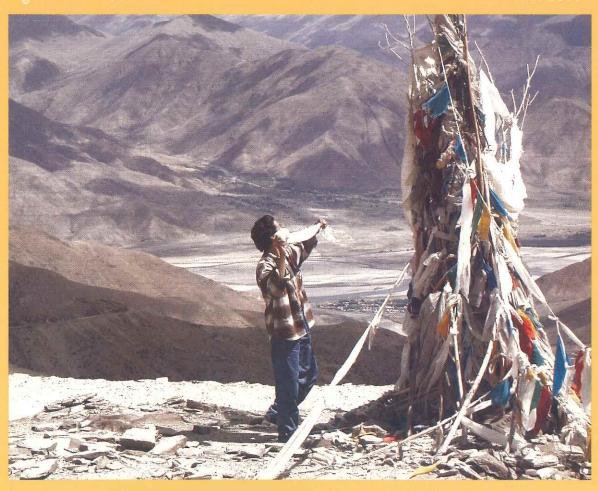


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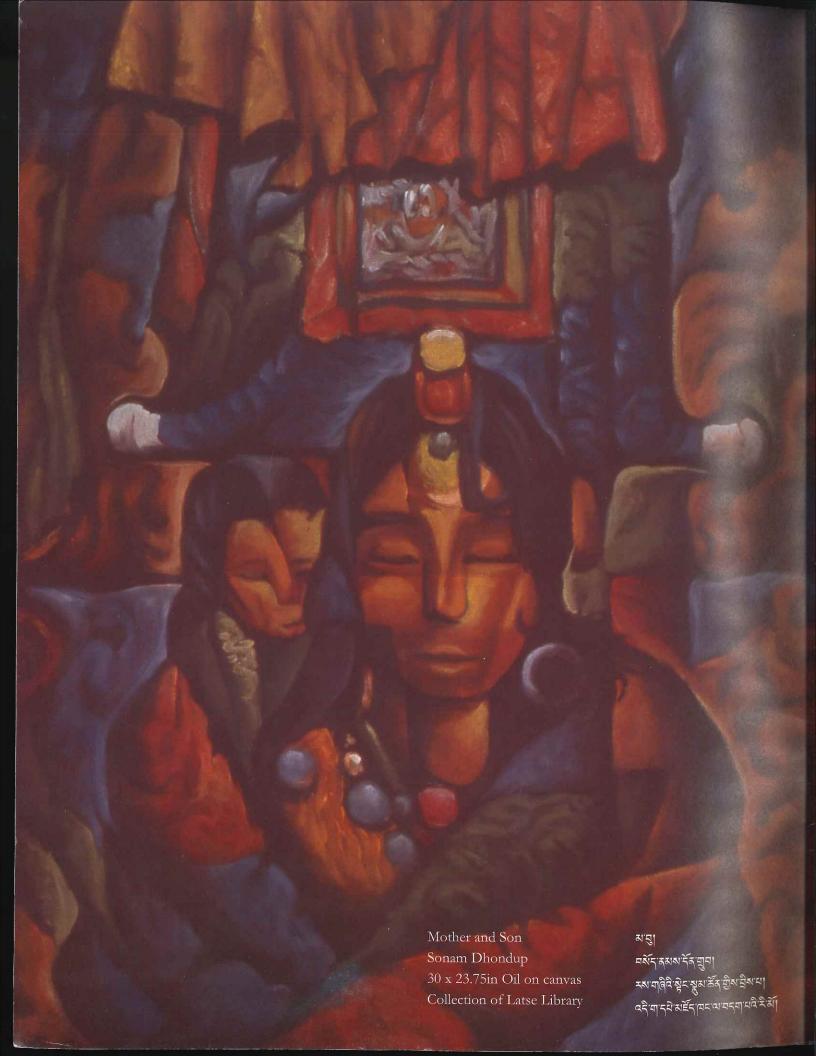
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FALL 2003



- র্ন্ধিরেন্রিন্মর্লের্ন্ধি PHOTO FEATURE: INAUGURATION FESTIVITIES
- गुर्द थेवर्य चैवर्य संस्थित परि वर्षे वर्षेत्र मी क्षेत्र वर्षेत्र मी क्षेत्र वर्षेत्र मित्र परि । INAUGURAL ADDRESS: ANDREA SOROS COLOMBEL
- र्हें कारायें ब्लोटाया FEATURED AUTHOR: GANGS-ZHUN
- व्यार्तिट क्ष्यान्य विभाग्राजा

LITERARY EXCERPT: RULES OF THE HOUSE



वनाम वहाँम ही सक्सारा वस्त्रम

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

यासर वर्त्तेत्र होता हुत स्वरास सित्र यास्य सुरा निरास हैन विरास हैन स्वरास होता स्वरास होता हैने स्वरास हैने स्वरास होता हैने स्वरास ह

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This is the inaugural issue of the Latse Contemporary Tibetan Cultural Library Newsletter. First of all, I would like to extend my greetings to the people who are reading this newsletter with piqued interest in the Latse Library.

In keeping with the general notion of a "newsletter," this Library seeks to offer readers, through a regular venue, information on Tibetan

cultural activities in the recent past or on events planned for the near future. In addition, we would like to introduce readers to special materials in our existing collection or certain new acquisitions through featured reviews. It is our wish, as well, that readers who are keen on certain books, movies or other audio-visual materials related to Tibetan culture, will support our efforts by sending in their own reviews for publication in this

newsletter.

At the same time, we hope the Latse newsletter serves as a bridge for mutual understanding between Tibetan writers and literary scholars living both inside and outside the People's Republic of China. Towards this aim, we shall be translating into English the works of Tibetan writers living in China and thereby introducing them on the international stage, while introducing the works of Tibetan writers elsewhere to their counterparts and literary scholars in China.

Since the 1980s, as you are aware, many young

र्रेश्चर्यायन्दिवयद्वाययारे र्रेन् वृक्तुः येवा

टाक्ट्र्स, देश, तो के के के अपने साधार भट अट कुर्य कुर साथ, तो दे हुए, देश, तो हुए, ता देश मार स्थान हुए, ता

चन् विश्व चने 'खेनाब' न्यावर्क्ष 'वा है 'नेयायश चेंन् ही 'हेना मालुय निया अहेंन्'

Tibetan writers have been studying their own traditional literature and actively engaging in such writing styles. Moreover, they read literature from western countries and other nationalities in Chinese translation and practice these techniques. As a result, these writers have been forging a new literary path for Tibetan literature. To support this process, our library will use the opportunity of this newsletter to introduce in each issue wellknown contemporary writers and brief passages from their works in Tibetan translation, or new literary perspectives being discussed in the international arena. We also plan to periodically introduce Tibetan scholars from outside and inside China to important research articles written by their respective counterparts.

In this first issue, we celebrate the opening of the Library and include excerpts from statements made at the ceremonies in March. For instance, Gangs-zhun, the principle writer featured in this issue, was among those who shared their poetry and ideas on Tibetan literature at the Latse opening. Finally, we hope readers will take special notice of our upcoming international conference to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gedun Choephel and warmly welcome each and every one of you to attend.

Tashi Delek.

Pema Bhum

Director

Latse Contemporary Tibetan Cultural Library



या क्षेत्रचार्या याच्या याच्या याच्या प्रमाणकार विद्यापा । LATSE LIBRARY NEWSLETTER

प्रसर्थेन्द्रस्थित्वरन्दस्यं श्रुवि २००३ वेदिवृद्धाय VOLUME 1, No. 1 Fall 2003

न्तु वह्वाभा स्थापन न्द्र वार्ड वहेन्।

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Andrea Soros Colombel

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Advisor

ले देवा में खुअ होया

Eric Colombel

हें अञ्चीमायमात्र यहें ता

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Latse Library Newsletter is pleased to print excerpts from speeches made at our inauguration ceremony on March 8, 2003. Trace Foundation founder and president, Andrea Soros Colombel, and library director Pema Bhum both spoke to the gathering of guests in the library's Reading Room.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS: ANDREA SOROS COLOMBEL

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Good morning and welcome to the Latse Contemporary Tibetan Cultural Library.

Trace Foundation has been working in China since 1995, where we've been supporting Tibetan communities to meet their own social, cultural, and environmental needs. At the base of all of Trace Foundation's activities is a kernel of appreciation for Tibetan culture and that is, of course, very much at the heart of this project.

Because this is a somewhat unusual project for us in that it is based here in New York and not in China, I wanted to give a little bit of background on why we have established this library.

First of all, when we started our projects inside China we realized that there was an enormous amount of material being produced related to Tibetan culture and society, and that this material was not easily accessible. It was not easily accessible to people there [in China] because it would often be available for only short periods of time, युद्धे वे व्यव्यक्ष ये व्यव्यक्ष स्वा के क्षेत्र क्

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and in one place and not another. This was true for written materials, but especially for audio/visual materials. If these materials were difficult to access sometimes within China, they were even more difficult to access in the rest of the world. I would go so far as to say that some of the materials we have here are really known to only small pockets of people.

We wanted to make these materials easily accessible, and they comprise a good portion of our collection. But the collection is actually drawn from sources world-wide. One of the primary features of the library is that you can find materials from all over the world related to contemporary Tibetan society here.

One of the other things that we have noticed, and I think most of you are aware of this, is that a lot of the projects related to Tibetan culture focus on historical elements or religion. Yet, Tibetan culture is a living breathing culture today. Because the Foundation is working with Tibetan communities in their current circumstances and addressing current needs, we felt that we could play a role in displaying and bringing to light the vast resources and diversity of regional differences in Tibetan culture.

