

中国藏学书目三编

Չինական գիտությունների մագազին
Չինական գիտությունների մագազին

CATALOGUE OF CHINESE PUBLICATIONS IN TIBETAN STUDIES

(1996–2000)



外文出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

中国藏学书目三编
《中國藏學書目》三編
《गुरु-र्णदि-तिब्बती-संस्कृत-प्रेक्षण-कार्यालय-
कामा-यात्रा-क्षेत्र-प्रवास-प्रशासन-प्राप्ति-
Catalogue of Chinese
Publications
in Tibetan Studies

(1996—2000)

《中国藏学书目》编辑委员会编

《गुरु-र्णदि-तिब्बती-संस्कृत-प्रेक्षण-कार्यालय-》
कामा-यात्रा-क्षेत्र-प्रवास-प्रशासन-प्राप्ति-

《गुरु-र्णदि-तिब्बती-संस्कृत-प्रेक्षण-कार्यालय-》

by *Catalogue of Chinese Publications in Tibetan Studies*
Compilation Committee

外文出版社 北京

गुरु-र्णदि-तिब्बती-संस्कृत-प्रेक्षण-कार्यालय
कामा-यात्रा-क्षेत्र-प्रवास-प्रशासन-प्राप्ति

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国藏学书目三编:1996—2000/《中国藏学书目》编辑委员会编辑. —北京:外文出版社, 2001

ISBN 7-119-02832-4

ISBN 7-119-02833-2

I . 中… II . 中… III . 藏学 - 图书目录 - 中国 - 1996—2000 - 汉、藏、英 IV . Z88; K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 14123 号

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 14125 号

中国藏学书目三编

(1996—2000)

《中国藏学书目》编辑委员会编

©外文出版社

北京外文出版社出版

(中国北京百万庄路 24 号)

邮政编码 100037

深圳当纳利旭日印刷有限公司印刷

中国国际图书贸易总公司发行

(中国北京车公庄西路 35 号)

北京邮政信箱第 399 号 邮政编码 100044

2001 年(16 开)第 1 版

(汉藏英)

ISBN 7-119-02832-4/Z·610 (外)

09820(精)

ISBN 7-119-02833-2/Z·611 (外)

08220(平)

17-CTiE-3451

First Edition 2001

Hardback: ISBN 7-119-02832-4

Paperback: ISBN 7-119-02833-2

© Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, 2001

Published by Foreign Languages Press

24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing 100037, China

Distributed by China International Book Trading Corporation

35 Chegongzhuang Xilu, Beijing 100044, China

P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China

Printed in the People's Republic of China

编辑委员会

主任: 马惠平

副主任: 吴素蓉

徐明强

顾问: 董云虎

黄友义

姜加林

编 辑:

(按姓氏笔划排列)

达 多

李 凡

阿 华

卓玛太

郎燕珂

谢淑婧

汉文审定: 李致忠

陈庆英

焦树安

马惠平

崔黎丽

藏文审定: 普日科

英文审定: 梁良兴

༄༅ ། བ ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ཤ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ཤ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས །

༄༅ ། བ ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

༄༅ ། བ ། ཉ ། མ ། ན ། ཕ ། ང ། བྷ ། ས ། གྷ །

Chief of the Compilation

Committee: Ma Huiping

Deputy chiefs: Wu Surong

Xu Mingqiang

Consultants: Dong Yunhu

Huang Youyi

Jiang Jialin

Members (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Daduo

Li Fan

Ah Hua

Zhuomatar

Lang Yanke

Xie Shujing

Chinese text edited by:

Li Zhizhong

Chen Qingying

Jiao Shu'an

Ma Huiping

Cui lili

Tibetan text edited by:

Purko

English text edited by:

Liang Liangxing

序

多杰才旦

国内外藏学界人士翘首以待的《中国藏学书目》出版了,我作为一名藏学研究工作者对此书的问世感到非常高兴。

众所周知,藏学的故乡在中国。从广泛的意义上讲,中国藏学研究源远流长,可以上溯到一千多年前的隋唐时期,甚至还要久远一些。在漫长的历史过程中,历代学者筚路蓝缕,开拓进取,为藏学的创立和发展作出了巨大的贡献。他们创作并遗存至今的藏学古籍文献卷帙浩繁,难以计数,构成了传统藏学的巨大宝库。

