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БУДДИЙСКАЯ КУЛЬТУРА: ИСТОРИЯ, ИСТОЧНИКОВЕДЕНИЕ, ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ И ИСКУССТВО

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В сборнике представлены статьи, подготовленные по материалам докладов и выступлений на Шестых Доржиевских чтениях, которые прошли в г. Улан-Удэ и с. Нарын-Ацагат 13–16 июля 2014 г. В Шестых Доржиевских чтениях приняли участие представители ведущих буддологических центров России — Санкт-Петербурга, Элисты, Екатеринбурга, Иркутска, Улан-Удэ, Агинского, а также зарубежных стран — Польши, Чехии, КНР. Особое место в сборнике занимают работы, посвященные личности Агвана Доржиева, его роли в распространении и сохранении буддийской традиции в нашей стране. Авторы освещают актуальные проблемы буддийского мировоззрения, истории буддизма, путей и этапов его распространения в России, его влияния на культуру и повседневную жизнь народов, исповедующих буддизм. В сборник также включены доклады, посвященные буддийской культуре, истории, источниковедению, языкознанию и искусству, научным экспедициям в буддийские регионы, полевым исследованиям.

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Abstracts

L.L. Abayeva

The Axiological Dominant of the "Innovative Movement" among the Buddhist Leaders in the Context of Agvan Dorzhiev's Social Activities: Modern Interpretation

The report is devoted to a new interpretation of Agvan Dorzhiev's activities in the mainstream of the Buddhist innovative movement which began in Mongolia and Buryatia in the late 19th—early 20th century. Presented here is the analysis of general tendencies and the main vector of religious, cultural and education activities of the leaders of the innovative movement among the Buddhist monks. The research is based on some known and unknown historical and archival materials as well as on the unpublished materials of the Commissioner of the Religious Affairs at the Soviet of Ministers of the former USSR and the Soviet of Ministers of the Buryat-Mongolian Republic. A new interpretation of this innovative movement is still actual nowadays because of the transformation and modernization in the sphere of many Buddhist organizations in Buryatia and Mongolia.

Key words: Agvan Dorzhiev, Buddhist innovative movement, Buddhist Sangha, Buryatia, Mongolia, institute of *khubilgans*, transformation, modernization, social lifestyle

D.D. Amogolonova

Desecularization of Sociocultural Processes in the Space of Multiethnic Interaction (Based on Materials of Buryatia)

The desecularization processes in Russia include secularization of churches that imply participation of clergy in secular life. Modernity is characterized by the activities of priests in economic life, in education and sports. Fighting for the 'flock' in the multiethnic society inevitably involves the problem of tolerance and cultural interaction.

Key words: desecularization, Buddhism, Russian Orthodoxy, ethnicity, identity, religiosity and religious belief

Ye.V. Asalkhanova

Master of St. Petersburg Buddhist Temple G-J. Tsebegiin (1869–1940) and His Manuscript «Maudgalyayana in Hell»

The article presents the investigation of the biography of Geleg-Jamtso Tsebegiin. He is known as a man of great learning, an ordained lama, the author of works on Buddhist astronomy and mathematics, and an artist. He was also well acquainted with the Kalachakra symbolism which weighs heavily in the decor of St. Petersburg

Datsan. He largely contributed to the construction and decoration of the main altar of the Datsan. The author also analyzes G.-J. Tsebegiin's manuscript "Maudgalyayana in Hell" (the first half of the 20th century) from the collection of the State Museum of the History of Religion, its system of composition, color, and the manner of painting.

Key words: Geleg-Jamtso Tsebegiin, St. Petersburg Datsan, Tibet, Buryatia, Buddhi start

Zh.A. Ayakova

Tibetan Buddhism in the USA: Geshe Wangyal and his Teacher Agvan Dorzhiev

The first teacher of Tibetan Buddhism in the USA was the Kalmyk born lama Ngawang Wangyal (1901–1983), popularly known as "Geshe Wangyal". His root teacher was the Buryat lama Agvan Dorzhiev who sent him to study to Tibet. In 1958, Geshe Wangyal established a Buddhist monastery in Washington, New Jersey, known as Labsum Shedrub Ling. He served as the monastery's head teacher until his death in January, 1983. He taught many students with Western background and contributed greatly to the dissemination of Tibetan Buddhism in the United States.