This is especially important right now because many Tibetan communities are undergoing rapid and profound changes--economic, social and demographic. It is also important because there is a worldwide, growing interest in Tibet, whether it's contemporary Tibet, Tibetan culture, or traditional Tibetan culture. This interest can be seen through increased enrollment in academic centers, various institutional activities, attendance at conferences, and the portrayal of Tibetan culture more and more in the popular media.

At the same time, there is limited access to mate-

धः इटा द्युवा : इटा क्री : देवाका वालुक : धः अहुका : इ. स्टा वी : देवा : वाकुका व्यर्थ : क्रा र्राची रेवा वाबर अर्देब अन्दर रराची रेवा वाबर अपकार श्रें5'या हैं प्राचेदाया में अपन्यू राचेदाया है वाद वेदिया वादा के दार्थ प्राचीदाया है वादि प्राचीदाया है वादि प्राचीदाय ब्रूट ब्रूट चुटा

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र्बेद अप्ट हैंदै न्ये स्टिन्वर यदि येन सन् यूदे वादस यदि न्द ववाहे दें येदा वदैरःचत्वाशः भ्राः अर्वेद्वाचवा हैवा वादशः देराधेवशः क्वेंद्र व्येदः प्रदेश र्द्धसः यायः सेनः रः र्द्धसः नर्दसः यादसः न्युनः याविवेः ध्येवाः देवासः यदैः नवाः सेः इसस्योक्षाव्यंत्रासुर्स्द्राचर्चान्यान्त्रान्तः। यावार्येन नर्द्रशामास्याचेन मु देवा वाबर दर वर्तेया वरे वाका वाबे खेवा कर रहें वा दे दर वर्त्त अका वरे का क्रियाद्यांशयदे देशवहेंद्र गुरा

देख्यन्देन्द्रन्द्र्यं द्वर्यायदेशयां क्युं सुदर्येद्धारेत्। E. 841.25J. अर्द्धितरत्मश्रीरामराम्बराम्बर्गानम्याम्बर्गित्रहरा श्रीराम्बरादेवारः र्द्धेदै-द्रश्चेन्यस्पुवा-दर-द्रधुद्र-वृत्विदै:कुःकदै-वस्त्वास्य सर्हिदःकुःदे विवस्य स अर्द्धेद द्वय येद क्षुया

मॅद्रमानायान्ते द्वासार्हेर् पाद्रवदे हे सूर वर्षे ह्वासारेशायीता नियः अर्देन् विरायने हे खू सुदे वात्र अपीवा मु विद्यू र कुदे वान वार केंद्रे यस्रअसूरकारीः क्रेंडरवा द्वेता विश्ववाद्यात्र विश्ववाद्यात्र क्रेंडरवा द्वेता वर्गावा क्रियो र धवै क्षेत्र वा वा वत वह की वा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र के देवा कु विवाह विव टर्डेश वश्चवयर वर्देन यमार्डे विवादे न्युन महिवे कुळ र्वियम्भूर। इसमार्यादमामु द्वारा मुक्ता स्थान देव स्वाम स्थान देव स्वाम मुकार हैं. नृष्ययदैरन्धेन्वर्य्यम् वाष्ट्रम् विष्यदेविष्यम् विष्यदेव थीत प्यट दरी देव क्त्राश्च श्रीश दश दरी देव श्वर श्वर शहे र्वेव श्वर प्रश्न हैं व दर्रिक दुक र्रेन देक वाह्न श्रीक द्वी सर्वित श्री से वही दुस्त की क बी इसस वरे र व्याद दस वरे द व्याद के कार्य दे के द से द कि द कि द के द से द rials on contemporary culture and limited discussion on what Tibetan culture really means today. We felt that it was important to have a venue for ongoing learning and exchange on contemporary culture, and especially for Tibetans to be able to present their culture, and express their culture and cultural concerns, with one another and with others.

So with all of that in mind, we began the project in 1997. We began to collect materials, and at that time we called the project Himalayan and Inner Asian Resources. We were very fortunate at that time to have Pema Bhum join us, who is now the Director of the Latse Library, as well as Gene Smith, who wasn't able to make it [today], but who worked with us as a consultant to help get the library off the ground.

We previously occupied a space nearby, where some of you may have visited the library. But we began to realize if we really wanted to make these materials accessible and if we wanted to run programs related to Tibetan culture, we needed a more appropriate space.

And that is what brings us here today. We have also renamed the library; we felt the new name reflected better our aims and our collection

So that's the background on how the library got started, and I just wanted to say a few words about what kind of place we envision this being.

We envision it as a place of open and engaged learning. Again, one of the main things we are trying to do here is make materials accessible, and that's why we're in the main reading room now, and the books are here, and you can take them off the shelves, and leaf through them; we have regular opening hours, and people can come and use these materials. The same is true for the tradiपट-तर्ष्ट्रयाचा में क्रिक्ट में अथा क्रिक्ट में जिस्सी क्रिक्ट में स्थान क्र

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स्टिन्नेट्र-का-ट्रिन्निकाक्षेट्र-क्रम्क्कीक्षेत्र-क्रम्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्ष्मेन्यक्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत

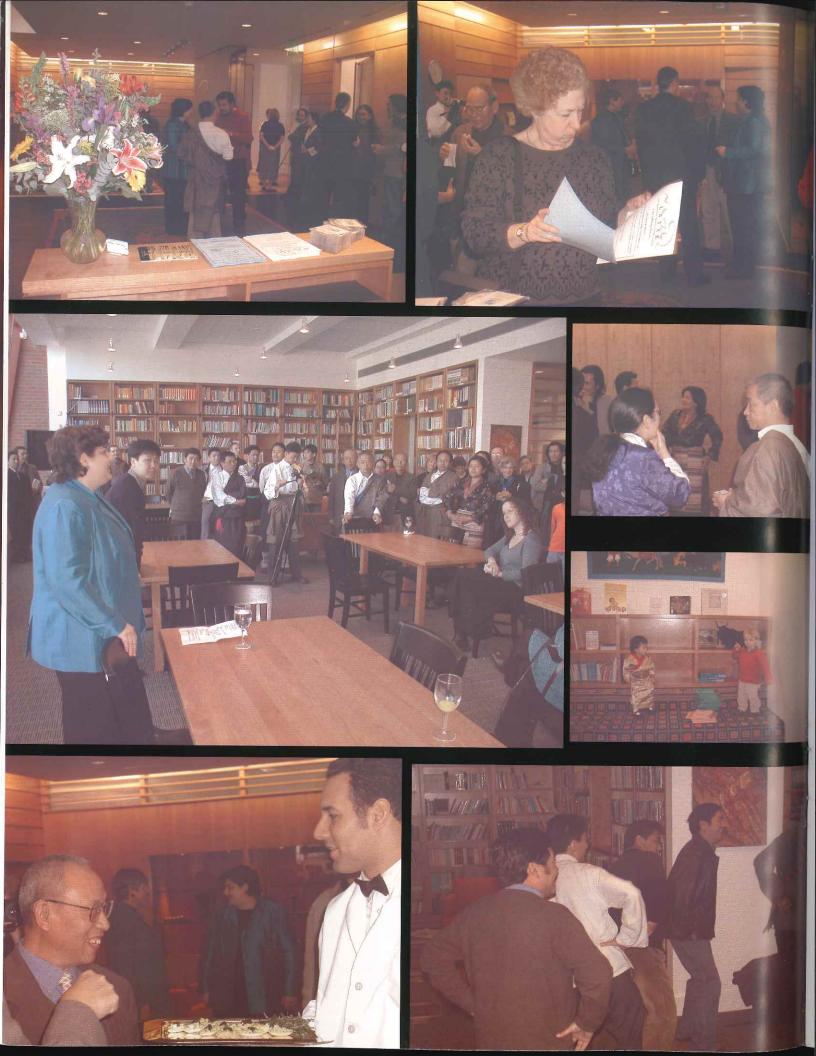
tional materials downstairs, and for the audio visual materials as well.

We also envision this as a place of cooperation. We have a collection with a particular focus. There are many institutions; that are interested in Tibetan culture and that have active programs and collections, and we hope to work with those institutions, and in fact, Trace has already cooperated with many such institutions in the past. That includes also working on web-based resources; and in the coming months and years, we'll be developing online resources. We are trying to make as much material available to as broad a public as possible, also at no charge.

Lastly, we see this very much as a place of cultural expression and of celebration. We wanted this collection to be one that you can not only read, but where you can hear and see and also participate in Tibetan culture through various programs.

I think we all live in a moment where we have opportunities to deepen the ties that come from cultural understanding and respectful exchange. And I hope that the library will be able to play some part in that. There are some particular dynamics that have developed in the world around Tibetan studies and Tibetan culture—for instance, the habit of Tibetans to judge one another based on their places of origin, or the idea that what Tibet has to offer the world is Tibetan Buddhism, and what the world has to offer Tibet is a certain kind of development. I would propose that we all have something to learn and something to teach, and that this is a place for open exchange and for breaking down some of those barriers.

So in that spirit, I welcome all of you to the Latse Contemporary Tibetan Cultural Library.



