

Mongolian And Tibetan Quarterly Vol 19 No 4 1 Mtac

This volume focuses on the interface between Mongolian and Tibetan cultures to encourage the development of new forms of scholarship across geographical and disciplinary boundaries.

**The Tibet Journal Vol. XLVI, No. 1, Spring/Summer 2021
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives
Transitions in Post-Soviet Eurasia
Identity, Polity and Strategic Choices
Taylor & Francis**

The Qing empire and the Dalai Lama-led Geluk School of Tibetan Buddhism came into contact in the eighteenth century. Their interconnections would shape regional politics and the geopolitical history of Inner Asia for centuries to come. In *Common Ground*, Lan Wu analyzes how Tibetan Buddhists and the Qing imperial rulers interacted and negotiated as both sought strategies to expand their influence in eighteenth-century Inner Asia. In so doing, she recasts the Qing empire, seeing it not as a monolithic project of imperial administration but as a series of encounters among different communities. Wu examines a series of interconnected sites in the Qing empire where the influence of Tibetan Buddhism played a key role, tracing the movement of objects, flows of peoples, and circulation of ideas in the space between China and Tibet. She identifies a transregional Tibetan Buddhist knowledge network, which provided institutional, pragmatic, and intellectual common ground for both polities. Wu draws out the voices of lesser-known Tibetan Buddhists, whose writings and experiences evince an alternative Buddhist space beyond the state. She highlights interactions between Mongols and Tibetans within the Qing empire, exploring the creation of a Buddhist Inner Asia. Wu argues that Tibetan Buddhism occupied a central—but little understood—role in the Qing vision of empire. Revealing the interdependency of two expanding powers, *Common Ground* sheds new light on the entangled histories of political, social, and cultural ties between Tibet and China.

Introducing religion, literature, ideas, and the Mongolian life style, this general history additionally covers aspects of nomad life and Mongolia's attempt to establish a national identity in the modern world.

Greater Tibet

Common Ground

Old Patterns, New Challenges

Eurasian Politics: Ideas, Institutions and External Relations

The China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly

(with References to Periodicals) Relating to the Far East

Truth, History and Politics in Mongolia

This book shows the development of women's status in the Mongol Empire from its original homeland in Mongolia up to the end of the Ilkhanate of Iran in 1335. Taking a thematic approach, the chapters show a coherent progression of this development and contextualise the evolution of the role of women in medieval Mongol society. The arrangement serves as a starting point from where to draw comparison with the status of Mongol women in the later period. Exploring patterns of continuity and

transformation in the status of these women in different periods of the Mongol Empire as it expanded westwards into the Islamic world, the book offers a view on the transformation of a nomadic-shamanist society from its original homeland in Mongolia to its settlement in the mostly sedentary-Muslim Iran in the mid-13th century.

First Published in 1995. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Labrang Monastery, located in northeastern Tibet at the strategic intersection of four major Asian civilizations--Tibetan, Mongolian, Chinese, and Muslim--was one of the largest Buddhist monastic universities. In the early twentieth century, it housed several thousand monks. Labrang was also a gathering point for numerous annual religious festivals, supported an active regional marketplace where Chinese artisans rubbed shoulders with Hui merchants and nomadic Tibetan highlanders, and was the seat of a Tibetan power base that strove to maintain regional autonomy through the shifting alliances and bloody conflicts that took place between 1700 and 1950. Paul Nietupski draws on the photographs and memoirs of Marion and Blance Griebenow, Christian missionaries resident for nearly twenty-seven years, as well as the memoirs of Apa Alo, a prominent leader, to detail Labrang's unique and colorful border culture.

The transitional politics of Eurasian space is marked by a constant struggle among three sets of ideas and institutions: the 1 is the remarkable resilience of Soviet ideas and institutions; 2, an attempt by the regimes of these states to reinvent the historical and cultural traditions of preSoviet periods; and third is an attempt by a section of the powerful elite to superimpose Western liberal ideas and institutions. There is a strange intertwining of these ideas and institutions. This book examines the extent to which the postSoviet politics has departed from the Soviet one. What are the new ideational structures emerging in these states and how far have they crystallised into institutions? What are the external influences which are shaping the institutions in the Eurasian space? And finally, what are the various dynamics of geopolitics in this region? Experts from various countries will delve into the shifting dynamics of Eurasian politics.