Key words: Tibetan Buddhism, Khambo lama Agvan Dorzhiev, Geshe Wangyal

E.E. Badmayeva

Topical Issues of Training Tibetan Medicine Professionals

Zabaikalsky Krai has a unique school—Aghinskoye Medical College named after V.L. Chimitdorzhiev. This is a place where medical students learn the fundamentals of Tibetan medicine. The College closely cooperates with the Aghinskoye Buddhist Academy. This is how it carries on the tradition of the local school of Tibetan medicine. The curriculum is based on the classical Tibetan system of medical education centered around the Four Tantras (*rGyud-bzhi*). The students do their practical training in China. The College has a plantation of medical herbs used in Tibetan medicine.

Key words: Aghinskoye Medical College, Aghinskoye Buddhist Academy, Tibetan medicine, medical herbs

N.F. Bakarayeve

Buddhism in Kalmykia at the Beginning of the 21st Century

The report focuses on the problem of the revival of the Buddhist tradition in Kalmykia. Considered here are the Buddhist culture and philosophy in modern Kalmykia.

Key words: Buddhism, culture, science, Kalmykia

E.P. Bakayeva, K.V. Orlova

The Rite of "Black Tongue Excision" According to the Buddhist Written Tradition of the Kalmyks of Russia and the Oirats of Mongolia

The report highlights the Buddhist ritual of cutting the 'black tongue' in Oirat written sources. Based on the written text, this rite belongs neither to the Mongols nor to the Buryats, and has not been preserved till nowadays in religious practice.

Key words: The rite of "Black Tongue Excision", Buddhist ritual, Kalmyks, Oirats, the Kalmyk written heritage, Kalmykia, Mongolia

S.B. Bardaleyeve

Reincarnate Lama from Tsugol (based on the study of the Collection of Items that Belonged to Kangyurva-Gegen D. Norboyev)

The collection of personal items that belonged to Danzan Norboyev, the Kangyurva-Gegen, was transferred to the Museum of History of the Republic

of Buryatia from the Tsugolsky monastery in the late 1930s. The collection contains photos, personal ritual objects, sets of ritual garments, pieces of horse harness, a bed, a palanquin consisting of 16 objects, a canopy and a silk scroll—the Charter of the Medical Faculty of the Tsugolsky monastery (*manba-datsan*), submitted by Danzan Norboyev himself. A unique *thangka*, a Buddhist icon, with the depiction of Kangyurva-Gegen Danzan Norboyev, was also among the Buddhist attributes from the Tsugolsky monastery. The discovery of the *gochik*-certificate, the document confirming the status of Kangyurva-Gegen, given to him by Zhamyan Shadba, the abbot of the Labrang monastery, is a real sensation. Besides, letters sent to Danzan Norboyev during his study in Tibet also make part of the collection.

Key words: Kangyurva-Gegen Danzan Norboyev, Tsugolsky monastery, *gochik*-certificate, *zhaik*-charter, *manba-datsan*, *thangka*, Tsannit-Khambo, *uchen* script, *ume* script

B.Ts. Batomunkin

On the Types of Traditional Buryat Knives

The paper deals with one of the most important accessories of traditional nomadic lifestyle—the Buryat knife. There are different types of knives including hunter's knife (*agnuuriin hutaga*), various craftsman's knives (*darhanay hutaga*), folding knife (*dongorog hutaga*), cook's knife (*magardaan hutaga* or *hal'madaan hutaga*), knife for cutting wood (*madaga hutaga*), dagger (*homosho hutaga*) and decorative knife (*mungen hutaga*). The paper focuses on the origin of those types, on the etymology of their names and on their role in traditional material and spiritual culture of the Buryat people.

Key words: traditional Buryat culture, hunter's knife (*agnuuriin hutaga*), craftsman's knife (*darhanay hutaga*), folding knife (*dongorog hutaga*), cook's knife (*magardaan hutaga* or *hal'madaan hutaga*), knife for cutting wood (*madaga hutaga*), dagger (*homosho hutaga*), decorative knife (*mungen hutaga*)

N.D. Bolsokhoyeva

Tibetan Medical Illustrations Drawn by D. Yendonov—an Important Component in the Educational Process of the Atsagat Medical School

Presented in the report is a brief biography of the outstanding Buryat Emchi-Lama D. Yendonov (1870–1937?) reconstructed on the basis of written documents from the collection of the National Museum of Buryatia. The author determined Yendonov's contribution to the composition of the Tibetan medical illustrations. Those visual aids were considered as an important component in the educational process of the Atsagat Medical School.