सर्दरक्षेत्रिः हेत्र यहीत्य

रामः (रच्चेता। श्रेट हुंचन दन वापन सूँम ग्रीन वाडेवाना

भ्रु अर्चेत् येत्यात्रम् ॥ वेदु अपाय्योग्रमः भ्रृत्तात्रः Valrae Reynolds ॥ ५२ व्याप्त क्षेत्र्येत्रः यात्रा ॥ वेद्य अपाय्योग्रमः भ्रृत्त्रेत्याः ॥ वेद्य अप्याय्योग्रमः भ्रृत्येत्यः विषयः विष

INAUGURATION FESTIVITIES

Latse Library celebrated its inauguration on March 8, 2003, with a weekend of activities and special events. Guests from around the world gathered for the opening ceremony, which featured speeches by Andrea Soros Colombel, president and founder of the Trace Foundation, and library director Pema Bhum, excerpts from which are reprinted in this issue. The afternoon featured an open house, as well as cultural performances, including a music program with artists Tenzin Wangyal (New Jersey), Rigzin Choedon (New Jersey) and Jyurme Jiamtso (Kansas City). A poetry reading followed, with Tibetan poets Ljangbu, Gangs zhun, and Khabzang Lhamo reciting selections of their work. English translation was provided, and the reading was followed by a lively question and answer session.

On Sunday, March 9, the library held a program featuring invited speakers from abroad. Wangchuk, former director of the Tibet Peoples Publishing House in Lhasa, gave a talk on publishing and publishing houses in early Tibet. One of Tibet's foremost contemporary poets, Ljang-bu, presented a paper entitled "The Creative Process and Change in Poetry." Finally, Sonam Dhondup from India, a painter, cartoonist, and pioneering illustrator for Tibetan-language children's literature spoke about his background and experiences in the world of publishing and art.

Photos (Clockwise from top left)

Receiving guests; Valrae Reynolds of the Newark Museum; Library Director Pema Bhum talks with guests; Children's Corner; Guests participating in celebratory dance; Mr. Dai Xian at the opening reception; Andrea Soros Colombel gives inaugural address.

यन्यायतुष्रामी क्षेत्रतेन मासुन प्रमा

INAUGURAL ADDRESS: PEMA BHUM

र्यः अर्ह्स्यायरप्रेते स्थार्थः "याञ्चा देरः स्वस्य स्थार्ये स्थाप्ये स्याप्ये स्थाप्ये स्थाप्ये स्थाप्ये स्थाप्ये स्थाप्ये स्थाप्ये स्था ततुःश्रदःत्वश्वस्त्रं भः हे : सूत्रः क्रेन् । वः त्वश्वत्वत् वर्षे दः वृदः ।

या है लिया परि हो तयने पेंद्र स्मून हुत हं का मी कावन लिया पीन के कर कर स्वान गीन सामर्थे साम्राम् साम्राम्य साम्राम साम्राम्य साम्राम स वदे वादये अर्हेर वद वीश वार्श्ववाद्धरात्रेर प्रोत् प्रेया रेवाश क्राक्त कर्ज हैं वें दे वें दे ही रेवा वावर क्रें र प्रेर वा रेगाम्बर देवे वह्या तु मीर वरेवे केश यह सार्थे। महिमार्ने र पर्वेद यामार शस्त्र वेद ग्री पुरा दश पेट प्रश्ने

वॅद्रपार्म्मभागीकाळेकासृवंवे द्वान्यन्य प्रतिद्वान्य सुन्ति र वर्षे के स्वर्धाः श्रमः वादशः यः त्यादः सुदः दृदः सुवशः प्रश्रशः वसूत्रः स्पृत्। ন্ট্র-পর্যমর্থিয়া व्यम् विर में अत्व व ही वे निकुत निकु है वि त्या अर्मेर निह्य के दिन मुम्बर्स् नुवेद लुटाई देटक सुर्वेद प्रवेह देट देरा च्ट.त.र्श्वश्वश्चीश्व. रदासुयात्या वादसारी आईत येवी दुवसा कार्य केत येवी सर्वी सुवासाई सा वार्थरः विश्वाचश्रवाशावर्हेराधीरास्वरायर्वेवायावरी सुशार्थेर।

र्चर पार्र् असायहं अच्चीर मी केश अर्घे सर मात्रसार पारा देश:गुर:विंद:देवै: वर्देर ह्वें विदश्र सेर पर वेंद्र पर हुं स्थान की शहे वार वर्देर पर श्रेशकान्त्रकारीया वसूत्र परि। दर्जे वेदारी पुराया यादिवार सेवत्रार र्चर-लेका.लेष-स्वाबाकी इ.सा.डे.स्राज्यकीर सेवा.स्या.स्या.वे.सा.डे.स.चर कुंचाबाररः र्चिट हे देशका र्चिट त्यीका स्त्रेंट त्यक्षेत्र ता अह्ट हीवा हे नेट हे वर यहर देश वर्तिका बरेंदे अर्दे नार दुर सुर अपने हि सेना अही सेट र सुरा पेर हुर पते जिस नी षायानान्दा विद्योग्यद्वस्त्रीमासुर्यस्त्राचात्रवर्वदेवे विराहित्या र्धे पर्युपाय चिन् हेटा देन्या यो खेट ब न्य केंग्रीयाय न्य कुट हे इस या कुट यो या न्या या ने भू नुते या हे वहंत्राया यते र्खेया क्रुत् क्री व्यय वर्ग्या ने "वा हे नर्खें न वर्षेत्रः स्रवशः ग्रीः मुळेषाः वर्षेत्रः वे स्रक्षेत्रः मुक्षायरः मुक्षायरः विकासि श्रिशायहूर।

s the name of this library is the Latse A Contemporary Tibetan Cultural Library, I would like to say a few words about the term "latse" [la-rtse]. Those familiar with the Tibetan language know that the term refers to a high place or peak of mountain. The materials this library collects mainly focus on Tibetan culture, and this culture comes from the highest place on earth, the roof of the world.

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

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

In Amdo, the activity of erecting latse is termed "la rtse bstod." The original meaning of the term bstod is "to make higher." The term latse has different spellings nowadays, including "lab tse"

बन्धायपुरुष व नवाकवद्वां के ने नवासके नृतिहरू दें सब वे "वा हे" लेखाय वरे न भेव व्यक्षकों

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

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

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

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

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

वा है ची वा सुद क्वर खेट वा

SPEAKER SERIES

क्र-अव्य तृत्वुं प्रतिविध्यात्रियात्र्यः क्षेत्रः स्त्रियः स्त्रीयायात्र्यः स्त्रियः प्रविध्याय्यायः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः प्रविध्यायः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः प्रविध्यायः स्त्रियः स्त्यः स्त्रियः स्ति स्त्रियः स्त्रियः

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द्रविद्रवेद् मुद्रमुत्त्री ब्रेट्च रे से देवे व्यस्त्रेव प्रवेद स्वाप्त विद्राप्त होता है। व्यद्भ स्वाप्त स्व

क्रम्स, ब्रेम्यद्रम्भिर्य्यस्य विष्यं विषयं विषय

Among the new programs undertaken with the recent opening of the Latse Library is the Speaker Series. Our series began as part of the Inauguration celebrations held in early March with three guest speakers. Latse was pleased to host Wangchuk (Dbang-'phyug), former director of the Tibet Peoples Publishing House in Lhasa, which, under his direction, has published many important works in Tibetan and Chinese, contributing significantly to the field of Tibetan Studies. Mr. Wangchuk is also highly regarded as a researcher and chief editor.

In our commitment to represent contemporary literary voices, Latse invited Ljang-bu, one of Tibet's leading and most influential writers in modern Tibetan literature, to participate in our first speaker series. A prolific poet and writer, Ljang-bu's works have been published in numerous books and literary journals in China.

Our final inauguration speaker was Sonam Dhondup, an instructor at the College for Higher Tibetan Studies in Dharamsala, India, who is recognized for his long and committed experience in children's book illustration, as well as his pioneering work in Tibetan-language comics.

Latse also invited Dai Xian, former director of the Nationalities Publishing House (Beijing) and editor of the Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo, to attend the library opening. Mr. Dai Xian joined the other speakers in a forum and discussion at the East Asian Institute at Columbia University entitled "25 Years After the Cultural Revolution: the State of Tibetan Publishing Today." The speakers also traveled to Indiana University, Bloomington, as guests of Professor Elliot Sperling and the Department of Central Eurasian Studies to partici-

वा है दिये आहें द्रायद वी क्षेत्र वेद आहे द क्षेत्र वा द्राय क्षेत्र वा वा विकास वा विकास वा विकास वा विकास वा वाद्ये अर्हित्यद्वश्वाचानुअयये देश १३ हो द श्रु . (वयश Andre Alexander वाम्बुदान्युदार्डेनान्ने दिक्कीनानुषा बन्धः Andre Alexander है रें द में स्वाहित है र हे नका Tibet Heritage Fund) लेखाया क्या भेदा में किंदी व्युःबदे सीन् हन्य यथा नहि हेब य दे हिन यहन दर्म द सूट सूट ही हे दे र वह्रवासामान्य माना मी वाहेवा धीदा १९९७ वॉ र वासा वाहि हे वेंद्र मी स्वय हैट Andre Alexan-ब्रेयश्. केश्वरादेर वर्षे व्याप्तराद्वर der व्यवस्था UNESCO वार्स्सिन स्थेत स्था व्यवस्था वर्ष मूट्विरद्वेटत.वै.क.क्य.त.च्य.त्.चेथ.वथ.व्य.वेच.चेत.सेथ.वथट.व.य.चरी विंदियोशः हें अध्येषा वद् क्षेत्र ख्रार वहेंदे दुशः देव विषा दृदः वृतः हैदः क्षेत्र कु द्ये देव विवाह वहें इ व्येदा विंद्रचीशायदी वाद्ये अहेंद्रावद द्वावद वर्षे मश्रास्त्रप्ति वे विद्यस्य स्त्रित्ति विद्या स्त्रित्त् विद्या स्त्रित्त ग्रिवेश म्यान्य यात्र ।

pate in a roundtable discussion on Tibetology and Tibetological publishing over the last ten years. Poet Ljang-bu, who is currently a lecturer in Paris, also gave a special lecture at Columbia University on "Dondrup Gyal and the New Tibetan Literature," and gave a rousing reading of his poetry and prose at the famous Bowery Poetry Club in the East Village in Manhattan.