Rediscovering the Arms and Armor of Tibet

The Khatuns, 1206-1335

Tibet's Struggle for Freedom

British India and Tibet: 1766-1910

Labrang

Memory of Heroes

Select List of Books ... Relating to the Far East

Gray Tuttle reveals the surprising role Buddhism and Buddhist leaders played in the development of the modern Chinese state and in fostering relations between Tibet and China from the Republican period (1912-1949) to the early years of Communist rule. Tuttle offers insights on the impact of modern ideas of nationalism, race, and religion in East Asia. He draws on previously unexamined archival and governmental materials, as well as personal memoirs of Chinese politicians and Buddhist monks, and ephemera from religious ceremonies. The Middle Way is a central idea for all Buddhists, yet its definition varies across Buddhist cultures. In Tibetan Buddhism, the interpretation of what are called the two truths — the truth of conventional appearances and the ultimate truth of emptiness — is especially contentious. This comparative analysis examines the differing approaches toward the Middle Way taken by the two great Buddhist scholars, Tsongkhapa

Gorampa. It demonstrates how philosophical positions have dramatic implications both for how one approaches Buddhist practice and for how one ultimately understands enlightenment itself.

Using Mongolia as its example, this book examines how knowledge is transmitted and transformed in light of political change by looking at shifting conceptions of historical figures. It suggests that the reflection of people's concept of themselves is a much greater influence on the writing of history than has previously been thought and examines in detail how history was used to subvert the socialist project in Mongolia. This is the first study of the symbolic struggle over who controlled 'the past' and the 'true' identity of a Mongol, fought between the regime and its protesters during the democratic revolution.

Although it is generally believed that the Manchus controlled the Mongols through their patronage of Tibetan Buddhism, scant attention has been paid to the Mongol view of the Qing imperial project. In contrast to other accounts of Manchu rule, *Our Great Qing* focuses not only on what images the metropole wished to project into Mongolia, but also on what images the Mongols acknowledged themselves. Rather than accepting the Manchu's use of Buddhism, Johan Elverskog begins by questioning the static, unhistorical, and hegemonic view of political relations implicit in the Buddhist explanation. By stressing instead the fluidity of identity and Buddhist practice as processes continually developing in relation to state formations, this work explores how Qing policies were understood by Mongols and how they came to see themselves as subjects.

Tibetan Historical Literature

The Mongols, Buddhism, And the State in Late Imperial China

Proceedings of the Tenth Seminar of the IATS, 2003. Volume 10: Soundings in Tibetan Medicine

Women in Mongol Iran

Rivalry and Revolution in South and East Asia

Buddhism

A Tibetan Buddhist Monastery at the Crossroads of Four Civilizations

Squeezed between powerful neighbours, for decades Mongolia played the role of buffer state. Its full independence in 1990 offered new opportunities for both economic growth and the restoration of Mongolian identity. But with a huge land area, poor infrastructure and a small population, the new republic is highly vulnerable and also dependent on international support. This book provides easily accessible information for developers, planners, consultants, scholars, students and others with an interest in contemporary Mongolia. Prefaced by a general overview of the land and society, its chapters, all written by international experts, cover a wide range of topics, including foreign policy, domestic politics, local government structure, living standards and poverty, women in society, grassland management, the common herding household, and science and technology policy. A comprehensive bibliography is provided.

This collection of studies on the anthropology and history of Tibetan medicine provides fascinating new insights into both dynamic developments and historical continuities in medical knowledge and practice that have been manifest in a range of traditional and contemporary Tibetan societies.

The purpose of this book is to examine the strategies and practices of the Han Chinese Nationalists vis-à-vis post-Qing China's