Key words: Lama D. Yendonov, Atsagat Medical School (*manba-datsan*), Tibetan medicine, Tibetan medical texts, Tibetan medical education, medical illustrations, anatomical plates, visual aids

Yu.V. Boltach

Admonitions to Beginning Students (Gyecho shim hak in mun) by the Korean Buddhist Master Buril Bojo-guksa Jinul (1158–1210)

The paper contains the study and annotated translation of an important Korean Seon-Buddhist text, which formed the basis for monastic discipline in mediaeval and modern Korea.

Key words: Jinul, Korean Buddhism, monastic discipline, *Admonitions to Beginning Students*

S.L. Burmistrov

Buddhism and Vedanta in the Philosophy of B.D. Dandaron

The theme of the report is the connection between Buddhism and Advaita Vedānta in the philosophy of B.D. Dandaron (1914–1974). In his conception Vedānta meets Buddhism as an element of philosophy centered around the Absolute Ego.

Key words: B.D. Dandaron, Vedānta, Buddhism, Atman, absolute Ego

A.A. Burykin

From the History of the Lexicon Connected with Buddhism in Russian Literary Language of the 17th—Beginning of the 21st Century (Positions in Buddhist Church Hierarchy)

The article observes the sources connected with the appearance of the Buddhist terminology related to the church hierarchy in Russian texts of the 17th—beginning of the 21st century. The author analyzes Russian written sources containing the terms *mandzhik*, *getsul*, *gelyung*.

Key words: Buddhism, travel, documentary sources, church hierarchy, Lama

D.G. Chimitdorzhin

Tsannid Khambo-Lama Agvan Dorzhiev and the Kirma Datsan

This article examines the way how Buddhism spread in the Irkutsk Province in the early 20th century and points out the active role of Tsannid Khambo-Lama Agvan Dorzhiev in the construction of datsans including the one in Kirma-Tuhum. The process of dissemination of Buddhism in the region was accompanied by the conversion of the Irkutsk Buryats to Buddhism as well as by transformation of shamanic sacred sites into Buddhist ones.

Key words: Buddhism, Tsannid Khambo-Lama Agvan Dorzhiev, Kirma-Tuhum, construction of datsans, *sahyusan*-protectors, historical memory

E.D. Dagbayev

Buddhist Factor in Russian Political Life

The article is devoted to the problem of influence of Buddhism on the regional policy in Buryatia.

Key words: Buddhism, social system, regional policy

L.S. Dampilova

The Buddhist Factor in Shamanic Ritual Texts and Legends of the Buryats

Shamanic cult sites were exposed to the process of 'lamaization' and still remain sacred in the modern Mongolian world. Though shamanic deities got new Buddhist names and invocation ceremonies are performed according to Buddhist tradition, the stories about them, as we can see, retain their Shamanic roots.

Key words: Shamanism, Buddhism, ceremonies, cult of mountains, deities

B.Ts. Dashiyeva

The 19th-century Forest Plantations in the Territory of the Architectural Ensemble of the Aghinsky Datsan Dechen Lhundubling

The article gives a brief account of the history of the pine tree park, which is part of the Aghinsky datsan ensemble. The author advocates for the restoration and preservation of the "Sacred Grove" in Amithasha, as it is the only 19th-century Buddhist monastery park extant in Russia.

Key words: Lubsan-Dorzhi Danzhinov, Bodhi tree, Buddhist park, sacred grove, pine-tree, Siberian pine cedar, cultural and historical complex, the revival of forest plantations

V.V. Demenova

The Beginning of the Buddhist Art Collections in the Urals Region (Irbit, Yekaterinburg, Chelyabinsk)

The report is devoted to the main collections of Buddhist art of Yekaterinburg, Chelyabinsk, Irbit. As a rule these collections are not presented at the main expositions and are exhibited very seldom. Therefore the subject considered here is of current importance.

Key words: Buddhist art, the Urals, Yekaterinburg, metal sculpture, *thangka*

O.P. Deshpande

Buddhist Pilgrimage and Sculpture of Theravada Buddhism: Trends in the Development of Buddhist Iconography in Indochina

The appearance and development of Buddhist sculpture was largely due to the formation of the tradition of pilgrimage to the holy sites of India, which have been attracting many pilgrims from India itself as well as from the entire Buddhist Asia. Theravada Buddhism has attracted little attention in Russia; Buddhist art of Indochina is likewise known even less. It has been concentrated almost exclusively on the image of Buddha Shakyamuni, and its iconography, indeed, is much less wide and varied than the iconography of images created in Tibet, Mongolia or Buryatia. Nevertheless, it also developed intensively over the two past thousands years, particularly in the 20th century. The report shows how an emphasis was gradually transferred from the veneration of sacred sites to the veneration of images, presenting the event associated with a particular site, and how such a concentration on the image of the founder of the Dhamma is compensated in Theravada art by its great attention to the episodes of the Buddha's life. These trends became particularly active in the 20th century.