1949年新中国成立后,中国政府高度重视藏学事业,投入了大量人力、物力、财力,为中国藏学工作者提供了良好的研究条件和施展才能的广阔天地,使藏学研究事业蓬勃发展,呈现出一片繁荣兴旺的景象。新中国的藏学研究早已突破了传统藏学大五明(工巧明、医方明、声明、因明和内明)和小五明(诗词、词藻、韵律、戏曲和历算)的范畴,发展为对藏族及其社会各个领域的全面研究,包括政治、经济、军事、历史、民族、宗教、哲学、语言、文字、文学、艺术、地理、教育、法律、逻辑、考古、民俗、医药、历算、工艺技巧等等,成为一个涵盖面甚广的综合性学科体系,集中反映新中国藏学各个领域研究成果的各类藏学书籍层出不穷,蔚为大观。这是中国藏学工作者和许多国外同行都十分清楚的。但是,由于中国的藏学研究、出版机构分处北京、西藏和四川、青海、甘肃、云南等省区,相距遥远,联系不便,一直没能把四十多年来出版的藏学书籍系统整理、编目出版,中国藏学界始终未能确切地弄清自己这方面的“家底”。我作为中国藏学研究中心总干事,在向国外朋友介绍这方面的情况时,也只能作大概的估计。对此,我内心总感到不安。问题还不止于此,由于没有一本藏学书目,给研究者带来诸多不便。我们个人所知毕竟有限,在工作时常遇到这样的情况,由于没有书目可供检索,为了查找所需图书资料,要到处奔走寻觅,费时费力且不说,还有如盲人摸象,不免挂一漏万。另外,重复研究、相互撞车的现象也时有发生。因此,广大藏学工作者迫切希望对新中国成立以来正式出版的藏学书籍进行全面系统的收集整理和编目出版。

现在,人们期待已久的《中国藏学书目》正式出版了,这一困扰藏学工作者多年的问题将迎刃而解,这实在是一件功德无量的好事。今后,研究者只需把这部必备的工具书置于案头,时加检索,就可对四十多年来国内正式出版的藏学书籍有一个较全面的了解,并可按图索骥,迅速查找到所需书籍。有了这一“拐杖”,在向藏学研究新高峰攀登时,我们的步履将会更加快捷有力。

我想,《中国藏学书目》出版的意义还不仅在于为国内外藏学研究者提供帮助。近年来,极少数流亡国外的分裂主义分子和国际上的某些反华势力喋喋不休地攻击中国政府“毁灭藏族传统文化”,危言耸听,莫此为甚。一时间,某些不明真相的国外人士对中国也产生了一些疑惑。《中国藏学书目》的出版,为弄清事实真相提供了凿凿可鉴的有力证据。人们只要翻阅此书,便会对新中国成立以来中国政府为保护藏族历史文化遗产、弘扬藏族优秀传统文化所作出的巨大努力和取得的伟大成就留下极深刻的印象。事实是,在上层僧侣、贵族联合专政、“政教合一”的封建农奴制的旧西藏,原本辉煌的藏族传统文化日益凋敝;恰恰是在人民当家作主的社会主义新西藏,藏族的优秀传统文化才重新焕发青

春，充满勃勃生机。有一句至理名言，叫作“谣言止于智者”。相信客观公正的读者会通过这部书得出自己正确的结论。

这里还需向不大了解西藏情况的国外读者说明的是，中华人民共和国成立后，基本上维持了历代中央政府的行政区划，在西藏成立了自治区，并在四川、青海、甘肃、云南有藏族聚居的地方建立了藏族自治州、自治县。我们常说的“西藏”(XIZANG)，是指中华人民共和国西藏自治区；“藏区”则指根据中国《宪法》和《民族自治区域法》建立的藏族自治地方，包括现今的西藏自治区，青海省的六个藏族自治州，甘肃省的甘南藏族自治州和天祝藏族自治县，四川省的阿坝藏族羌族自治州、甘孜藏族自治州和木里藏族自治县，以及云南省的迪庆藏族自治州。极少数流亡国外的分裂主义分子利用一些外国人对中国历史和行政区划的沿革不甚了解的状况，故意混淆“西藏”和“藏区”两个不同的概念，硬把四川、青海、甘肃、云南等省凡有藏族居住的地方都算作西藏的范围，并把世代居住在这些地方的汉、蒙、回、土、羌等各族人民都诬指为外来“移民”，无非是为他们分裂祖国，建立所谓“大西藏独立国”制造舆论。