ethnic minorities, as well as to explore the role they played in the formation of contemporary China's Central Asian frontier territoriality and border security. The Chinese Revolution of 1911, initiated by Sun Yat-sen, liberated the Han Chinese from the rule of the Manchus and ended the Qing dynastic order that had existed for centuries. With the collapse of the Qing dynasty, the Mongols and the Tibetans, who had been dominated by the Manchus, took advantage of the revolution and declared their independence. Under the leadership of Yuan Shikai, the new Chinese Republican government in Peking in turn proclaimed the similar "five-nationality Republic" proposed by the Revolutionaries as a model with which to sustain the deteriorating Qing territorial order. The shifting politics of the multi-ethnic state during the regime transition and the role those politics played in defining the identity of the modern Chinese state were issues that would haunt the new Chinese Republic from its inception to its downfall. Modern China's Ethnic Frontiers will be of interest to students and scholars of Chinese history, Asian history and modern history. On 28 April 1954, history was made. Never before had any nation outreached another nation that did not even share a common border, with an offer to occupy its immediate neighbour, sacrificing strategic interests. Strangely, the country that was directly involved was not even consulted. To add to the weirdness, the Indian Government continued to defend China's act of treason against Tibet in international forums and also misled its citizens. How the India-Tibet border was converted into the Sino-Indian border in 1954 is both intriguing and tragic. With Great Britain in the lead, several other nations that had exploited Tibet for decades for various one-sided benefits brazenly decided to desert it at the time of its crisis and feigned conniving ignorance about its political status. Tibet, as a theocracy, with no armed forces and reliable ally, was an alluring target for expansionist China. What lies ahead for Tibet is a geostrategically important issue not only for India but also the world at large—to contain China's outrageous expansionist and hegemonistic designs. The failure of China to subdue Tibetan nationalism, religion, culture and heritage by suppressive means over seven decades is indicative that the resurrection of Tibet is not a myth but a possibility in the future.

Muslims in Amdo Tibetan Society

Ideas, Institutions and External Relations

The Spread of Tibetan Buddhism in China

Hereditary Divisions in Tibet

Asia's Unknown Uprisings Volume 2

The Two Truths Debate

Our Great Qing

This Volume Explores The Relation Of Buddhism To Greek Cosmology, Its Contacts With West Asia, And Parallels To Christianity. The Interpretation In Adibuddha As A Theistic Concept Has Been Elucidated. Buddhist Period Of Classical Afghanistan, A New Identification Of The Colossi Of Bamiyan, And The 108 Symbols On The Feet Of The Buddhas Are The Way On The Physical And Divine Planes. Several Khotanese Panels, Murals And Icons Have Been Identified Anew On The

Basis Of The Six Annals Of The Kingdom In Tibetan. The Role Of The Suvarabhasa-Sutra In The Polity Of Central Asia And Thence In East Asia Has Been Discussed. The Lotus Sutra Was Transmitted To China And Japan And Became A Dominant Underpinning Of Their Political And Religious Culture. The Mind-Ground Of East Asian Art Is A General Survey Of The Aesthetic Principles Evolved In This Region. The Walling Up Of The Library Cave Of Tun-Huang Was Due To A Fundamentalist Threat. The Artistic Journey Of Fourteen Centuries Of Japanese Buddhism Is Presented. Silent Letters In Tibetan Orthography And The Ambulatory Of The Tabo Cella Are Discussed. Buddhism In Mongolia Gave A Splendid Art And Rich Literature To The People. Ajanta As The Aesthesis Of Beauty And Beyond, The Thirtythree Koti Deities, Tantas As Transcendence And Tumescence, The Cousin Cultures Of India And Iran, Chandi Sukung As A Political Statement, The Indonesian Word Candi As An Architectural Term, Identification Of Buddhist Bronzes Of Java, And Central Asia As The Path Of Sutras (And Not As The Silk Route), And Other Studies Enrich Our Understanding Of The Art And Thought, Polity And Civilization Of The Countries Of Asia. This Volume Of 477 Pages Is A Collection Of The Research Papers Of Prof. Lokesh Chandra Written Over The Last Fifteen Years On The Evolution Of Buddhist Thought And Its Spread Over Vast Areas Of Asia. Areas Of Interest: Buddhism, History Of Art, Philosophy, And The General History Of Various Countries (India, Afghanistan, Iran, Central Asia, China, Japan, Tibet, Mongolia, Cambodia, Indonesia), And Cultural Globalism. Composed in a prison cell in 1298 by Venetian merchant Marco Polo and Arthurian romance writer Rustichello of Pisa, The Description of the World relates Polo's experiences in Asia and at the court of Qubilai, the Great Khan of the Mongol Empire. In addition to a new translation based on the Franco-Italian "F" manuscript of Polo's text, this edition includes genealogies of the Mongol rulers and nine maps of Polo's journey, as well as thorough annotation and an extensive bibliography.