Soon after our opening, Latse Library hosted a presentation by André Alexander of the Tibet Heritage Fund on March 13. Mr. Alexander is the co-founder of the Lhasa Archive Project for study and preservation of historic Lhasa. In 1996, the project evolved into the Tibet Heritage Fund. Mr. Alexander has served as a consultant to UNESCO, and has published the two-volume *The Old City of Lhasa*, as well as various articles in architectural journals and heritage publications. The title of his talk was "10 Years of Heritage Preservation in Tibet."

SPEAKER SERIES FALL 2003

September 27 - Poetry Reading by Tsering Wangmo Dhompa

November 7-9 - Gendun Choephel Centennial Conference

December (Date to be announced) -Tibetan Carpet Designs by Tenzin Chakdor

FEATURED AUTHOR: GANGS-ZHUN

by Françoise Robin

angs-zhun-his given name is Sangsrgyas-rgya-mtsho-is one of today's most renowned Tibetan poets, according to both popular and professional opinion. Interestingly and strangely enough, his name has barely begun to reach Tibetological circles outside the People's Republic of China.

I first became aware of his existence in 1999

after encountering some of his free-verse poems in various Tibetan literary magazines, such as Bod kyi rtsom rig sgyu rtsal [Tibetan Literary Arts], Shrang char [Light Rain], and Gangs rgyan me tog [Mountain Flower]. His name has regularly appeared in these magazines since 1984, making him one of the most prolific poets of his time. By his own estimate, he has published around one hundred poems since the start of his writing career.

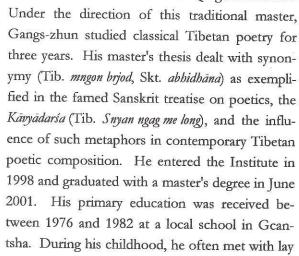
One could argue that this intense poetic productivity is double-edged: on the one hand, it demonstrates Gangs-zhun's passion for his subject; on the other hand, the overall quality of his output varies from one piece to the other, as personally confirmed by Zla-ba-blo-gros, assistant chief editor of Sbrang char. And yet, after all, even Mr. Jean Paulhan himself, once chief editor of the prestigious French literary journal Nouvelle Revue Française, was in favor of "letting young authors write very absurd and question-

able things so that gradually the new things they have to say will emerge."

A brief biographical account

Gangs-zhun was born in the township of Snangra (Angla), in Gcan-tsha (Jianzha) County, Qinghai Province in September 1969. He has three

> younger brothers and sisters. His mother is illiterate, and he is the only "intellectual" in his farming family, having recently graduated from Northwest Nationalities Institute (Lanzhou). He was one of the few students in the Tibetan literary section there, under the supervision of the dge lugs pa scholar popularly known as A-lags Dor-zhi, an incarnate lama from Dpa'-ris Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (Ch. Tianzhu) in the northeastern reaches of Qinghai Province.





Gangs-zhun

tantric practitioners (sngags pa), enjoyed watching and performing religious and mystic dance ('cham), and he prayed a lot. He continued his schooling at the Nationalities Middle School in Gcan-tsha between 1982 and 1985, and later at the Teachers Training College for Nationalities in Chab-cha (Ch. Gonghe), one hundred kilometers south of Xining. Here he was amongst the first batch of students in the Tibetan department of the first Tibetan-medium upper middle school in Qinghai Province. He began writing in 1984, during his last year of school in Chab-cha; and his first published literary piece, a poem entitled Kha byang med pa'i rtsom [Untitled Work], appeared in Sbrang char in 1988. Upon graduating in 1989, he was sent to work in Mgo-log (Ch. Guoluo) as a Tibetan teacher in a Tibetan-medium middle school. He is now married to a woman from his village whom he has known since childhood, and they have two children. For the past two years he has been working on development projects with the Trace Foundation in Qinghai Province.

Critic, editor, poet

Gangs-zhun has authored some thirty short articles (dpyad rtsom) on literature and social questions, as well as five prose essays (lhug rtsom). He is also a committed editor. While at Northwest Nationalities Institute, he was the editor of a little-known and unofficial journal produced by students in the Tibetan Department. He also served on the editorial board of Snyan ngag tshags par [Poetry Newspaper]. The 45th issue of the paper (December 1999) bore the challenge: "Is 'Buddhahood' a mere ideal hope or something which can actually be attained?," a query posed by La-mo'i-'od-zer, a reincarnate lama from Blabrang Monastery. This issue also offered readers a brief abstract on psychology, six free-verse poems, and an article on a classical poetic treatise by

[A-mchog] Dkon-mchog-bstan-pa'i rgyal-mtshan (1783–1848). Most importantly, the last page presented 75 questions dealing with Tibetan language, Tibetan culture, and the relationship between Buddhism and society. This feature lay the foundation for a lengthy collection of essays entitled *Lta ba bsam blo lag len* [Views, Thoughts and Practice], which Gangs-zhun edited with his classmate Rdo-lha. The book addresses many of the original 75 questions, giving the co-editors' own replies followed by some of the earlier reader responses. I have been told the book is well-known among young intellectuals since its release in 2000.

As for his poems, they present a mixture of down-to-earth statements and rather elevated Buddhist concepts, both as a foundation and subject matter for his reflection. As mentioned above, Gangs-zhun was a pious Tibetan young boy, and his interest in religion did not fade as he was growing up. It is difficult to single out a poem in which he does not in some way refer to Buddhism. Though never trained as a monk, Gangs-zhun has many friends in religious circles, with whom he enjoys discussing philosophical topics. Janet Upton (1995) has studied the position of teachers as mediators and bearers of authority in the new Tibetan society. Gangs-zhun, neither teacher nor monk, represents possibly yet a third pole of intellectual authority in today's cultural Tibet. He takes a modern approach to his culture and to Buddhism, almost a Western intellectual one. He is aware of the uniqueness of his Tibetan and Buddhist background and his people's history, while not devoid of criticism towards monastic institutions or the impact of tradition. In a word, he thinks as an intellectual, halfway between Buddhism and academia, endowed with a common family background and academic training. He follows a "middle-path,"

so to speak, between the two extremes of Chinese-Tibetan intellectuals: claiming a traditional Tibetan background, he is strongly inclined towards Buddhism and is knowledgeable about Tibetan history and culture. And yet, he does not regard the Tibetan past as a glorious Shambhala nowhere to be reached, nor does he despair of the present situation in which China and Tibet are catching up to a certain type of modernity.

Sangs-rgyas-rgya-mtsho writes exclusively in Tibetan. He readily admits that he is unable to express himself well in Chinese. He chooses to write under the guise of a penname, a widespread practice among Tibetan luminaries, today as well as in earlier times. Gangs-zhun literally means "essence of snow." The choice of gangs as part of one's surname is not uncommon among Tibetan writers. Similar pennames that other young Tibetan authors have chosen for themselves include Gangs-dga' [Snow Lover], Gangs-dpal [Snow Glory], Gangs-myug [Snow Pen], Gangs-dkar-yag [Pure and Good Snow], and Gangs-'phrin [Snow Messenger]. In all cases, "gangs" obviously refers to Tibet. The topic of snow and mountains is an anthem, a motto, widespread among young Tibetan authors, Tibet itself having been dubbed for many centuries by Tibetans themselves as "Bod kha-ba-can" [Snowy Tibet] or "Gangsljongs" [Land of Snow]. The use of "gangs" usually indicates a strong attachment to Tibetan culture, reinforced by, in the case of our author, the addition of "zhun" or essence. Sangs-rygas-rgyamtsho thus means to tell the reader that his writings aim at embodying Tibet.

The Essence of Samsāra

I have chosen to feature here Gangs-zhun's poem 'Khor-ba'i snying-bo (The Essence of Samsāra), which won a Sbrang char literary award in 2001.

This prize, granted every three years, holds a strong democratic flavor in that the jury is comprised of all subscribers to the magazine, numbering some 1000 persons residing principally in Qinghai Province, but also in Gansu, Yunnan, Sichuan, the Tibet Autonomous Region, and Beijing.

Gangs-zhun had previously published three poems focusing on his understanding and reflections on the theme of samsara (cyclic existence): 'Khor ba'i sdug bsngal (Sufferings of Samsara), 'Khor ba'i thar sa (Refuge from Samsāra), and 'Khor ba'i mgron po (Samsārd's Guest). In classical Madhyamika philosophy, samsāra is the sphere of delusion. Our being trapped in samsāra is due to the accumulation of karma originating from the misunderstanding of the illusionary nature of this very samsāra and one's life. The only essence with which cyclic existence is sometimes said to be endowed is emptiness (stong pa nyid). In other teachings, samsara is sometimes expounded to be that "which is devoid of essence" (snying po med pa).

If the world, the Self, and all such illusory phenomena are considered as devoid of essence, then the poem's title itself is oxymoronic—or heretical. Yet, the reader is asked to equate samsāra, not with vacuity, emptiness or voidness, but with love. Indeed, the charm that pervades the poem and conquered the hearts and minds of the majority of regular Sbrang char readers is the poem's expression of worldly love. Here, the sublimation of worldly love leads to a celebration of this feeling, rather than its usual rejection as a source of the three basic poisons that give birth to the accumulation of karma and samsāra: attachment, hatred and ignorance or the deluded view that phenomena can be the object of appreciation.