Key words: Theravada Buddhism, sculpture, iconography, life of the Buddha

B.S. Dugarov

Image of Khan Shargay Noyon: Shamanic Cult and Its Buddhist Transformation

One of the most famous shamanic characters of Buryatia is Khan Shargay Noyon. The image of the deity was exposed to a strong Buddhist influence, especially in the part of the ritual. Currently the cult of Khan Shargay Noyon in Lamaist transformation continues to maintain its position in the sacred world of Prisayania of Western Buryatia and the neighboring Khubsugul region of Mongolia.

Key words: shamanism, pantheon, folklore and mythological tradition, Buddhist shrines, sacred ritual, Sayano-Khubsugul region

M.B. Glaudinova

Buddhist Monasteries of the 8th to 14th Centuries as a Source for the Study of History and Culture of the Uighur State

The present article is devoted to the problems of history and culture of the Uyghur state considered through the prism of architecture of the Buddhist monasteries which have remained mainly in the territory of Eastern Turkestan. The author brings to light the features of the regional art schools which developed during the period from the 8th to 14th centuries. Analyzed here are features of the lay out and spatial design of the transitional type of monastery (from cave to land) by the example of the Beshbalik monastery. An attempt of identification of the reasons of a wide circulation of the cave temple among the Turkic people in general, and in the Uighur state in particular, is made.

Key words: cave monasteries, Uighur state, Buddhist architecture, Beshbalik, wall painting, oasis of Turfan

I.S. Gurevich

The Sutra of the Sixth Patriarch as the Earliest Text of the Chan-Buddhist (Dhyānā) Yulu

The paper considers the complicated history of the text, its main grammatical features, and the resources of grammatical stylistics used. The research has shown that the resources of stylistics are used with different frequency.

Key words: Sutra of the Sixth Patriarch, authenticity, two versions of the text, grammatical stylistics, anaphora, epiphora, inversion

D.G. Kiknadze

The Religious World of Japanese Society in the 10th to 12th Centuries by the Materials of the Story-book Uji Shui Monogatari ("A Collection of Tales from Uji", 13th Century)

The report is about short, but significant time for Japan, which is excellently described in the story-book *Uji Shui Monogatari* (13th century), and reflects variegated spiritual world of the end of the Heian period (8th–12th centuries). By the end of the 12th century the religious picture of Japanese society was rather heterogeneous—on the one hand popular Buddhism with the cult of Bodhisattva Kannon (in Sanskrit—Avalokiteshvara) and Bodhisattva Jizo (in Sanskrit—Kshitigarbha), Amida Buddha, ritual suicide to achieve the Pure Land, practice of copying Sutras and carving statues and, on the other hand, a huge dependence on rituals and calendar regulations of Onmyōdō (The Way of Yin and Yang). Along with this, *Uji Shui Monogatari* contains stories describing protective rituals of Tantric Buddhist schools *mikkyō* performed by famous monks during drought and pestilence; it gives us scanty information about *shugenja*—mountain hermits, who were spiritual mentors, diviners, healers, and storytellers for the commons.

Key words: *setsuwa* genre, Heian period, Buddhism, Onmyōdō, bodhisattva Kannon, Bodhisattva Jizo, Amida Buddha, *shugenja*

E.A. Khamaganova

On the Visit of Mongolian Deputation to St. Petersburg in 1911 (by Archival Materials)

The report is devoted to the visit of the Mongolia's deputation to St. Petersburg that was held in August 1911. The aim of the visit is to address with the petition to Nicholas II and the Russian government to take Mongolia under the Russian protectorate and to find a protection from the Datsin China's new policy in Mongolia. The first steps of Outer Mongolia to her own independent state are considered. The report is based on the documentary and archival data.

Key words: Outer Mongolia, Mongolian Deputation, Daiqin China, Russo-Mongolian relations in 1911

E.Yu. Kharkova

Muge Samten Gyatso: a Renowned Tibetan Scholar and Educator of the 20th Century

Muge Samten Gyatso (Dmu dge bsam gtan rgya mtsho) is a renowned Tibetan scholar and spiritual teacher active in the 20th century. The present article focuses on his role as an educator who made a considerable contribution to the revival of Tibetan Buddhism and traditional education after the Cultural Revolution. His *sumbum* (collected works) in six volumes contains commentaries and original writings on the

ten classical fields of knowledge as well as biographical and historical works. The study of the scholar's autobiography and collected works reveals that his educational activities were of great significance for the preservation of religious and cultural identity of the Tibetan people.

