there are moments when the film teeters on the edge of losing its audience. But it is to Pema Tseden's credit that he always guides it back on track. An emotional force at its heart seeps through the film and gradually surfaces so that by the end, we are left strangely moved. Like his earlier film, The Search is an elegiac journey through a changing Tibet, one where fewer and fewer people know how to sing the arias from Drime Kunden, one where the inroads of modernization are everywhere palpable. But the film is also a meditation on the Buddhist idea of spiritual sacrifice as opposed to the more fleeting pleasures of earthly love. It is clear that the director in the film is drawn to the example of Drime Kunden's sacrifice. But by the end of the film, he is no longer certain about the meaning of this sacrifice. On more than one occasion, the question arises about what choice, if any, the sacrificed—the wife and children—had in Drime Kunden's grand gesture of compassion.

Even as loss of culture in a larger sense is a major concern of the film, there is ample evidence that at a basic level, Tibetan culture remains vibrant. Everyone in the film, young and old, lay and monastic, speaks Tibetan. In exile, we often point to the loss of Tibetan language in Tibet as a sign that we are losing our culture there, but Pema Tseden shows us that it is not quite so straightforward. The problem is not so much the immediate dissolution of language or religious practice, which as far as we can tell, is relatively healthy, as it is the deeper degeneration of cultural values and traditional practices. For Pema Tseden, the connection to our past is crucial if we are to survive as a people into the future. As in his earlier films, there is again not a single Chinese character in the film, and no reference to any Chinese presence other than passing street signs. This telling absence, coupled with the emphasis on Tibetan

প্রবান্তি বারি স্কুঁ স্মূর স্ত্রী আই Pema Tseden বিশাবাস <u> नश्चर परे परे सूर वुर बिरा र प्रायळें व व नश्चर</u> चर्डेंबायदे वे स्ट्रास्ट्रासी व स्वान में मुर्धेन य विवारेना "ढ़ळॅंचः"र्सूवाचक्रुवःवैःर्सूवाचक्रुवःग्रीःवृश्रशान्दः र्श्चिन'चक्क्ष्व'ग्री'सूट'विंच'चिक्ष्य'गदि'र्सेच'क्ष्य'विंट'ची र्श्वेग'नक्ष्व'न्ट'र्य'यम्यदेन्द्रम्यके'न'विग'नेन। र्श्वेग पहुंब (देन के त्याय प्रवित्ती) र्से वा पहुंब के विवासी स्थित चक्कव्रत्वचर्विन्यःन्द्रिक्र्योःतुःविष्यःषाःअर्देवैः अर्वे न्नूर ग्राट अर हुट अ त्रिर विग पर्झे द त्र अ र्चे द द पङ्गव:५:प्रचेप्रथ:पत्रे:प्राप्तः क्षेत्रः श्रे:श्रु:गर्डे: चें:इस्राय: ग्रैं केन्-न्-विषयः क्रेंब्न-यः वर्ळेवायः विषानेन्। श्लैटाहे ख्व ॻॖऀॱक़ॖॖॖॖॣॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॗॖॣॖॖॹॖॣॖॖॖॖॖॖॣॖॗॖॖॖॖॗॣॗॗॣॴॱॣॖॖॖॣॖॖॗॣॖॖॗॣॴॱॣॗॖॗॣॴॱॣॗॗॣॴॱ ५८। अधर ४८ मी श्रेण ५८ पठर पावत था श्रेत यः यहरायार्थेयात्रार्थेदाळदार्श्वेत्रायहरायदे र्श्वेतराष्ट्री पतिः क्रेंबाः क्षराने ने वे "ब्रीयायहणायाः क्री सामित्रा स्ति सामित्रा सामि देवै वट ग्रुप्त स्ट्रास्ट्र क्ट गी ग्रेंट गुर्बेच फ्र क्लें बार दे के र्वेन्गीः लें नबर्गे अहंन् क्षें के नने धेव पर नबूव र्थेना नेरः सूनः र्वे न्य के न्य के क्व के क्व न्य स्थान चुनारार्ग्राक्टरह्ममाधिन राट्यं नामर्थेटर्ग्यट्य क्रिन यार त्यादार र्कंर स्था धवा चेंद्र ग्री क वार्विक क्लेंर विवा वीका वियापायहेव वयादेद राज्यका ग्री यावया द्वाया करेंद्र र्येषात्विचाअर्वे पर्द्वाषार्वेदा "तर्क्वेवा"वेषायदे र्त्वेवा पक्षव प्राचित्र विश्वेषा प्रमुख्य प्राचित्र प् র্ব্ (the plot) দুদ্রব্রিঝাবাজীঝার্ব্রার্থির জীদ্য र्ह्मेंबायर दे र्श्मेयायहर प्राप्त क्राने र्श्मेयायहर की स् देते न्यू ज्वात्र न्यु :क न्यू : देश न्यू : त्रु : स्ट : न्यु : स्यू : स्ट : न्यु : स्यू : स् चेत्र-हिरः। देश-देः ह्युः चावश-द्या-ची स्त्रुत्र-ळ-दरः। <u>৾</u>ঽॱয়৾৾ঀৢৢৢৢয়৽য়৾ৼয়৾৽য়৾ৼয়য়ৢ৽য়য়ৢ৽য়ঢ়ৼয়৾ৼ৽য়৾ৼ



A SCENE FROM *THE SEARCH*, WITH ACTOR MENLHA KYAB. Photo courtesy of Dukar Tsering.

"त्र्झ्य,"बेश्नानपुर्वेग्न्यस्य हो वर्षान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य

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culture and identity, is revealing in its own way about the Tibetan perception of themselves in Tibet.

Interestingly, although the film is shorn of all references to its immediate Chinese context, there are signs that its characters are in touch with influences from the exile Tibetan world. The songs of Techung, a popular singer based in America, play continuously on the car stereo during the long drives and form the soundtrack for much of the film. This is unusual, not only because Techung is an exile Tibetan but because his songs are sung in the Central Tibetan dialect, which would not normally be comprehensible in Amdo where the film takes place. In another scene that takes place in a nightclub, a young Tibetan can be seen in the background, playing a guitar and singing in English. He could only be someone who has returned from India where playing the guitar and singing in English is much more common than in Tibet. The words to his song that we can make out intermittently through the hubbub of the conversation in the foreground is, "...lose my culture..."

Pema Tseden's third feature film, *Old Dog*, made its international debut in March 2011. This was followed shortly afterwards by Sonthar Gyal's *The Sun-Beaten Path*. To me, the appearance of these two films at a time when the climate in Tibet was clearly not conducive to any kind of creative or intellectual activity was cause for encouragement.

Pema Tseden's *Old Dog* was different to anything he had made before. It had a definite narrative arc, a dramatic dénouement, and a clear message. It was also angrier than his earlier films and there was a palpable sense of frustration and pain. For the first time, the sense I had in his earlier films that the more resilient aspects of Tibetan culture could still somehow make up

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for what was being lost, was now replaced by something bordering on futility. Interestingly, a Chinese character made his first entry into a Pema Tseden film, albeit in a minor role. The story is straightforward: a boom in the demand for Tibetan nomad mastiffs among China's rich has created a crisis in isolated nomadic communities like the one in the film. Mastiffs are either being sold off or they are being stolen. The good-for-nothing son of an old nomad decides to sell their aging dog to a Chinese businessman in a local town before it gets stolen. But he hasn't counted on his father's stubbornness to hold on to the dog, which, he explains, is a nomad's most precious possession. "I would sell myself rather than sell my dog," he exclaims. The father gets his dog back from the businessman but despite all his efforts to hold on to his dog, the old man will not be left in peace. The son of a neighboring nomad, who was famous in his time for his hunting skills, is now a middleman, buying dogs for Chinese clients. He constantly tries to tempt the father with more money and even makes an attempt to steal the dog. When the old man liberates his dog within the ruins of a monastery, it ends up again with the Chinese businessman.

The entire film takes place beneath leaden skies. Thunder crackles ominously every now and again. The nomad, his son and his son's wife live in a small house. They spend their evenings in silence, huddled in front of a TV watching inane Chinese advertisements and sitcoms. There is none of the solace of religion or extended family life that infused Pema Tseden's earlier films. A row of metal fencing follows a path from their house as far as the eye can see, creating an artificial barrier in what was once open grazing ground. In a scene charged with foreboding, a solitary sheep finds itself on the wrong side of the fence and makes several desperate attempts to rejoin its flock before finding a gap that lets it through. Out of the rolling grassland, a bleak frontier boomtown emerges. Long rows of faux Tibetan concrete houses with garage front stores line the muddy main street. Garbage lies strewn on the roadside. The sound of drills and jackhammers fills the air. The Chinese businessman operates out of a scrapyard where mastiffs are chained to the rusting remains of hulking tankers. To add to the nomad's misfortune, his son, a drunkard, is impotent, emasculated, it seems, by the changing times that he is unable to adapt to. Finally, तह्नाः क्रुते :र्क्यः तृः ङ्गाः पङ्गवः दटः तदः तदे :दाव्यः र्कवः रे रेदे क र्पेट्य सुर्देश्वय पाय पार्टे प्रवास पार्मे र र तह्यायन्त्रेत्। तुस्रक्षःस्त्र-तृत्वायन्त्रेत्रःयः तदेवा यश्रार्वेराक्षात्र्वा कुलियान्तरान्त्राचेंश्रार्थेरा। र्यूया चङ्गत्र तित्र तित्र स्वाप्त स्व ग्री:अळ्अषायाः ह्वेनषायदे न्स्रनषाग्रदार्थेदायानेता धेवा व थर । यर अके यहव ग्री भेंव नव विषाय विर पी व ह्मायर पर्के अयाव हमा हमा देर द्वित दर्शे पर धेना र्श्चिन'चक्क्ष्व'ग्री'लेट'सिर'नव्ष्यत्यते स्ट्रिंर'च'चर्द्वर्धे विगःर्श्वेग'न्द्वतःग्री'र्षेद्र'र्, ग्रु'विदः अध्यः ध्रीरः अर्देवः र्थेदः या देशः अद्यतः अह्वादेरः दः क्रें विष्टुतः अर्ळरः विवावीः र्वेग'द्रब'बेयब'द्र्याय'वेपब'प्रुप'र्धेद्र| विंद'वी'र्ब्र्या <u> पहुन क्रें</u>न अन्तर-प्रविवः "दर्ळे वः" यद्ग विवान द्रै : बेद्रगाव : ख्व : ग्री : ग्रा चावक : प्रेर : वेक : बावक : हे : लुट वबाहे जुराधेव यान्या गरीबावबाने राज्यकार्व प्रा पश्चर पाने र्चेपान पार नर सर्व पाने पारे र र्पे प्रिंत त्यायाप्तत्र रहेवा धेवाया ने विवागुर र्सेवा पहुन यदै वै प्राप्त स्वास्त्र के कि स्वास्त्र के प्राप्त स्वास्त्र के प्राप्त स्वास्त्र स् ग्री पदे परे ते वें वा र्श्वेव का कुर्येद पदे वट रहें का ग्री रेश्वेव यदे त्रस्य तो दर्भिया क्षेत्रा प्रमुपाय विवा गुप्त से द्वा क्षेत्र বহ্নব বেশ্বী বেণ্ড্রব স্থ্রীব খে দ্ব কি দ্বী ঐন শাব শ্বর শ্রী ब्रेव रादे नुस्रमायेव या धीर द्राय माया वे वाया र्ये रेता र्द्रवःगुटःर्श्वेषाःचङ्गवःग्रीःसह्षाःषःश्चेषवःभ्नवसःर्षेटःवैः ब्रुव पति तुस्रवायोव पदिते चे र्देव पायी पत्रवासे प यरः गुरा बेटबा वरिवा साधिव यरः दे से दः ग्वाव ख्वा गुः ਬ੍ਰੇਕਾਧਾਨਟਾਲ਼ਟਾਕਾੜੇਕਾਗਨੇੱਟਾਰਕੇ ਤੁਰਕਾਲੇ ਰਕੇ ਬ੍ਰੇਕਾ रातः नुस्रमः यो तः श्रीः इसः त् श्रूनः देनः यादस्रमः गाः यादः विया थॅर बेर ग्री दे न गर्हेर में थेंरा

श्रवतः द्राचीं न्यः क्रुं के त्यः विषाः द्रवाः विदाः विदाः

द्र्य मुन्द्रस्य प्रत्ये न्यावे प्रत्या प्रत्ये प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत

र्दे-ब्रुट-त्रदेव-दाबिण-वार्च्चेण-वहुव-त्रदेव-भ्रावकर्चेण-वी-क्रु-बी-द्रट-त्रदेव-दा र्थेद्र:र्क्षद्र:वाह्नवर्षःर्थेद्र:व्र:थदः। देवै:श्रे:श्रू:द्वा:वे:वर्ठव:र्चेत्र:वेंद्र:ग्री:वहिवा:हेवः वबासकेन्यते व्यावासीव न्यान स्वीतान स्व र्बेर्-अपन्द-ग्री-र्चेर-ग्री-पावन-यापान-रुद-प्राच-रुट्-पी-म्रा-प्राट्य-स्थना है न्यू-रू त्रिंरः ग्रीः त्याया पत्तु राज्येतः स्वतः त्रिंदः स्वतः त्रिंदः ग्रीः पत्रियः वर्षेतः स्वतः त्रियः स्वतः वबासुःसह्यन्गर्नेरःबिरः। र्स्रेगःचह्नवःग्रीःस्वःन्गर्धरःसःस्वःचःबिगःषःसुनःदन्ग <u>नगुषाक्तः वे नर्दवः र्चेलानः विवाधिव प्रते क्वायळव र्द्याविवायाधिव प्रा</u>र्विदः वी'ब्यु'वावबराइअब'वे'न्द्युब्राञ्चन्'नून्य्येन्'यते'न्वरःवीबार्ब्युवाचह्रवःवञ्चव षदि षातुषा अयर्दे राष्ट्री रापन्दाची काव्याची की सूपायदि क्वा अर्क्षद चीया दि है क्रुत्र : स्व : बेवा : अ : से दा तायुन : क्व : पावत : बेवा : के दाव : के वाय : क्वें पाव : बेवा : कि : बेवा : के वाय : ऍर-डेट्। देवे:कुर-बूट्ब-सु-चॅर-छ-दर-छ-दर-छ-विष-षीब- क्रै:तुर-रॅथ-ळब-दर्ग्य-चित्रः क्षेत्रः है ते चात्रका चार्ने द्वा चित्रः ते चु चात्रः त्रका चुरः विचारा विकास विका बिवाधिवःश्चेराया पर्चवःर्चेयावराधिवःहितेःचाब्रवानिरापार्दा भ्रेत्रःर्रेयाळवा गर्नेट्र-पन्ने सेंद्र-वट्र-प्यान्ते का क्रुव-ध्व-विग्यिव-पन्नेत्। यद्व-ब्रेट्र्यान्य स्वर्गे वित्रम्दे उर्रे न्युन् द्वा कर्या अध्य र्यो प्रमानिक वित्र व ळेवादीः ""द्वे देवावव्दःच्युव्यः" हेबाद्वे ळेवाद्युः इस्रबादे न

यदःसळें पह्वाग्री सूँगापङ्गव देता राँगासुसपरे दे "विः मवः"धेव विटा

a Chinese client from the mainland comes himself, offering more and more outrageous sums of money, which the old man stubbornly refuses. In the end, the old man realizes he has only one option to free both his dog and himself from this unending persecution. In a beautifully realised and powerful climactic scene, he takes this unthinkable step.

Unlike his previous films, where concern for the loss of culture is mitigated by a depiction of its more positive features, Old Dog is an unapologetically depressing film. There is a palpable anger in the film, a sense of pent-up frustration that explodes in that desperate, final scene. The message is clear: outside forces, symbolised by the frivolous demand for Tibetan mastiffs among China's nouveaux riches are irrevocably destroying an ancient way of life. It is without question Pema Tseden's most powerful and realised film to date. By stepping out of the comfort zone he established for himself with his first two films, Old Dog seems to indicate a subtle change in direction for him, and it will be interesting to see where this leads him.

But Pema Tseden is no longer alone on this journey to shape a uniquely Tibetan cinema. The seeds he planted as Tibet's pioneer filmmaker are bearing fruit; he is now joined by his erstwhile cameraman, Sonthar Gyal, whose assured first film, The Sun Beaten Path, is a fitting addition to the genre. Like Pema Tseden's films, The Sun Beaten Path is set within a completely Tibetan context, and again, there is not a single Chinese character in sight (the only exception is a passing Chinese tourist who takes a snapshot of an old Tibetan lady saying her prayers, a completely alien intrusion). The landscape, the unforgiving flatlands of western Amdo, is a constant and overwhelming presence. The plot, although superficially simple, transcends its specific Tibetan context and achieves a universal resonance with its themes of loss and redemption.

Like *The Search*, the film is a road movie. Nyima, a young man, is returning home to Amdo after having prostrated all the way to Lhasa in atonement for a terrible accident that he holds himself responsible for. Half-crazed with grief and guilt, and still distraught despite his long pilgrimage, he shuns all human company, preferring to walk alone on the black thread of the highway that cuts across the bleak, desert landscape. Giant lorries and buses trundle ceaselessly past, going to and from Lhasa. An old man, a fellow traveller, intrigued by Nyima's mysterious malaise, decides

FEATURES ಹੋ드'드氈미찍[

to accompany him and help him recover his sanity despite being initially rebuffed in his efforts. Gently stubborn, wise and humorous, the old man's insistence on befriending him and the little stories he tells him along the way slowly bring Nyima back to his senses. Their journey together is interspersed by flashbacks to the accident and its immediate aftermath. The film unspools at a leisurely pace. There are plenty of moments of quiet reflection and, unlike Pema Tseden's distancing technique, Sonthar Gyal makes extensive use of extreme close-ups. Yeshe Lhadruk, the non-professional actor who plays the young man, delivers a powerful performance. With a minimum of dialogue, his deeply expressive face powerfully projects his inner confusion and guilt.

Although there are many similarities with Pema Tseden's earlier films, most notably in the focus on a purely Tibetan story with no overt reference to any Chinese presence, *The Sun Beaten Path* takes a very different thematic approach. Less concerned with specific questions of cultural identity, Sonthar Gyal attempts to locate his film within a more universal context: filial responsibility, death, guilt and redemption through the acceptance of the everyday cycle of life.

Tibetan cinema necessarily had a quiet birth. Prevailing circumstances and unavoidable forces dictated its shape and propelled it along a particular path. But despite being boxed in by these dictates, it has survived and, like a gathering storm, is building momentum. More and more filmmakers are making films, mostly shorts for the moment, and releasing them on DVD and on the internet. My hope is that filmmakers from other parts of Tibet will follow the example of Pema Tseden and Sonthar Gyal and make this a truly pan-Tibetan movement. As it evolves, Tibetan cinema will certainly face fresh challenges. As we have seen from Pema Tseden's Old Dog, the pressure to address directly, in some form or another, the current situation in Tibet, will only grow. How will Tibetan filmmakers negotiate the dilemma that doing this will entail? Finding the balance between taking this difficult step while maintaining the precious space that Tibet's emerging cinema has clawed out for itself may well be the next phase in the evolution of Tibetan cinema.

