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Abstract

Cross-border Dialogue: New Progress in Prehistoric Research of the Tibetan Plateau

Yang Feng

(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu, China 610064)

Abstract: The first “International Conference on the Prehistory of the Tibetan Plateau” was held at Chengdu in August 2011. More than 40 scholars from China and abroad participated in the conference, which covers a wide range of disciplines, such as traditional archaeology, plants archaeology, biology, geology, ecology, archaeological dating and ancient pathology, etc. This reflects the interdisciplinary trend of contemporary archeology, also inspires scholars who are engaged in the Tibetan Plateau archaeology to obtain first-hand materials from other scientific fields. The conference fully demonstrated the academic vitality from multidisciplinary perspective. It not only provides a valuable opportunity for scholars from different disciplines and different countries to communicate, but also represents the trend of increasing cooperation between the humanities and natural sciences.

Key words: Tibet Plateau, Prehistoric Research, Subsistence Types, Cultural Interaction, Prehistoric Culture, Multidisciplinary, New Progress

Reviving and Reforming: the Constantinism of the Tibetan Gu-ge Kingdom in Ye shes 'od's Period

Huang Bo

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Abstract: The revival movement of Buddhism advocated by early Gu-ge kings was the primary impetus of the Upper Route's spreads during the Post-propagation period of Tibetan Buddhism. At the same time, Gu-ge's rulers were carrying out a significant political reform. As a matter of fact, the religious activists Lha bla ma Ye-shes-'od who made a huge contribution for Buddhism was the most outstanding politician around the 10th century. Through his effort, Gu.ge

regime created a political operation system with politics and religion both highly centralized and cooperated. This system not only plays a cohesive function in the spiritual life but also has effectively solved the power distribution in the internal governance. In the effort of Ye shes 'od and Kho re, Mngav ris prefecture preliminarily achieved political stability and cultural prosperity. It opened a new era for Tibet. To politics and society, it casts a long shadow.

Key words: Ye shes 'od, Mnga' ris, Gu ge, Constantinism

传统论敌与新论敌：《量理宝藏论》中的非正式辩论考察

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(奥地利科学院亚洲人文思想史研究所)

内容摘要: 本文分析了著名藏传佛教学者萨迦班智达所著《量理宝藏论》(*Tshad ma rigs gter*) 中涉及的非正式辩论策略。文中着重提出萨迦班智达对两类论敌的陈述及批驳：既有论敌（其观点在印度佛教认识论著作中已经受到批驳）和新论敌（此类属于藏族文化及知识语境）。本文作者把萨班对第二类论敌使用的辩论策略区分为几种，即诉诸人身攻击的辩论，关于普适性“藏族”论敌的创造，以及将此类藏族式论点与既有论敌观点的比较。文中还讨论了萨迦班智达的辩论的针对性及其预期影响，并通过对一份来自与萨班辩论的真实对辩者的文献的分析，指出辨别论敌真实身份的必要性。

关键词: 《量理宝藏论》 萨迦班智达 西藏 佛教 认识论 非正式辩论 辩论策略 修辞

噶当派与弥药/西夏的关系

井内真帆

(日本神户市外国语大学 哈佛大学)

内容摘要: 由仲·协饶枚介 ('Brom Shes rab me lce , 13—14 世纪) 所著的《佛陀隐修地热振寺之解说日光》(*Rgyal ba'i dben gnas rwa sgreng gi bshad pa nyi ma'i 'od*) 新近被出版，此书提供了关于噶当派的一些新信息。据该文献记载，热振寺第五任堪布祥·沃觉哇 (?—1150) 在位期间，其弟子们与西夏王室建立了供施关系 (*mchod yon*)。在此前的研究中，作者曾关注过与噶当派有关的 5 个写本，这些写本均发现于西夏黑水城城堡中。《佛陀隐修地热振寺之解说日光》的记载或许可以解释为什么会在黑水城发现上述噶当派文献，

同时也提供了噶当派与西夏王室之间很早就已建立供施关系的重要证据。

关键词: 噶当派 热振寺 弥药 西夏 黑水城

一幅 15 世纪的药师如来唐卡：反思西藏西部壁画中 药师佛体系的历史重要性

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内容摘要: 这幅药师如来曼荼罗唐卡中描绘有早期格鲁派传承, 在此基础上, 本研究考察了 14 世纪西藏西部药师如来信仰实践的出现, 及约 1430 年前后格鲁派在古格王国势力扩张期间该信仰的重要性延续。通过对 14 世纪科迦寺壁画、帕尔石窟壁画与稍晚期札达古格故城的壁画的对比, 本文着重分析了属于药师佛礼拜体系的壁画与唐卡便携式艺术绘画中的构图, 以及西藏西部的艺术风格的发展, 同时体现出受到了纽瓦尔风格及喀什米尔风格的影响。在古格红殿约 1470-1480 年期间壁画中可以看到对这两种独特风格的优雅融合。

关键词: 药师如来 药师佛 帕尔石窟 科迦寺 古格故城

Analysis on the Order and Composition of the Gesar Thangka Collected in Sichuan Museum: Based on the Project *Gesar Thangka Research*

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Abstract: In the collection of Sichuan Museum, there are 11 pieces of Gesar thangka of Qing dynasty which provide a full representation of the epic hero Gesar 's life. In order to express the original contents of epic literature, the Thangka artist also wrote Tibetan inscriptions on the Thangka. These Thangka have high artistic value and academic value especially for the research of Gesar paintings in views of the composition with Tibetan inscriptions, the integrity of the contents and the date.