Key words: Muge Samten Gyatso, Tibetan Buddhism, Tibetan culture, ten Buddhist cultural sciences

O.S. Khizhnyak

Principle of Polymorphism in the Study of the Buddhist Religious Monuments

Early in the 20th century, O.O. Rosenberg offered to differentiate the philosophical and popular Buddhism. This method was used not only by academic scholars, but also by representatives of the Buryat intelligentsia and lamas. During the soviet period this approach was for a time forgotten, but in the late 1980s it was revived by V.I. Rudoi — then head of the Buddhology group of the Institute of Oriental Studies (St. Petersburg). He introduced the term “polymorphism” and named the three levels of the functioning of Buddhist teaching: the doctrine, philosophy, and psychotechnics; apart from them he named the two types of Buddhist mentality: scholarly monastic and popular. We offer to consider two more levels: imagery level (icons and sculptures) and cult level. Investigating these two levels we should base on the three levels mentioned above: the doctrine, philosophy, and religious practice, while considering popular beliefs as well.

Key words: religion, Buddhism, religious practice, doctrine, philosophy, images, cult, popular beliefs, polymorphism

R.N. Krapivina

“Mind of Enlightenment” and Its Forms in the Treatise The Ornament of Clear Realization (Mngon-rtogs rgyan / Abhisamayālaṅkāra)

The paper is focused on the explanation of the expression “mind of enlightenment” and its forms on the material of the commentary *Golden Rosary* by Rje Tsongkhapa.

Key words: Mahayana path, Abhisamayālaṅkāra, Golden Rosary, Maitreya, Rje Tsongkhapa, producing of the mind of enlightenment (byang-chub-tu sems-bskyed / bodhicittotpādaḥ)

Ya.V. Kuus

The Psychological Aspects of Concepts of Happiness in Buryatia

This article presents the results of a research focused on psychological aspects of the contemporary understanding of happiness. Of special importance is an attempt to analyze the influence of Buddhist theory of happiness as timeless state of consciousness on the modern concepts of happiness in Buryatia.

Key words: happiness, psychological aspects of happiness, Buddhism, Buryatia

Yu.V. Kuz'min

P.A. Badmaev and the «Tibetan Issue»: Agvan Dorzhiev and Gombozhap Tsybikov

The report is devoted to the nature of the relationship between P.A. Badmaev, Agvan Dorzhiev, and Gombozhap Tsybikov, as well as to their role in the Russo-Tibetan relations.

Key words: P. Badmaev, A. Dorzhiev, the issue of Tibet, the Russo-Tibetan relations

G.S. Mitypova

Historical Events and Episodes of the Joint Activities of Tsannid Khambo Agvan Dorzhiev and Khambo Lama Choinzon-Dorzhi Iroltuyev in the Late 19th – Early 20th Century

The article presents some historical episodes connected with the names of Agvan Dorzhiev and Choinzon-Dorzhi Iroltuyev and their joint activities. The research includes the documental evidences from Khambo Lama Ch-D. Iroltuyev's Office. Of special interest are the documents concerning law-making activities during the construction of Trans-Siberian Railway, when hereditary lands of the Buryat people were confiscated and the promised governmental compensation was not paid. These documents also cast light on the participation of the Buryat representatives in law-making congresses of all levels. Such historical episodes as opening a school of Tibetan medicine and a hospital for impoverished patients, forming libraries at the datsans, travels to Buddhist centers in China, Mongolia and Tibet in order to acquire medicines and objects of worship, evidence joint activities of A. Dorzhiev and Ch-D. Iroltuyev aimed at benefiting the Buryat people.

Key words: Agvan Dorzhiev, Ch-D. Iroltuyev, Buddhism in Buryatia, Trans-Siberian Railway, the Buryat datsans, Tibetan medicine, schools of Tibetan medicine, Buddhist literature, joint activities

E. Munkhtsetseg

Buddhist and Shamanist Terminology in the Explanatory Bilingual Dictionary The Mirror of Manchu-Mongolian Words Published by the Emperor's Order (1717)

In the 18th century, dictionary composition was most intensive in the Qing Dynasty China. The explanatory bilingual dictionary *The Mirror of Manchu-Mongolian Words Published by the Emperor's Order* (1717) is the main dictionary among other Manchu dictionaries of the period. It contains some special chapters devoted to religion (Buddhism and Shamanism), such as "Sacrifice", "Things for a sacrifice" and "Gods". All these chapters are placed within two parts "Ceremonial" and "Monks". The paper focuses on the information presented in these chapters.