पाष्ट्रिकः स्वत्रः स्वतः स्वत

यदः अळें पह्रवः ग्रीः "व्रिः क्वः"वैः विंदः ग्रीबादि र्चेव यः पर्वेष परि र्चेव प्रमुख प्रवासकार विवा रेट्रा ट्रेरःक्षटः विवा वाषयः ये द्राः द्रावा नुस्रवा उत ग्री अह्वार्श्व (denouement)। বह अव । विवासिय বিঁদ ব্রি'ক্ট বার্থিদ উদ্যা বার্বাদেশ উদ্যাবার্কি ব্রথা গ্র पङ्गव र्श्वेव अः इस्राया वर्षा सर्वेद प्रति र्येद र्गी रेवा ग्विद *ज़য়য়*ॱय़ॱॸ॓ॱॸॖॻॱॹॗॸॱॴॸॱऄ॔ॸॱक़ॖॖॸॱय़ॖॖॖॖॖॸॱय़ढ़ॆॱॸॕॸ॒ॱॻॖऀॱ रेपायाब्द यो इस परिते क्या या केल विवास र द्वील बेद्र-बर्विः बेद्र-रहेवाः यः चर्रः व्रवाः केः चर्तरः वृत्रद्रेवः विवा ह्येत्रवर्धेन्यते र्सेन्यून्युन्य में यून्यदेव याविवा वा कुः बेदे विषयः क्ष्रं व स्वीत्र क्षेत्र केषा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वापा क्षेत्र क्ष ळें पह्याची मूंग पह्या प्रतितालिय स्था में प्र दे दे शे श्रु रूट गुर्ब ताय पाय विग रे दा श्रुट रट थ ळ प्रविषा द दे दे । व ह्या , त पर्गो द प्रा विषा हो। क्या विषा वी धुवा र्ये इसस्य तार्चे दा ग्री त्यें वा ही दिवें साम दि त्यें द यान्द्रियान्यराष्ट्रारायायहेवाव्यावेराकुरावीत्र्र्युवा यतै कृ यन्ये र व क्रिंग यक्क न न न में न य त न क्ष न न न वटानेवापित्रम्वापानेवापाने म्बर् वियाची सुरदर्देव घट से दूर वियाची का विट स्टर्मी विः ज्ञदःदेः अः चज्ज्ञवः पदिः क्षृंदः यः वः वादवः ग्रीः र्वेदः विरः वर्षेद्रायदे जुदे केंद्राय विवाय पर्केंद्र जुदे ववा वार्केद नुषायानेता देवागुराविरागीषान्यानीयानवाविषा

मूँवा पक्षयः द्वेता र्यः भ्रुः अर्देवा ची वयः यावदे र्देवा तृ पञ्चीवायः येद કુદા ૧૧૧ વર્ષ ચાર્યું. ભ્રંતા છે. ભ્રંતા રે. સેવના ર્ક્સ ફેરા વર્ફ્સ વાતા. दे दर्। रर वी वी वुके हुर अप्वरुष वर हुर विवा हु र्स्ट्री विर क्र्यान्ग्रानः क्रिंते न्त्रान्त्रान्त्र्वात्येव ग्यी सन्तर्भाव क्रिंति । श्रीयात्रीत्राक्तराची मुद्रीत्वितात्रञ्जयात्रात्तरात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रीत्र यानभूषात्रवात्राळें नामभुष्या यन् साळे नम्ब ग्री मूर्या नम्ब नाम्ब श्रे.क्.र्वा.वे.पर्ट.रे.श्र.बैर्टा व्र्रट.क्रुपुः व्रिश्नवयात्रस्य वर्श्वरयात्रः थॅन्-हेरा नेषाक्ष्रं क्या स्वास्त्राचन्या सेन्-धेवायाने त्याने स्वास्त्रा सिन्-धेवायाने त्याने स्वास्त्रा सिन् चन्द्र-अस्थ्रमानुष्यानुष्यानुष्यान्त्रम् विवान्तः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः ८८. चेब्राचित्रः मुट. टु. लब्राचित्रः शुवा छिवा ख्रिवाबा ऋते : छै। त्रेंबर . चेटा रट.ची.जीचो.ब्रिपु. <u>इंब. श्रे</u>चा.ब्रेर. तक्य. पर्श्व. ग्रीबाय स् लयः वि.ल.चं कः चीवः वे वा लीवा ने स्वरः ततः क्षूंटः कः विवा क्षेट्रायरः $\hat{\mathbb{Q}}^{-1}$ द्र.श्रंज.२५ क्री. \mathbb{A}^{-1} .घट.वी.द्र.प्र.प्रच्य.य.स्र्रंट.वी.यघट.यळ्यय. मूट्याबरख्याः अर्थे वर्षाः मूट्याः मूट्याः वर्ष्यः स्थान्य वर्षेत्रः स्थान्य वर्षेत्रः स्थान्य वर्षेत्रः स्थान \mathbf{g} ट. $[\mathbf{d}\mathbf{c}.\mathbf{d}]$. \mathbf{g} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{g} \mathbf{g} वित्यायते त्याक्रेव देगसे त्रान्ति वात्रा क्षेत्र वित्रा व्या क्षेत्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र विषयान् क्षेत्रवाराष्ट्रिका वारायन्त विषयान्तर्भात्र

तापुः प्रविद्यःक्ष्यः विवानी वित्तं स्वितः स्वेतः स्वेतः

र्षिट-ची-र्स्सेना-चङ्गेन-स्व-अ-इस्मा-सु-देना-चालुट-ल्रसमा-परि-म्राज्यात्रात्रान् देवाचातुरावी प्यचरार्ध्ववाषायी इसायाश्चर द्वारा ग्नेर-हे-हुर-त्य-पन्ट-र्थेन-र्थेन्। "व्रि:म्न्य-"दै-ने-स्थय-नट-थे-वड-चरः तर्श्वेदः चन्नवाषः येदः प्रतेः र्वेवाः द्वाः येदः प्रयः प्रतेः र्वेवाः चर्त्रः विवाः रेत्। र्क्केन'क्केन'क्केन'केन'ने अर्देन'ने अर्थन'र्देन'र्वेदे 'किट'र्क्कि' र्केन'केट'। र्विन मृत्युक्त रादे के मुःनिर्वे का मुक्त ग्रीःपत्त्रपःर्कद्रास्त्रवरःसादेवेःद्रपःस्रीतःस्र्येत्। श्चरःगेःपहःयदःरेः वै नामायार्थे धीव है। कु वना नी धुना नामार द्वा नीमार्थे र हीना ৾ঀৢ[৽]ঀ৽৽তব৽ড়ৢঢ়৽ঢ়ঀ৾৽ঢ়ঀৗ৾য়৽ঀঢ়ৢৢৢৢৢৢৢঢ়৽ঢ়ঢ়৾ৢঢ়৾ৼ৽ঢ়ৢ৾৽ क्रॅ्रिंचबः सृवाबः दवा वीबः वाद्ययः द्विते : क्रेंद्वे : स्र्वे : क्रेंवाबः स्वेवा : स्वेवा : *ज़ॖॱ*ऄҀॱय़ॸज़ॖॺॺॱॹॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॸॖॱॻऻॸॕॖ॔ॸॱॸॱॸॆॖॱॸ॓ॸॖऻ क़ॸऀॱॿॆॱॸॸॖॿॱ ग्रे:८-तरःग्रे:भ्रॅवाचकृवःभ्रिंदःवयःश्वायःकेःभ्रेयः८८ःवययःभ्रें:यर्देवः <u>त्र्युत्रः के ॱर्वेषादे 'धेदायायादे 'दे 'चा बेदायादे | विंदायीयात्रः देवी 'ये</u> र्ब्रेज्'नङ्ग्रुद'र्सेज्'अ'ज्ञिष'ल'चहेत्र'त्र्य'चर्चेष'र्धेद्'पदे 'चदे'त्रह्ज्य्य' ग्रे-ऋपादे दबाद्वे र्सेय-दुःर्वेद्ययः र्झेब र्येद प्रदे द्वर वीबा "द्वि न्वर "શુંશ વિંદ ની વિ.સુંવાય ળ હશું રાવા સંદ્યો લીવા સુવા પોંદ રા સૂંધાય . ब्रूट या तद्रैक विंट र्स्ट्रें वा का वाट विवा या ति द्वित स्था के कि की की कि वसेयानः विवाधिवायाने न

FEATURES ಹੇ독'목홢리찍(

धेव व भारत र्वेद श्री हुव र्येर साधिव रावे र्श्रीन नकृषःयनर्वे:न्द्रीनषःयद्रीषःयते:यगुयःनतुनःयदेः ल.र.क.तर.श्र.क्.चस्व.वर.मीर.श.रूरी व्रिट.वी. र्वेद्'ग्री र्ज्जेन'चक्र्व'चर्चे'अविद'क्री र्जेद'र्से र्जेद्य'दिनेद पः धेवः पतेः देंबः व्रवः वः वेवः पत्पः पत्यः पः पेः वः पत्यः वः पः ब्रेव र्पेट वी त्र्वा है। द वे विंट वी पर प तुर प र्<u>च</u>ेत्रचरःक्चलःस्वसःतृःदाद्देशसःलूटःकुटः। रटःवीः র্মুল্'বদ্ধুর'র্ম্বল্'ঝ' "ব্দ্যুম'ঝম'ট্রী'র্ন্ট'ম'"৻ব্দিম'য'এই' वु.र्यवाबारप्टी.जारपक्षश्रवाराष्ट्रीय.खूब.खुवा.लुव.प्र् वग रेन्। यन अळे यहव ग्री र्श्वेग यहव है प्रवेद "ન્તુષાયા શું છે અ"ખદ ર્વેન્ સે ર્વિત્ર હત્ શું ર્વેન ત્રીવા.કુવા.ધે.વર્झેવાય.ભૂત.કુદ.! તત.વર્સેર.થે.શુધુ. श्रेन्द्रगार्रुवा गुप्तः अर्द्वेदः सुत्यः व द्वीवार्षः चब्रायाच्छ्याः स्टःवार्ड्याः व्याप्तः विः यद्याः विः स्त्रः विः क्षः श्चे.सं.सं.य.खेवा.व्येय.त्र्येट.क्ये.स्य.सं.सं.क्यं.सं.सं. यावतः विवायर प्रमुपय प्रे से प्राची दे वे भी से पर्वतः पर्देशन्मः अविवान्त्री तीतार्ज्यम् अव्यान्त्रीत वेंच.विजाक्री.घट.क्रेंच.तू.चेवाक्रे.लट.लट.चक्रंच.श्रनः मूँग नक्षेत्र नुः श्चेनबार्दि व मूँग नक्षेत्र मुँ। नर्हेन र्देव गर्डे र्दे वे अर्वेट र्डेंट थर ५ उट थर हु र्दे थेव तर बैट सूरी चूर की क्रि. लेवा है। ह्या राजवायम्या *हे.*र्राषी,याईंट्रचित्रःश्वेटार्ट्वःश्चेंयायाद्दार्वेराचा यविषायायहेव वषार्यो यदि हिंव कु ग्राम्य राविषा র্ষ্রবাদ্ধর্য

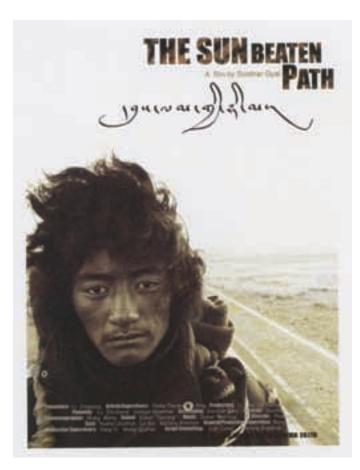
श्चित्रः त्याचेत्रः विद्यात् श्चित्रः याचेत्रः याच्यात्रः विद्यात् श्चित्रः याचेत्रः याच्यात्रः विद्यात् श्चित्रः याच्यात्रः विद्यात् श्चित्रः याच्यात्रः विद्यात् श्चित्रः याच्याः विद्याः व

योवयान्स्र्रेराचयान्त्ररायदीत्रदायाः क्षेत्रक्षेत्रायाः या

र्देश्वरप्रस्तिन्द्रस्ति । स्वर्धास्तिन्द्रम् प्रमूचियाः क्रुं र्यं र स्ट्रिं हिर्म स्ट्रिं र हिर ही स्टर ही स्थार र्बेट्र रायक्त प्रायः केत्र त्रवा वो प्रायः स्ट्रेट वित्र पर्वेत् नुन्यते तर्नेन्यानुन्। स्राम्यते सुवामानुष्यायान्य । त्र्में नितः क्रुेतात्रदेव द्वर्यात्र्यर के ज्ञानार् र ही हीं र य्यट्यात्र्र्याद्वयाद्वेराञ्चात्रात्र्याञ्च्यायात्र्याः नर्भेत्री वायमःभूर-तःमर-त्र्विवान्त्र-कुःभद्र-विर-सक्र-क्री विश्वर्या श्री निर्देश्य निर्देश हिंग अर रहा वी'त्यन्'चर्ड्डेब'न्वा'य'न्ववा'चु'चुक्र'श्रेब'य'स'र्ह्डेब' यर के सा हो र प्याप्त प्रमान के स्वाप्त के प्रमान के प्रम के प्रमान के प्रम के प्रमान के प्रम के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के क्रै.८८.स्रथेस.टे.पर्मेवोबाक्रियः ह्या.वार्क्ट.चेबा च.क्. यदः (खुः र्द्धवाबान्दः भेषः ह्या दे । यदीवा सेन् । अर्थनः उत् । ही मट.स्.हं थ.ब्र्ट.ल.मूंचब्य.स्.व्हेट.क्वैंट.खे.क्वंचय.वेंब.स. लर्ने, श.वे. रेतर. त्रुं व. क्वं. रे. बीर्य व्रिट. क्वं. र बीता चल्र-दे-लाक्केब-स्वार्चेर्-ळ्यान्रे-र्ट-देवे-अह्यान्रे-अः वग, मृ, चुर य, दग, त्य, यञ्च र उत्तर चुर यदे । यह वर देश ग्रेन्यन्यत्र्वानुन्यत्र्वा र्ज्ञ्चायङ्ग्वरदि दे देन् ग्रीः तर्गेषः विवाः तुः वरः र्थेटः विदः । विः श्री अः रेतिः चक्रुवः रेषः $rac{a}{2}$ ୍ଲମ୍ୟାନ୍ତ୍ୟରେମ୍ପ୍ରମ୍ଫିମ୍ୟ୍ୟରେମ୍ବ୍ୟ શું) જ્ઞુદઃરેદઃધર બેવઃશું) બળા ₹બઃદ્રદઃશેઃ બદઃવરા ર્કેવઃ য়৴ॱয়ৣ৻৸ॱয়ৣয়৾৽ঢ়৻ৼঢ়৻ঀৢয়য়৾৾য়৾ঢ়য়৾ঢ়৻৻closenbs) जुब.त.ट्रे.मै.कुब.तूर-झैट.पर्येच कुट.जब.पविच. र्क्षेत्र-क्षे-स्रु-क्षेत्र-पति-धो-भेत्र-स्रु-तत्तुम् गीत्र-र्से-मूत्र-पे-प्राच-कृटः। श्वाबाक्तः चित्रः सूत्रः विवा च्चेनः सुवा पर्वेच श्चि.य.२.२८८.थे८.य.र्यट.क्यबाचेश्वची.पूर्याची. इस्रात्युराच्यायदे मर्देरादेशार्रा मी सेस्रात्री हेया पःन्दः अर्वे तर्वे अवः पःने स्वावः क्रेवः र्ये वः श्वेरः चङ्गवः

 र्चर्ग्युः र्श्चिम् प्वकृतः येषु अप्तर्मे अप्तर्पादः स्वरास्य स्वर न्न्रद्यान्त्रेत् न्त्रितः यावयाः सूर्यान्तः ने प्रविवः स्वान्तः सेनाः नुः सेन यतः मर्वेद सुमायः ग्रीया मह्नद ग्री मर्वे प्रवेष पर्वेद स्वीत्र स्वत्य स्वत्र स्वति स्वति स्वति स्वति स्वति स् · यस्र स्व : क्रे : च्वा : यः बेवा की : ब्रेट : दु न : यें न य <u> २वा वीषाः स्रक्षः स्त्रः त्वेवाः पुः चर्द्धनः र्धेनः स्त्रेनः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्र</u> नक्रुव वे तर्ळे नव्या द्युप र्थेन त्या द्युप तर्ळ्य रेना तर् प्ववेद पान्य दर्व क्रिंग नक्ष्व नर्वे अपवद हे अट दट हे अट वी श क्रिंग नक्ष्व नर्जे निवेद तर्गाया र कर सर के निवेश्चिम निवेद सुर गुराधिद बिटा इ.मु. ५८. व्हें र. व्हें चार वो अषा चिव तर्वा दि रहे चार वे र्चर-ग्री-मासुत्यःवावनःग्री-ग्रींवा-चक्र्नःचर्चःस्रावनःद्वा-वीन्यःग्राट-यर्-स्र ळें पह्रव प्रः चेंव धर कुष कुष कुष् कुष् कुष् कुष् कुष् नक्रुव र्वोट तथेय पु र्वेट रेग्र प्रवेष पुरे दे रेग्र प्रत्य प्रवेश प्रवेष यामिर्देराये ने ने निकासमा के राजे ना स्वाप्त के प्रमान के प्रम के प्रमान के प्रम के प्रमान के प्रम के प्रमान के प्र र्ब्रीनापङ्गवः "व्रिः क्वान्यः" ग्रीः वदः अर्थेदः ॲप्यान्यः प्रतिवः र्येप्यवरः वीर्षः स्तै म्वामा स्राप्त निम्ना स्ति स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वा क्ट्रॅंब-घुच-पति मर्वेब-शुम्बार-देश-अधुद-बब-हे-क्रेस-पर्गेमी-सेद्रा चेंद्र-ग्रे न्र्रीण पहुंद पर्वे अपिद इअषा ग्रेश न्र्रीण पहुंद पर्वे क्रु क्रूद पर्दे द ल.पस्टी.सपु.कु.ची.वर्ष्ट्रिल.चील.की.वायं संदेश.पट्टी.ल.ही.कैंट्रपटेश. ब्चैवाचेन्'ग्रै'नेन् नगवाकाके नवे व्यायाय स्ति र्श्वे न न्या ने न्य क्रम्यत्वित् स्टः वेद् ग्रीयः स्ट्रम् यात्र ग्रीयः प्रवादः स्टान् वे वे स्टर्म

(५वे.५५४.४च.वायल.४४४.५३४.१व.४४.४४४)



PROMOTIONAL POSTER FOR THE SUN BEATEN PATH
"독특적'대정'ը '충'자' '멸크'무꽃리작'ը '골국'주미

FEATURES ळे८'चड्डीगुरु।

Documentaries by Tibetans in Tibet: The Digital Era

by Robert Barnett

Extract from "Digital Tibet: Domestic Videos, Elite Films and the Work of Padma Tsedan [Pema Tseden]." In DV-Made China: Digital Objects, Everyday Subjects, edited by Angela Zito and Zhang Zhen (forthcoming).

This is an extract from a chapter about the five main types of digital production by Tibetans in China that flourished after digital technology arrived in the Tibetan areas in the mid-2000s—home videos made to record family and religious events; civic videos made to benefit broader communities; export videos made by officials or dissidents to win support from abroad; independent documentaries; and fiction films. The article looks at ways in which two leading Tibetan filmmakers, Chenaktsang Dorje Tsering and Pema Tseden, used digital film to go beyond the usual binary approaches to questions of identity and culture.

Digital Documentaries

NOFFICIAL documentaries, in the sense of highly crafted, self-conscious works of art and intellectual enquiry by Tibetans, were significantly boosted by the advent of digital technology. Documentaries of this type, which are mainly associated with former students and intellectuals, present an important alternative to the use of film as "truth-telling" or testimony.

The majority have come from the northeastern Tibetan area known as Amdo, mostly administered by Qinghai province. A number of the nonfiction filmmakers are graduates विवासान्त्र (Zhang Zhen) प्रतिकाण्चित्र हें स्वास्त्र विवास स्वास्त्र स्वास

यदे वे शे के नवा नवा के के स्वाप प्रमुख प्र पीॱचॅद्र-देपाषाःषाख्याद्राख्याः ध्याः ख्वाः ख्य ब्रेन्याह्याकुव्यान्य्येन्यते र्वेन् श्रेक्टेंन्न्राष्ट्रियाके चतिःष्परःधेवाःठवःग्रीःर्वेवःदर्देवःन्तेवावःवृतेःर्बेनःवाचार्वेः ळेर:चुकाने:चीकायदी:लेतु:लकार्षिल:५:खुट:चाविवा:लेव **୴ ୵୶**:ञ्सन्बर्दर:विअ:क्टर:वट:बे:न्टरर्केब:सुम्बर चुेन क्वेंपर प्रमुप प्रते व्दाष्ट्रिय पक्ष्व पर प्राम् ळेते अट ळेंग्रायायत यते हुं द्यट्य पङ्च परा हुं मुल'ग्री'मुप'र्सेर'र्सेप'केर्'पर'पमुप'पते'ग्विर'त्र्येल' ८८.कै.च.ब्रेच्यायायवायातपुरानुष्टाच्याच्याया ४८. रपट ठव ग्री पर्टेश पर्हे पर्श्विण पत्नु वा पर्रेश श्वर श्वेण पङ्गत्र पठवाप्यें र्जेलाद्य स्प्रीता हें अपीया विदेश में दारी र्ब्युग'नक्ष्य'न्य्र्चें अप्यत्य'ग्यायायाय्य खे. द्या क्ष्ट स्टें हे कें रैट-८८-पङ्काळे पह्रवावेषाणुषा अट-धेवा उव गुःर्वेवा पहुत्र चेन <u>श्</u>र्िन ग्री शासी से ग्रास ग्री के कि जा पहुन से जा पहुन से प्रास्त के स्वार के ॴः मुत्रान्थ्वा मुन्ने वा वा विकार विक

"वॅर्'र्'वर्'श्रेष्णपर्वेष्पिर्देष'पर्देर्'त्र्मणपक्किर्'रे'ष्पर' យិបាចគម្រិក្សមគ្គបុស"

र्में 'हें रहें' ह्या के 'हें।



ONE OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE DOCUMENTARY KOKONOR

of an English-language program at Qinghai Normal University in Xining, among them Pakpa Döndrup ('Phags pa don grub, Ch.: Puhua Dunzhu), who decided to produce their own documentaries. Pakpa later studied film in the United Kingdom and has made a series of ethnographic studies of Tibetan life, usually focusing on rural or monastic settings, including Tibetan Village Wedding (35 min., 2005), The Perfection of Wisdom (27 min., 2006), and A Tibetan Woman's Life (52 min., 2006). These are distributed online via Lulu.com and shown abroad, rather than broadcast within China, like many digital documentaries that have no official presence there.