最后，我谨向为《中国藏学书目》的出版付出大量劳动的有关工作人员表示谢意。

1994年3月

וְרָאשֵׁן

ପ୍ରକାଶନ

དྲାସ'କ୍ଷଣ'କ'ହଦ'ବିଦ'କୁନ୍ଦ'ରେ'ଯ'ଭ୍ରମ'ପ'ବିଶ'ନ'ପେ'ଜ୍ଞାନ'ହେତ'ଶ୍ରୀ'କ'ରେ'ଯ'ବକ'କ୍ଷେତ୍ର'ଶ୍ରୀ'କ'ର୍ମନ

西藏“藏族”之名，藏语称“拉巴”，意为“臣民”。藏族是青藏高原上的一个古老民族。据史书记载，早在远古时代，就有人类在青藏高原上繁衍生息。到公元前二世纪，生活在青藏高原的各部落开始形成统一的政权。公元七世纪时，吐蕃王松赞干布统一了青藏高原，建立了强大的吐蕃王朝。吐蕃王朝时期，佛教传入西藏，对西藏文化产生了深远影响。吐蕃王朝灭亡后，西藏进入了一个新的历史时期。到了元朝时期，西藏正式纳入中国版图，成为中国的领土。明朝时期，西藏又一度独立，但很快又被明朝军队征服。清朝时期，西藏再次成为中国的领土，并且一直延续至今。西藏是一个多民族聚居的地区，除了藏族外，还有羌族、珞巴族、门巴族等少数民族。西藏的自然环境非常恶劣，气候寒冷，地形复杂，交通不便，因此，西藏的经济发展相对缓慢。但是，西藏人民勤劳勇敢，克服重重困难，创造了灿烂的文化和独特的风俗习惯。西藏的宗教信仰主要是藏传佛教，此外还有道教、喇嘛教等。西藏的旅游资源非常丰富，有世界屋脊之称的珠穆朗玛峰、神秘莫测的纳木措湖、雄伟壮观的布达拉宫等，吸引了无数国内外游客前来观光旅游。

PREFACE

Dorje Tseten

The *Catalogue of Chinese Publications in Tibetan Studies* is now in print, a happy event for Tibetologists at home and abroad, including myself, who have been looking forward to it with eager anticipation.

China is the home of Tibetan studies. Broadly speaking, Tibetan studies have a long history of over one thousand years dating back to the period of the Sui and Tang dynasties, or even earlier. In such a long historical process, scholars through the ages went through all kinds of hardships and yet made tremendous contributions to the establishment and evolution of Tibetology. Numerous extant ancient books and documents written by those scholars are important treasurehouses of traditional Tibetan studies.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, the Chinese government has attached great importance to Tibetan studies by absorbing a large amount of manpower, material resources and money to provide Tibetologists with facilities for study and for displaying their talent. As a result, Tibetan studies have flourished as never before. Having broken through the traditional "Greater Five Knowledges" (the arts and mathematics, medicine, grammar and composition, logic, and philosophy) and the "Lesser Five Knowledges" (poetry, rhetoric, rhyme, traditional opera and calendar calculation), Tibetan studies now deal with all aspects of Tibetan society; these include politics, economy, military affairs, history, ethnology, religion, philosophy, linguistics, philology, literature and art, geography, education, law, logic, archeology, folklore, medicine, calendar calculation, and crafts. Numerous academic books have been published introducing innovative studies in each field.