For Gangs-zhun, however, worldly love does not blind the beholder, it transcends him/her and brings him/her to the highest stages of reflection and existence, enabling the person who feels love to value the precious human body and to take advantage of each and every moment of one's life. The narrator of the poem discovers the true value and existence and nature of lamas, truth, and the Three Jewels, through the mediation of this "you" whom (s)he loves. Far from blinding, worldly love acts as an impetus for the person who feels it, directing him/her towards the noblest concepts.

This apparently paradoxical approach can be linked to the tantric approach in which "desire can become a means to liberation. With the help of the Tantra, passions can be changed into forces assisting in the work of salvation." (Tucci 1980, 51) This tantric view, where relative and absolute truths (kun rdzob and don dam bden pa) find mutual resonance and nurture rather than exclude each other, is echoed in the following excerpt from 'Khor ba'i mgron po:

If one looks at history

Kings and princes either wise or foolish

Lamas who receive offerings, who drag sentient beings out of hell

All those who hold mastery over the three times,

They have to be connected to a place, and to an ethnic environment

They do not escape their small valley's joys and sorrows.

My reading of Gangs-zhun's poem is confirmed by a review of 'Khor ba'i snying bo, which was published jointly with the poem and entitled "The Truth of Love." (Tshe grub 2000) The review's title alone supports the view that love and truth, if not two sides of the same phenomenon, are at least linked. We find further

confirmation of this view in Ye-shes-mtshorgyal's life when her guru Padmasambhava tells her that "without a consort, a partner of skillful means, there is no way you can experience the Mysteries of Tantra." (Gross 1989, 16). Accordingly, she seeks a suitable consort, and puts her guru's advice into practice. When she later returns to Padmasambhava, he tells her: "O yogini who mastered the Tantra/ The human body is the basis of the accomplishment of wisdom/ And the gross bodies of men and women are equally suited." (p. 17)

This seemingly paradoxical link between "worldly" love and the discovery of Buddhist truths reveals another aspect of Gangs-zhun's poetry: provocation. The writer relayed to me how he received angry letters after the recent publication of his poem Rdo rje gdan 'prhul snang gi sems bskyed ban bun (Bodh Gayā—Fuzzy and Illusory Thoughts). The poem's location is Bodh Gaya, where Prince Siddhartha Śākyamuni attained liberation over 2500 years ago. In the poem, the Master, seated on a throne in Bodh Gaya, observes the world of humans while he himself is being observed. At some point, he flies away into the air and vanishes, leaving the people who had come to question him, dumbfounded. Readers reproached Gangs-zhun for the familiarity with which he treats the Master's reactions and for ascribing to him seemingly human feelings: the Master cries, the Master leaves human beings to their difficult lot. The poem may have expressed, in the eyes of some readers, a severe breach of trust by a Buddha who instead of accompanying sentient beings until they reach the safe banks of Nirvāṇa, is "overwhelmed" and forsakes them with "eyes filled with tears." Other readers complained about the closing phrase "My master with bad karma," because a master (ston pa) is supposed to have exhausted all karmic imprints.

As for Gangs-zhun's style, he writes in a clear, at times rhythmic Tibetan, in contrast to many Tibetan poets today who are engaged in the exploration of what Chinese critics since 1980 have dubbed "obscure poetry." Living at the heart of Tibetan poetics for the last ten years, Gangs-zhun has observed all trends and styles, leading him to pen an article entitled "Is Opacity a Poetic Virtue?" He claims that the most urgent question with which Tibetan poetry must come to grips today is its opacity: "However much readers regard and ponder over today's poetry, they cannot make any sense of it." His assertion prompted counter-articles by younger writers.

Finally, it may be noted that a significant part of Sbrang char's readership consists of monks and nuns. Thus, it was a popular jury made up of a relatively high proportion of clerics who praised the poem The Essence of Samsāra with its tantric tenet. This approbation is all the more surprising since the majority of Sbrang char readers live in Amdo areas, where most monasteries belong to the didactic and analytical dge lugs pa school of Tibetan Buddhism.

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वर्षेत्रः वर्षे स्क्षेदः वे

নাম্পান্ত্র।

द्यान्यहेन्द्रस्यवे द्वान्यविक्षण्यास्य विक्रण्याः विक

रशततु विश्वर प्रचानी श्रे क्षेत्र विष्ठ दश्य विष्ठ हरा हेंनाश मोदे माहत हैंनाश ही श्रुंनाश हेंश द्वापाद महिंद अर्थे द्या वहैवा हेत बिसमर्खेय की वासेर सुव ग्रीस ग्राट वहत सन्साय लेवा <u> द्वेर्ट्रिवेश्चेरावन हमार् वहन थुर देर स्रेर्घनी</u> रदः क्र. सूचाची वयव क्रियः व्यास्त्रीय माहित् व्यस्त्राश्च

तहशासदु तीशा योडेशनदुःस्योविद्येस्यदुःश्रीक्षश न्द्रसहस्य धरे र्सुन्य न्द्र चुस्य धरे क्रीया वी यू सूर्य रे रेपार दत्रे श्लीद की वीवायो व्यायहें राशा चलित व्यवशा वेत प्रशा दसावदै दवावस्य उद् श्लेट वें सेद्यर है सूर वर्श्नेस द्वव। व्यवस्वयाद्वीदविषेद्री विन्यान्यमा वर्तेर्याक्षेर्यं प्रमा विद्राचया हीर दें पेंद्र प्रस् दशद्र वर्डें व वर्डें व दर्कें व दर्भ विद दर्गी द अर्डेवा दर्गी द अर्डेवा हु हें वाया वित्राच वा श्रीट के स्प्रियाला <u>रश्रद्रणोर्बर स्वराय सम्बेश्य वैद्यासासाम हैनाया</u> वर्षे एवस क्षेट्रवेस्ट्रिक्ट दश्य द्वार्वेद् अस्ति य अस्ति यस्त्रेश वीद्यदेत ययदेत यस्त्रेत्वा বাৰ্মার্থবাবেদীরা वर्षेरचवाक्षीर विशेष्ठि से स्वत् सुवास्त्र मुर्चेदा यन्त्रास्त्राची में इत्याम् मार्टि वर्षेर्य में देश मार्थित मार्थित में विवृद्यवि:हेब:स्वराधाना व्हिवाहेत वर्षेरववदि र्सुवार् हवी बाह्य क्रुं हैवा श्रेत वा श्रेषुवावर्के चवहै देव सेन् ग्रेश्चें शुक्षिणसरेन। वाब्रश्रायदी:ब्रह्मा विश्वात्रवास्य तवास्यवीतः मेरश्यः श्रीश्यीरः। व्याः अर् वर वर क्रियः वर्षः विवाधः अर वर्षेत् व्रवः वेटः। स्वा हे अ द स्टा वर्षे क्या इंश की अ ग्रहा ब्रम्मानुस्यावसम्बर्धमञ्जूनम् स्वाद्यान्यसम्बर्धम् स्वाद्यान्यसम् 2.44.292.1 दशम्दिन् ग्रीकेश्वरारे दिन्स्य करो देवे में स्ववश्याद वर्टें र दृश्चे वहवा वा दबायदिन की वीं आवर्षेका से से दह अपन करें से प्यत् कुन बेंका खु वाहेंद की खेन प्या

The Essence of Samsāra

by Gangs-zhun

We talked a lot over the phone
But I feel I have not told you all
I contemplated writing a letter with all my inner thoughts
But I did not know where to begin—too much to say
So Now
Wherever I go it seems I have lost something
Wherever I am it seems I have forgotten something
On a quiet evening
A night free from voices and the noise of machines
The lamp was off, my eyes shut
With my hands on my chest, I slowly pondered
If once I could see your face
I would have nothing left to say
If once I could gently kiss your cheek
I would have nothing to forget

Yes In this world
All I have is you
Yes, earth and heaven are void,
And all phenomena are free from Self and belonging

But in my universe only you are not void

I am convinced that you alone possess me

After a cold, I realised

That the body cannot hope to escape from the three sufferings

That no one knows when parents, children, teachers and companions, will part like merchants after a fair

That privilege, might and fame are like the echo's empty voice

Even though I am aware that this body of mine is only on loan from the Lord of Death

I still want to insist that I possess you and you alone

Isn't it? That which remains steady in my adamantine heart

Which the flames of sacred teachings couldn't melt

Which the cannonballs of logic couldn't destroy

Which the golden bit of this world's customs couldn't tame

is you alone you who have seeped into the flow of my life

—Your loving words Devoted heart Soft body

Each beautiful pose, each loving look

Has pierced my heart like a thorn

So... I cannot possibly visualise them as devoid of essence.

Oh! There is an essence to samsāra

There is you Thus there is an essence to samsāra

This means that

I now know life as life

I understand the Three Jewels as the Three Jewels

It means that

I now know my parents as parents

Lamas as lamas

It means that

I now know beauty as beauty

I understand truth as truth

And under the sky

No one can claim that samsāra has no essence.

Our Lord Buddha said, "Samsāra is mighty."

Do you understand? Dear Samsāra's pillar!

Samsāra and the universe are not tragic

Life is not a sad and absurd tune

Here

With luck, a single wave of the hand

Can seize the stage of pure liberation

Without luck, a single step

Could send you wandering through the eighteen infernos

Henceforth

I shall take advantage of each day, of each second
I shall not waste a step, not a word,
I shall ready for the day when our pure prayers are fulfilled
In this endless universe
In one life span, one body
One thousand miles may separate us now
But please do not worry about me
Why? Because Lord Buddha told his disciples again and again,
« Protect and cherish this precious human body. It is capable of
great things.»
So I protect my body even more
As if you were actually by my side
Pray do not worry for me
Samsāra's vital strength, do you hear me?