Key words: Sichuan Museum, Gesar Thangka, Order, Composition

Analysis on Mandala's Formation and Structure

Zhang Yajing

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Abstract: Mandala is a special form in the Tantric art. It often appears in the paintings with circle shape outside and square shape inside. However, there are few articles addressed about the inevitability of its structure like this. This paper tries to give a brief description of the evolution of the mandala structure from the development of Tantric Buddhism, and analyzes the structure of mandalas preserved today according to the mandala literature of *Nispannayogavali* in 12th century.

Key words: Mandala, Tantric Buddhism, Ritual, Simabandha

Tibetan Women in the Eyes of the Travellers from Rgya-nag in the Republic of China : A Study on the Travel Writings

He Naizhu

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Abstract: The travel writings on Labrang, by the travellers from Rgya-nag in the Republic of China, is a plentiful and valued resources. This paper studied these travel writings, to know more about the Labrang and the tibet women in the eyes of the travellers from Rgya-nag in the Republic of China, and to analyse the self-identification and the Chinese Nation identification of the people and the travellers from Rgya-nag.

Key words: the Republic of China, the travellers from Rgya-nag, the Labrang, Tibet women, Cultural Relativism

Local Responses to the “Comfortable Housing Policy” in the Tibetan Autonomous Region: A case study based on the actor-oriented approach

Yang Minghong

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Abstract: This paper has explored how locals have responded to proposed CHP (the Comfortable Housing Project) initiatives and what factors have facilitated these responses. The author thinks that the locals' relationship with the CHP could be comprehended as not only one of dependence, but rather as one in which locals have become enabled. In this regard, the analytical framework contributed to an analysis of what people's different motives, rationales and means, especially social differentiation, conflicts, negotiation and cooperation at various levels, might have influenced different responses to the CHP.

Keywords: Local Responses, Comfortable Housing Policy, Actor-oriented Approach

Giuseppe Tucci as Archaeologist

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Abstract: Giuseppe Tucci was an excellent Italian scholar of oriental philosophy and religion, as well as an archaeologist who made a great contribution on the Tibetan archaeology. He emphasized the significance of field works in the oriental studies, and manifested a strong interest on the figurative manifestations, as well as in more modest expressions of material culture, represented in his books, like *Tibetan Painted Scrolls* and *Indo-Tibetica*. He also succeeded in launching the archaeological projects of IsMEO/IsIAO in Nepal and Pakistan, such as the famous research on Swat. In addition, Tucci promoted the IsMEO projects concerning the archaeological research and conservation and restoration activities in Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Iran. Tucci, furthermore, extremely contributed on the organization and academic methodology of IsIAO. Thus, Tucci is credited for the birth and development of the oriental archaeology in Italy, and he was the one of the great founders of IsIAO.

Key words: Giuseppe Tucci, Tibet, Swat, IsMEO/IsIAO

Western Tibet: Historical Introduction

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Translated by Zhang Changhong

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Abstract: Based on a detailed analysis of the relevant corpus of Tibetan historical, biographical, and autobiographical texts, this article surveys the main events in the history of West Tibet over a period exceeding one thousand years, from the seventh to the nineteenth century. It is roughly divided into seven parts:

- [1] Zhangzhung and the Tibetan Empire
- [2] the formation of the Western Tibetan kingdoms
- [3] the early kings of Purang
- [4] the rise of the kingdom of Ya tshe
- [5] Purang, Guge, and Ya tshe (c.1200-1400)
- [6] the kingdom of Guge (c.1400-1630)
- [7] Guge and Purang down to the present times (c.1700-1900).

Key Words: Zhangzhung, Mnga' ris, Purang, Ya tshe, Guge, Garlog

Tucci Archive Report, 4 Dung dkar/Phyi dbang, West Tibet, and the Influence of Tangut Buddhist Art Deborah Klimburg-Salter

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Translated by Qin Zhen, Zhang Changhong

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Abstract: Through the study of Dung dkar/Phyi dbang caves in Western Tibet, this article provides the date of these caves as late twelfth century. The composition of Mandala pattern on the painted ceiling was influenced by the composition of ceiling in the caves of central Asia. This evolution of influence should be from painted canopy to mandala shaped canopy, and then to the mandala ceiling. Clay statues and painted murals are coexisted in Dung dkar sites, which is also the character of caves in Central Asia. Furthermore, the artistic feature of some caves in

Dunhuang and Yulin area which was influenced by Tibetan murals and ceiling decoration are also discussed.

Dung dkar caves was constructed in late twelfth century. During this period, the ancient capital of Guge was moved from Tholing to Dung dkar migration, and the Bka'brgyud pa sect began it's brief period of ascendancy. Therefore, there is close relationship between the Bka'brgyud pa and the construction of Dung dkar caves.

Keywords: Dung dkar/Phyi dbang caves; Mandala; Central Asia; Bka' brgyud pa