However, because most Tibetan studies institutes and publishers are located in Beijing, Tibet, Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu and Yunnan, long distances and inconvenient transportation delayed the work of cataloguing Tibetan studies books of the past four decades. No one in the Tibetological circle had an accurate knowledge of what we had in this field. As chief secretary of the China Tibetan Studiee Center, I could only give them a very rough idea when visitors from abroad asked me what we had in this field. Many inconveniences have been experienced for lack of a catalogue.

Because personal knowledge is limited, the way to check up reference books is really time-consuming. Like blind men trying to size up an elephant, sometimes the information obtained is far from complete; sometimes the same problem has been studied more than once. Therefore, the fulfilment of compiling a catalogue of the books on Tibetan subjects published since the founding of the People's Republic of China is in keeping with the earnest expectations of all Tibetologists. Now , such a catalogue is in print. It is an incalculable benefit to all Tibetologists. With the book in hand, researchers can easily acquire a comprehensive understanding of the official publications of the past forty years and find out what they need quickly by consulting this book. As a result, we will hasten our progress in scaling the new heights of research on Tibet.

In my view, the influence of this catalogue will be far-reaching. In recent years, a handful of schismatic persons living in exile and some world opinion against China have been attacking the Chinese government for "exterminating traditional Tibetan culture," so that some people abroad who are in the dark about the truth have become doubtful about China. The publication of the *Catalogue of Chinese Publications in Tibetan Studies*, therefore, will provide eloquent proofs for clarifying the true state of affairs. By reading the book, everyone will be left with a deep impression of how much the Chinese government has done in protecting and propagating the best in traditional Tibetan culture. In fact, under the feudal serfdom ruled by upper echelon monks and feudal nobles, the brilliant Tibetan culture was declining. It is only when Tibet had gone socialist and the Tibetan people come into their own that traditional Tibetan culture was rejuvenated. As the saying goes, "Wise men believe no rumours." I believe any unbiased reader will draw correct conclusions by reading this book.

It is necessary to make the following clear to readers abroad who know little about Tibet: Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, its administrative divisions remained roughly the same as those delineated by the central governments of various periods. Tibet Autonomous Region was founded in Tibet and Tibetan autonomous prefectures and counties were established in areas in Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu and Yunnan provinces where Tibetans live in compact communities. The often-mentioned XIZANG refers to Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China. "Tibetan region" refers, in general, to Tibetan autonomous areas established in accordance with provisions in the constitution and the law on regional autonomy for ethnic minorities, including the existing Tibet Autonomous Region, six Tibetan autonomous prefectures in Qinghai Province, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous County in Gansu Province, Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture, Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and Muli Tibetan Autonomous County in Sichuan Province, and Deqen Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan Province.

Taking advantage of some foreigners' ignorance about Chinese history and the changes of administrative divisions, a handful of Tibetan splittists living in exile deliberately confuse XIZANG with "Tibetan region" by counting Tibetan-inhabited areas in Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu and Yunnan into the limits of XIZANG and vilifying those indigenous Han, Mongolian, Hui, Tu and Qiang peoples as "immigrants." This is simply propaganda aimed at covering up their conspiracy to split China and build a "Great Independent Tibetan State."

Finally, I extend my acknowledgement to all who have toiled so hard to prepare the *Catalogue of Chinese Publications in Tibetan Studies* for publication.

March, 1994

序

任继愈

中国是一个文明古国，又是一个长期统一的多民族大国。亚、欧、非、美各大洲都有过文明古国，可惜那些国家后来衰落了；世界上也有过一些多民族的统一大国，但他们统一的局面都不大稳定，很少有把统一局面维持到千年以上的。中国从古到今，持续发展，历久常新。自秦汉创立多民族统一的大国以来，两千多年维持着高度统一的局面，这在历史上不能不承认是一个奇迹。

事实上，这个“奇迹”并不神秘，因为它符合历史发展的规律。两千多年来，多民族的统一国家得到中国各族人民的支持。各民族不论人口多少，都在各自的范围内对统一的祖国大家庭做出了贡献。同时，各民族也从这个统一的祖国大家庭中分享了相应的权益。