Translated by Françoise Robin.

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वर्द्या मुनि देश देया बेराय दे विया भेता

नेश्वेनेद्यारे ब्रियम्बर्धा

स्वाकास्य स्वा

श्रम् छुर नुर्। सुर बुला को त्यीर विरक्ष जान की या यो स्था साम स्था की सुर हुन होर। सुर बुला को त्यीर विरक्ष जान की या यो स्था साम स्था की स्था की स्था प्रति की स्था की स्था प्रति की स्था की स्था प्रति की स्था की सुर की सुर की स्था की सुर की

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कूर्यकाला विर्यका केंट कुष त्रुव प्रयोगिक सूर्य (रिट्टर श्रेट्टर) श्रुट सुष क्रु. (Serbain) क्रुद्र द्याचा द्वीका सदेश हैं का देया है क्रुव्य विकास यावह स वायवीयपु. श्रिदीवर. तीर्वरम् सैटवेशल्ट्रायस्त्र्येष्टा वश्यशक्त्र ने न्या म्याया हैं अञ्ची मुक्ष सु र्ह्न और न्य क्रिया मुक्ष साने न्याया र्ह्न की पन वायवेवानअर्दे मुमवाउद पेंद् सेद् वाष्ट्रवास सूद इ न दशम्बद सेद्

वर्षातवृत्त्र्र्य्यर्वेद्वः इटाया व्यट्याश्चरा क्रेंश्चरवाश्चरा स्वार दर्गेश्रादेशाउद पीदायायार्थेशायह्य हो हे दार्थी प्रतिद पीदा वहेवा हे दार्थी र्वत्रस्यकारदः श्रेवः ग्रीका ग्राटः ग्रीयः स्वयका । क्रियः देवास्त्रस्य स्वर्धाः स्वर्धाः स्वर्धाः स्वर्धाः स द्यायसद्भेष्यस्थं व्यवे यद्वस्य र्क्स्या द्वस्य मुक्ता या विष्ये हे विष्ये हे वि ईस्र देवा वी पार्ड पावन प्रमुद्ध या (सुवा मुद्दा पावव हें सावस्र वस्र वस्र वर्ष साम्री चनामाईस्य दरा देवमायहेवाहेव की सेवाहर चार्र नावर विकास दरा अर्थ्दरम् सी गर्दू वोषर के अपु देश देश सी अपु देश सी विद्यार प्राप्त के अपूर हॅन्ने युरेक (John Guillory) क्रीकर्मेय कुन्की सुर्रेत ग्रीमञ्चन वर्डे अर्डे अर्डे वादे की कुन नगर धेंदे क्रुक वदे व्यव देंद विवाह दे सूर पीत यदे क्यु अळंत वार्रे वे दे। शुरुषेद्र-वेदः। केशकेकरचरही नुन् सेन्द्रम् मार्था कुर से देवायायय से कुर त्या वैवाय महिवायाया हैंदयः वर्ष्ट्रबस्ट्रब्स्ट्रिय मुन्द्रम् कुर्वे विद्यूष्ट्रिय वर्षेवा सेन्य यर्श्वेषात्रोद्राधीद्रयम्यद्वत्र्द्री विंद्यीकाद्वत्यः वसूत्रवर्द्धाः देवा वी र्बेक्किरन्द्रीकेन देवे बराया देव स्वया मुक्तिया प्राप्त वइस्रक्षक्र्यानुः विवाकाने स्थापना दक्षानुः रतका सु वसुर र वर्षका यसः न्यन्। देख्रचीद्रमञ्जू अर्द्धन्यन्यं अर्घे प्रदानि हेंब्र बोद्दी

के सद्यु ज्या की ग्रुट वा पीया देश से अटा शर हातु और विद्यु विद्यु अट हा ही त देशयहैवाहेद हॅं अरेवावी कुंबिंद भरक वें स्वक्रीन वेंदी हे देनवय क्रेक न्वेंशयपीत्र पदन्य देश दर्जे वार्ने वार्श्वें पद वार्शे वुश विद् मिष्ट्रहेटलेद पहरमधारीम क्रिक्नेट देवा के हैं मार्च मिष्ट्रम में मार्च मिष्ट्रम में मार्च में मा ब्रुं वाब स् .जटब सद .श्रावश स इश्रव क्री ब क्रट क्री ही र रे . वाश्रिकायाः है बादवावाः द्विकार्ये द् चारार-री.शर्जुर-श्चेत-तपु. वर्रअयःकेंयः ने न्वा वे नेवा वाबुदः यू वर्षे अयः ग्री व्येटयः र्सेत् वायन्य वि वादेतः

भरत् वर्डेशयदे वहैवाहेत् क्रीतर दु वेशयदे वदेत द्वर थीत्। श्लीयस्यदेवै द्वावःदयदे हें सर्वा हैवा ह्वा ह्वा स्था थीत् सूर्या ग्री वद्वा

वीराजूरी शवयर हर वीर्यायह वातारी वावासीर वर्षास्त्र गद्विग्राक्षरेयदेवसम्बद्धवाम्बद्धं द्ववयद्दा अर्थेयदेशसम्बद्धं यदे क्षे क्रुय क्षे देवा वाबुद वाद लेवा को वाबुवाय चड्डू दर अधुद में अधुद द क्षे कुल कु न इस सहस्य खारेर योग क्षुर वुकाय वेत हैं र्गोद वा

वर्षी सब स्थे वा चुबाय दे 'वाबा ग्रुट सूट | पद्रथल.ष्ट्रल.ग्री.व्रद.ष्ट्रील.ग्रीट.ट्रेट.लट.ग्री.क्र्र्स्य.व्रद्रस्था.ज्येद.क्षेटल.ग्री.

वाबन देव हे केर वर्वी चलेब चेंदा वर्षाःतवुःज्.वर्शेःसंबोधिःपेशःग्रीःद्ररः

मालत रुद्धे अनु हो रहेर हैं अवहीय हैं किय हो है के माना कु पार्दे के हो

दमय वेंदे र्श्वेद त्यक्ष लेवा दर वहंक्ष ब्रीट वी देव बर वा विष्य को ब्रीक खुट रहे व्या

र्देना मी भूष्य महिंद यो बारी देवा यो बारी में किया मी देवा यो किया में किय

ईं अज्ञित्याने अज्ञेन वित्र वित्र जित्याने राज्य तामा इसके जिल्ला कर्य है । वर्देशः

है दंश क्रीक हुँ अय ये तारीवाक भुष्टे हायक दक्ष या दे द्वा क्रीक ग्रींवाय ये तायार

निर्वर क्षेत्र हें अया है विना हैना नी अवहं अन्ति र निर्वा अपने मूर विर. ब्री. हें वा ववूद वर्ष शवा क्ष्य वर्ष व्हें वा वर्ष हैं वा वर्ष हैं वा वर्ष हैं

हुटा रेटु क्रियासूजा क्या प्रमास्त्र हुटा रहे समास्त्र त

दश:८वॉश:धवे:श्रुट:श्रुंश:श्रुंश:श्रुंह:ऑट्। (वहश:सूटश:वहे)

र्हें अप्यार्थे व्याप्तरा वी प्रवास हों से दाया सामा विकास है स्वाप्त व

५ श्रेवास प्रस्थ क्षेत्र प्रदेश स्थित हो । स्वरं प्रस्थ की ।

चत्रायाञ्चयानुः नुः र्स्ने राळव नुः चत्रायाया युवायान् र सी साह्य न

तपु.सु.रथाचीय.चुर.तपु.सिंट.सुंशाची.दुवे.शुव्य.वर्क्यटशारथा.

ब्रुट:र्डेस:दे:दवा

वेदस्य यद विद्यु देव (Tim Brennan)

हैवार्द्धरयोदयवैदर्देदयरमायस्त्रि।

चीच तदु मैंट क्रिंश रूचाय प्रेचा लुब स्

यात्रसःसूरसःवरे^{. (}वरुससःर्हेसःस्टिनः) रेगःसन्दिःसो वरःद्याःसः तुरैः

न्गवःदवः क्रीकः वीं न्गवः ववे : न्या खुदः देदः ववे देवः ववे द्वः ने न्दः क्रवः

क्यापन निवर्तित्र मुन्ति मार्ग् देशकार्य त्वेद द्राव वद द्राव व

यवै वस्रमार्केश क्री वेद र्हन हे सर्वेर वर्षे चलेद र्थेन।

वर्षायानुः स्ट्रिंस् स्ट्

कुंदना देना परे आवस प स्नु र ज्ञानास उद से हे पद र्ल्स्टर (Steven Owen) क्रीय १९९० वॉरर्नेट्रयय क्रुविन विश्वर द्वारा श्रुर हिन क्री क्रें अ प्येवा वहं अ मीट स्नुव दवा के के लिया प्येवा वेराव वह अवा वेटा देवे बद दुर्वोद सर्हुदश ग्री क्रेंब वहें द ग्रुस पेंदी ल्य की सुर पहूर है की दवा ची से च ज्यापा यहूर शावर ने संबेर न्या शावर सेने चेवाल उर से मेर्ट्र (北岛) भे सुर्र्ड्भ सेंग्रय नस्मित्र सेंग्रय नकुर्य वित्र निर्देश सेंग्रय निर्देश सेंग्रय अवतः" (八月的梦游者) हे व्यन्त्रीयान द्रमञ्जेश र्जेंद्र ग्रीन वर्दस श्चीर वाशुअधवे हें अधर्भे इसस्य दुव धुवाय बूवय उद कुवावव वाहें वे रवावी र्डे अरेग ने नवर भुगमा वार्नेर घुग कुग यहे अर नु वर्गे वर्ने वर्ने वर्गे न ેવે વ્રત્યુત્ર તુ તા_{ર્વિ ર્કે}મ[.] વદ્દમ শ્লેદ ફેંમ રેવા["] 'કેર વ દે વર્વે વર્વો વફ્રસ્મ છેદ ! दे दे दे यहिं वाका सब है अरिवा वी दर दे छि पी कर्मका अर दे वहर वाहर स धीर धर वत्र प्रेंद्र । अंत् क्री सूच सूर ता भुर्रेव दर खा से रेगावे देर:रवशः उद्गः अर्वो वर्देवाशः क्रुंदवा हु व्यं वर्दुः ख्वा ववादे सूद्धः दशः हवा हु सूत्रः क्ष्रियासुग्रस्मित्रम्वते र्रेससुर्ग्वेरम् विकासनेकारस्युवाग्री र्रेसरेमान्स रेणायालुर यो क्षुत्र घउर छैर । म्यान्यते वार्ष्य स्वाधान्य स्वाधान्य म्यान्य म्यान्य स्वाधान्य स्