Key words: the Manchu-Mongolian dictionary, Buddhism and Shamanism

D.N. Muzrayeva

On the Comparative Analysis of Literary and Written Tradition of the Kalmyks and the Oirats of Western Mongolia (on the basis of the materials gathered during the expeditions of 2006 and 2013)

Presented in the report are the results of the comparative analysis of literary and written tradition of the Kalmyks and the Oirats of Western Mongolia on the basis of the textual analysis of written sources in the Tibetan and Mongolian languages, the archaeographic and paleographic data being also considered in the research.

Key words: the Kalmyks, the Oirats, Buddhism, written sources, manuscripts, xylographs, the Tibetan and Mongolian languages

B.M. Narmayev, E.Yu. Kharkova

Lama Danzan Khaibzun Samayev Remembered by Relatives, Colleagues, and Friends

The present paper is dedicated to the memory of Danzan Khaibzun (Fiodor Sergeyevich) Samayev (1954–2005), who was a widely known religious leader, as well as an influential state and public figure of the 1990s. An educated Buddhist

monk, who studied in Mongolia and India, Lama Samayev devoted his entire life to the revival of Buddhism in Russia. During the crucial years of political and social changes, he headed Küntsechoinei Datsan in St. Petersburg and restored it as a religious, educational and cultural center. One of the most significant aspects of his work was the endeavor to save the nature and sacred landscape in his native Oka and Tunka Regions in the Republic of Buryatia. The authors cite here a few previously published memoirs about Danzan Khaibzun Samayev and present some new ones.

Key words: Danzan Khaibzun Samayev, Buddhism in Russia, Küntsechoinei Datsan in St. Petersburg, Oka and Tunka Regions of the Republic of Buryatia

D.A. Nosov

Images of Buddhist Origin in Mongolian Narratives of Tradition Populaire

The paper attempts to point out the influence of the mythology of traditional Buddhism on the image system of the local Mongolian legends and folk narratives of *tradition populaire*. The research was done on the basis of unpublished archive materials from St. Petersburg and Ulaanbaatar. These materials have made it possible to reconstruct the narrative system of *tradition populaire*, peculiar to Mongolian population in the early 20th century.

Key words: Mongolian folklore, etiological tales, *tradition populaire*, local legends, image system, mythology of Buddhism

A.B. Oorzhak

The Role of the Venerable Shivalha Rinpoche in the Revival and Development of the Buddhist Religion in the Republic of Tuva

In 2004, Shivalha Rinpoche first visited the Russian Federation heading a group of monks from Drepung Gomang datsan (South India) whose aim was to carry out cleansing rituals. From 2008 to the present he lives in the Republic of Tuva, gives valuable advice on the practice of the Buddha's Doctrine and comments on the fundamental works of the great Buddhist scholars. Venerable Shivalha Rinpoche is the Guru of numerous students in Tuva, Buryatia, Kalmykia, Moscow, and Krasnoyarsk. In 2006, Public cultural foundation *Enerel* ("Compassion") and, in 2009, Kyzyl organization *Kunpenchötso* ("Blessing for all") were founded in Tuva under his leadership. On June 28, 2014, the first Tuvian Buddhist meditation center *Sangye Chöling* ("Abode of the Buddha's teachings") was opened on the bank of the Lake Chagytai.

Key words: Venerable Shivalha Rinpoche, Litang, Mahayana monk, Lhasa, Ganden Monastery, *tulku*, Drepung Gomang datsan, Nepal, retreat, Gyudmed Tantric Monastery, reincarnation, Buddha, Bodhisattva, Shivalha Lharamba, Shantideva, the University of Nalanda, Bodhicharya-avatara, Geshe, Geshe Lharamba, Alkhanai, *Enerel*, *Kunpenchötso*, *Sangye Chöling*, precious human life

N.V. Pupysheva

Paradigmatic Foundations of the Basic Distinctions between Buddhist and Western Sciences

The paper focuses on the basic distinctions between the Western world view and the Buddhist way of thinking. It is argued here that these distinctions actually consist in differently directed cognition at the level of the initial subject-object relations that form, as a kind of matrix, the entire world view and paradigm of sciences of these different civilizations.