几千年来，中国这个多民族统一的大国给全国人民带来的实际利益，概括起来至少有以下几点：

第一，全国统一，减少了内部战争，多年不见兵戈战火，有利于小农经济的发展，符合各族人民的共同愿望。

第二，中国广土众民，呈自然经济状态，其特点是自给自足，本不利于物资交流，但在中央政府统一调配下，东部鱼盐，南方茶木，北方冶铁皮革，由国家经营，满足全国各民族的生活需要，形成互通有无的局面。

第三，集中全国分散的人力、物力，从事宏大的工程建设，开辟运河，设置驿站，编纂大型文化丛书，抗击外来侵略势力，这些都必须具有强大的综合国力才能完成。从秦汉到二十世纪抗日战争的最后胜利，都得益于这种多民族统一大国的体制。

第四，多民族的统一大国，可以从全国不同区域、不同民族的广阔范围内遴选人才。两千多年来，帝王将相以及思想家、科学家和艺术家有来自汉族的，也有来自少数民族的，还有来自汉族与北方少数民族混血的（如隋唐两代的皇族）。他们都对统一大国作出了贡献。

第五，多民族的统一大国，虽然朝代更迭，但治理国家的指导思想、政治体制、治国经验却代代相传，没有中断，并沿着固定的方向发展。

中国历史上虽曾出现过短期分裂局面，但比起统一的局面来，都是暂时的。在分裂期间，全国上下都认为这是不正常的现象。短期分裂不过是为今后的统一准备条件。如三国时期，魏、蜀、吴都想要统一天下，东晋和南北朝时期都有过统一南北的企图，皆因条件不具备，而未成功。

中华民族凭借统一的多民族大国的优势，经历了险阻，战胜了困难，取得了伟大的成功。有了国家统一，即使民族之间有了分歧，也可得到合理的协调。在全国长期和平环境下，有利于各民族间互相学习，取长补短，形成共识。

中国五十六个大小民族，发展的层次不平衡，有的民族有较高的文化素养，也有个别民族还处在原始社会后期。但每一民族的发展都是在不断与邻近民族交往和融合的过程中进行的，在民族交流中吸收外民族的先进的东西，滋养壮大了自己。

藏族是历史悠久、文化素养较高的少数民族之一，早已有了自己的文字。藏族在宗教、文学、天文、历法、医学、哲学各个领域里有过应有的贡献。藏族文化给中华民族文化宝库增加了财富，进而丰

富了世界文化。藏传佛教与汉传佛教构成中国佛教的全部文化遗产。古印度佛教传入中国，丰富了中国传统文化，尤其是佛教因明部分在汉传佛教中的译著不多，在藏文译著中却大量保存下来，不但补足了汉文译著，也补足了早已在印度失传的文献。

藏族文化和汉族文化一样，都有长远的历史，且不断进步、提高。从历史上看，藏文化发展大体经历了三个最显著的时期：第一阶段是藏文化开创时期；第二阶段是藏文化繁荣时期；第三阶段是藏文化成熟时期。

新中国创建后，藏文化进入一个崭新的飞跃阶段，它冲破古老的中世纪形态，进入现代化的新时期，在多民族的大家庭中，发挥着前所未有的作用。汉藏两个民族都涌现出具有较高水平的藏学专家，出版了不少专门著作。这本书就是记载了从 1949 年至 1991 年这一时期，中国藏学图书（未收录台、港、澳出版物）目录的总汇。这一时期成绩特别突出，是因为汉藏两大民族共同生活在社会主义大家庭中，汉藏两族亲密无间，携手共进。现在既有运用现代方法研究藏学的汉族学者，也有研究汉文化的藏族专家。汉藏学者为建设社会主义祖国的精神文明共同做出了不朽的贡献。这本目录就是见证。

1994 年 3 月

גָּמְבָּרֶךְ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ

ସବେ ଶିଖିଷନ୍ତାରୁ ପଦି ଗଠିଷନ୍ତାରୁ ଶ୍ରୀ କୃପାମଣ୍ଡଳ କେବ ଦ୍ୱାରି ପରି ଦୟା ଶିଥା କୃପାମଣ୍ଡଳ ନାମରେ ଏହି ପଦାର୍ଥ ଦ୍ୱାରି ଆମେ ଶିଖିଷନ୍ତାରୁ ପଦି ଗଠିଷନ୍ତାରୁ ଶ୍ରୀ କୃପାମଣ୍ଡଳ କେବ ଦ୍ୱାରି ପରି ଦୟା ଶିଥା କୃପାମଣ୍ଡଳ ନାମରେ ଏହି ପଦାର୍ଥ ଦ୍ୱାରି ଆମେ