Other young and educated Tibetans, often also English speaking, have produced documentaries in support of their work or projects. In Lhasa, where fine art has been the focus of artistic innovation rather than filmmaking, as in Amdo, video has been used by the young conceptual painter Benchung as part of his artwork. In one of his first installation pieces, in 2006, he created a ground painting in chalk (a traditional practice for weddings and consecrations and to greet important visitors) during the night at a normally busy crossroads in the city and had the event recorded on video. In Amdo, Tsering Perlo, founder of the community filmmaking organization Rabsal, made the documentary Summer Pasture (85 min., 2011) jointly with two American filmmakers, Nelson Walker and Lynn True-the final product was edited and distributed in the United States.

But in the 2000s a more senior generation of major Tibetan intellectuals from Amdo also turned to making documentaries. One of the best known was the poet and short story writer Chenaktsang Dorje Tsering (Lce nag tshang Rdo rje tshe ring), who writes under the penname Jangbu and comes from Sokpo (Ch.: Henan) county in Qinghai. Starting in 2002, he held a position as a lecturer at the Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales in Paris, but

FEATURES ಹੋ드'드읡미찍1

his decision to expand from writing to film came long before his contact with foreigners, and before the digital era. In a 2007 lecture in New York, he described that decision as a response to early documentaries about Tibet made by members of the famous coterie of Chinese artists who lived in Lhasa in the 1980s (see Ziyang, et al. 2004), who sometimes called themselves the liumang or "hooligans." In particular, his move toward filmmaking was a response to Wang Huaixin's documentary Tibetan Seductions, which told the stories of a Chinese journalist from Anhui, a prominent painter (Han Shuli) from Beijing, and a Japanese musician, all of whom came to Tibet to experience its cultural or artistic offerings. The film, in Jangbu's words, led to a "hot wave of documentary filmmaking" about Tibet. But in his view, it

"... showcased the beautiful and grand scenarios of Tibet totally from the perspective of outsiders without relating with the subjects that are shown. The first time I saw this film brought forth a strong feeling in me: indigenous Tibetan people who were so lively didn't appear in the film as major characters; on the contrary, they were only contrasts and embellishments. So I raised such questions as these for myself: are we forever the kind of people who came from a marginal and concealed world and who served only as a foil or contrast, waiting to be discovered?" (Chenagtsang 2007, 3)

In about 1989, Dorje Tsering resigned from his position in a prestigious government office (the TAR People's Congress) and, with funds raised from other Tibetans-mostly college and high school students—bought a still camera with the aim to capture "from my own perspective the Tibet that was neglected by outsiders, that was happening, and disappearing, with form and realism" (2007, 4). But he never had enough money or expertise to develop the film or complete the project. Not long after, Dorje Tsering met the leading Chinese artist and documentary maker Wen Pulin and was asked to draft a proposal for a documentary. "That very night I wrote a project for a documentary on a popular ceremony held in Rebkong, Amdo. Before that, I had no clue about what documentary filmmaking was," he wrote (2009a, 72). Since 1993, he had worked as writer, researcher, and second director on a series of projects with Wen, and from 1999 to 2002, he helped the

র্বৃৎ, খ্রান্তুর্বার্ক্তর ব্রি. শ্রী. শ্রী রেণ এরপর क्रॅबर्ट्स्यायात्र्वेयाच्येष्याच्येष्याच्याच्यायाय्याच्या क्र-अर्वेदे त्रवास्या ग्रीवानर्वेवायदे ग्विट द्रिया श्रेवः <u>৸ঀ৽ৼয়৽ঀৼৄ৾৾ঀ৾য়৸ঀ৺ঽয়য়৽ঢ়ৣৼ৻৸৻ঀ৽ঀ৽য়য়৽য়ৼ</u> लान्डवः ग्रीः तद्मयः स्तायः यहेवः ववायाः क्रेतेः तयेवः मुनायहरार्येत्। यदे सुःत्वे नर्देन यर्देन र्सूगायहन ग्री-रेपाबापार्चे केर हैंच या तुर पार्ट वेबार्पेव पार्केर <u>द्रोयापार्येन्यार्श्वेषापह्रवाचेन्र्श्वेन्ग्र</u>ीषा "र्नेवान्र्रेषा नर्हेन्यः" त्राधरान्यन्तेन्द्रान्यरान्त्रेन्यरात्राह्र क्रेदे त्दर्भाव चादेश या विचा श्रूप प्रेंप्य प्राप्त है । दे प्राप्त पर्देशः सुदः सेवः पितः र्त्तेषाः प्रहृवः पर्देः स्रापवः पियाः हैया दे ५५३ व.ह. और.लाच. पहुंच.ची.लाचर.हीव.धूंच.ला.लाच. या देवै:गुर्बाग्री:गर्डिगार्वे:तस्यग्रबारार्द्वःत्युराधिवःयः ५८.पूर्यट्राचीबान्स्टरानुन्त्री, ५६५ वर्ष्ट्राचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्र, वर्ष्ट्राचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्राचीचान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्राचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्राचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवान्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचित्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवाच्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवाच्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवाच्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवाच्यक्यक्षेत्र, वर्ष्ट्रचीवाच्यक्षेत्र, वर्ट्यक्षेत्रचित्रचित्रचीवाच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्र, वर्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रचीवाच्यक्षेत्र, वर्यक्षेत तर्देव नु कुर बें अव विषा पठन र्थेन। तयवाव पव हेव *बु*-८च्चेन-हे-जुल-विच-५-र्ज्जेच-चहुन-क्रेन-ल-र्ज़ुन-र्झेट-चुबाने स्रोते न्देवाबा कुन्ने द्वार्यः (ethnographic) ५८ द्रोयापदे र्चेन् सेदे तस्र पदे र्सून ग्री सूँग पक्ष्य सर र्ये विवा पर्वेष प्यें प्राप्त "र्ये प्राप्त में विवा प्रवें पाति व स्थित " (སྐར་མ་ १४ | १००५) དང་། "ﺑੇས་རང་শী'བ་རོལ་" (ञ्गरः वा १००८)। "वॅर्ज्यो सुर् सेर् रहेण्यी से से स (শ্লুম:ম: ৸৸ २००६) ঘড়ম:শ্রুম:শ্রুম:ম:ম:ব ને ત્વાર્જ્યત્સભાતુઃતુઃકુઃ જૈવાના Lulu.com દૅન્નન્તુઃ त्रोअबाक्षेयानुबायान्दराखदाधेवाक्वानुन्देवान्देन र्ब्र्गिण'चक्कव'मावव'अट'र्ये'दट'अर्द्ध्दर्य'यर'क्कु'व्या'वट'



FROM TANTRIC YOGI

"ॺॖॻॺॱय़ॱ"ढ़॓ॺॱय़ढ़ॱक़ॕॖॖ॔ॻॱय़ॾॖॾॱय़ॺ।

परीजानिकाल्यी विजानीकाल्यी

धेव वदर हैं कें २००० ग्रै कें रचन वद र र เพา अर्दे भे केंद्र के ने ब र्षेव र र

Chinese filmmaker Chen Zhen on *Potala*, a documentary about the Potala Palace, a collaboration he described as "my greatest opportunity as an artist."

It was only in 2003 that the affordability of digital equipment allowed him finally to make his own documentaries, by which time he was living for much of the time abroad. These he showed or distributed unofficially in Tibet, as well as publicly abroad—The Tantric Yogi (50 min., 2005), Lhacham—A Tibetan Nun (26 min., 2007), and Kokonor Lake (52 min., 2008), along with unfinished studies of illegal mining (Tibet—The Last Cake) and of illegal fungus collection (Summer Grass, Winter Worm).

His work has something in common with the complex and difficult (rab rib) style for which his poetry is famous (see Jangbu and Stoddard 2010), not in terms of textual obscurity, reference, or even lyricism, but in the avoidance of moral judgment and of resolution-reaching narrative. The films are not ethnographies, or transparencyendowing studies of a culture by an outside eye, but unfinished conversations by their subjects with the director, who, though unseen and only sometimes heard, is clearly viewed as a member of their own community. The subjects are Tibetans from the countryside, mipalpa (mi phal pa), ordinary people, "nobodies." Their talk is often characterized by laughter and gentle selfmockery, often about failure, and never by any claim to significance. The tantric adepts in his first film have no pretensions to spiritual proficiency; their concern is baking a giant loaf of bread to give to their community (they cannot quite work out how to get the local minibus drivers to deliver it to a festival on time, all of whom almost get lost on the way and struggle to lift the bread onto the roof of the bus without it breaking). The camera work is roughly produced, like the bread, and there is never a resort of any kind to exoticism, lyricism, or drama: everything is pervaded by a kind of incomplete, drab modernity, which is not judged or commented upon. Instead, the viewer is left to relate to the often difficult, morally unclear and unresolved predicament of the subjects.

Dorje Tsering's work thus presents the direct opposite of the glossy finish and narrative certainties of exoticist and nature-loving documentaries about Tibet, whether made by the Chinese government or the international corporate media. But it also differs from the positive assertions of the political truth-tellers,

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whether they be Chinese officials or political activists opposed to them. It resembles the New Documentary Movement in China, a movement that had deep ties to Tibet. According to Lu Xinyu, the "first to use independent modes of production" in that movement, and thus its leaders in its earliest phase from 1989 to 1993, were Wu Wenguang, Wen Pulin, Duan Jinchuan, Jiang Yue, and nine others (2010, 19). Though she does not single this out for mention, the last three named here, plus at least two others from the list (Chen Zhen and Fu Hongxing), went on to join the successors of the liumang in Lhasa in the early 1990s, when Dorje Tsering came to know them. His critique of that group and Lu's own comments about them have commonalities: she describes the New Documentary filmmakers, apart from Duan Jinchuan, as having failed to learn from Duan's Tibet experience and his unsentimental study of Lhasa administration, No. 16 South Barkhor Street (100 min., 1996). That film, she says, "neither romanticizes nor mysticizes Tibetan life but rather depicts ordinary Tibetans in their ongoing engagements with the Chinese government." But of the other filmmakers who went to Tibet, she adds, "I have discovered that this utopian impulse never really ended . . . Tibet still serves as a symbol of distant lands and as the sign of difference from modern civilization." Many other Chinese documentarians, including those based in inland China, have, she adds, "embraced nostalgia" and continued "the search for utopia in distant places" (2010, 36-37). But Dorje Tsering's work is more than a rejection of exoticism: unlike Duan's work, it also chooses not to be objectivist reportage. It rejects the use of formal aesthetics in its approach to composition and narrative, and it does not choose subjects who are, as individuals, socially marginal or ostracized. Rather, they are from ordinary Tibet, neither the elite nor the dispossessed. Neither exotic nor even strange, they are fully human and without auras. But they are not faceless victims of modernity, either: we are made to glimpse in each of them an energetic but lightly sketched individuality and humanity.

His films are thus about engagement with the nonelite, portraits of the messy, undefined, and erratically structured confusion that is the hallmark of sociality and of people who have common purpose by virtue of some indistinct shared attribute such as nationality. His camera म्बद्धाः अदः र्यः विवाः वीषः दर्देषः यहें दः र्श्वेवाः यह्न दः यहें र चर्ते :प्रमान्य विवास दर्गे :चस्रमा दे :क्रेंदे :वास :ग्री :प्रेंट्स : यान्यान्वेना ते सूत्र प्यापान्य न्यान्य सुराईं अपार्थे सुर वनाक्षरः हैं हें कें नैर धेवान विर ने का क्षर से त पति ज्ञुना शेट र्देना ईं अ तदी ने द रहेट अर्कें र्वेद नी र्वेन ざ· (更) 新ち、ち、河南) ろ、みずち、いね、ぁ、ぁ。する、 逆ち、 याविमानेता हु। त्या १००१ वर्षाविदामीकायाने की र्मेट व्रिरः दः र्षेदः प्रदेः ज्ञुलः र्षेट्र श्रः श्रुरः र्धेवाषः भ्रदः धेवाः दृदः रेपायावर्षाःश्चित्यावेरः। (Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales) ५:५वी ज्ञ चित्रःस्र्रा द्व.ग्रट:व्रिट:वीत्रःक्ष्रायद्वीतःलब:देवात्रः दबःर्श्वेगःचह्नदःचर्चे तर्देदःग्रीःचबायः विषवाः क्रुदैः विष गर्रेद्रन्देः द्वेः क्रुयः श्रेः सूर्द्रात्रद्वेयः दाश्राद्वारः वेदः द्वा र्षेत् हुःर्ये २००० य देतुःर्येव ह वाहरू वह स्वा च्चेतः स्नानमा विष्टाचीमा स्वापा चित्रं ने स्थानित विष्यं ন্দ্ৰমান্ত্ৰদেশ (শ্ৰাদান্তী দ্বভূদ Zhang Ziyang । २००६ वानीनामार्सेनामा व्राप्तरान्तमार्सेन् नुमा रादे कु नेवाबा झ स्या श्रे खूदे क्रिया विवा वीबा दाईबा रादे : र्वेन-ब्रॅन-क्री-नर्देश-नर्देन-क्र्यान-वहुन-क्र-वेदेन-गुर्श-ता यतः तरे नमः धेतः शुवामः नार्हेरः स्ति। विवा विवा विवा सिमः अर्ळअषाचेत्रः विं क्षें च्याः क्षेत्रः विष्यः विषयः विषय ग्री-पॅर्न विंदः रदः नेदः दश्चिषाया प्रयाग्यीय मूर्वा प्रवृत्त पर्चे प्रते था प्रत्याचा प्रति । स्वर् दे ते ते त (Wang Huaixin) ភ្ញិ· "ជ័ក្-ភ្ជិ·កន្ត្រ-ភ្និក្-" (Tibetan Seductions) ক্টর্মান্র দুর্বিশ্বর্র বিশ্বর্র বিশ্বর্র বিশ্বর্ব বিশ্বর বিশ্বর্ব বিশ্বর্ব বিশ্বর বিশ্ यदेनमः नुमाया विवारेना व्यापानह्न तरि धिमा अवः देते दब पेव प्रति पाषर तर्गे द प विपादर । য়-স্টব-গ্রী-ই-র্র্যাথা-স্থান্য ত্রব-রিণ নেই-বের-গ্রী-र्रेल'र्नुट्बर्य'रावेवा'चडब'र्चेर्'र्र'र्खेट'ब्रे'र्चेर्'ग्री'रेवा



CHENAKTSANG DORJE TSERING AT A RECENT TALK AT TRACE FOUNDATION. बुे'न्नपाळन'र्हे' हे'ळे'नेन'पोल'पुन'यन'वेनल'र्हु'ळॅपन्न'य'पासुन'नम्न'पान्नन'स्नापन

તર્જીય-પ્રેન્ટિયા-ભૂત-છુય-ત્વની તર્જીય-તર્

ख्याः हुंबाः साल्य (कुं. यवाः क्टां। ४०० म ४)।

क्वाः हुंबाः साल्य (कुं. यवाः कटां। ४०० म ४)।

क्वाः हुंबाः साल्य (कुं. यवाः कटां। ४०० म ४)।

क्वाः हुंबाः साल्य स्वाः साल्य स्वाः साल्य साल्य

 always stands for the filmmaker in conversation with his subjects and is never that of an outsider gazing at them or explaining them. The films thus demonstrate a commonality between the elite Tibetan intellectual and the ordinary rural or small-town Tibetan farmer, monk, policeman, scavenger, or nun. If the Chinese New Documentaries show individuals as marginal to modernity or to urban society, Dorje Tsering shows a collective that, as a whole, seems marginal, a collective constituted by unexceptional Tibetans in conjunction with those like himself. This condition of collective marginality is never described or pointed to, no reason is suggested for it, and no emotional response is invited or induced. His films resist interpretation, not through formal difficulty, as in his poetry, but through refusal to adopt a morally delineated narrative structure or conclusion, just as Dorje Tsering himself ignores questions about his ethnicity—like the leading writer Tsering Döndrup (Tshe ring don grub), he comes from a community listed ethnically as Mongolians but that expresses itself culturally through Tibetan. The camera is not used to make a truth assertion or assume the objectivist stance of the knowing observer, but to demonstrate full engagement with the subject as both the method and final purpose of the filmmaking project. It is in itself constitutive of the act of making a community, a bond between Tibetans on either side of the camera.

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In 2003 Dorje Tsering wrote what was probably the most scathing critique written by any Tibetan of the work and thinking of the Chinese liumang artists who lived in Lhasa in the 1980s, describing them as "all people who had been unable to make the grade, or who went to Tibet just to make a living, or else who went in search of inspiration for their art, looking for a mother. They went to Tibet and then somehow managed to come out again with some good results. And it is difficult to count any in this group who really rubbed shoulders with Tibetans apart from Tashi Dawa and Alai [who were both Tibetan or half Tibetan]" (Chenaktsang 2008: 278-279). This criticism seems not to have been intended to include those who maintained some distance from the mainstream exoticisation and exploitation of Tibetan culture, notably Wen Pulin and Duan Jinchuan. Lu Xinyu also distinguishes Duan's work from the majority of Chinese filmmakers for similar reasons in her essay (2010, 36).

² Dorje Tsering's films are not completely "understated": the state is shown in some films, but without comment and usually at a distance, so we do not know, for instance, whether we should sympathize with or be disturbed by the police raid on illicit mushroom harvesters in Summer Grass, Winter Worm.