This is an excellent, illuminating book, in line with Goldstein's preceding volume. It is both superbly researched and highly readable, thanks to the author's admirable capacity to weave significant not quotations and documents into his narrative. This said, a couple of issues may be raised. 1st and almost all important, in analyzing this chunk of Tibetan history Goldstein adopts a consistent approach, reflecting his views. This is fully acceptable, however sometimes I get the impression that the author's perspective has become static and schematic, as if he had partially lost his previous sensitivity to the events on the ground. The previous volume's extraordinarily vivid image of Lhasa's life and society is no longer there and the author seems to have become somewhat estranged from Tibetan mentality. Second, while it is impossible for anyone to fully grasp the complexity of Tibetan life and culture, Goldstein's relative indifference to its essential religious dimension is quite apparent here.

This book examines the role of Muslims in Amdo society. The contributors challenge established stereotypes of Tibetan-Muslim relations and explore historical, socio-economic, political, religious, and linguistic aspects of Tibetan, Muslim, and Chinese interactions in this borderland region.

A Reference Guide for English Studies
Identity, Polity and Strategic Choices
Three Mountains and Seven Rivers

Select List of Books

Opening New Research Terrains in Inner Asia

Transitions in Post-Soviet Eurasia

Proceedings of the Tenth Seminar of the IATS, 2003. Volume 9: The Mongolia-Tibet Interface

Offers a much-needed religio-political perspective on the ebb and flow of Buddhism and the Sangha in Mongolia

Written by top scholars in the field, PRE-MODERN EAST ASIA: A CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL HISTORY, VOLUME I: To 1800, 3E delivers a comprehensive cultural, political, economic, and intellectual history of East Asia, while focusing on the narratives and histories of China, Japan, and Korea in a larger, global context. Full color inserts on such topics as food, clothing, and art objects illustrate the rich artistic heritage of East Asia. A range of primary source documents is included throughout, while intriguing biographical sketches highlight the lives of popular figures as well as ordinary people. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Three mountains and the seven rivers is a collection of 56 essays to felicitate the sixtieth birthday of Doctor Musashi Techikawa, Professor at Aichi gakuin University in Nagoya. This volume consist of thirteen Sections; (1) Ancient Geography, (2) Buddhism, (3) Madhyamika, (4) Iconography, (5) Jainism, (6) Logic, (7) Poetics, (9) Social Practice, (10) Tibetan Themes, (11) Vedanta and Mimamsa, (12) Samkhya and Yoga and (13) Tantrism. these saetions throw new light on enduring themes in Indian studies as well as raises fresh issues.

The concept of Greater Tibet has surfaced in the political and academic worlds in recent years. It is based in the inadequacies of other definitions of what constitutes the historical and modern worlds in which Tibetan people, ideas, and culture occupy. This collection of papers is inspired by a panel on Greater Tibet held at the XIIIth meeting of the International Association of Tibet Studies in Ulaan Baatar in 2013. Participants included leading Tibet scholars, experts in international law, and Tibetan officials. Greater Tibet is inclusive of all peoples who generally speak languages from the Tibetan branch of the Tibeto-Burman family, have a concept of mutual origination, and share some common historical narratives. It includes a wide area, including peoples from the Central Asian Republics, Pakistan, India, Nepal Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, People's Republic of China, Mongolia, Russia, and Tibetan people in diaspora abroad. It may even include practitioners of Tibetan Buddhism who are not of Tibetan origin, and Tibetan peoples who do not practice Buddhism. Most of this area corresponds to the broad expansion of Tibetan culture and political control in the 7th-9th centuries AD, and is thus many times larger than the current Tibet Autonomous Region in China—the Tibetan "culture area." As a conceptual framework, Greater Tibet stands in contrast to Scott's concept of Zomia for roughly the same region, a term which defines an area of highland Asia and Southeast Asia characterized by disdain for rule from distant centers, failed state formation, anarchist, and "libertarian" individual proclivities.

A National Overview and Zhuang Case Study

Tibetan Buddhist Expansion and Qing China's Inner Asia

Commoners and Nobles

Mongolia in Transition

Art and Values : a Collection of Research Papers and Keynote Addresses on the Evolution of Buddhist Art and Thought Across the Lands of Asia

An Examination of Borders, Ethnic Boundaries, and Cultural Areas

A History of Modern Tibet, Volume 2

The first in-depth examination of the fascinating and virtually unknown of armor and weapons from Tibet, dating from the 13th to the 20th century.