ଓର୍କଣ୍ଟିଷତ୍ତବାନ୍ତରାଜ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ମହାପାଦାଚିହ୍ନ ଅଛି । କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ସମ୍ଭବ ନାହିଁ । କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ପରିଚୟ ପାଇଁ ଶବ୍ଦଗମରେ ଏବଂ ଉଚ୍ଛବିତ ହେଉଥିଲା ।

ଗୁରୁଶେଖରଙ୍କୁ ପରିଶରୀରୀ ନାମରେ ପଦବୀ ମହାପାଦାଚିହ୍ନରେ ପରିଚୟ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଶବ୍ଦଗମରେ ଏହାର କାଳର ବିଷୟରେ ତଥା ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ । କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ପରିଚୟ ପାଇଁ କାହିଁ ଏକାମର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ ପଦବୀ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନାହିଁ । ପଦବୀ ମହାପାଦାଚିହ୍ନରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ବିଶ୍ଵାସରେ ଯିବା ପରିଚୟ ଦିଇଲା । ତାହା ପଦବୀରେ ଗର୍ଭବତିର ବିଷୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ଗୁରୁଶେଖରଙ୍କୁ ପରିଶରୀରୀ ନାମରେ ପଦବୀ ମହାପାଦାଚିହ୍ନରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ପରିଚୟ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଏହା ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ସମ୍ଭବ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ । କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ଗୁରୁଶେଖରଙ୍କୁ ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ମହାପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ମହାପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ଗୁରୁଶେଖରଙ୍କୁ ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ ।

1994 ଜାନ୍ମନ୍ତରିକାର ପଦବୀରେ କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପଦବୀରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଗୁ ନାହିଁ ।

PREFACE

Ren Jiyu

China is a multi-ethnic country with an ancient civilization and a long history of unification. On the continents of Asia, Europe, Africa and the Americas some ancient societies were founded but later declined; some other unified countries with multiple ethnic groups failed to keep their unification stable up to one thousand years. China was a near miracle in history. Since the founding of a unified, multi-ethnic country in the Qin and Han dynasties, China has maintained its unification and sustained development for over two thousand years. As a matter of fact, this is no mystery at all but was conformable to the law of the development of history. For over two thousand years, China as a united, multi-ethnic country has won the support of the people of all its ethnic groups. Despite their disparity in the population, each ethnic group has made its contributions to the motherland and, at the same time, enjoyed commensurate rights in the big family.

Those benefits can be outlined as follows:

1. The decrease in civil wars and a long-term peaceful situation facilitated the development of a small peasant economy and accorded with the common wish of all its people.
2. While a self-supporting natural economy resulting from its vast land and large population would normally have impeded the exchange of materials and supplies among different areas, under the unified planning of a central government fish and salt in east China, tea and wood in the south and iron and hides in the north were managed by the state in a way that could enable the demands of all the people to be met.
3. By centralizing the scattered manpower and material resources, the country was able to undertake grand engineering projects, cut canals, put up posts, compile voluminous encyclopedic works and successfully resist foreign invasion. The system of unification and multi ethnic groups helped the Chinese people in their victories dating from the Qin and Han dynasties to the War of Resistance Against Japan in the 20th century.
4. The system enabled the state to select a large number of elite people from different ethnic groups and different areas. Emperors, kings, generals, ministers, philosophers, scientists, artists, etc., came from the Han people and ethnic minorities, as well as from hybrids born of the Han and ethnic minorities in northern China (such as the Sui and Tang ruling houses). All of them made contributions to the unified country in the past two thousand years.
5. Despite dynastic changes in past ages, the guiding ideology for running state affairs, the political system and administrative experience of the unified country passed on from generation to generation and developed along their original track.