ची सेत्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचि

पर अप्रविश्व मुक्षरा

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नेसैनित्यर्देश (David Damrosch) देनीयुशक्षेयम्बित्यक्षेत्र स्वित्यक्षेत्र स्वित्

विश्व देवेद्र वेद्र वेद

SHORT STORY: DASHED HOPE

by Tsering Dondrup

As they leave school and step out into society, the minds of many of today's youth are filled with pride and hope for the future. Öser was one of these. Last year he graduated from the provincial medical college and began working in the county health bureau. Shortly thereafter, he wrote a report and presented it to the director of the bureau. As the director gazed at it, his mouth fell open and his eyes grew wide. Gradually he started to smile and after a while he couldn't help but laugh: "Ha, ha, ha ...," a laugh like the sound of a horse. Then he closed his eyes and, shaking his head, said: "Ah, ah, today's unbridled youth ..."

Here is the gist of Öser's report:

These days the livelihood of the nomads has improved and at the same time their health has dramatically improved. They buy soap and toothpaste, detergent and hair oil, and look after their health by washing their hair frequently, brushing their teeth every day, rubbing oil in their hair. But the nomad women know nothing about vaginal hygiene and pay no attention to it. Because they don't use sanitary napkins when they get their period, their legs and sheepskin coats get dirty. This causes them much discomfort and they suffer from disorders of that part of the body. Due to the bad outlook that comes from a thousand years of feudalism, however, apart from its

name they dare not speak about it. Therefore, in cooperation with the county women's association and related departments we must definitely publicize knowledge of vaginal hygiene for women in nomad areas and emphasize health and hygiene for nomad women.

The director spoke, still shaking his head: "Oh, yes. Today's unbridled youth, no shame. So, have you ever looked under a woman?" Öser was startled. In fact he had never looked under a woman. But one need not actually look to be able to think about these things.

"Oh, yes. I'm fifty years old and I've never heard of someone who paid attention to women's vaginal hygiene. Today's unbridled youth ..."

As soon as they heard the word "vagina" the women in the government building hid their faces with their hands and fled out the door as if their pants had fallen down in front of their father. You must understand, the people of this area have a sense of decency.

As Öser was on his way to work that afternoon, people pointed their fingers at him, saying: "Is it Look-under?" When he arrived at the government building the director smiled sarcastically and asked: "Has Öser Look-under' arrived?" Öser did not respond. He sat down on a chair and thought for a long time: "So, this is basically how it is." He stood up and requested: "Director, please return that report to me."

Feigning concern, the director returned the report and warned: "If you continue to demonstrate this kind of foolishness you will become a laughingstock." Saying nothing, Öser set fire to a corner of the report. At first, the flame flickered brightly, but then it dimmed and gradually turned to ash.

Translated by Ronald Schwartz.

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TSERING DONDRUP was born in Henan Mongolian Autonomous County in Qinghai Province where 92% of the population is ethnically Mongol. Most of his fellow county residents could claim, as does this writer, "My bones are Mongolian, but I've spent my whole life speaking Tibetan, and all I've ever known was Tibetan cul-Tsering Dondrup graduated from the Huangnan Teachers Training School in 1982 and studied Tibetan language and literature at both Qinghai Nationalities Institute in Xining and Northwest Nationalities Institute in Lanzhou. He is currently employed as a researcher and editor for the Henan County Annals Editorial Office. His short stories and novellas have been published by a variety of presses in the PRC, and most recently he has authored two full-length novels, Mes-po (Ancestors) and Smug-pa (Fog). English translations and studies of his work have appeared in the Asian arts magazine Persimmon, as well as the academic journal Inner Asia, published in Cambridge, U.K.

ज. झे. ट्रा. शहूर । विट. ब्रंबा विच. चर्चे चांबा खं की. जा

रर्द्धशः व्राप्तः २.० लेव्रेन्ब्रेन्व्योभश्खीलव्रेर्ट्री

दी-श्वी-द्वतालुश। द्वानद्रश्चायत्र स्वायत्र श्वायत्र स्वायत्व स्वायत्व स्वायत्व स्वायत्व स्वायत्व स्वायत्व स्वायत्व स्वायत्व स्व द्वायत्व स्वायत्व स्व

वित्र विरम्भ संक्षेत्र तहिया तर्वम संग्रहे सम्म स्थित स्था स्थान स्थ्र संदे दे के देवे त्या स्थान स्थान स्थ्र स्थ्य स्थ्र स्थ्र स्थ्र स्थ्य स्थ्र स्थ्य स्थ्र स्थ्य स्थ्र स्थ्य स्थ्य स्थ्र स्थ्य स्थ्य स्थ्य स्थ्य स्थ्य स्थ्र स्थ्र स्थ्य स्य स्थ्य स्य स्थ्य स्य स्थ्य स्य

क्यात्वर्ष्ट्यात्वेन चुन्यन्त्र्यात्वेन चुन्यन्यात्वेन चुन्याः क्यात्वर्ष्ट्यात्वेन चुन्यान्यात्वात्यात्वात्यात्वा

सिर्माश्चर्यात्रम् सेत्रां और स्ट्रांट्य स्

Latse Library announces the CD-ROM release of *Bya-ra 2.0*, a resource tool by which Tibetologists and other researchers can easily familiarize themselves with secondary research by Tibetologists in the People's Republic of China.

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विवासुरास्त्रा विभार्शिया

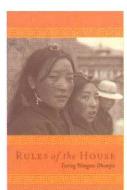
LITERARY EXCERPTS: RULES OF THE HOUSE

देव और । ह्येश र्श्वा

र्रेश य य र्देशयाळे रेटान्यर श्री

Berkeley, California: Apogee र्यःश्चुद्राघरः।

र्जुया:योटशा ७३



93 pages

Rules of the House by Tsering Wangmo Dhompa Berkeley, California: Apogee Press, 2002.

बुटा क्रिंग्संटरायड्राम्मस्युट्टियहेट्यदेश्वरत्या हुरायस्यायः नर्हेर् नुष्णं भेरा अव देन दे हैं चुर से द क स्मालिया यालक की कुत्य विव मु है 'बूर'वर्डर'वें दश बुद विदे न्दें श अर्डे द बेद 'वेदे श की वा धीदा क्रॅ.इट.र्वट म्र.जवाय ग्रीमः स्त्रुवाद लेवा इ.चम म्र.मो स्वर ग्रीट ग्रीट विवास बरनुर्केरच वृत्तुन्तरमध्येत्। श्रुवन्तर्ने के व्यवस्य वर्षे वर्षे का स ्रियः ह्रेश्चर्यार्थे "M" वृषायद्वीरा) वायोगायायर्ज्ञेशास्त्रीरा स्रीतः दम् अपन्य विशेषात्र स्त्री आयत्र वृष्ट्र स्त्री अपेर हो। हिन्द्र सेवा सुरा क्रमा श्रमादेव वराची हार्सेचामाचार द्वार वर्ष राज्य वर्ष स्था कॅ रेट द्वट केंद्रे सूत्र हें अ नहित्र किंप द्विर न निवस निवस

Praised by a leading American poet as being "full of song" and a collection of "interestingly fractured, cross-genred narrative poetry," Rules of the House bears intimate witness to the experience of a girl cum young woman growing up in exile. Tsering Wangmo sings the "sounds we cannot hear but understand in motion." The book is dedicated to her late mother (called "M" in these poems), who "when the thermos shatters, she knows the direction of its spill." Two selections follow.

Member

Halfway through our dream, M woke us up. She wanted to show us where the secret stash of money was, in case, she said, something happened to her.

S suggested she show us in the morning. It was dark outside and he had cold bones. M said morning was hours away and it would take time to get there.

She wasn't old like some mothers. She wasn't sick. She was just always thinking of things that could happen.

Every day could be an end, she'd say, as though stray mutts would take over the government. We were instructed where to go if anything happened to her and F. We were not citizens of the country we lived in, nor did we have refugee papers. M wanted us to belong to a place.

One day, she'd say, she'd buy a lottery ticket. Nobody had won in our town for ten years. M said lottery hawkers were all thieves. She never bought a ticket. Said there was already too much in life that needed hope.

She wrapped her money in a handkerchief and hid it in a shoe. S thought it was an obvious place. She said he was right. It was so obvious no thief would find it.