Dzong-ka-ba's (1357-1419) The Essence of Eloquence is the one book on wisdom that the Dalai Lama carries with him wherever he goes. Composed by Tibet's great yogi-scholar and founder of the Ge-luk-ba school, it stands as a landmark in Buddhist philosophy. In this first of a three-volume series, Jeffrey Hopkins focuses on how the conflict between appearance and reality is presented in the Mind-Only, or Yogic Practice, School. The Essence of Eloquence is so rich that for the last six centuries numerous Tibetan and Mongolian scholars have been drawn into a dynamic process of both finding and creating consistency in Dzong-ka-ba's often terse and cryptic tract. Hopkins makes extensive use of these commentaries to annotate the translation. Included are historical and doctrinal introductions and a critical edition of the text, as well as a lengthy synopsis to aid the general reader. Specialists and nonspecialists alike will find this important book indispensable. Dzong-ka-ba's (1357-1419) The Essence of Eloquence is the one book on wisdom that the Dalai Lama carries with him wherever he goes. Composed by Tibet's great yogi-scholar and founder of the Ge-luk-ba school, it stands as a landmark in Buddhist philosophy. In this first of a three-volume series, Jeffrey Hopkins focuses on how the conflict between appearance and reality is presented in the Mind-Only, or Yogic Practice, School. The Essence of Eloquence is so rich that for the last six centuries numerous Tibetan and Mongolian scholars have been drawn into a dynamic process of both finding and creating consistency in Dzong-ka-ba's often terse and cryptic tract. Hopkins makes extensive use of these commentaries to annotate the translation. Included are historical and doctrinal introductions and a critical edition of the text, as well as a lengthy synopsis to aid the general reader. Specialists and nonspecialists alike will find this important book indispensable.

Focusing on contemporary Tibetan Buddhist revivals in the Tibetan regions of the Sichuan and Qinghai Provinces in China, this book explores the intricate entanglements of the Buddhist revivals with cultural identity, state ideology, and popular imagination of Tibetan Buddhist spirituality in contemporary China. In turn, the author explores the broader socio-cultural implications of such revivals. Based on detailed cross-regional ethnographic work, the book demonstrates that the revival of Tibetan Buddhism in contemporary China is intimately bound with both the affirming and negating forces of globalization, modernity, and politics of religion, indigenous identity reclamation, and the market economy. The analysis highlights the multidimensionality of Tibetan Buddhism in relation to different religious, cultural, and political constituencies of China. By recognizing the greater contexts of China's politics of religion and of the global status of Tibetan Buddhism, this book presents an argument that the revival of Tibetan Buddhism is not an isolated event limited merely to Tibetan regions; instead, it is a result of the intersection of both local and global transformative changes. The book is a useful contribution to students and scholars of Asian religion and Chinese studies.

Ten years in the making, this magisterial work—the second of a two-volume study—provides a unique perspective on uprisings in nine Asian nations in the past five decades. While the 2011 Arab Spring is well known, the wave of uprisings that swept Asia in the 1980s remain hardly visible. Through a critique of Samuel Huntington's notion of a "Third Wave" of democratization, the author relates Asian uprisings to predecessors in 1968 and shows their subsequent influence on uprisings in Eastern Europe at the end of the 1980s. By empirically reconstructing the specific history of each Asian uprising, significant insight into major constituencies of change and the trajectories of these societies becomes visible. This book provides detailed histories of uprisings in nine places—the Philippines, Burma, Tibet, China, Taiwan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Thailand, and Indonesia—as well as introductory and concluding chapters that place them in a global context and analyze them in light of major sociological theories. Profusely illustrated with photographs, tables, graphs, and charts, it is the definitive, and defining, work from the eminent participant-observer scholar of social movements.

The Mongolia Society Occasional Papers

Mongolia's Culture And Society

Anthropological and Historical Perspectives

The Tibet Journal Vol. XLVI, No. 1, Spring/Summer 2021

A Select Annotated Bibliography of British Relations with Tibet and the Himalayan States Including Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan

Modern China's Ethnic Frontiers

The Calm Before the Storm: 1951-1955

This book discusses the ideological and historical relevance of the term 'Eurasia' as a concept in the global geopolitical and ethno-cultural discourse. It focuses on the contested meanings attached to the idea and traces its historical evolution and interpretations. The volume examines the contours and characteristics of power politics in the Eurasian landscape by exploring the dynamics of the contending and competing interests that have come to occupy the region, particularly in the aftermath of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. It further examines the multiple narratives that define the socio-political realities of the region and also the policies of the state actors involved, by reflecting upon the multifaceted dimensions of the Eurasian issues. These include nation building strategies, identity, ethnic conflicts, security, democratization, globalization, international migration, climate change and energy extraction. The geopolitical and civilizational aspects of Eurasianism, in which Russia occupies a pivotal geo-political place creates both opportunities and anxieties for other stakeholders in the region. The book also holistically analyses the developmental dimensions of the post-Soviet space and 'Eurasianism' as a concept and political practice in domestic, regional and global affairs. The book also analyses the developmental dimensions of the post-Soviet space and 'Eurasianism' as a concept and political practice in domestic, regional and global affairs.