Splits did occur one time or another in Chinese history, but they were all short-lived and,

therefore, temporary in contrast to the entire unification pattern. Even so, during such periods, no one believed splittism was normal. In fact, a temporary schism was nothing but a prerequisite for reunification. In the periods of the Three Kingdoms, Eastern Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties, the attempts to unify the country failed due to inadequate preparation.

China achieved great success by overcoming numerous difficulties and obstacles by means of its unified national power. Disagreements among ethnic groups can be ironed out in a unified country. Under the circumstance of long-term peace, all ethnic groups have the opportunity to learn from one another and to reach a consensus. Among China's 56 ethnic groups, there is a great disparity in their developmental stages. However, each ethnic group achieved its own development by associating and merging with neighboring groups.

Tibetans are a people with a long history and an advanced culture. Tibetan people created their own written language at a very early date and have made due contributions in religion, literature, astronomy, calendar calculation, medicine and philosophy. Tibetan culture has enriched China's cultural treasurehouse, as well as the world's cultural heritage. Tibetan Buddhism and Han Buddhism constitute the entire heritage of Chinese Buddhism. The spread of Indian Buddhism in China enriched traditional Chinese culture. While few translated works about the science of reasoning (*Hetuvidya*) can be found in Han Buddhism, such works have been preserved in great number in Tibetan Buddhism; these not only supplement the Chinese version of Buddhist scriptures but also complement those documents no longer found in India.

Like Han culture, Tibetan culture has a long history of development. From the historical point of view, Tibetan culture roughly experienced three prominent stages: initial stage, flourishing stage and mature stage. After the founding of New China, Tibetan culture broke through the stereotypes of the Middle Ages and entered into a new era. Tibetan culture is playing an unprecedentedly important role in the large multi-ethnic family. Many authoritative academic experts on Tibetan subjects came from the Tibetan and Han peoples and quite a few works have been published. This book is a general catalogue of the books on Tibetan subjects published between 1949 and 1991 (excluding those published in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao). Tibetan studies achieved more than ever before because, in this period, the Han and Tibetan peoples lived together in the same socialist family on the most intimate terms ever.

Now we have not only Han scholars engaged in Tibetan studies with up-to-date methods but also Tibetan experts studying Han culture, all of whom have made indelible contributions to fostering socialist culture. This book is an important witness to those contributions.

March, 1994

编辑说明

1. 本书是《中国藏学书目》的第三编,收录 1996 年 1 月至 2000 年中国 100 余家出版社正式出版的图书共 956 种,其中藏文图书 429 种,汉文图书 520 种,英文图书 7 种。同时,对 1996 年以前出版的图书做了少量的补充。台、港、澳出版物未予收录。
2. 本书目所录图书包括反映西藏自治区和各藏族自治州、县的概况及哲学、宗教、政治、法律、经济、教育、语言、文字、文学、艺术、历史、考古、地理、天文、医药、卫生等各类图书,其中还包括国内翻译出版的外国人撰写的藏学著述。
3. 本书目根据所见图书的书名、编著者、出版地、出版者、出版年月、页码、开本、丛书项、国际标准书号、装帧等自然情况进行著录,个别原书著录失当,编目著录时则予删改。每款附内容提要。藏文图书附汉、英译文,汉文图书附英译文,英文图书附汉译文。
4. 本书目参照《中国图书馆分类法》,并根据藏学书籍的内容特点设置类目,在类目下使用星号作内容上的细分,在此基础上按先综合集后专集和出版年月先后排序,各文种译本排在所译图书之后。
5. 为便于读者检索,编有《汉文书名索引》、《汉文编、著者索引》、《藏文书名索引》、《藏文编、著者索引》、《英文书名索引》、《英文编、著者索引》等六个索引。
6. 本书保留了《中国藏学书目(1949—1991)》的序言。
7. 本书目在编辑过程中,得到了黄明信先生的指导与帮助,谨致以衷心的谢意。参加这项工作的编辑人员限于水平和编辑工作时间较紧,一定会有疏漏和不当之处,敬祈批评指正。

《中国藏学书目》编辑委员会
2000 年 12 月