श्रीविंदश

र्देश:याळे:देर:द्वर:श्रेश

 \hat{x} 'ପଣ୍ଡମ୍ବିମ୍ବିପ୍ୟ'ୟ'ଐ୍ଟ'ୟ୍ଲ୍ୟମଣା M ଭିଷ'ମ୍ \hat{x} 'ସନ୍ତିମ୍ବିମ୍ବର'ସ୍ଥ୍ୟମଣା ଧିଷ'ମ୍ \hat{x} 'ପ୍ୟୁମ୍ୟ'ସ୍କ୍ୟ'ସନ୍ତ र्द्भेद्राधरायर्देन। र्वेदारी मायासीन्वेदायासीवादी

ह तुन्नाम् त्राचाल्यानाम् स्ट्रिस्सून्यम्बन्ना नृत्ने सुर्वे त्राचानाम् स्ट्रिस्स् वसः मार् हुवः स्पर् । भे भेश ह्वीपारः गार्वे दुशः हेर्द सर धेवे सः रेवा व भेर हिरा दे वा श्वीपता पर प्युतः रेट्छं वर्षे रचर व्यव

र्झे दे त्या सम्बद्धा त्या व दत्य विद्यम् य दे से द्या के कि ये से स्वाप्त के विद्या व द्वीत व द्वीत व द्वीत व श्रुयायार्वे न प्येना

धुःत्रः प्रहतः सहयः सहया द्वया प्रवा प्रवा स्वयः स नार-दुःवर्म्य-दर्म्य-र्स्य-स्था र-र्स्ट दे-र-भिन्गीश-नादश-वर्य-रादे-कुथानव-देवे-से-से-रास्या भ्रुत्वर वर्डे व म्री:विवानु प्यट्रेन्। M धेराट्र हें पुरावश्वर विवाय विवेश द वर्देन्।

M भूशः मिथः सूची उद्भूदः श्रीवरं देशशः भीवः अरः उद्भूद। सूधः सूचे तूचा हुता. क्रुंब र्लेवा व्यय सार्स्ट्रीया वाह्म दश्कें श्रमार्श्चर। र्वेशमी केंद्रे दर्द देन मुनाशम सर्द्रवाशम स्वत्रा

र्शेश क्षेत्र रेश इसरा यन द्वेश क्षेत्र यामायाः के द्वापालीया प्रेम प्रस्ति विद्यापालीया विद्यापा মঝর্বর্কুবারী-খ্রীন্।

ন৴.শ.বর্থপ.ক্রীপ.ঘর্শী৴

Untitled dance

by Tsering Wangmo Dhompa

As the monks stepped out in their masks for the Lion dance, S announced he was tired of trying to understand. It's a lama dance, I said. Watch their feet kick dust.

You can unravel a complete story by the pressure of feet on shoes.

We do not recognize the masked dancers when the dance is over. Having returned, they are themselves.

In the end I settle for words.

There is a particular message of anger when M rubs her chin. She is rubbing her chin as S tells her he is unable to find significance in bowing before idols.

The trees in the garden send their branches to lean in one direction. The gardener says predictions are made by the self opting for aberrations.

I am taught to accept the visible, but there are possibilities in interpretation.

The full moon labored over the hill, breaking the dark's code. When I turned to show him how a moon too, can appear timid, it had moved.

The ruins complete in its light.

No words passed between us. Vultures overhead were combing.

वक्रमासेटासेट्रास्

र्देश या के दिर द्वार के श

चौता देशवा ग्रीकार्षका तत्तवा ग्रीत देशका त्रात्त हमा व्यापा क्षेत्रका S धीका स्टारी द्रियोका स्टारका सुका दका स्टारी दका स्टी दे प्रतका स्वीदाया विक्रियम्द्रम्यम् सन्त्रम् विक्रियम् विं गुरेश स्त्यो मृत्ये प्रस्थाय प्रवाद शामा हुन देश ये विवायी या शता न वेर्ष यह वा

तक्षायहैवानश्चैकहिनारक्ष्यंविकत्ववाद्यवाद्यश्चितक्षात्राद्यश्चर्या न्युक्ष सदी मुक्ष त्यार्थेया हेवा विकिन विकिस्टिय प्रेम

अध्याध्या र है प्रत्योहें र हिंगा य यक्षेणशा

M धेशन्द्रची अने सुन्सुन्द्रेन अपना ने ने विद्या के विषय के व वासुवायर्द्धवायर्दे देवा ह्वीट अर्वेट पर दगायले का हें द स्नायका व्यवस्य के वासुर सुर ही द वले व व्यवस्था

श्चेन्र्रेशक्या चीर्यूद्राय इसमा मुस्युंवाया विवासी वा द्वापाय वा वा विवास स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स चसूद क्षी अवद ये दे सुद र्रोट त्यक र्यू वा यदे तदेशक गायर के त्यावद पीद ने रा

रत्यासर्व सुस्रार्थेक त्येव द्वेत या वस्तुवक ग्राहर् वस्ति वस्ति हुन स्ति वस्ति वस्त र्हेर.श्रेचन्ना श्रि.च.न्नोचवः रचिरनानी वस्त्रोन्यन्याना

म्बिशर्मिम्दे मुर्देर्शीश्र्येरशःशुःम्बर्यः वरः वुश्

देन्याहेशःश्चायःन्द्रवा व्यक्तिःइस्यान्यस्याधायःन्धेरःक्षेत्रवेना

तर्थःयत्येशःमुक्षःचश्चीर।

यायवा चत्रा अत् क्षेत्रवर याहिमक्षेत्र इ. तुनुद चवे रहीत् भेवाचीयायवाहेर् M हे क्षेत्र याविष्य सन्द F है अप्यव में वर्दा S हे सेवे सेट में हुट चवार्यो चव्हा

र्देश या के केट द्वाद के के कुथा वार दर वया खुया ही वेंद्र ही क्षे केंवा का खु वर्कर

ब्राह्म अंते MA क्षेत्रमाष्ट्रिक्त अस्ति अ क्षेत्रमाष्ट्री अस्ति अ क्षेत्रमाष्ट्री अस्ति अस्ति

TSERING WANGMO DHOMPA grew up in the Tibetan communities in India and Nepal. She

received her MA from University of Massachusetts and her MFA in Creative Writing from San Francisco State University. Tsering is the author of two chapbooks, In Writing the Names (A.bacus, Potes & Poets Press) and Recurring Gestures (Tangram Press). Her work has appeared in the Atlanta Review, Boston Review, Mid American

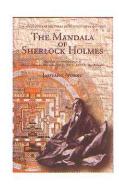
Review, 26, Zyzzwa and others. Recently, she was selected as a finalist for the Asian American Literary awards. Tsering lives in San Francisco.



Boston Review,

Mid American Review, 26, Zyzzyva व्राप्त प्रवादित स्वादित स्व

নি নীনা নীন প্রিলাই প্রান্ধীর নুষ্টী প্রাণ্ডার্ন নি ই মানার্থা ব্রহমানুদ্রমান্ত্রী মানার্থা নুষ্টা মুক্তাবিদ্যা Collins Publishers, 1999 প্রাশ্বন্ধা ২১৩



The Mandala of Sherlock Holmes by Jamyang Norbu New Delhi: HarperCollins Publishers, 1999. 287 pages

In our next issue, we shall feature an interview with the author of this winner of the prestigious Crossword Prize for Fiction of India in 2000. The book has also been published by Bloomsbury Publishing in London and New York, where it was re-titled *Sherlock Holmes: The Missing Years*.



Gedun Choephel Centennial Conference November 7 - 9, 2003

Latse Contemporary Tibetan Cultural Library in New York City announces a conference in commemoration of the centennial of the birth of Gedun Choephel (Dge 'dun chos 'phel (1903-1951)) to be held at the library November 7-9, 2003.

In this milestone year, Latse Library will gather together a group of individuals who have had direct or indirect experiences with Gedun Choephel. These include family and relatives of Gedun Choephel who can provide unique insights into his private life; personal acquaintances who can also contribute narratives of their interaction with Gedun Choephel; scholars, researchers, and biographers who have contributed greatly towards a deeper understanding of this complex intellectual; and collectors and owners of Gedun Choephel's personal effects and/or works in his own hand.

Never before have Gedun Choephel's works of varying genres, including his writings, drawings, paintings, etc., been exhibited together in one place. In bringing together manuscripts, art works, personal effects, and photographs, we hope to provide our audience with an unprecedented and rare opportunity for examination and appreciation of Gedun Choephel's legacy.

Gedun Choephel Portrait by Kanwal Krishna. Courtesy Gustav Roth Collection, Göttingen - Lenglern 2003.

Schedule

This schedule is subject to change. Please check our website for updates and further details.

Nov. 7: Narratives: family and acquaintances talk about their recollections of Gedun Choephel. Videotaped interviews will also be shown.

Nov. 8: Collectors exhibit and discuss the works and legacy of Gedun Choephel. A Translators Roundtable will offer an opportunity for discussion on translation projects and experiences. Sneak peek at a new documentary on Gedun Choephel.

Nov. 9: Papers and presentations: scholars present current or recent research. Roundtable discussion will be a moderated discussion of and issues and future directions.



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CONTEMPORARY TIBETAN CULTURAL LIBRARY

<u> বুখ্যবাধ্য শ্র্রী</u>

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Mission Statement

Lase Contemporary Tibetan Cultural Library, a project of Trace Foundation, is a forum of open inquiry for all audiences interested in Tibetan culture. The library conducts programs and makes available a unique collection of up-to-date texts, multimedia and other research materials in relevant languages that represent the extent and character of Tibetan cultural diversity. It is an active center of modern Tibetan cultural studies and provides a forum for meaningful interaction, learning and the exchange of ideas. We assist those with interests in the humanities, arts, and sciences in order to promote a deeper understanding and wider appreciation of Tibetan culture and its contribution to the world's cultural heritage.



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