Key words: paradigm, world view, Western civilization, Buddhism

S.S. Sabrukova

***Buddhism in Kalmykia in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries: Life and Culture
(Based on the Materials from the Archive of Orientalists, IOM RAS)***

The Archive of Orientalists of the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts contains reports and road journals made by K.F. Golstunsky, A.M. Pozdneev and students of the Oriental Faculty of St. Petersburg University Gottfried Vever and A. Bordzinkevich during their journey to the Kalmyk steppes as well as documents from the D.A. Klements library in the form of applications, reports on establishing Buddhist educational institutions at the monasteries for study of Buddhist philosophy. These documents allow researchers to study the details of Buddhist life and culture in Kalmykia.

Key words: report, Buddhist clergy (lamas), khurul, Buddhist teaching, Kalmyks

V.V. Schepkin

***Buddhism and Foreign Policy: Three Governmental Temples in the Ainu
Lands***

The paper deals with an unknown chapter in the history of Hokkaido and the early Russo-Japanese relations—the foundation of three Buddhist temples along the Pacific Ocean coast of Hokkaido in 1804. Although in public decrees and official correspondence the main reasons for the foundation of the temples are defined as the demand of ethnic Japanese for performing funeral services and the necessity for enlightening the native population of Ainu, there are some arguments to state that the prevention of the penetration of Christianity from Russia was one of the purposes as well.

Key words: Japan, the Ainu, Russia, Buddhism, Christianity, temples, development

A.V. Scherbina

***B.D. Dandaron: Practice of Buddhist Criticism of the Modern Scientific
Outlook***

The life and works of B.D. Dandaron, an outstanding Buryat religious figure of the 20th century, give an example of the sharpest interest of a bearer of the traditional Buddhist culture and learning in the western philosophy, natural sciences, history and sociology. His reflections about the modern physics, Neokantian philosophy, aesthetics, and historical theories presented in his published works, epistolary legacy, and manuscripts reveal his Buddhist attitude to the modern scientific views. The present paper attempts the analysis of Dandaron's critical approach to the subject matter and the explaining schemes of the modern science from the standpoint of the Buddhist religious consciousness. Offered here is the reconstruction of the Buddhist interpretation of some basic notions of experimental science and humanities. The special attention is given to the category of *social karma*. It is considered as a category of the religious consciousness, a methodological category, and finally as a possible scheme of interpretation of the humanities.

Key words: B.D. Dandaron, scientific outlook, humanities, Buddhist religious consciousness, the social karma

A.A. Sizova

***Tale about Kalaviṅka Birds from the Commentary on the Lamrim Teaching
Written by sKyu ra yongs 'dzin***

Commentary on the Lamrim by sKyu ra yongs 'dzin illustrates the teaching about the paths of the three individuals with folktales and anecdotes, taken from the oral tradition and written sources. The aim of this paper is to publish the textually criticized edition of one such tale, that mentions the 10th Dalai-Lama Tshul khrims

rgya mtsho (1816–1837). The other aim is to publish the first translation of this tale into European language.

Key words: sKyu ra yongs 'dzin, Tshul khrim srgya mtsho, Tibetan literature, *lamrim*, kalaviṅka

Soyolmaa

Characteristics of the “Wahindra” script elaborated by A. Dorzhiev

The article characterizes the script known as “Wahindra” elaborated by Agvan Dorzhiev in 1905. Presented here is a comparison of “Wahindra”’s letters with the letters in Sanskrit, Tibetan, the Old Mongolian, and Cyrillic alphabets. The author mentions the main works written in this script.

Key words: Agvan Dorzhiev, “Wahindra” script, Mongolian script, Buryat script, vowels and consonants, grammar, spelling

N.A. Subangulova

The Role of Zen Arts in Spiritual Self-Perfection of an Adherent

This article considers the ways which Zen art use to influence an adherent, how they regulate his behaviour and how they stimulate his spiritual self-perfection. Zen philosophy finds its realization in Japanese arts which are considered to be the Way to perception and to understanding this philosophy. The regulated form in Zen arts is a certain sign system, which keeps the basic ideas of Zen. On the other hand, Zen arts, being sacralized, are a model of social and personal behaviour of an adherent. They prepare a person in a nonverbal way to the revelation of the essence of Zen.