This study explores how Tibetans manoeuvre within two contradictory value systems - those of old Tibet and the new People's Republic of China - balancing between ideals and pragmatism. More specifically, it asks how it is that the social categories of pre-communist Lhasa persist and are relevant in daily life despite decades of Chinese rule and the comprehensive restructuring of Tibetan society.

This book, first published in 1960 and revised in 1986, is an important analysis of the under-studied Northern frontier of the British Indian Empire. It considers British relations across the Himalayas, looking at encounters with Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal and Tibet.

This bibliography is a record of British relations with Tibet in the period 1765 to 1947. As such it also involves British relations with Russia and China, and with the Himalayan states of Ladakh, Lahul and Spiti, Kumaon and Garhwal, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, in so far as British policy towards these states was affected by her desire to establish relations with Tibet. It also covers a subject of some importance in contemporary diplomacy. It was the legacy of unresolved problems concerning Tibet and its borders, bequeathed to India by Britain in 1947, which led to border disputes and ultimately to war between India and China in 1962. These borders are still in

dispute today. It also provides background information to Tibet's claims to independence, an issue of current importance. The work is divided into a number of sections and subsections, based on chronology, geography and events. The introductions to each of the sections provide a condensed and informative history of the period and place the books and article in their historical context. Most entries are also annotated. This work is therefore both a history and a bibliography of the subject, and provides a rapid entry into a complex area for scholars in the fields of international relations and military history as well as Asian history.

Charisma, Money, Enlightenment

Mongolian Buddhism

A Journey to the West

Language Rights in a Changing China

Pre-Modern East Asia: A Cultural, Social, and Political History, Volume I: To 1800

The Edinburgh Review, Or Critical Journal: ... To Be Continued Quarterly

First published in 1997, this study reveals the forces of nationalism and internationalism at work side by side in the populous and volatile regions of South and East Asia which make up the 11 chapters of this volume. They cover regional security, political economy, territorial disputes and national unification. Problems such as those of Cambodia and the nuclearization of India, Pakistan and North Korea create serious international concern, while unresolved regional issues force nationalistic and military conflict. The irresistible popular pressure for economic integration with the global system, often without any corresponding commitment to political freedom, underlies it all. The cumulative effect of these diverse processes creates an explosive mix of international rivalries and national revolutions which raises the question of the possible arrival of the 'Asian Century'.

This text is an introduction to the full range of standard reference tools in all branches of English studies. More than 10,000 titles are included. The Reference Guide covers all the areas traditionally defined as English studies and all the field of inquiry more recently associated with English studies. British and Irish, American and world literatures written in English are included. Other fields covered are folklore, film, literary theory, general and comparative literature, language and linguistics, rhetoric and composition, bibliography and textual criticism and women's studies.

China has had constitutional minority language rights for decades, but what do they mean today?

Answering with nuance and empirical detail, this book examines the rights through a sociolinguistic study of Zhuang, the language of China's largest minority group. The analysis traces language policy from the Constitution to local government practices, investigating how Zhuang language rights are experienced as opening or restricting socioeconomic opportunity. The study finds that language rights do not challenge ascendant marketised and mobility-focused language ideologies which ascribe low value to Zhuang. However, people still value a Zhuang identity validated by government policy and practice. Rooted in a Bourdieusian approach to language, power and legal discourse, this is the first major publication to integrate contemporary debates in linguistics about mobility, capitalism and globalization into a study of China's language policy. The book refines Grey's award-winning doctoral dissertation, which received the Joshua A. Fishman Award in 2018. The judges said the study "decenter[s] all types of sociolinguistic assumptions." It is a thought-provoking work on minority rights and language politics, relevant beyond China.

Comp. Under the Direction of Appleton Prentics Clark Griffin...

Britain and Tibet 1765-1947

Warriors of the Himalayas

The Rise and Fall of the Sangha

Tsongkhapa and Gorampa on the Middle Way

The Description of the World

Tibetan Buddhists in the Making of Modern China