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र्रे निया स्थानित कर्मित क्षेत्र क्षेत *ঘ*ὰ বৃঁদ শ্রী শ্রুদ র্ক্তম বারম খেন্য বর্ণ বৃদ্ধ বি <u> </u>इस्रबःमञ्जूमबःरुदःन्दर्देषःर्धेन्:ग्रुःषस्रःदबः" धनः येव नु कु दे प्येव (२०००) ८)। धेव वर्द विद त्य र्श्रेपा'पह्नुब'पर्हे (८५५८-८५) प्राप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त बेना धुव रेट अपर्वेर पर हैं हे के रेट कु वग वो हा ৼ৻৸ৼৼ৻ৼ৾ৼ৵৻ৼ৾ৼৣ৾য়৸ৼৡঽ৻ৼ৾৾ৠয়য়ৼয়য়৸য়৻ড়য় শ্বর-শ্বর-মির· (Wen Pulin) ঝ-ব্রব্য-স্টহ-দেইম-দেইদ र्क्रेग'नहुद'देग'गे'' । यथ' ५ ळ र 'र ग्रथ' 🖹 द 'द ही 'चर' रे ' भ्रयः चुर्षा विंदः वीषः "दर्वेदः व्रेंदे वाः स्टः यः दश्यः अदेः रेपः वीटः वीः व्यॅट्र यावायायः त्याः केवः विवाः वीः नर्देयः नर्देनः र्बेग्-पङ्खर र्वेग-ल-दळर-गृबि-विग-द्येश-प-लेबा देवे-· र्षेत्र त्यः प्रस्ति । प्रस् ह्ये.ज्. १५५७ वयावटाचेयाङ्कयाराज्यादात्रा *ঘ*ॱŴᢋॱय़य़ऀॱऄ॒ᢋॱॸॣॸॱज़ॣॸॱय़ड़ॊ॒ॴऄॕॴॱॸऻॾॕॴय़ऄॱॴॴ पितः भूर विवानी तिष्ठा हिन्य पित्र पित्र स्वाप्त स्वाप्त हैं। র্থৈ গুণেণে বৃষ্ণ ২০০২ ঘন-ক্রু:ইলৃষ্ণর্ন্নুল্।ঘন্ধব:ঘর্ন্র: অ্যব্র ব্রের শূর (Chen Zhen) আ "র্ই দে অ'" ব্রিমা પલે 'પેં'ફ'બ 'સેં' <u>ગ</u>ું ન 'સેંગ' ન ફેંક પ્રોંગ 'વહું કો 'વર્કે' र्रेगबःग्रुबःह्य अतुअःयबःयर्दे देः "रटःहेटःश्चःस्यःयः 口養了が了

त्री ४६६९) २८.१ "सूर-तपुः चर्थ्यः अःखः युः कैं चेश्वः त क्री क्रि.व. ४००४ वटः ता चीयः व्यव्यास्त्रः (श्रेयः श्रः क्रि.च्या-ये-अन्त्रः पूर्या-तक्ष्यः तपुः न्या-अन्तः सूरः स्त्रः क्रि.क्या-युः न्युः ता न्यक्ष्यः तपुः न्या-अन्तः सूरः स्त्रः स्तः स्त्रः स्ति स्त्रः स्

विट.ची.चक्काबाक्क्बालाञ्चर चावाबाल्यर्नाचिटान्टर होत् ची. ब्रुव:रणः र्हेंग्रःशुण्यः (सूरःपु:र्नरःश्चेःर्ने: Stoddard २०७० यः व्यविवाबार्सेवाबा) प्रात्राचरार्ह्मेवायहीराप्रात्राचार्याः क्रिंग व्याप्त क्रिंन वित्र मान क्रिंग मिला मिला क्रिंग मिला क्रिं व.क्षेव.कु.व.पठया.कु.कुट.वया.श्रव.तरा.चेट.ट्र्र.कु.वावया.पीवाय. <u>२व</u>े.पवे.र.र.चवा.वार्क्र.वापेय.पवात्त्र.वापेय. व्यक्त चेन् ग्री ज्येन क्रिंग प्रकृत ने न्या चे अदि अया वीका अदि नेया व क्रुन्देवाप्तत्राधन्त्राचेन्त्राचेत्राचिन्त्राचेन्त्राचेन्त्राचेन्त्राचेन्त्राचेन्त्राचेन्त्राचेन्त्राचेन्त्राचे वायल वट वायल देन अर्घट श्रुट अन्वतर व्या श्रुट विट रट वी ळॅमबन्धेते ळॅमबन्धे प्येव पति त्याचा वित्य राज्य केंद्र त्रतः श्रीट श्रूषा श्री श्रूष्य प्रमान विष्य विषय श्री त्र श्री स्वर्षा दे श्री त्र ब्रें वर्षार्येट बिटः "ठे प्यट क्षेत्र पते " क्षे प्यय पाइस्य रेट्। किं सिते व $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}$ स्रेचना गुचाराज्ञनासा गुदाचरसा नाया केवा विवा तुः वात्रवा वात्रका श्रेन् विट मी भ्रवा नक्ष्य निट स्वी विट मुन्य मान्य विश्व विद विट स्वी विट मिन्य स्वी विट स्वी स्वी विट स्वी स यात्यः प्रदेशः स्त्रीयः स्त्री र्द्भेव के द से व स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप चर्छ्रवाबाहे स्टावेदाग्री स्वाबाह्य तार्ह्य न् सुर स्टायबाया वर्षा क्रूबायाचेषाग्री त्वीताभ्रीताय राष्ट्रियाय र्ह्मियाय राष्ट्रीय त्वर्ता प्राचीता स्थाया ल.चवा.ज्ञच.देश.क्षेत्र.रेश.क्षेत्र.कष् क्टर. चर्रा तस्त्र न्त्री लक्षाचर व्यवस्त्र वा ग्राचका ग्रीका की राववा हो ता व चाबाक्षवाःश्रेन्।यन्।तम्।वीवाःश्लेषाःश्लेषाःश्लेषाःवीवाःवर्ह्षाः ब्रेन्यरन्गतर्यारे तस्नि र्येन् यर क्विया स्रूटकाने प्यर विदा

ध्या स्वायाः अवः विद्यः च्याः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः

देर पहेवा रें हे के रेट वी पहराय केंग के कु वया शेर याबुट चर्क्षेत्रःसरःवात्ररःचवाःठवःद्दःरः स्टः श्रुटः त्यः दवादः चः ठवः श्रीः वेदः र्भूरःग्रीःन्ट्रेंबःचर्हेन्ःर्ग्रेवाःचक्र्वःचग्रवाःसन्दर्गःठवःन्दःवदःर्नेवः देशमान्द्र-छद्र-श्री-र्द्भवाः ज्ञूर-र्धेन्। क्रु-दवाः वाबुदः वीः यशः श्रीन्। र् <u>ભદ વ ઋન ફ્રોન નશ્ચ તવ</u>ીન ફ્રીન શાવન ફ્રીયા દુધ ફ્રીન કોન શોવા શા नर्देश्यः यर विंदः वी 'र्ज्जेवा' यक्कृतः वी 'द्रार्ट्, एक्ट्यः श्रीदः र्विवा 'त्रयः यदी वायः यभर्भावन ग्री न्वो अस्व रुव ग्री अर्थ स्थित्र म्यू र्वेर-र्षेर-त्य देर-र्वेर-द्र-त्रहोत्य-वाकिट चर-र्षेर्-यदे क्व-ववाकी र्देशन्द्रिन्त्र्वानम्ब्रुवन्त्र्वेः सुवन्त्रेन्यते त्यवायम्याया सर्घर-धियो भीये.बुबे.लीये. (Fr XinAn) हायायीयर रा.केर.बी जय. त्रमुवादेते वरातुः "र्वेम् अरावर्वे सूर्वाचेत्र्यते ररात्वरामी मिश्र युग्राचे द र्श्वेद र हो द हो हो र वे प्रता व्या १००१ वर छी. ५ मः स्टेरे स्ट्रे द्विन स्वापन दे सुत सेन में र (Wu Wenguang) ५८ | শ্বর'ধ্বর'শ্বর (Wen Pulin) । র্ট্রব'ন্ট্রর (Duan Jinchuan) । रूट'येते[.] (Jiang Yue) ८ट'चरुष'ग्वित'रा'ग्रे'न्गु'येत्रा (सुतु' बिद्राधुतुः Lu Xinyu २०१०। १८) विं र्सेषायदिः र्स्नेर विषायासुः दृष्टेः ब्रें मब्रुट्या सेट्र दितः मुक्या कुः सम्रतः स्रोतः स्राम्यस्य स्रोतः स्राम्यस्य स्रोतः स्राम्यस्य स्रोतः स्रा देवः म्हेर में जावर वर जी वर अधव पर में जावर या जावेगः (हिनः ग्रोब Chen Zhen ८८ हुतु र्हेट बिव Fu Hongxing) प्रस्का ही ग्रें १९९० धैःर्वे न्यमःग्रीःर्बून्क्रनःक्र्म्यनःर्वेन्यदेः "वःगर्वेवःव्रिसः

FEATURES ळे८'བᇘᆔ찌।

ત્રું તે ત્રાને ત્રા

यु:ळॅग्राचेर:नुरायि:विंट:वी:र्श्कुव:पर्हेट्:द्र ૡૢૡૢૻ૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ૢૹ૽ૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽ૺ૱ઌ૽૱૱ઌ૱૱૱૱ য়ঀৢয়৻ঀ৻৻ঀয়৻য়৻য়৻ঀ৾ঀৗড়য়য়৻ঢ়ৢঀ৻য়ৢঀ৻য়ঀ৻য়ঀ৻য়য় न्दें अप्तर्हेन् र्ज्जेन पक्ष्य पर्वे अप्यय निषय प्रायय स्था के अप्तर् ल.लूरे.तपु.सूरे.सूर्या.ची.धेशवा.शुंट.रेट.पूर्यवा.शुंशवा. क्रूं र ते .क्षुं .ब्रुं ब्रेच'त<u>र</u>्ह्या'चुर्यं'यदे: "ष्राटः १८ चरःश्लॅरःक्ट्रं'त्रयः" (八廓南街16号) (新六宮 100) 100(以) 內內 येवाबाकायेवासुनायेन। विं र्येबानाईनाव। र्येवाचक्रवा ने.लब. "र्चेन.श्रेप्टे.पक्ट्यू.चन्.चड्ड.पेन.व्येष्ट्य. पत्अःभ्रेंग् ग्रुरःधेदःपःचर्चेषः येदःपरःचेंदः येः द्गुषः अःर्केशः मुः विषाण्विरः दरः तहो यः यह शः मुदः यदेः र्सेरः " र्क्रेन ग्री प्रिंप ठेश प्राप्त धर विर्धेश र्वेप प्राप्त श्रीत पतिःर्त्रीयाः पह्नवः पर्ते स्थापवः याववः इस्रायः याप्यन् क्रूरः "८ष:८वा:बे८:धु:र्वे:ये:ш: (Utopia) धे:यब्रसः र्ह्वे दे दर्देश सु सह्मार्ह्या श्री त्र्वा र्वेद दे दि दि दे *षादः क्चिदः विवा 'देदः प्वते 'खाळेते' खळेळे व 'ह्वाबा'द्रदः देदः* <u>र्यात्रात्रात्र्यं त्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रा</u> विगानु पर्से पविताया श्रेषार्शेयः विषान्या क्रावितानु हेव पावि चुरायदे कु नेपाय पर्देश पर्दे पर्तेवा पह्न व नर्जे.श्वर्यः श्वरः त्रुं विचाः "ह्यः चित्रः चीशः श्वरः ह्रीः सु'सहुद्'तु' "विषादिद'धुयाव्याद्यादिद'धु'र्वे'दी'धा तक्रुं याचितः" यमायाः वृषामार्ये (सुतुः विदःसुतुः Lu Xinyu ล010| %၆ - %៧) | ଘିଟ୍ୟୁଟ୍ଫ୍ଫ୍ଫ୍ଫ୍ଫ୍ଫ୍ଫ୍ଫ୍ଫ୍ଫ୍ଫ୍ଫ୍ यी.पक्षमा.क्र्या.ग्रीमाता.शक्र्या.ग्री.पटा.पध्यी. मेव के ने निरम्पे के ना ᡏᢆᢋ᠊᠍᠍᠊ᢩᡜᢅᠬᡃᡆᢩᠷᢋᡃᡪᠸ᠊᠍᠗᠂᠋ᡊ<u>ᠵ</u>᠇ᠽᠵᡃᠸᡬ᠊᠍ᠬᢅᡤᡪ᠂ᢧᢆ᠂ᡈᢩᢋ ल्'वेषा'चेद'रदेर्द्र'यदे'त्रद्रशाष'देतर'च्चर्यासेद'या

ब्चैगःब्चेॅरः८८:पन८:गठ्यःग्चै:व८:५:क्वुवःर्श्चेतःसद्देतः रैग'वेद'र्ब्बेट'बे'चेद'स'द्रद'वर्हेद'ग्वेदर'ग्रुर'सदे'बे' য়ৢॱয়য়য়৽য়৾৽য়ৢ৾৴৽৾ঀয়৽ঢ়৻৸ঢ়৾৽ড়৻য়ড়৽য়য়ৢ৽য়৻য় अवर-देद-प्रत्यः अवतः र्ह्नेद-चुनः र्धेद-सेद-र्ह्नेर-वायः केव-ए-पर्यट सेना हे लब स्वान्ही कि के विन्ति सेन <u>५णुषायदे गुषावषाञ्चेत्रायि १</u> त्राष्ट्रिः द्वायाः वयः स्टान्यत्रः याद्यः स्वायः या हेवःबाबेदःपदेःबेदेःपदःषदःबेदा याबळ्राबेदायाः कःशेन् क्षुत्रःशेन् गुप्तःशेव प्यन् विं क्षे वी ग्वी अन्तर्यः बेन्यते बे त्युन क क्टर्चेन थेन् बावन म सूर्व थेन्। धेव वतर विंक्षें वे देर रचन उव ग्रीन सेंग हुन यन्द्राचि वार्द्दायाषा अद्रायते । से वार्ष क्रॅ.श.र.ट्र.र.वेब.चेबब.१४८८१८१९ श्रेर.श्रे.वि८.क्र्य. श्राद्यः विदः तर्ते प्राचा श्री दे ने वा त्राची स्ट न वा ने वा त्री स्ट न वा ने वा त्री स्ट न वा ने वा त्री स यट चया क्रिया यी र्स्ड्र भारता खुट चट र स्त्री स्वर्म स्त्री स्त् यन्त्रेत्रात्रः र्क्षेत्रात्युन् र्क्षात्राक्षुः नर्वेत्रात्यः विवास्ववात्रः येन्।

म्री क्ष्यां क्ष्यां

बिटायान्टा नवीयन्त्रया हेवार्नेवाया खटायमधीयान्या चर्ह्न यदः तर-रि.धियः मूर्यः क्षेत्रः कष्टित्रः कष्टिते कष्टित्रः कष्टिते कष्टिते कष्टिते कष्टिते कष्टिते कष्टिते कष्टिते कष्टिते कष्टित कुःरेणवाग्रीःन्रेंवान्रेंन् र्त्त्वान्त्ववाणवरायवात्रीःक्षेरायः इसवाहीः क्र्याबाग्री ग्रायायवत धेव पा वहार देरा रचहार हो राष्ट्री ૄ ૹૄ૾ૺૹૼઌૣઌ*૾*ૹ૾ઌૣ૽ૹઌૹૢ૽ૢૺૼૺઌ૽૽ૢૺઌૺૺઌઌૹ૽૽૱ૹૢઌ૽૽ૢ૽૱ૢૼૹૢઌૢઌઌૢઌૢઌઌૢઌ वी वात्र बार्ष्य प्रत्य प्रत्य विवासिक्ष प्रत्य क्षेत्र विवासिक्ष विवासिक वि *ૡૢ૱*ૹૼઌઌ૽૽૱ઌૢઌ૽૱ૢૺૹૻઌ૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૽ઌૣઌૹ૱૱ઌ૽૽૱ૹૼઌ૱૱૽ इेलचें बिवार्झेंद ग्री चेंद्र सिवाय हे हेलचें ही सेवाय ग्री ग्राय सहर देन्-पर्वः वावसः सूरसः एदेवेः र्स्नेरः एक्रोयः चर्हेन् : नरः वेरः एर्देवः ग्रुसः ब्रेन्या नेते क्रुं अर्ळव प्यन् क्रुं सु के प्यश्व स्थापन प्राप्त प्रमास पत्रसःचम्न्'प्रतेःम्, भूचमःग्रुटः ह्यून् स्त्रेत् । ह्रिसःपःर्यः गुगम् स्त्रः स्त्रः क्रें-त्रेट-र्देव-द्यापानी-र्स्या-र्देवे-क्षे-त्रेयाना-र्याचेन-रेवा वृत्र हेट दब चेंद्र या धेव यर वर्दे दाय हे ही केंवाब देवा दब अळे८'दे'ऍट'च'ऄूरा र्हें हें छें देट'वीषा'गुट'रट'वेद'शे'देवाषा'र्छ' विवाधितः क्षेत्रः स्वरः स्वरः सुरः त्रह्मा सुरः त्रह्मा सुरः त्रह्मा स्वरः त्रविवा विरः वीषः द्रीषः पति स्नुव र्स्टें या प्रताय प्रताय स्वाय स यन् विंट्यी र्स्रेय पङ्ग राष्ट्रिय पन्ने व चत्रसःसह्वाःसून् चेन्द्रस्यःन्टःसेन्द्रसः चेन्द्रस्यः स्वायः यभर-भिवा-भै-यभवा प्रमूचा-मुट-भी-लूरी तर-क्रथ-ट्र-लट-यर्टेब-त. क्रिंचतमः क्रुमः सदतः र्येदः पतिः पत्तमा विषः च्रेदः सम्बदः च्रीः दर्देमः र्येदः मुन्यतः यम्यवितः वित्रम्य वित्रः वित्रम्य वित्रम्य वित्रम्य वित्रम्य वित्रम्य वित्रम्य वित्रम्य वित्रम्य वित्रम् ग्रि:ळ:द्रब:प्र्वेद:यादी:प्रदेश:प्रः विश्वः चेन्-ब्लिन्-चुल-र्थन्-व्या यम्-कल-ग्री-ब्लिय्यानिकामा-न-र्थन्-यदी-र्यन्-बै। त्ययः क्ष्यं चारुवा क्यूरः र्ल्या न्यतः त्यक्षा न्या हिवा न्यञ्जीला है। क्ष्यं वार्षा क्ष्यं चलेटमः भूव छेट यदे छ च लेवा हि गुच र्थे द्या

(वालट.पर्वेश.भैज.यंब.र्वेवेय.लुवा.यंब.पश्चीरा)

र्विट वीषार्वि स्वे "क्वाषाय द्वाषा सार्वेद प्रते से दिए। यह देवेट दु रहे हेद तर्केल-दु-र्धाद-अवव्य भट-अव-रट-वेद-ग्री-श्रु-स्य-य-र्झे श्रुद-तर्केल-दु-श्चेनम्या र्देशःवर्षः चेर्षः प्रते :श्रुंवः पर्हेनः न्युनः र्हेशः कः श्रेषः ने :कण्यः प्रेन्। विं र्कें :वेनः नुः चीवः हे^ॱशुप^ॱत्रज्ञ^दें नुप्⁻नुप्वेत्र होप्यान्न होप्यान्न क्षेत्र होप्यान्त्र होप्यान्य होप्यान्त्र होप्यान्त होप्यान्य होप्यान्त होप्य चन्दर्भायोः [विविषामार्चेद्रप्रत्याञ्चेद्रचेद्रप्राधित्र] विवेषासुन्दे तदे स्टिंश्चेर वयान्देयायन्त्रेयाचीयाचीयाचेन्यान्दर्भात्यान्दर्भात्यान्यान्त्राच्याच्यान्त्राच्यान्याच्यान्याच्यान्याच्यात्याच्यात्याच्याच्यात्यात्र्यात्याच्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्र्या पदि तेन्छिलासर्च्याः क्रिंत्राचिन् प्राप्ता (क्षेत्रवा क्रिंता १००४। १४४ वृषाः (१) क्रिंत्राः चर्हेर्-तर्द-र्चेर्-ग्री-रेण-गल्र-प्यासक्व-रुव-रु-चर्चे-प्रतस्य विष्य-स्व-स्व-रिन्-र्श्वेर-चुेन्'अपवत'म्'र्स्'तें'ते'मुब्ब'न्ट्-चुट्-नेट-'चुब'ने'अपवत'सेव'स्तुतु'त्येव' (Wen Pulin) ८८: १५ व दिन (Duan Jinchuan) सु: चु: य: ५ है व व व हे : हो क रा दिवा स રેન્સું વાલું લેવ પાલું (Lu Xinyu) ધોષાનાન ત્રાન્ટનનું નું ત્રી કેંશ્રાધીના વરાનું નું क़ॖॆॖढ़ॱॻऻॖॖॖॖॖऀज़ॱय़ढ़ॖ॒॔॔॔ॺॱय़ॱॻॾ॓ढ़ॱढ़ॺॱॸॕॖढ़ॱॻॖऀॱॻॾ॔ॺॺॱक़ॕ॔ॺॱॸ॓ॱक़ॖॱॸऀॻॺॱक़ॣॕॻॱॻक़ॗढ़ॱ पर्चे अपव अर के परि ग्राबा दबा सेंग्राबा सु पर्ने द (सुतु : १०१०) १ १) $\xi = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot$ " बेन्। र्ग्नेज्नानङ्ग्रन्तान्यस्यानीः वरान्तः राज्ञेयान्यहेन् स्रोतः स्वर्तान्यस्य स्वर्तान्यस्य स्वर्तान्यस्य <u> श्वेयःपवे रधुर पर्हेर ध्रेयःय प्रमुव वर्ष</u> देरः पहेवः स्ळियः "र्धुरः सुन्त्रः ळॅंर-ह्ट-हेवा-वॉर्नेट-च-देर-चक्षुब-दब-वि--हेव्-चिव-चत्र्य-पट्य-च्युद-

चीच्चायः रूचायः चावटः। षिट्यः चिष्यायः रचिरः चाविः छेरः रच्च्यः छो क्क्ष्यः धावाः यद्देतः रच्छेवः धावाः यः क्क्षयः या

यक्षत्रम् क्रूम् निर्म्यत्वे स्वार्म् स्वार्म् स्वार्म् स्वार्म् स्वार्म् स्वार्म स्वार्म स्वार्म स्वार्म स्वारम् (漢成) श्वरम् स्वारम् स्वारम्यम् स्वारम् स्वारम् स्वारम् स्वारम्यम् स्वारम्यम् स्वारम् स्वार

FEATURES ळे드'므읡미지1

A Brief Introduction to New Student Short Films in the Tibetan Language By Pema Tseden

AT COLLEGES AND VOCATIONAL training schools with considerable Tibetan student bodies, there has been an unprecedented upsurge in student-made short films in recent times. In the 1980 and 1990s, there was a movement among college and middle and primary school students to write poetry. Now in urban spaces, nomadic areas, villages, and monasteries alike, students and others are picking up DV camcorders and shooting movies. This phenomenon is recent, and thrilling. The initiative to record and express through film has real benefits: it will contribute toward the preservation and promotion of Tibetan culture.

