## Ladakh: Where northern India's nouveau riche all go

## By Mike Edwards special writer

"The money's pohring in," a man of Ladakh said. And then, revealing in his lingo the Western influence that ac-companies the cash, he added: "Good Lord, it's pouring in." Fourteen thousand tourists may not seem like many in a year, reports the National Geographic news service, but consider that before 1974 virtually none had traveled to Ladakh. This thin-e nouvlate vesion of northern India. none had traveled to Ladakh. This thn-ly populated region of northern India, sometimes called "Little Tibet," was isolated in the high fastness of the Hi-malayan and Karakoram mountain ranges, its Buddhist and Moslem people scratching out a living on tiny farms or tending flocks on the sparse grass of the ridges.

the ridges. Behold now, the new-rich: Jeep driv-ers, tour guides, hoteliers, and dealers in cloth, brassware, and (some say) stolen Buddhists antiquities.

STENZIN TUNDUP, a bronze-skinned young man whose black hair seemed more chopped than trimmed,

ONCE A MEETING place of cara-vans bound to and from India, Russia, and China, carrying silks, fine wool, spices, and tea, Leh began to stagnate after Communist China closed the bor-

after Communist China closed the bor-der in 1943. Ladath was chopped up, Pakistan billing off a chunk in the late 1940s. Then, the 1962 war between India and China brooght the Indian army to the region, and when the fighting stopped. China bedog more than 11,000 square milles of Ladath, still caimed by India. After the conflict, the fiddian army remained to guard the border, building

more than 3 inches a year. We stopped overnight at the town of Kargil, where the International Hotel boasted three stars on its signboard. It took a cold shower by candidight noth-ing electric was working. The next day we conjuned toward Leb, Ladakh's main city, zigzagging up ridges and descending into V-shaped valleys. a paved road to Leh, and an airport. Today, open to tourists again, the city throhs. The short main street echoes with French, English, and Ger-man. Leh appeals especially to young adventurers. Some adopt the area's re-ligion as well as its dress — at least, for a summer.

ligion as well as its dress — at least, for a summer. Twenty-five miles south at Hemis, Ladakh's largest monastery, robed monks as it as circle reciting from holy books, their singe-song parced by a cym-bal. Passing through a doorway, I stood in front of a great glided status of Bud-due at it as filter of bud-due at it as filter of bud-with precloue stones. Such abrines are among Ladakh's major tourist attrac-tions. tions.

OTHERWISE, HEMIS is a plain, ag-ing collection of buildings made of store, mud, and wooden beams. Like Leh, Tibetan Buddhism suffered

when China closed its borders. This de-nied the lamas access to Tibet, their

spiritual mainspring, to which they journeysd for study or renewal. Into this region which is in flur, there occasionally come Georg Ten-zin Grasho, His Koliness the Four-tion Grasho, His Koliness the Four-tical leader of Thetan Buddhists has made his headquarters in the Indian town of Dharmsal. On his journeys to Ladah he seems a rudder for a way ward hijo. A start of the indian start of the the second transformed at the second start of the second at the second the the tenent of the second at the second the second for the second the plowed through sand, bounced over plowed through sand, bounced over ruck, and traversed vallays whose streams reached for the runoff of a new vistar a long tongue of glacier or a herd of grazing yaks.

His Holiness occupied a building on a sandy valley floor near the village of Padam. Here he intended to preach ug-ing an ancient Buddhist text that ex-tolled such universal values as generos. ity and patience. 5

Magnetically, his presence drew La dakhis from the mountains and valleys Some walked for days. Others rode donkeys or horses. Some brought gifts of food. Later I interviewed His Holiness

Later I interviewed His Holiness; a bespectacled man of 45 years. Recently he accepted a Chinese invitation: The send emissaries to Thet to observe conditions. "The issue is the happiness of the people," he said. "If they are sat-iafied, why should I complain?" But be believes they are not satisfied and that Chinese- rule of Tibetans has not re-buted their traditional desire to be The betans.

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