Key words: Zen, social and personal behaviour, individual, Zen arts, Japanese tea ceremony

Ch.S. Sultimov (Chingiz Lama)

The Eight Great Mahasiddhas—the Eight Great Lamas of Ochirvani’s Land

The article contains a brief survey of the activity of eight great lamas of Aghinsky datsans, who performed mundane and spiritual feats for the benefit of sentient beings. The names of those lamas are Shiregune Zham’yan Sindui, Tuguldurov Galsan Zhimba, Namnane bagsha, Lobsan Bal’zhir Lama, Lobsan Choibsan Lama, Danzhinov Dorzhi Zhigmit, Erdyneev Zhimba Zhamso and Gomboyev Zhambal Dorzhi. They are numbered eight by analogue with the eight principles of the Noble Eightfold Path, eight auspicious symbols, eight spokes of the Wheel of the Dharma, and the eight Bodhisattvas.

Key words: Buddhism in Transbaikalia, Mahasiddha, Shiregune Zham’yan Sindui, Tuguldurov Galsan Zhimba, Namnane bagsha, Lobsan Bal’zhir Lama, Lobsan Choibsan Lama, Danzhinov Dorzhi Zhigmit, Erdyneev Zhimba Zhamso, Gomboyev Zhambal Dorzhi

Ye.V. Sunduyeva

Inner Form of the Milaan Rite’s Name in the Buryat Language

The author reveals the semantics of verb *milaya-* using Mongolian dictionaries and written monuments. The word *milaaṇ* (*guud*) means the process of smearing each other by oil and soot. The purpose is to attract happiness and to get rid of infertility.

Key words: The Buryat language, semantics, etymology, dictionary, context, rite

Sh.Sh. Tsybanov

The Buddhist Paradigm of Equality in India’s Culture

Buddhism is a religious system that preaches the ideology of equality, tolerance and justice. Originating in the bosom of Indian culture, Buddhism is closely linked to the beliefs of ancient India.

Key words: reincarnation, Buddha, Dharma, Sangha, equality, tolerance, ideology

M.S. Ulanov, G.V. Ulanova

Buddhist Economics—How is This Possible?

The report focuses on the phenomenon of Buddhist economics. The authors note that the historical practice and field studies refute M. Weber's opinion about irrationalism of Buddhism and its hostility to the spirit of capitalism.

Key words: Buddhism, Buddhist economics, Buddhist ethics, economic culture

R.M. Valeyev, R.Z. Valeyeva, R.G. Fedorchenko

Origins of the Scholarly Tradition of Sanskrit, Buddhist and Tibetan Studies at the Kazan University (the 19th Century)

The article is intended to review the process of formation and development of Sanskrit, Buddhist and Tibetan studies in the Kazan University in the 19th century. Various archival and published materials allow to trace back the origins of the Sanskrit, Buddhist and Tibetan studies in the University, the fates of Orientalists, stages of studying the Mongolian, Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Chinese languages, as well as some other areas of study, such as history and culture of the Southern, Central and Eastern Asia.

Key words: the Kazan University, P.Y. Petrov, O.M. Kowalewski, A.V. Popov, V.P. Vasilyev, Oriental studies, Sanskritology, Buddhology

Yu.I. Yelikhina

The Painting by O. Budaev in the Collection of the State Hermitage Museum

The State Hermitage Museum possesses a signed work by the Buryat painter O. Budaev (1887–1937) done in the traditional *thangka* technique. The work represents a battle scene somewhere in Central Asia being an episode of the Civil War (1917–1923). The painting might have been executed during the period of the artist's work at the Museum of the History of Religion or the Museum of Revolution in Leningrad. It demonstrates a facet of his work, previously unknown to researchers.

Key words: Osor Budaev, *thangka* technique, battle painting, signed painting

T.V. Yermakova, V.N. Mazurina

N.I. Vorobiov (1869–1950): a Brief Biographic Outline

The present collective paper is devoted to N.I. Vorobiov (1869–1950), to his biography and travels to the East. The authors focus on his contribution to Buddhist collection of Kunstkamera and the collection of Indian manuscripts kept in the Asiatic Museum (presently the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences).

Key words: N.I. Vorobiov, Kunstkamera, Asiatic Museum

V.Yu. Zhukov, I.V. Kulganek

Letters to Mongolia from A.A. Kondratiev to his Son S.A. Kondratiev (1923–1925)

The report presents the first publication of the letters written by A.A. Kondratiev, Pulkovo Observatory's prominent astronomer, to his son S.A. Kondratiev, the musicologist, Mongolist, member of P.K. Kozlov's expedition to Mongolia (1923–1926).

Key words: A.A. Kondratiev, S.A. Kondratiev, Mongolia, expedition to Mongolia and Tibet, P.K. Kozlov, A.A. Kondratiev, the Scientific Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic, correspondence, manuscript

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