At the moment, there are two kinds of short movies being made. The first kind is those made by students enrolled in professional schools or programs. These days, there are quite a number of young people from Tibet attending film school, where they can learn the requisite knowledge and skills. After spending a certain length of time studying, they attain a certain level of expertise and, on that basis, they are able to make films that are somewhat professional. Though still few in number, the works made by this kind of student filmmaker can lay foundations for more professional productions. The earliest of such movies is my own film *The* Grassland, my thesis project at the Beijing Film Academy in 2004. This short film influenced my future film projects. Below I've listed some of the best films made by film students.

Professional Short Films

Karma / Fate

Director: Tsultrim Zangpo (Lhasa)

This filmmaker graduated from the Department of Directing at the Beijing Film Academy. This movie, which received positive reviews at student film festivals, is about a devout Tibetan driver who wavers between the pull of the material world and his own peace of mind. He finally experiences spiritual attainment. At the

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য়ूँ प'अते'र्ने प'भूप'र्मे ण'पक्रम'ट्टिय'णम्यम'र्ह्हेय'णम्य खुत्य' मण्य'पहुरुष

<u>ঘদ্যাঔ'</u>ঘদ্ৰাৰ্থ

पहूर्वालवाः सुरास्त्री वीः भ्राँचाः चक्षेत्रः प्रत्रेचः अत्रः भ्रूँचः चार्यः चीः प्रत्यः चित्रः विवाद्यः प्रतः चित्रः विवाद्यः विवादः विवाद

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CLASSROOM SCENE FROM *SMILE OF SHERAB* Photo courtesy of Pema Tseden.

"नेषाप्तपात्रीप्तह्यायप्तप्तात्रात्रीय्याप्तात्र्वप्राप्तात्र्यम् स्वत्रात्र्यम् स्वत्रात्र्यम् स्वत्रात्र्यम् भ्राप्तम् प्राप्तम् स्वत्रम् स्वत्रम् स्वत्रम् स्वत्रम् स्वत्रम् स्वत्रम् स्वत्रम् स्वत्रम् स्वत्रम् स्वत्रम्

same time, a naïve young monk, on some order of business for the monastery, becomes preoccupied with the secular world outside and is suddenly blessed with spiritual realization.

Driver and Lama
Director: Rinchen Drolma
(Ganlho Preference, Gansu Province)

Rinchen Drolma graduated from the Film Series Education College at the Beijing Film Academy. In her movie, which was shown at several film festivals and received good reviews, a truck driver is en route to face the man who murdered his father. On the way he meets a monk. The film examines how these two men influence each other.

Happiness of Taba Village
Director: Tsewang Norbu
(Pari County, Gansu Province)

Tsewang Norbu, who is also a famous poet, studied as a continuing education student in the Department of Directing at the Beijing Film Academy. This movie, which found a big audience online, tells the story of a restless young monk who cannot focus on his meditation practice. At a restaurant in Thaba Village, he overhears Déki, a dissolute woman, loudly reciting a prayer for

FEATURES ಹੋ도'བ웕미씨) Tara. The monk thereby receives a blessing, which enables him to accomplish his practice and meditation. He later returns to the restaurant to thank Déki. Because of this, she in turn is also blessed with faith and becomes a saintly woman, receiving the respect of *tulku* and abbots.

Coral Necklace

Director: Shidé Nyima (Qinghai Province)

Shidé Nyima, a famous comedian, made this movie during his studies in the Xi'an Film Academy. Released on the [Qinghai] Television Station, it follows a young woman on the grasslands, whose dream is to own a coral necklace. In order to make her wishes come true, her parents plan to sell their livestock. But when the goodhearted girl, understanding that the livestock is much more important than the necklace, stops them, she also gives up her dream.

Drumroll from Tibet
Director: Lugyel Yardé (Qinghai)

Lugyel Yardé is currently studying in the School of Continuing Education at the Beijing Film Academy. *Drumroll from Tibet* was shown at some short film festivals and can be seen online. The story is as follows: As the Tibetan New Year approaches, Öser Lama is worried about finding an actor for one of the roles of the monastery's production of the Milarepa opera. Meanwhile, a young man who has been blessed by the opera, wants to become a monk but is opposed by his father. The film reaches a critical point when the monastery has to decide whether or not it can continue its thousand-year-old tradition of putting on the drama.

Drop of Blood from the Grasslands Director: Nordrang (Qinghai)

Nordrang studied filmmaking at the Communication University of China. His film, released online, has found a certain audience. The film is about the fight over grasslands, which has been ongoing for many years.

Nonprofessional Student Films

In the last few years, there have been a number of nonprofessional student-made short films. The content is predominantly about student life, but some of them cover other broader themes. Here are some of the more outstanding examples:

ব'প্রবন্ধর্ক্ত্র্থা'বন্ধুর'র্ঊব্য

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सूर्-र्डूट-स्वान्त्री-सूर्य-क्रिक्-र्डेक्-अधिट-धिय-श्रुव-क्री-र्याय-सूर्य-धित-सूर्य-धैयाब-प्रिय-यावट-यावेच-सूर्य श्रु-रा-र्याय-क्रूब-न्डेन-रा-ता-श्रु-श्रु-पा-सूर्य-स्वा-यावा-क्रिव-स्वा-सूर-अवाब-प्रे-रा-प्रा-प्राच्च-सूर्य-न्ने-रा-ता-श्रु-श्रु-प्रा-प्रा-श्रु-श्रु-पा-ता-क्रुव-विवा-स्व-रा-ता-क्रुव-स्वा-स्व-रा-ता-क्रुव-स्वा-स्व-रा-ता-क्रुव-स्वा-स्व-रा-ता-क्रुव-स्वा-स्व-रा-ता-

য়ूँवा चक्रुव ग्रीःवर देंवा क्रेंत् ग्री शास्त्र स्तृव गार्शेत् स्याणी शाक्षेत् सेंवा मेंत्र पावीव स्याने स्वा पावीव स्पति क्षुं शादार्खेवा क्रेंत् ग्री शास्त्र स्तृव गार्शेत् से शास्त्र ग्री शाक्षेत् सेंवा मेंत्र सावीव साने से धोवा

चिर्याचित्रक्ता विष्याचित्रक्षा क्रिन्यकास्त्रक्ष्याच्याचित्रक्ष्याच्याचित्रक्ष्याच्याचित्रक्ष्याच्याचित्रक्ष्या

ત્વરાત્વને તું. તેવા. તજા. જેટ. તુવા શ્વાના વીષ્ઠા વાશ્વના શિલ્તા ત્વેના તું. તેવા. તજા. જેટ. તુવા શ્વાના વીષ્ઠા વાશ્વના શિલ્તા શ્વાના શિલ્તા શ્વાના શ્વાના શિલ્તા શ્વાના શ્વાના શિલ્તા શ્વાના શિલ્તા શ્વાના શિલ્તા શ્વાના શિલ્તા શ્વાના શિલ્લા શ્વાના શિલ્તા શિલ્લા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્યા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્તા શિલ્ત



DIRECTOR AND CAST MEMBERS FROM *THE VOICE* OF SUFFERING. Photo courtesy of Françoise Robin.

Smile of Sherab

Director: Patsel and Lhamo Tseten

These filmmakers hail from the Tibetan Studies College at the Central University for Nationalities. Their movie was successful because they were able to work with a few film professionals. The cameraman is a graduate of the Beijing Film Academy's Cinematography Department, so the cinematography is well executed. It would be good to see more professionals and nonprofessionals working together in the future. The film's narrative follows the dreams of Sherab, a teacher working in a remote village. Even when he's napping during his midday break, he cannot help but to worry about his students. The film expresses an appreciation for this quality in educators.

The Path
Director: Katup Trashi
(Northwest Nationalities University)

This film was at first very long, but after extensive editing, it ended up being only about ten minutes in length. One of the actors in this film was in one of my movies and was familiar with the filmmaking process. The original length helped to make this work richer than others. The film follows the pilgrimage of a woman who has been defeated by life.

FEATURES ಹੋ독'무흵미씨)

The Path
Director: Tendzin Nyima
(Northwest Nationalities University)

This film was made by a group of university cinephiles who raised money and formed a film-making group, then managed and produced the film together. The film takes place on the shore of Lake Kokonor. A young woman escapes from the hardships of her family, taking with her a valuable *thangka*, and goes on a pilgrimage around the lake. On the way, she meets a college student riding a bike.

Other successful short films made by college students with a real enthusiasm for the craft include Saturday, The Voice of Suffering, and Life and Hopelessness. In addition to student films, there are other amateur filmmakers in Tibetan areas from all backgrounds and walks of life. In the past few years, even monks have used DV recorders to make films covering a wide range of themes and social settings—remote sites, nomadic areas, school life, and towns and cities. These narratives are also easy to comprehend, suitable for most audiences.

Generally, student short films tend not to be fully formed, as the filmmakers are still in the beginning stages of their careers. There is room to improve production skills and story development. It's best for such filmmakers to start small and to tell a story that can be expressed very clearly in a short length of time. It is all right to experiment with the method of telling the story. Currently, it seems there are more and more short films, but fewer and fewer with realistic plots. These days, Tibetan areas are undergoing rapid change, so there is a great need to create a visual record of a myriad of things. If a group of people could undertake this task, it would provide valuable material that could be used for future filmmaking projects.

It is my wish that Tibetan short films have a bright future. \blacksquare

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मूंचा प्रकृत ग्री प्राहें प्रावि ते सक्ते मूंत्र संदे त्या स्वायः ज्ञा विकास प्रावि स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः लाक्षेत्रम्यात्र्यं त्वतः श्चित्वाच्यः क्षेत्रः व्याविष्यः व्यायक्षेत्रः व्याविष्यः व्याविष्यः व्याविष्यः व्या भ्याव्यः त्वत्यः त्याः त्याः श्चिष्यः व्याः व्याविष्यः व्यायक्षः त्रेतः याः व्यायक्षः व्यायक्षः व्यायक्षः व्या भ्रियः त्याः त्याः व्याविष्यः व्याविष्यः व्यायक्षेत्रः व्यायक्षः याः व्यायक्षेत्रः व्यायक्षः व्यायक्षेत्रः व्य

२.६८. तक्ष्यः क्री. तर्वे वे क्रिंचा नक्ष्यः प्रेप्तायः क्री क्रिंचा नक्ष्यः प्रेप्तायः क्री क्रिंचा नक्ष्यः प्रेप्तायः क्री क्रिंचा नक्ष्यः प्रेप्तायः क्री क्रिंचा नक्ष्यः व्याव्यः प्राप्तायः व्याव्यः प्राप्तायः व्याव्यः प्राप्तायः व्याव्यः प्राप्तायः व्याव्यः व्यावः व्याव्यः व्यावः वयः व्यावः वयः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः

क्षत्र-प्रदेश्याचि सः क्षेत्र-प्रदेशः अस्तरः द्वेषाः त्वरः त्वेषः त्वरः त्वेषः त्वरः त्वेषः त्वरः त्वेषः त्वरः विषाः त्वरः त्वेषः त्वरः त्वतः त्वरः त्वेषः त्वरः त

IN MEMORIAM হ্ৰ'শ্ৰী

A Poet's Personality, a Scholar's Mind Gonpo Tsering

By Pema Bhum

IN A PREVIOUS ISSUE of the Latse Library Newsletter, Gonpo Tsering contributed an article entitled "Atsara George Bogle" on George Bogle, the first British government official to travel to Tibet in the eighteenth century. In the years before, Gonpo Tsering had been exploring the topic of early Western travellers to Tibet and their writing on Tibetan culture, while at the same time, his interest in Tibetan historical texts expanded and deepened. Because of this, Latse Journal asked him to introduce in this issue another early Western traveller to Tibetan readers. He accepted our request, but unfortunately, he passed away from stomach cancer on April 6 of this year.

Gonpo Tsering was born in 1963 in Amdo—Malho Mongolian Autonomous County, Qinghai Province. He attended primary and middle schools in that county, graduated from Qinghai Nationalities Normal University, and became a teacher. In 1989, he arrived in India, where he was a teacher for the Tibetan community. He edited journal and book publications at the Amnye Machen Institute. He also occasionally contributed poems to different magazines and newspapers in India and Nepal.

He was one of the group of Tibetan intellectuals who arrived in India in the 1980s and made contributions toward the promotion of Tibetan literature, criticism, and writing in the exile community. In honor of his achievements, we would like to highlight some of his work here, namely his poetry and his research.

Before the Internet age, most of Gonpo Tsering's written works were poems. As the Internet became more popular, he also began to write essays. Most of his work appeared on the Khabdha website, which was established in 2008. Up to his death, Gonpo Tsering published 173 essays and 1,881 comments under the pennames Datsenpa and Gönpo Chaknyi. In addition to all these writings, he continued to write poetry. For any reader of Khabdha, it was not possible to

miss his poem entitled "Abba's Last Wishes"—nor was it possible to forget. Many readers commented that the poem brought them to tears. The piece relates an old man's last will, with instructions to his children on how to handle his corpse after his death—according to Tibetan tradition, and within sight of his homeland of Tibet. Living in a foreign land, there seems to be no hope in fulfilling his wish of returning to Tibet. He tells his children that, after his death, his body should be taken to a place near the Tibetan border and attended to according to Tibetan tradition, with specific instructions on how and why. Below is an excerpt from this poem.

Abba's Last Wishes

On this Sunday morning Abba¹ and his wife and his thirteen- and three-year-old boys are as usual sitting around the table eating breakfast and chatting. The topic of today's conversation is unusual in that it is about what kind of funeral Abba will have after he dies. Abba says:

One day Abba will die

No one can tell when he will die

When Abba dies do not burn the corpse in fire Abba doesn't wish to foul the natural air with pollutants

Abba doesn't wish to waft smoke in the face of ancient mother sky

One day Abba will die

No one can tell when he will die

When Abba dies do not bury the corpse in a grave

Abba doesn't wish to dig up the lap of mother earth

To continue with such ways

One day this beautiful earth of ours will be filled with gravestones

More than anything, I wouldn't like to leave

ঘদ্ৰান্ত্ৰীয়াৰ্থা

यवुं सद् कुषः १ वुषः अं ग्रूं स्वायः ग्रुं से वे न्यूं स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्व

ख्वाबास्तर्त्वालाङ्गिलास्त्री ब्रिवाङ्गित्वार्ट्ट्ट्रियालाङ्गिलास्त्री त्रिवाङ्गित्वार्ट्ट्ट्रियालाङ्गिलास्त्री त्रिवाङ्गित्वार्ट्ट्ट्रियालाङ्गिलाङ्गिल्याः त्रिवाङ्गित्वार्ट्ट्रियालाङ्गिलाङ्गिल्याः त्रिवाङ्गित्वार्ट्ट्रियालाङ्गिलाङ्गिल्याः त्रिवालाङ्गित्वार्ट्ट्रियालाङ्गिलाङ्गिल्याः त्रिवालाङ्गित्वार्ट्ट्रियालाङ्गिलाङ्गिल्याः त्रिवालाङ्गित्वार्ट्ट्रियालाङ्गिलाङ्गिल्याः स्वित्वाङ्गित्वार्ट्ट्रियालाङ्गिलाङ्गिल्याः स्वित्वाङ्गित्वार्ट्याच्याः स्वित्वाङ्गित्वार्ट्ट्याच्याः स्वित्वाङ्गित्वार्याः स्वित्वार्याः स्वित्वार्याः स्वित्वार्याः स्वित्वार्याः स्वित्वार्याः स्वित्वार्यायाः स्वित्वार्यायाः स्वित्वार्यायाः स्वित्व

ट.क्व.ता.वीट.तपु.क्व.जा.त्राचूच.त्र.क्ट.पुट.जावाया.क्व.क्ट्रा.लावा षट.कु.च.बु.क्षेव.क्ष्र्य.लुवी ट.मु.चैट.ह्य.श्र्म्व.स्.कु.पुट.लव्यय ૽૾ૢ૽ૺૠૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽૽૾ૹ૽ૢૢઌૻ૽ઌ૽ૢ૾ૹ૽ઌ૽૽ૡ૽ૺૹૹ૽૽ૹ૽ૹ૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૢૹ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽ૼ૱ <u> प्र्यत्वा, भ्रूष्त्रालावा, श्राटा, श्रुपा, श्राच, वि. यत्र, स. यी. यू. यी. या. यी. या. यी. या. यी. यी. यी. य</u> दे १२००५ वॅर चुर व्यापनुर विंद सर्चेत्य पति वें पति ते रेट व प्रवितः रेटः यः क्रें अःधिवाः १ ॥ श्रेयः व्येदः केटः । अळवः सुः १५५१ श्रेयः ऍन्। र्डेंस'धेम'ने'न्ममी'वर'सूर'क्वुव'न्विव'सूव'र्डेंस'सर'रॅं' ऍ्टी पि.च≦.२.क्.ग्रॅ्याशिवश्विवा.लुव.व.अ.ग्र्यांवात्तरस्यांवात्तरः चह्रि-विचर्षाः ख्रेन्-तप्तः ख्रुवः त्वाः केवाः वे । विदेः । खः सदि । वः के अषाः वेषः यन्ते धीवा स्नुव र्सें अन्ते र्र्जूना याववर ग्री वटः व सीवा या सिक्र सादिन र्शेट नेर अपिव पट पेंट्र क्षुव ट्वा दे वे क्षे कुय दु तर्के वेंट्र होट्र यते चेंद्र यते या मुद्र विवास सुया दुः सेवा सर्देद ग्राम सेवा सुदा यते । रे[.]धणःळन्:परःश्वुरःपःव्य रटःवेन्-वे:हेषःरटःवीःर्रेन्-वेन्-न्टः बाह्यान्त्रे विवासाद्वित्तत्वकार्येदासुवाकाग्री रेस्स्यान्तेदाद्वीकाराद्वर ग्रेन् सूट्याप्ट्ययाप्ट्रीयाळे अया भेगा सेन्। सूत्र क्रें अप्टेरे का भया निया परी सूरा

IN MEMORIAM হ্ৰ'শ্ৰী



PORTRAIT OF GONPO TSERING BY TRAMDZIN. Image courtesy of Lama Jabb.

<u>प्रसायहिन'नम'ने स्माने सम्मिन्यते सम्मिन्यते सम्मिन्यते सम्मिन्य</u>

Abba's old corpse behind in the world

One day Abba will die

No one can tell when he will die

Even now when Abba is alive

I don't have the freedom to go to my own birthplace, fine as a sheep's breast,

Where I came of age and where I frolicked and laughed

So it's unlikely that you'll even be able to take my corpse home when I die

One day Abba will die

No one can tell when he will die

When Abba dies

Take Abba's corpse to some place bordering Tibet inside Ladakh, Sikkim, or Bhutan Let vultures eat Abba's corpse

Chop up Abba's corpse into tiny pieces of flesh and skin and let the vultures eat

Crush Abba's bones into a pulp between stones and let the vultures eat

To prevent your faces from being spattered with blood

Sprinkle flour over the bones as you crush them

Poor creatures! Filling the bellies of hungry vultures is good for Abba's spirit²

There is no need for you to be frightened!

During the long journey of Abba's spirit

This body of Abba's is nothing more than a dilapidated hut for a single night's sojourn Dead is dead

Don't be foolish and wrap the wretched corpse in brocade or buy an expensive coffin That's like decorating the hut once the guest has departed

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DHARGAY, PEMA BHUM, AND JAMYANG NORBU.

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LATSE LIBRARY, 2003. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: SONAM

GONPO TSERING (FAR RIGHT) WITH OTHER EX-MEMBERS OF THE AMNYE MACHEN INSTITUTE AT

This is the way of funerals in Abba's home This is also the kind of funeral Abba loves most This is one of the most primitive forms of funeral This is one of the most natural forms of funeral This is one of the cleanest forms of funeral³

Translated by Lama Jabb

Gonpo Tsering published this poem, with its mix of Amdo and Ü-Tsang dialects, on the Khabdha website in 2008. The two sons who are mentioned in the introduction of the poem match exactly the ages of Gonpo Tsering's own two sons that year. In the poem, the father says, "I don't have the freedom to go to my own birthplace." In 2008, Gonpo Tsering probably was not allowed to visit his hometown in Tibet. He was able to return in 2011; however, during that visit, the pain from his cancer manifested itself, and his trip was cut short. One year later, he passed away.

As mentioned above, Gonpo Tsering wrote mainly poetry early on, but after Khabdha started and up until his death, he posted at least one essay or comment every day. He covered a wide range of topics, including politics, language, history, place names, and so on. Some of his writings are not presented as formal research articles, but they nevertheless reflect a deep and detailed study of that topic. For example, in 2009, he began to discuss his analysis of the location of the historical place name "Garlok" (Gar log). Even by the summer of 2012, when he was receiving chemotherapy treatments for his cancer, he wrote and posted a short article, "If You Don't Know Garlok, This is It," which appeared as below:

Note: "Garlok" is a familiar name to readers of Buddhist scriptures. When Lha Lama Yeshé Ö, in the lineage of Lang Darma, wanted to restore

Buddhism in Tibet, he sought to invite Jowo Atisha from India. In order to do this, he set out in search of gold needed to pay for the invitation but was captured in a place called Garlok. His captors told the search party sent by Lha Lama Yeshé Ö's sons, "If you want your father back, you should bring back a quantity of gold the same size as your father." The sons searched for gold, but couldn't even find enough to match the size of their father's head. Lha Lama Yeshé Ö instructed them, "If you find gold, do not use it for me. Take it to India and use it to invite the Master, which was my original goal . . ."

In our histories, till now we did not know exactly where or what exactly Garlok was. Shakabpa said it was probably a place in an area called Yarkind (Yar khyen). Gendun Chopel said that it was a Muslim place, but did not give an exact location. Today, a fellow blogger posted a comment asking where Garlok was, so I would like to explore this issue. In Western sources, Garlok is rendered "Kharlukh" or "Qarluq." In Chinese, it is 葛罗禄 (Geluolu). Garlok refers to a region and an ethnicity of Central Asia, in the west part of Turkestan. The center of that land is in modern-day Kyrgyzstan. Garlok refers to a place with three ethnicities now spread over a large Muslim area. I've also read that Kazakhs are a branch of Garloks. Historically, this ethnic group was sometimes very strong and controlled many places in west Turkestan. At times, it was part of Turkestan. It has also been under Chinese control, and some ethnic groups were compelled to move to east Turkestan. In India, the Garlok had their own region. It is mentioned many times in a number of our religious histories that they made attacks on centers of Buddhism.

In the Imperial Period, "Garlok" referred to these people. The Garlok of Lha Lama Yeshé Ö's time are the same. The Garlok established a capital in the city of Kashgar. The area Shakabpa लास्तर्भः देशः मुन्तर्भात्त्रात्मः क्षेत्रः त्याः स्वतः क्षेत्रः त्याः स्वतः क्षेत्रः त्याः स्वतः क्षेत्रः त्य स्वतः देशः स्वतः स्व स्वतः स्व

पद्ची क्रमाई मान्यद्वा निर्माण क्रमाई मान्य मान

IN MEMORIAM হ্ৰ'শ্ৰী stated to be Garlok was just on the edge of their entire reach.

If you would like to look closely at the history of this group, please search using the terms "Kharlukh" or "Qarluq," and you will find information. Visit the link below, and you will find a brief history, as well as maps. You will find the Garloks under the Western Turk Khaganate.

This group was sometimes a part of Tokharistan. In Western sources it is known as "Tokharia," and the people called "Tokhars." The Muslims in our lands to the northwest were under Tokharian control. One of our terms for Muslims is "gokar" or "white head." If we look deeper, I think we can find that it may be related to "Gökturk." Please do some research on this. Goodnight, I miss my bed.4

Khabdha is one of the biggest websites in Tibetan language outside Tibet, with a record of over

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four thousand visitors in one day. Gonpo Tsering's writings and poems on this website left an impression on a wide audience. The news of his death on Khabdha elicited hundreds of mournful responses, many paying high respects to his personality, writing skills, and his knowledge of language and history. One comment read, "Datsenpa was one of the pillars of Khabdha." Another commenter expressed his profound regret in this way: "To be separated from him and those like him is a big loss for our people."

Kharlukh ケビ・Qarluq ヨス・スマンスショ あっかっち」 夢がらい 邏祿 ガイベーॶॱヨҳ-ངーҁ҅ҡҳҕ ผูณญระรำลำ รฏิณ . म्.र. १ . म. १ . म १ . म. १ . म नन्द्रित विराधि श्री श्री स्वर वर विषय की र्थेन वर्ष **कर**ने र्चेषाषाग्री पाकेते षाक तर् अव वर पा वर्षेर व्याप्तव्याप्तवात्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः व्याप्तवात्राच्याः व्याप्तवात्राच्याः व्याप्तवात्राच्याः व्याप्तवात्राच्य ळॅं दर वार खेवा थ वार्तेवाब धर रायम् । वें क्रुब दर ঌ৽ঽঢ়৸৽৻ঽ৾ঀ৽ৠৢঢ়৸৽ঽৼ৽ৠ৾ঢ়৸৽ঀঢ়৸৽৾৾ড়য়৾ৼ৾৽ড়ঢ়৸৽ ব্ৰশ্ব:গ্ৰেম:শ্ৰুল্ম:গ্ৰী:ম:ಹ:মদ:ম্ৰ্ৰিল:ম:দ্বদ: শ্রম-विদা শ্লবশ-ইম-ই.বাধ-রূবা-দি-র্ছ্-দ্রনা শ্লবশ रे·**ज्जुःधि**ॱविवाहःस्ट्रान्दे स्ट्रीन्दे वाद्यास्त्रान्त्रः स्ट्रीन्द्रः वाद्याः स्ट्रान्त्रः स्ट्रीन्द्रः वाद्या ब्रैवाबाखीयरःवायबार्य्यूबाचिरः। क्यावारःरेयरःवरः ञ्जनबःभ्रेमाः कुलः विनः केषाः वीः दें र्चेनः मानुबार्धः यानः **॔
यवःर्ठगः बेवःपरः ग्रुटः प्रदेः र्ह्यः रटः रेदेः र्केबः द्युटः**

¹ Abba is the Tibetan word for father. Within it, it contains the connotations of father, dad, and daddy in English. As such, this term of affection, reverence, and authority is kept in Tibetan to speak for itself. Abba is also the Aramaic term for "father."

² A more technical English translation of *rnam shes* is "consciousness."

³ From the Khabdha, post dated 7 September, 2008. http://www.khabdha.org/?p=572/

⁴ From the Khabdha, post dated 15 July, 2012. http://www.khabdha.org/?s=স্মার্মিনাস্থী দ্বীশাস্ত্র নিমান্ত্র কিন্তান্তর কিন্তান্ত্র কিন্তান্ত কিন্তান কিন্তান্ত কিন্তান্ত কিন্তান্ত কিন্তান কিন্তান্ত কিন্তান কিন্ত

विवा व र्थेन रा क्षेत्र तेना केंबा क्या केंद्र क्षेत्र की वात्र र्थेवा ने दर्र की रैवाबादि'धेदारारेदायाञ्चात्रायाये विषार्देदाग्री ज्ञानवाग्री वारार्येवा देवरावदे देवा विपवि क्षराचेरायते दुःगुति दुवार्च्यम् ग्री र्ग्नेरादे वै क्षे रेवाबादिदेशम्र र्चुवाबाग्री क्षे वावबारीवा धेवारा रेता वृङ्कारा पर्याप्यर विवार्ष्येष्याया ने रावयाया है। संयाप्य स्वारा विवार से स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स रेवाबादिदेशसँ क्रुबायाबेदायराष्ट्रादर्देदावार्वेदावाबयाक्चीद्विवः धिवार्स्वा वसायस्र तार्मिता प्राप्त होता स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त तदेरः च्चेत्र न्दः र्तेः क्चुत्रा स्टूरः स्वायन्यः प्यदः तत्न्व Western Turk Khaganate ब्रेन्ट्राच्यात्राम्यान्यात्राम्यान्यान्यात्राम्यान्यात्राम्यात्राम्यात्राम्यात्राम्यात्राम्या बै:रेज्यात्रि:दे:दु:प्राप्तरः भूत्राः विवार्धे:व्यारः Tokharistan कुः र्देवा-नृतदः र्ह्युन:यः रेन्। र्हें वारः वे:नृष्ठ्येव:धेवा:वदः र्ह्वे:वःरे:धः चेरःयः ५८.व्र.वर. Lokhars च्र.वयाच्यात्रयात्र्य वरःश्लेवया र्रे देव विष्युत्र विषय के देव का का कार्य किया के वार की का निवस्तु न्द्रुवारात्रेत्। रदारेवे अर्वे न्याराचेरानातेवदावके वाचेरायदा बिपःळ्याबार्ड्यानुबाद्यः Gukturk ब्रेसःपदीर्गिविःद्यवानुसःळ्या यःश्रेवःवयः चन्याः श्रुयः श्रें। देः ययदः चह्याः नधुनः यळ्या वान्नेययः तह्वाचित्र । र लेश रा द्व र्सेट ।

म्यान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्त

IN THE LIBRARY 독학제록두'[목독'5]

New Notable Books on Art

By Karl Debreczeny



Handbook of Tibetan Iconometry: A Guide to the Arts of the 17th Century. Edited by Christoph Cüppers, Leonard van der Kuijp, and Ulrich Pagel. With a Chinese introduction by Dobis Tsering Gyal Leiden: Brill's Tibetan Studies Library, 2012 ISBN-13: 9789004180147. 386 pp. (320 full-color facsimiles)

The Handbook of Iconometry reproduces a rare late seventeenth-century iconometric handbook, the Cha tshad kyi dpe ris Dpyod ldan yid gsos [Illustrations of Measurements: A Refresher for the Cogniscenti], now held in the Tibet Autonomous Region Archives (Lhasa). The manuscript was produced in ca. 1687 under the impetus of the famous scholar and statesman Dési Sangyé Gyatso (1653-1705). Its creation, a collaborative effort between the dési and three expert craftsmen, was compiled for the Ganden Podrang government during the reign of the Fifth Dalai Lama. The draftsmanship is beautiful, and its quality reflects its patronage at the highest levels. The Handbook is a complete page-by-page color facsimile reproduction with 331 plates, including more than 150 drawings of figures (buddhas, bodhisattvas, deities, etc.); 70 script types; and 14 stupa models. While the editors do not translate the actual text of the handbook itself (providing instead transliterations into Wylie), they do include a profile of Sangyé Gyatso's scholarship and passages from his Vaidurya Yasel that shed additional light on the illustrations in the Jöden yisö (Dpyod ldan yid gsos; also in Wylie). An iconometric handbook provides the proper proportions for the creation of sacred images, and a number have been published over the years (including, most recently, The Sunlight of Iconometry of the Encampment Tradition in Both Painting and Sculpture [sKar lugs bris 'bur gnyis kyi sku gzugs kyi thig dpe nyi ma'i snang bal by Karshö Karma Delek in 2010). The Handbook is a great boon to scholars in particular, as the seventeenth century was a pivotal time in the history of Tibetan art, and while Sangyé Gyatso's importance in artistic production is often remarked on (including his views on deity proportions), here extant evidence of his direct involvement is laid out before us.

It is also important to note that this publication is the product of a collaboration between the International Tibetan Archives Preservation Trust and the Tibetan Autonomous Regional Archive, which underlines the importance of mutually beneficial international cooperation between Western and Tibetan scholars and institutions. It also suggests the great potential of the as yet largely untapped treasure trove of various Tibetan archives (in the TAR, as well as in the many other provincial, prefectural, and county seats) whose holdings will no doubt contribute dramatically to our understanding of Tibetan history and culture if and when they are eventually made available to scholars.

Bod kyi lag shes kun 'dus chen mo [Great Compendium of Tibetan Handicrafts] by Könchok Tendzin (dKon mchog bstan 'dzin), Trinlé Gyaltsen ('Phrin las rgyal mtshan), and Pema Yudron (Padma g.yu sgron) Beijing: China Tibetology Publishers, 2010 ISBN-13 9787802532533. 2 vols. 1,023 pp.

Bod kyi lag shes kun 'dus chen mo [Great Compendium of Tibetan Handicrafts] is a Tibetan-language illustrated encyclopedia of Tibetan material culture, compiled gradually over nine years by the Khampa scholar Könchok Tendzin of the Southwest Nationalities University Museum in Chengdu. It follows his other major contributions to the study of Tibetan art, including his influential Dzo gnas skra rtse'i chu thigs [Water Droplets of the Arts Collected on the Tips of Hairs] (1994). This new work is much broader reaching and includes many minor and even obscure crafts that are otherwise difficult to find information on, from detailed descriptions

Karl Debreczeny বৃষ্

"र्वेर्-ग्री-कःर्ळर्-प्यण्देव-म्री दुमान्यमायरु-यतुन्यदे-ने-स्रेदे-पास

र्ष्ट्रवाल्यां (Handbook of Tibetan Iconometry: A Guide to the Arts of the 17th Century) क्रेक्ट्रायात् दे के प्रवास्थ्या सुक्षा के क्रिक्ट्रा के क्रिक्ट्

ब्रिट्र । देवुःश्वंश्वाण्यात्रात्त्र विचान्त्र न्यात्र विचान्त्र न्यात्र विचान्त्र न्यात्र विचान्त्र न्यात्र विचान्त्र न्यात्र न्यात्र न्यात्र विचान्त्र न्यात्र न्यात्य न्यात्य न्यात्य न्यात्र न्यात्य न्यात्य न्यात्य न्यात्य न्यात्य न्यात्य न्यात्य न्या

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"વ્યવાન્દ્રેન"વદ્દીનું ૐતું લાક અતું શું કોવા અંદ્ર ૐવા દેશને તે चित्रः स्ट्राच्याः त्रवाकः स्ट्राचरः श्रुरः द्यरः ग्रुवाः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राचः स्ट्राचः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राचः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्र न्ये-देशः ११० त्रिंद्-यदे-रिंद्शः सुःसद्यः क्रुसःद्वः चुदः स्रेस्य। देः चित्रः स्वा त्रा के क्ष्या का क्ष्या ao दे.पर्षुयः अर्कुरः हेवः श्रीः दशः देशः वरुषः पर्विदः पर्वेषः हिंयः શ્રેન્-ર્શ્નિ(દેતે ર્જ્યન્ય સે સે (Wylie) તદ્યે ર્સુય ર્ફેયા વાર્યા અંત્ર) તેંત્ર ग्रेट्रिंट्र क्रूबर् हेर्डीट्र बटबर क्रुबर क्रुवर अपवबर स्थार क्रुवर क्रीट्र क्रुबार्च्मिन्छिर। "र्न्धेन्स्वरणिन्मबेंबा"बुःदविन्यदेष्टिवारेबा ल.चाबाज.क.क्षेचा.धे.क्षेप्र.चषु.चु. ५५३.वालाष.बुज.बु. जीर.षट्ये व.चीबा ୟୁସ୍ (ମ୍ବି:୧୯୯%) ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ (Granda) ସ୍ଥାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ (Wylie) ସ୍ଥାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ (Wylie) ସ୍ଥାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ (Wylie) ସ୍ଥାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ (କ୍ଷିମ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସ୍ଥାନ୍ତ (Wylie) (Wylie) ସ୍ଥାନ୍ତ (Wylie) (Wyli यन.पर्वा) वृवा.क्र.मी.जवा.र्नन.इसम.मीम.संयोग.संप्राचाना यात्याळन् स्वा क्री काळन् ने स्ट्रेंब केटा ने त्र सारा से बिया तन्या यदे र्थे:ब्ला-वि-नेट-ल-न्यर-लन्नेचर्याः चुर्याः स्टिन् (लन्दि-विट्रार्थेट्र्यः शुं लें :करः १०१० वॅरिंदिने सुव दीयायदे मार्से दिना महारादे रहे वीयायः ૹૢ૽ૺૹ.ઌૹૹૹ.ઌઌૢ੶ૹ૽૽ૻૻ૱ૹૺ૽૽ૹ૱ઌ૽૽૱ૡ૽૽૱ૹ૽૾ૺ૱ૹ૽૽ૺ૱ૹ૽૽૱ विग-दर्ग-वे-अदे-बूद-च-वेब-सदद-र्स्ट्-प्रॅन्।) दुब-रवब-वर्सु-पर्व'रावे'र्पेर्'ग्रे'रे'र्सेंदे'ह्युःस्य'ग्रे'र्से' हुस'व्राट्येत्र'ग्रे'ग्रे'ग्र वाबराक्षेत्रकार्वेर् क्षार्वेदार्वेषाय्येवायाहीयतिवारायाहीयाया $\forall |\zeta,\underline{y}(\zeta,\overline{\beta}),\underline{x}(\alpha,\overline{\beta}),\underline{\alpha}(\zeta,\underline{\alpha}),\underline{x}(\zeta,\overline{\beta},\overline{z}),\underline{x}(\zeta,\overline{\alpha}),\underline{x}($ वायायवादमाळे चावेवा धेवाया सदेत्याया याया स्वादित्या (ळेंबा र्क्केट्र वी विवार्क्षन क्रेंन त्यार्विट वी प्रवेत प्राचिट वित्र वी प्रवेत वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र

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of fine art techniques, to the calligraphic arts (ink making, writing technologies, etc.), to religious offerings (such as how butter sculptures are made and displayed), to objects related to everyday life (such as farming and animal husbandry). It covers such a broad range of widely disparate material, that rather than try to summarize its 1,023 pages' content, we provide here a list of the main fifty-seven categories covered by this ambitious work (many of which include multiple subcategories not enumerated here):

Volume 1:

1. Construction of the Jokhang, and architecture in Tibet; 2. cotton ground for thangka painting; 3. primary colors and pigments; 4. secondary colors and pigment mixing; 5. brush making; 6. shading; 7. brushwork; 8. layout; 9. clay statues; 10. paper making; 11. pen making; 12. ink making; 13. writing boards; 14. astrological calculation boards; 15. woodblock carving; 16. stone carving; 17. eight kinds of stupa; 18. materials for mold casting of gold, silver, etc. (with eighteen subcategories, including cloisonné); 19. blacksmith tools; 20. blacksmithing techniques; 21. hammered gold and other metals (repoussé, etc.); 22. relief work in metal and wood; 23. the blacksmith's forge (types of coal, etc.); 24. Moldcasting techniques; 25. different kinds of precious minerals and stones (turquoise, coral, gzi, etc.); 26. sand-mandala making; and 27. buttersculpture making.

Volume 2:

28. Costume making (ancient, modern, and regional styles); 29. cloth dying; 30. decorativepattern making (for architectural decorations, etc.); 31. relief pattern making (using gold paste, etc.); 32. musical instruments; 33. making objects in clay; 34. porcelain making; 35. tents; 36. bridge and boat making; 37. white and red leather making (including leather boats); 38. weaving techniques; 39. felt making; 40. saddlery; 41. necessities for daily offerings; 42. weapons; 43. bamboo weaving; 44. patina and tempering metals; 45. mask making; 46. prayer flags; 47. prayer wheels; 48. offering scarves; 49. New Year offerings; 50. offering cakes; 51. latsé; 52. thread crosses and snake spirits; 53. tools for medicine; 54. locks; 55. dice; 56. incense; and 57. cooking utensils.

Zangchuan Fojiao yishu fazhan shi (藏传佛教 艺术发展史) by Xie Jisheng (谢继胜, Institute for Sino-Tibetan Buddhist Art, Capital Normal University); Xiong Wenbin (熊文彬, Tibet Museum, China Tibetology Research Institute); Luo Wenhua (罗文华, Palace Museum, Beijing); and Liao Yang (廖旸, Institute for Sino-Tibetan Buddhist Art, Capital Normal University) Shanghai: 上海书画出版社, 2010

ISBN-13: 9787807258629. 2 vols. 1,056 pp. Zangchuan Fojiao yishu fazhan shi [The Historical Development of Tibetan Buddhist Art; Bod rgyud nag bstan gyi sgyu rtsal 'phel rim lo rgyus] is a comprehensive Chinese-language survey of Tibetan Buddhist art from the seventh to eighteenth centuries. Organized chronologically with six hundred illustrations, it explores such topics as: Dunhuang (敦煌) and Yulin caves (榆林 窟) from the Tibetan Occupation period; the art of the Tangut (Mi nyag) Empire of Xixia (西夏) in Gansu; Sakya, Shalu, and Gyantse monasteries in Tsang; the carved cliffs of Feilai Feng (飞 来峰) in Hangzhou and the Juyongguan Gate (居 庸美); stone engravings near Beijing of the Mongol Yuan (1279–1368); murals of Fahai Temple in Beijing and Qutan Temple (瞿坛寺; Gro tshang rdo rje 'chang') in Qinghai of the early Ming (fifteenth century); as well as a wealth of material in the Palace Museum, including Tibetan Buddhist bronzes produced in the Ming Yongle and Qing Qianlong imperial courts, among others.

What is especially noteworthy is that this book was written by a group of Chinese scholars who both work in Tibetan primary sources and conduct frequent fieldwork in Tibetan areas. Thus this study is more historically grounded than many Chinese publications on Tibetan art and has a special emphasis on site studies enriched by its authors original research. It has an especially rich discussion on Tibetan Buddhist art in China proper and the artistic relationship between the Tibetan and Chinese traditions. This is in contrast to Western scholarship, which has tended to emphasize the relationship to India, Kashmir, and Nepal, the importance of which—while acknowledged—is not featured in this book.

५.२८-१८-४-१००० प्रत्याच्या स्थान्य स्

"चॅट्-ग्री-भाग्नियागुद्दान्त्र्याक्षेत्र केत्र्यां विष्याम् विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्य

सूर्य) बुबानालट क्ष्ट्रेन्यु सूर्ये मुंग्डी श्री क्ष्या सूर्य जिया श्री विया स्त्री त्या स्त्री स्त

ळेवॱगवरःचःदेवःहेबःसुःश्लेवायःवेवाःसेन्। देचःवाबरःयःवदैःवैः पर्हेर-र्देब-५-७८-क्व-के-बिट-। देवै-बट-कुट-गुब-देगब-दट-अध्यत-ब ऍट्य.चेव्य. १ व्या.चेय. १ व्यव्याचेय. १ व्यव्यः १ त्याव्यव्यक्तियावादायादाक्षेत्राचादायाव्यक्तियावाद्याव्यक्तिया ली ष्रह्र्यान्त्राची ही इला की त्रच्यां सेव लाव दला वया की वीदे ही इला (न्येर-व्-ब्रूवा-ळ-वर्चे:र्द्धल-न्ट-धिवा-वर्चेदे-चर्चे:स्व-र्श्ववानः) न्टा <u> ၎င:प्यथ्यश्रस्थः) । କ୍ରୁଣ:ୱ୍ରସ:ଶ୍ରି:वेद:देते:श्रे:ळेंद:दर्द्रोय:पदेःरुः</u> र्देबः(द्येरःव्य बिदःलबःद्दःध्ववाबःलबःवार्बःश्चेदः) ग्रीःचरःद्योलः चन्द्राचीयः क्रुषाचर्गेद्राधेद्रा द्रये देवायदे रादे यदि विकासी बिट-५-७८-सू ळॅगमाधेव पते चहें न गविते क्रेंन तिर्दे प्येंन सूनमा दर्देव:र्वेष:र्वेष:र्वेष:१०२३ ठव:ग्री:पर्हेर्पवि:त्य:पर्हेर्प्राःश्वेर:पर्वेष: त्रञ्जान्यः वर्षेत्रः क्रुतेः ळचः त्या द्रश्चेन्यः स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स् त्विंद्रायते द्राप्ता स्म दे तद्देर इटबादा स्व काळे पर तद्देर चन्नान्त्रः त्रेन् (सरार्यः विवालान्यः वरावन्नेनाः ग्रीः ब्रेट्स्नाः स्वान्यः इयगःवर्दरःस्ट्रंदःसेद्।)

ट्राक्षित्र स्ट्राक्षित्र स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास स्ट

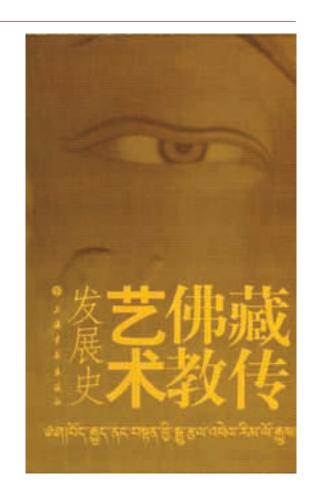
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नेयाची ४४ व्यवस्यी:श्री:श्री:श्री:श्रीया:यानुवा:यादी:वेया ह्य ४६ भुवाबायवार ग्री या निवा १५ रेव र्घे केते. रेग्रायन्त्र्वाचयम् १८ ह्याळॅद्राद्राप्त्रीयायर्विर चलेटबारायुः त्यवारमेबा २३ द्यारः क्वितः अरः क्वितः क्वीः अर्क्टर्यानर्ज्ञे प्रदेश्यवास्त्रेषा येद्रावित्रेषाया १४ वेद्र ग्री मुद्र में बार देवा बार देवा त्र के बार देवा है बार देवा है बार देवा है के बा चतः त्यवा भेषा १० मुद्र देशाया ज्ञातर्वे दाये त्यवा वेषा ११ र्भुं तत्र नर्वे नदी त्या विषा ११ वेंद् र्शुंद र्रेल.कथर्यवाबा ४४ इ.स.र्यवायन्त्र्यं यपुः जवार्चे वा १८ व्रेट्-मी:र्मर-ल्लान्च्रें-चदि:लवा:वेबा १५ व्रेट्-ग्रे: ह्य: गुरः पर्वे: प्रयो: भेषा १८ पेंदः श्वाबः ग्रे: वर्षः यः दृदः गुः चर्चे : चर्रे : त्याः वेश १४ में : दृग् रः दृदः में : न्सर र्सेन्य नर्से नदे त्यन स्था १४ दिवय दशन नी र्रवाषाग्री :पवा भेषा अर श्रेट च तर्हेवा चरे पवा भेषा यदे हेर हैं द क्रेंच ६१ अर्टें व करे क्रेंच ६१ वर्ष नर्जेदे त्या भेषा ४५ है न्दर्र सुन्यदे त्यवा भेषा ७५ चन्ने.रट.चन्ने.प्रच्या.चर्चे.चपु.राया.चेन्य ७० ध्रुट. सेयु. द्रयाया ६७ पर्व्र. ज्युंयु. द्रयाया ६२ वि. यह ग्री देवाया ८० में संस्थे अरा ५० महें र अदे सें रा यन छेते र्ज्जेन ५१ अर्देश ५८ सुद श्री पठत वर्षा ५७ श्रवःश्चें-८८:श्रवःचर्र्यःग्रेःश्चें-क्या ५० श्चें क्षियाः रेवाबार्य्यः प्रदेश्याः भेषा ५५ वॅद्रा क्षेत्रः स्व र्वे ख्रिया या देवा ५६ चेंद्र र्धेव पर्वे प्रति त्यया वेवा ५७ র্বন্-গ্রী'নরের নতম নদূদ লাধ্যুম নর্র নের ঝেল্ প্রিমা বহুম:শ্র্যা

"首子·中夏子·有子·中學母·夏·夏·悉心·在哈內·希斯·道· 夏內·"哈內·ப·西·新子·子· 藏传佛教艺术发展 史 哈內·內首子·切·內子·奇·夏內·內克·子奇·首內·首內· "र्चेन्-पक्कुन्-वर-पस्व ग्री-ह्यु-स्याययेयान्यार्यः क्रुमः"बेमःरावे:कुःधेमःतृ:दीमःर्धेदःहेदः। तमःरनमः বর্ব'ঘ'ব্ঝ'র্ঝ'মবঝ'বর্ষ্ঠ'ব্রক্তুর্'বম'গ্রী'র্বর্'গ্রী' वट.पर्वेष.र्.श्रुपु.सूर.ज.मे.कुपु.खुप.पर्वेग.वेश.त. विवारेत्। तुषाग्रीःष्ट्रंश्चेतेःर्वे रेश्राचविवाचर्चेवाषायतेः <u> न्यः न्यः ५०० नर्गेन् र्येन्यः न्यन्यः न्याः मी नर्हेन्यविः न्य</u>ी <u> वॅ८-क्र</u>ी.रचट-द्व्या.रि.लूट-श्रीचन्न-क्री.पिब-स्टूट-ति.ली. जुब-क्री-चवा-सिव याच-शिवी-अ-धिज-ब-लूट-तपु-शु-धेवी. मिल.रचयः सैचयः क्री.इ.स्.म् विद्रः वितानीः वी.पी.र्टः જ્ઞૈળ ક્રી ય શ્રું તર્જા છે. ત્ર્યું વર્કી યેંદ દ્યો છે. યાલિળ व.लूर्र.तपु.झै.लपु. इंट. वी.चवी.चर्म्य.रु.सूरी लूबे. ক্রুঅ:ম্বর্মার্ গ্রেমার-গঙ্গদের শুল্লার্ক্তী ই তি দ্বেদ্রে नर-र्येद्र-पितः र्दे निर्मेषः रे से हि र्येद्र में व र्से केवा ये <u> इट.ची. इ.से.से.(वट.ची.र्जंच.सूबी श्रट.भ</u>ील.<u>र</u>चब. (र्यः रचनः १५ म्रेग्रीः हूँ र तः धव परे सक्षे र हेवः <u> क्री.च्र्.क्ट.र्</u>र्ड.पकटा ट्रे.पबुब.र्रुच.च्रव्यक्ष.<u>च्</u>र् त्र्येश्रवः र्ह्रेवः (पटः र्नुः क्रः प्रते : क्रुः कः स्वे व : क्रें व र्वेदःअःऍदःशेःददःळैदःर्वेदःअःळदःशुदःवीःर्देःच्रदः

न्यान्त्रुव यते र्वेत् ग्री व्याप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व

(५वो.५५व.४च.वोबल.वेब.५३वे.लवो.वोवब.चर्म्यूरा)



IN THE LIBRARY 독학교육두'면도'51

र्सं क्रुसंग्री 'सें प्याप्त प्राप्त विष्ठे । "प्रणाक्रु वं र्सं । क्रुसं "पें प्राप्त विष्ठे । "प्रणाक्रिव विष्ठे । "प्रणाक्रे । "प्रणाक्रिव विष्ठे । "प्रणाक्रे । "प्रणाक्रिव विष्ठे । "प्रणाक्रे । "प्रण

द्रेच खेट तद्रेन ह्रिं अध्या व्यक्ष क्षेत्र क्ष

विष्यः भी द्वाम् वाष्यः या भी तायाः वाष्यः या व्याप्यः विष्यः विषयः विषय

न्ये भुद्र श्री स्वर्ण न्ये स्वर्ण न्ये स्वर्ण व्यव्यक्ष स्वर्ण न्यः स्वर्ण व्यव्यक्ष स्वर्ण व्यवस्वर्ण स्वर्ण व्यवस्वर्ण स्वर्ण व्यवस्वर्ण व्यवस्वर्ण स्वर्ण व्यवस्वर्ण स्वर्ण व्यवस्वर्ण स्वर्ण व्यवस्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वरंण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वरंण स्वरं

A New Mirror of History: an Introduction to the Oral History Series

By Gendun Rabsal

Two series of books indispensible for research on contemporary Tibetan history appeared in the 1980s and 1990s. The first series, published in Lhasa by the Cultural and Historical Documents Research Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) Political Consultative Committee, is entitled Bod kyi lo rgyus rig gnas dpyad gzhi'i rgyu cha bdams bsrigs (Collected Works of Cultural and Historical Documents; Ch. 文史资料选集). The first volume of this

series was published in 1981, and the most recent, volume 27, in 2007. Additional volumes are dedicated to special topics. In the "Announcement for the Submission of Articles" made in anticipation of the series, which one can find in the Introduction, the compilers stated that they sought to widely collect articles that covered "modern history related to Tibet" and "materials on revolutionary history." Institutes for historical research and individuals alike contributed materials. As

ব্যা'ক্সব'র্না'ক্সবা Oral History Series

ইবাস্থ্রনাদ্দেশ্বর্ণ Series No. and year of publication	देच केट प्रः हेंग ग्रन्स Book title and number of pages	ৰ্দ্ধস্যৰ্শ্য Author and author dates	दर-र्देव-पङ्गल-पा Content
1 ICC\s	दही गुप्त अर्द्धअयाया शुप्त हिंदा (अ) अर्थे व हिंदि हैं वे हिंदि हैं व हैं । हिंदि हैं व हैं हैं हैं हैं हैं है	यम्ने.बीट.क्र्य.पत्न् <u>र</u> ±	ল্লুব'র্হ্বন'জ'র্মান্ত্র'(?]]1945)ন্ত্রি'র্জ্জ'র্ড্রান্স'র্ম্বান্ত্রন'ন্দ্র''ন্দ্র' শ্রুব'ন্ত্রন'র্জ্জন'র্ম্বান্ত্রন'র্জ্জন'র্ম্বান্ত্রন'র্মান্ত্রনি (d. 1945), including how he studied religion and meditation, and eventually became a yogi.
य। १८८४ 2 / 1996	भ्रे,क्रुतुःत्र्,क्वैयःश्चा यह्नय। ४५४	ब्राह्मद्रापष्ट्रेन् व्हेन् व्हेन् अ.सुन्य पृष्ठेन व्हेन् (1910 []1983)	गुर्दाञ्चन, দুर गिर्दार श्रुप्त प्राञ्चेत्र जे भे अपका प्रदाश है का ग्री पा श्रुप्त प्राञ्च प्रदाश है का ग्री पा श्रुप्त प्राञ्च प्रदाश है का ग्री प्राप्त है का ग्री प्राप्त प्रदाश है का ग्री प्रदाश है का ग्री प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्रदाश है का ग्री प्राप्त है का ग्री प्रदाश है का ग्री प्री प्रदाश है का ग्री प्रदाश है का
3 / 1997	ગુન લૂંચ લું હતું. તાર તાર સે જુણ ગ્રહ્મ કું હતું. તારે જો હતા	चने'अपर'च'यद्वेत्र'यत्र' इ.स.कृया	કૈન્ ક્રેંનુ શુાંવન પા (1897 [1966) ૧/૧૦૦) માં ત્રભાત વાત : લુકા પાલુક પાલુક લુકા ફ્રિંબ નિ. લુવા પાત કૃંગ / ૧૯૧ માં ત્રભાત લુકા સ્થાન લુકા ૧/૧૯૧ માં ત્રા સુવા પાત શું કૃષ્ણ ક્રેં The life of Prime Minister Lukhangpa (1897 □ 966), from 1917, when he joined the Ganden Phodrang staff □ especially his service as prime minister from 1949 □ up to his death in 1966.
4/1997	वृत्र-खिवायः हेद्र-इत्यायः योज्यायः ग्री श्रीतः या <i>६</i> ४	बटयाक्नैयानक्षेत्रे, ट्रा ट्यटापटियाक्क्रुटा इ.स्वाटाट्ये	নি 'বদুবাৰ' দ্ৰী' ক্ষ' নেবাৰ 'বিচ'নি 'বিদ'নি 'বিশ্বৰাৰ বিদ'নি নিবাৰ কিন্তু নিবাৰ বিদ্যালয় বিদ
4) 90°C \ 5 / 1998	त्र्र-विष्ट- <u>क्र</u> -तृत्वा क्रट-र्टन हुः क्रियःजयः विस्य। <i>(५</i> ०	घर.त्। इंदे.चेर.त.घेत.पडेच.	र् 'इते 'र्कर 'गुल्र-'गो के 'पेया' कंट 'र्कर' गुल्र-' हैं 'त्रहेव' 'या 'ग्रह्म या प्रह्म या हिस्सा हैं 'र्क्स 'रक्स '
6/1998	(1958-1960) यद्य ट्रिंग-टे.लूट-श्लेट्य-ग्री-ज्रु-क्षैय-रंग्वय-रर्श्वया तत्त्र तूर्य-श्रम्	리크도.l(1931 D) 보고:9gd.(4)	দ্র্মি নূদ্রে দৃর্দ্র দুর্দ্র প্রাক্ষর প্রাক্য প্রাক্ষর প্রাক্য প্রাক্ষর প্রাক্ষর প্রাক্ষর প্রাক্ষর প্রাক্ষর প্রাক্ষর প্রাক্ষর
2) 1995 7 / 1998	વશ્ર્ય તાર્મી કે તે કુ તે તે કુ તે તાર્ક્ષ્ય કુવા જે કુવાયા શું.	0 D 	ইজাখার্থাবন নিইজার্য্র নেশাব্বন বিষ্ণুব স্কুর্ স্কুর্ন করে শিব্দ বিদ্যালয় নিব্দ বিজ্ঞান্ত করি করে ক্রিজা শিব্দ বিজ্ঞান্ত ক্রিকেন্ট্রিজা The autobiography □ written in verse □ of Barshi Ts □dron Ngakwang Tenkyong, covering his life in Tibet, India, and Canada.

IN THE LIBRARY 독학교목무기주다









त्री. क्रियं. प्रह्रायं क्रियं क्रिय

त्वाची त्या क्रुक्त स्त्री विद्या वि

લિંદ વ્યાદ્ધ લિંદ તૃત તૃત્વ તૃત્વ

र्चेर ग्वब्य कुः धेव श्व्य केर्दे।

देवःब्रेटः तदेते देवः ग्राट्यः अटः के प्यः प्याद्धेदः विवाद्यः अटः के प्यः के द्यः प्याद्धेदः विवाद्यः अटः के प्यः के

क्री.क्रां क्रियाच्यां स्ट्रां व्याच्यां क्रियाची स्ट्रां क्रियं क्रियं

इंशायर गुरुं चॅर गुर प्रति देप खेर परि वे चॅर चै क्यायर इंसार ग्राम ग्री जें ग्रुका पार ग्री सेंगा केव चें क्षिण प्रति वें क्षिया क्षिया कें जिला के किंका चैं क्षिया कें कें का क्ष्म चें प्रता क्ष्म कें प्रति कें का चैं क्षायर ग्री कें का क्ष्म चें प्रता कें कें का चैं क्षायर ग्री कें का क्ष्म कें का क्ष्म कें का किंका चैं का का कें कें का किंका के किंका कें का किंका कें का किंका कें का किंका कें का किंका के किंका कें का किंका के किंका के किंका के किंका कें का किंका के किंका किंका के किंका किंका के किंका किंका के किंका किंका के किंका किंका के किंका किंका किंका किंका के किंका के किंका के किंका किंका किंका किंका किंका

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	ग्री-जू-जून प्रमित्या २०१२	555.655.美美	ब'दा'बबा कु'यार-हु'पर्वब 'डुँबै'र्येर्-याबुर्-'वी'पगाव 'ब्लॅब' वि'दा'पर 'ची'र्थ कुषा
8 / 1999	Sger	(1914 [1994)	D drong Wangd Dorj s autobiography, in which he recounts his
			experiences as a servant of the Zurkhang family to his position of $kal \square n$
			in the exile government.
C 2000	स.क्षेत्र.थ्र.क्वैंट.स्था.तपु.ब्रु.खियु.बिट.य.यक्ट्टाताब्र्यट.	स.झ.स्वायानस्य म्.हे.	र्टे थ.रचय.चर्थ.चर्थ. द्य.चय.वैर.चपु.स.झेपु.यु.चैर्च.गु.वैर.च.रेट.।
	रॅवि:यानुवा १२८	595.4551	बॅंग्स्पबर्थः पर्वतः पुंचार कुर्यः केव चेति अपवार्षः वर्षाः केव के कि
9 / 1999			Palha Dorj □Wangd □traces the Palha lineage starting from 17 th century,
			and narrates the experiences of the Palha family in the historical events
		5.5	of the 1950s.
201 2000	ष्रायसः र्वारा तरः विष्या क्रेत्रः स्वासः र्वारा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा	चर·(बे'ई'अर्ये]ब'ट्या'	रार बुं खर क्रूबोय रेटार मैं या मुं रूरे रेटा राष्ट्य क्रुंग वा बुंबा मुं क्रूंय क्रूंय क्रूंय रेटा झेवा
	₹a.a.l </td <td>र्यट.यक्षेत्र.क्ष्रुंट.।क्रिज.</td> <td>चर-द्रवा-वाबन्ध-ग्री-ब्रिन-क्रुन-च्रा-र्ख्या</td>	र्यट.यक्षेत्र.क्ष्रुंट.।क्रिज.	चर-द्रवा-वाबन्ध-ग्री-ब्रिन-क्रुन-च्रा-र्ख्या
10 / 2000		(1909 [1983)	The life of Parshi Puntsok Wanggyel, especially his role in maintaining
			Tibetan grammar in exile.
11/ 2000	र्नेन्'ग्रे'सु'र्के ६१५	ह्येट.र्रट.र्रव.क्रव.ध्रुंज.	ૹ૽ [ૢ] ૣૻૣૻૣૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽૽ૢૢૢૢૢ૽૱૽ૢ૾ૺઌૣૼ૾ૹૄ૾ૢઌૺ.૮૮.ઌૢૻૢૢૻઌ _૽ ઌૢઌ૽૱ઌૢૹ૽૾૱ૹૢઌૼૢ
		مرا(1909 [2000)	र्चन प्रनः चुी चुत्रा चुी के केंद्रे कें चुना
11 / 2000			Taring (Trengring) Rinchen Drolma narrates the Tsarong family history,
			and her own life in Tibet and overseas.
12/2000	प्यी.ज्या.यी.ज्.क्रीय.याधेष.त्.याती.क्रुपु.तथट.री	त्रगु'र्सेया'न्स'र्क्स'न्स्य'	शर्वे.ज्या.वी.तील.ज्ञूली क्र्.टा.वर्वा टेट.श्वट.वी.ह्ट्टावर्वा.वी.ट्र.ज्ञूटी
12 / 2000	हें√.क	⊅≅ ₹.1	Covers the customs, traditions, and tribes of Golok, and an introduction
		,	to the modern counties of the region.
13/2001	त्रमु'र्स्स्वामी'र्स्'मुक्ष्यम्बद्धर्म्यान्त्रम् स्त्रीयु	त्वु'र्येव '5्ब'र्क्क्श'5्चथ'	थर्यु,ज्या.विज्ञ.मी.र्ट्यूय.र्जं. ८४ ८८:श्रुथ.कुर्य. ४४ द्याग्री.ज्.श्रुबेथ.ध्याया
13 / 2001	খ্ল- ক্র	△≅८.	Introducing different Golok histories, including those of 68 monasteries,
	' '	'	18 accomplished religious figures, and so on.
1009	(g.Zal.g).g.(g.z)gav.c(g.z)\sqrt{2}.2\sqrt{2}.1	数0.1235.22.12€01	₹અ'ય'મૅ'તર્ને 'કે'મૅન્ 'ફેન્' પાંતે 'ૠ઼નઅ'য়ৢ'તાલે' ताकु' નૄચૅક' પોંતુ 'લેન 'સૅન'ૹ૽ુ' નૄઅয়' 'য়৾'ઍ'
			<u>च</u> ैदा. <u>च</u> ाद्यता
14 / 2001			The life of the author, who had the military rank of $gyap \square n$ (in charge of
		1 11	a unit of 100), and the history of the Tibetan army.
14 2002	क्षेट्रकेट्ट क्रॅंट क्र्यायययः प्रमित्या	हे'र्इट'. १२ रहे' थे' शेष'	र्च-, बोब-, क्रेन्, तर, बोब-, बनब, क्री, पंबाय, क्र, परिय-, ने
		ମ୍ବସ 'ସଞ୍ଚୁଣ୍ଡ (1909 🏾	र्यात्र केंद्र क
15 / 2002		1992)	The life of a monk official of the former Tibetan government, who was
			imprisoned during the tumultuous 1950s era.
2/2/ 2002	य्वेल.रूट.थ्र.क्र्यु.बैट.रचव्य.वोषट.चर्र्मेवा	चगाय: <u>च</u> ित्र:अर्ट्र:श्र्वाय:च	१९५५ जुषु इंब न रूर्ट विद् वी न अवा व्रिंग श्री तक्ष्ट र न न १९५५
16 / 2002		ਝੂਕ·ਕਵੇਂਕ੍ਰੀ(1937 🗓	बॅर 'ये मुल' प' सेव 'चॅ' के 'मु 'यार 'दु 'यादव 'तद्वेव 'तुष' पा
			कु'गर-८'नगत'र्ह्वेब'ल'श्वेनब'पिः'चर-'ग्री'वृत्रबल'र्ह्होट'।
			Before 1959, Dongak Tenzin was a member of the Tibetan army. He
			was a part of the security team that accompanied the Dalai Lama into
			exile, and later became a government minister.

one of the stated goals for article selection was "materials on revolutionary history," and because the compiler, the Political Consultative Committee, is a government office, it may be difficult to find satisfactory materials for objective research. Still, as most of the materialcomes from individuals who were personally involved in historical events, naturally the series has value. Researchers of contemporary Tibetan history can access new knowledge and information.

Another series of books, though published much later than the Cultural and Historical Documents, was planned much earlier by the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (LTWA) with the support of Ford Foundation and other funding sources— the Ngag rgyun lo rgyus deb phreng / Oral History Series. Although this series was published from 1996, plans for its publications were laid in 1976, at which time the LTWA directors and other researchers set up a special committee for the publication. Latse Library currently holds twenty-seven volumes.

The goal of this series is stated in the foreword:

"Because of tumultuous events in Tibet's recent history, religion, politics, ethnicity, history, and traditions—all of these—have experienced a decline. Given the urgency of the situation, we have the responsibility to record any history, biography, religious rituals, origin stories, and other knowledge." To this end, interviews were conducted with various Tibetan individuals.

The foreword also details the scope of the content, listing the subjects covered, from Tibetan history to narrower topics such as songs. However, more than half of the books published thus far have been personal histories, in the form of autobiography or biography—a total of eighteen volumes. The majority of histories are those of government officials, but there are also a few volumes on people from other walks of life.

IN THE LIBRARY 독리'저쪽두'[푸두'5]

ची-च्र-क्रुंशक्तं व्यान्य विद्यान्य विद्यान्य

ट्याः क्रुवः त्यं क्रुवः ग्रीः देवः खेटः द्वयवः वे त्यः क्रुवः त्यः क्रुवः ग्रीः देवः खेटः द्वयः विदे त्यः क्रियः क्रुवः विदे त्यः क्रियः विदे त्यः विदे त्

देवःबेदः तदितः देवः श्वाद्यः लेदः यद्वेदः देवः विवाद्यां विवाद्या

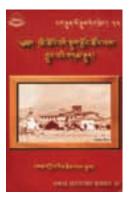
ह्मण्याः स्टेर्स्य स्वतः स त्रीः प्रसेष्ट्रस्य स्वतः स स्वत्यसः स्वतः स्वतः

12/ 2002	व्यंबट (बेटाय. यु. ब्रै. (वर्वा. व्यंब्रिय). यु. क्र्य. ह्येया स्त्रेयाया. टाइंटाया	ट्या.भेथ.ज्.भेथ.कं.क्या	झेट 'सेट 'तहेवाब' बेट 'ख़ब' हेब (1908 🛛
			1991)न्दः श्वेदः सेदः त्र्युसः सेवः सेवः स्वः सुवः(1926 []1984)।
17 / 2002			चगाय हुर के न्वर में अधीव। चगाय हुर खुर चुर चुर खेव ही र खेवा थी जे कुषा
			The biographies of Trengring Jikm Sumtsen (1908), Taring
			(Trengring) Gyurm Rikdzin Namgyel (1926 1984), ex-minister
	8		Ts □wang Tamdrin, and ex-minister Tupten Nyinj □
24/2004	<u> </u>	हे.र.च.चड्रेब.पह्र्ब.	क्रिंयारा रा तिते के क्रुन् निर्ा क्रिंयारा रा ति केन गुल्पप वर्षा २००१
		कॅंबान्ति (1920□	चरः श्रेतुत्यः चःरेत रॉक्टेरे :शुः श्लेरः दुरः धेवा वावरः चतिः तुव्यवः श्लेरः।
18 / 2004		2013)	Traces the lineage of the author s family, the Tarawa. Also his
			experiences in his service as the Dalai Lama secretary from 1955
0.01.0001	र् र में ब्रॅंट व्हेंर व्यव द्रिया र स्वापित स	ਕੜਕਾੜ੍ਹੇ:ਸ਼੍ਰੋਵ:ਛੱ:ਰ: 	2001. हॅंग्न'रा'र्रो' तर्रे' कु'ग्वर' गोपर्रं व ।यर'र्र्' सं ११ व ।यर्थ्र-'पते वें कुषा
10/2004	7-18-00, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,		19 19 1 1 0 11 11 91
19 / 2004		र्रावास्त्र मुः अर्क्ष	Dr sawa Pelden Gyatso autobiographical account of his 33 years in prison in China.
701 700A	a) žajani savečaveno po svoje se po asavšie:	(1932 🗆	*
201 2000	श्रें केंद्रे व्यं कुषा नर्देष चुरा नर्देष प्रदे प्रता श्रुप	2x.g.\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	्रह्मारा-त्राप्तिते १/५५ वृतिः क्षेत्र 'वार्यर'माबुर-क्रेन्याये माबुर-विवयः ग्रीःश्रॅंड-वार्ट-।
20 / 2005	क् कुव भेर ग्री पहर खेवा	- (1030년) 	ीप्ति जूपु. ट्या प्रधीय: कुर्व जूपु: ट्रूब कुट्ट.
20 / 2000		(1930□)	\$\frac{a}{4}.4\frac{a}{4}.4\frac{a}{9}.9\frac{a}{9}.\f
			The author, Barshi Ngakwang Tenkyong, was a Tibetan government official before 1959. He relates historical events of the 1950s, and his
			life in India and Canada.
271 2002)	लर.पर्स्व.र्य्य.सूट.तु.जू.जू.स्वेथ.स्वेयथ.यक्रंयथा	ट.क्वैय.जू.कैंथ.क्रं.क्य।	च्ट्रिट्रिट्रित्रे, स्रवर्ग ग्रीप्यर वर्ड्या वि.स्र्रेर ग्री.स्यर स्था व्यवस्था विस्तर स्था विस्तर स्था
21 / 2007		81871	र्ग्रेय हो स्वाम ग्री पायस स्था स्था है ।
			The region of Yardrok s old traditions, laws, monasteries, and so on.
221 2000)	र्चट.ग्री.ब्रॅल.क्रैंब.टाड्रा.स्व	No. 4. 보고 (1) 기계	चर-वि- पर्वा र्व्य वेन् वेन पर्वा प्रदेश क्षा क्षा प्रा प्रकृत पर्वे स्था विकास का विकास का विकास का विकास का व विकास का विकास का व
111	10 1 8 1	9 331	લેવા.મુવા.ધ્વત.ત્રવ્ય.ગ્રી.મૂમ.તવ્યમ.ઇ.વેયા.કે.ત્યમૂમ.તા
22 / 2007			Based on interviews with experts, explores traditional arts of carving
2272007			woodblock, paper-making, statues, molds, and so on.
23/2002)	શ્રે ક્રેતે વને સૂવા શુંદ ક્રેંત્ર તથા ગ્રુદ વતે વાદ્ય કૃદા	বমম্ম'দ্যীঝ'মীর'চ্চীর'	मुलः हे वित्याया अत्ता विषा राति धुला गुषा धुला त्रा ।
, , ,	131 3 1/ 31	<u> </u>	बॅ : रचक : क्षः चर्रु ते : व्र : पी : त्रा : त्यु र केव : बॅ : भ्राचक : ग्री : वृष्ण का र्र्यु : ।
23 / 2007		1 0 1	মু'বাম'ন'স্ত্রীবর্ম'বর্তুন'য়ী'বারিম'ক্রবাম'স্থলম'বহুমা
			The author details the traditions of Samda in the Gyelts □ area, the local
			situation during the 1950s, as well as his experiences of resettlement in
,	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		India.
3000	र्थातबिर.भ्रेट.ब्र्ट.स्ट.क्टा.ब्र्ट.क्ट्रिंट.स्थ्र	बुर.पिट.र्ट्यट.क्ष्य.र्द्या.	क्षेत्रा.चत्रा.च.च.च.त्रा.च्यत्रःकूर.ट्या.च्यट.कूष्य.प्रमुजा.मःक्षेत्रा.चता.वा.च्या.क्षेत्रा.च्टा.
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24 / 2007			चगाय: बुर ।वट : द्वंद : स्वं : तेवाय : ये : ह्वंद : देंद : या वुट : यो : ह्वंद : यो वाया
			ફ્રેંમ: ચુમ: પર્જાન: ત્રું જાય રહેલા ત્રું જાય કેવા તાલું જાય તાલું જો તાલું જાય છે. પાંચ જો પાંચ જો પાંચ જો પ
			95
			Features oral histories of different individuals on various topics,
			the Tiberan Spavel and enakewakea Con Sound and Takangk Head Cartelouthe
			government and political systems; and Horsur S□nam Ch□mpel on the
			fighting between Ra and Tak.
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25 / 2008			Introduces various topics on Sikkim, including Sikkim's religious history, biographies of noted lamas, and the region's spring water
			sources and hot springs.
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		(1952 🅦	બ્ર.નર-2. પર્વેના ભેત-તબેનાન. કુન.તા. શ્રુંન. નાલે ક. કુ.નાયન . નન્ય સ્થેત. મું. કું.
26 / 2009			क्र्ययात्वाय्वायाः वि. इ. विया क्षेत्रा त्यः रे. पर्वेता स्थान्यः रे. पर्वेता स्थान्यः विस्तर्यः विस्तर्यः विस
			The author lived in Bhutan from 1960 \$\pi\$980. He relates his experiences
			there, including his work for Tibetan communities, and the conflicts
			between Bhutan's exile Tibetan community and the Bhutanese.
22/ 2070	શ્રુ.જૂપુ.સૂ.ચૂય.સૂંદ.તૂર.તધેદ.ત.શ્રું.શપુ.સૂન.કુદી	ᆈ'མ་རྡུ་བ་ཚ་རྡང་།	₹अर्पर्, पट्ट, रिलीर जूपुर इंच लाज़ भिलाटा सुच जूर कुपुर से ब्रीटा ट्या अस्टर।
27 / 2010	5	(1934□)	्रमुत्याचा रेत र्यो के मुग्नाम र्चेषा चुँता त्या सेत्रवा अत्वा केत्वा वित्रवा वित्रवा वित्रवा वित्रवा वित्रवा
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			The life of the author, who served as a bodyguard to the Dalai Lama
			before 1959, and accompanied him on his escape into India. In 1960,
			the author went to Mustang to become a resistance fighter.

Although the series covers other topics, including the traditions of the khatak and handicrafts, topics of this kind are limited. As the older generation who holds traditional knowledge is passing away, we will see fewer and fewer of these kinds of topics in the future. In this series, a lot of different individuals, historical figures, and events are depicted through photos. The volume on Tibetan women, the translation of the autobiography of Taring Rinchen Dolma, for example, features thirty-eight old photos.

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From a survey of the twenty-seven volumes at Latse, we find that the earliest biography is of Minister Lukangba (Srid blon klu khang pa), born in 1897. The most recent is Wangdu Tshering (Dbang 'dud tshe ring), born in 1952, and covers his life up to his death in 2005. Thus, this series represents over a hundred years of Tibetan history: different places, people, and historical events.

These biographies and autobiographies represent a sea change in Tibetan biographical literature. Though the Tibetan literary tradition includes biographical literature, it has focused mainly on religious biographies and their subjects' religious activities. In the Oral History Series, there are very few religious figures represented. This is the first time we have seen the biographies and autobiographies of lay people discussing personal experiences of social change.

Of the twenty-seven volumes, there are eleven volumes of biographies on government officials; five volumes of biography of individuals from other walks of life; one woman's autobiography; and one biography of a religious figure. There are five books on historical events; two volumes detailing hardships under Chinese leftist policies after 1959; two volumes on handicrafts; and one book on the environment.

Though this series is not as widely consulted as the Historical and Cultural Documents it is no less valuable. There are several strong characteristics of Oral History Series, but the foremost, and most important, is that the authors/subjects have less restrictions on presenting historical reality than in the Historical and Cultural Documents. Secondly, Historical and Cultural Documents is comprised of articles that only cover a

certain period of a subject's life. The books in the Oral History Series record the entire life of an individual, thus the content tends to be much richer. Finally, this publication seeks to record the experiences of those individuals in the Tibetan community making efforts to maintain their Tibetan identity even when living in a foreign country.

This series of twenty-seven books is presented in three styles: as autobiography, as transcribed oral history or interview from materials held in the archives of the LTWA (sometimes presented in Q&A style), and as conventional biography.

In addition to this series, Latse Library has more than thirty volumes of individual biographies. Published in India, while these are not included in this series, they also represent a change in biographical literature, one worth introducing at another time. For this issue, we will further explore the content of the Oral History Series in the accompanying chart.

Author's Note: Thanks to Professor Elliot Sperling and Latse Library for their help in compiling this article.

Contributors

₹ॅु अ'प'पॅं

Françoise Robin is Associate Professor in the Tibetan Studies Department at INALCO, and director of the Institut d'Etudes Tibétaines at Collège de France in Paris. Her fields of research include contemporary Tibetan literature, women writing in Tibet, and independent Tibetan cinema.

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Gendun Rabsal is a Lecturer in the Department of Central Eurasian Studies at Indiana University. His courses include Tibetan language, Tibetan poetry, and the history of Tibetan literature. He is the author of several academic books and articles, as well as a novel.

द्वो त्युत्व स्याम्यया वे त्या से ते त्ये व ह्वे त्या व ह्वे त्या के व ह्वे ते त्ये त्या प्राप्त प्रमाणिया व त विय त्यह्वा से त्वं त्यो त्यक्ष हित्राय हे स्व त्यो ह्वे त्या के त्या हित्राय के त्या के त्य

Karl Debreczeny is a Curator at the Rubin Museum of Art in New York City. He received his doctorate in Art History from the University of Chicago. He is the author of several articles on Tibetan art history, and the recent publication *The Black Hat Eccentric: Artistic Visions of the Tenth Karmapa*.

Pema Tseden is the director of the award-winning films *The Silent Holy Stones*, *The Search*, and *Old Dog*, which have been featured in film festivals around the world. Pema Tseden is also a writer, with over fifty published short stories and novellas and a master's degree in language and literature. He is currently based in Beijing.

यद्धः यन्नवाशः स्वर्भायः स्वर्भायः निरायः विरायः विरायः विष्यायः यद्धः विष्यायः स्वर्भायः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्भायः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्

Robert Barnett is the Director of the Modern Tibetan Studies Program at Columbia University in New York and a professor of contemporary Tibetan studies. His books include *Tibetan Modernities: Notes from the Field* (with Ronald Schwartz), *Lhasa: Streets with Memories*, and *A Poisoned Arrow: The Secret Petition of the 10th Panchen Lama*. He has published articles on modern Tibetan history, Tibetan cinema, television drama in Tibet, women and politics in Tibet, and contemporary exorcism rituals.

स्वर्योः विश्वर्यात्रीः क्ष्यां विश्वर्यात्र विश्वर्यात्र विश्वर्याः विश्वर्यः विश्वर्याः विश्वर्याः विश्वर्याः विश्वर्याः विश्वर्याः विश्वर्यः विश्वर्याः विश्वर्याः विश्वर्याः विश्वर्याः विश्वर्याः विश्वर्यः विश्वर्याः विश्वर्यः विश्वर्य

Sonthar Gyal is a graduate of the Beijing Film Academy. He has worked as cinematographer and artistic director of a series of films and documentaries, including Pema Tseden's *The Silent Holy Stones*, *The Search*, and *Old Dog*. In 2011, he directed his first feature film, the critically-acclaimed *The Sun Beaten Path*.

इव. वर के त्यं वे त्यं कु या त्यं प्रचित हो टे विश्वा वर्षे प्रचार के विश्वास्त्र के विश्वास के वि

Tenzing Sonam is a filmmaker and a writer. Along with his wife, Ritu Sarin, he directed several films, including *The Reincarnation of Khyentse Rinpoche*, *A Stranger in my Native Land, The Shadow Circus*, and *Dreaming Lhasa*. He is currently based in Delhi.

यर्वेचात्रासूरी की.मु.क्षेत्रामुरी, स्वीत्रपट्टा मुंच्यात्रामुल्या प्रेटा म्याप्त्रप्ता म्याप्त्रप्ता स्वाप्त्रप्ता म्याप्त्रप्ता स्वाप्त्रप्ता म्याप्त्रप्ता म्याप्त्रप्ता म्याप्त्रप्ता म्याप्त्रप्ता म्याप्त्रप्ता स्वाप्त्रप्ता म्याप्त्रप्ता स्वाप्त्रप्ता स्वाप्ता स्

Vanessa Frangville is a Lecturer in Chinese Studies at the University of Wellington, Victoria. She received her PhD in Chinese Studies from the University of Lyon. Her research areas include ethnicity and nation-building in modern and contemporary China, with a special focus on cinema as a cultural and political institution.

Vanessa Frangville दे कें शे दे के प्याप्ती क्षेत्र के के प्याप्ती के के प्राप्ती के प्रा



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