MONGOL SURVEY
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IN THIS ISSUE:
Future Events..............1-2
Naadam Celebration.......2
IAMS Conference in Ulaanbaatar..........3-4
Pallas’ Cat..................4-6
Events at UC-Berkeley...6
Program of the Annual Meeting and Panels.......7
Obituary of James Bos-son.........................8-9
MACA Chinggis Khan Ceremony...............9-10
Book Announcements...10
Arjia Rimpoché’s Birth-day.....................11
Tsagaan Sar Invitation..11
Mongolia Society Wish-list......................11
Membership Fees ..........12
Life Members, Donors...12

The Mongolia Society was established in 1961 as a private, non-profit, non-political organization interested in promoting the study of Mongolia, its history, language and culture. The aims of the Society are exclusively scholarly, educational, and charitable. Members receive free copies of the Journal and the Survey and have the right to vote and participate in the activities of the Society. Institutional members receive the Journal, the Survey, and the Occasional Papers Series.


Future Events and Announcements of The Mongolia Society

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONGOLIA SOCIETY: The 2017 Annual Meeting of The Mongolia Society will be held on Saturday, March 4, 2017, on Indiana University Bloomington campus, when we meet in conjunction with ACES (Association for Central Eurasian Students). Participants will present on three panels 1) 30th Anniversary of US-Mongolian Relations; 2) Contemporary Mongolian Democracy and Economics; 3) Mongolian Linguistics and the Future of Mongolian Studies. We invite everyone interested to come to network and learn about research being done on Mongolia. Program on page 7.

CALL FOR PAPERS: The 18th Annual Central Eurasians Studies Society (CESS) conference will be meeting Oct 5-8 at the University of Washington in Seattle. Michael Hope (Yonsei University) and Timothy May (University of North Georgia) would like to once again organize panels on the Mongol Empire: 1) The Mongol Diaspora (Mongols outside of the Mongol Empire); 2) Science and Exploration within the Mongol Empire; 3) Trade and Economy; 4) Administration and Political Structure; and 5) Family/Gender/Sexuality. Please send abstracts (240-400 words) to Timothy May at Timothy.may@ung.edu.
CALL FOR REVIEWERS: Mongolian Studies, scholarly publication of the Mongolian Society, is in need of reviewers of books as well as articles for the journal. If you are interested in serving in this capacity, please send an email to Timothy May at monsocjournal@gmail.com with one page CV indicating publications and areas of interest.

CHANCE TO DONATE: The Mongolia Society joined AmazonSmile and now you can contribute to our activities, while shopping on Amazon. To donate to the Mongolia Society, begin at smile.amazon.com, rather than simply Amazon. You’ll be asked to pick a nonprofit. Amazon has many nonprofits to choose from and spotlights a different one from time to time. In this case, pick Mongolia Society Inc (type in "Mongolia Society Inc"), then click Search. When "Mongolia Society Inc" appears, click Select, to make your choice. A note should appear “You’ve chosen to support Mongolia Society Inc. When you start at smile.amazon.com, your purchases will support your charity.”

INDIANA UNIVERSITY SUMMER LANGUAGE WORKSHOP (SWSEEL) ON MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE: IU is holding its annual SWSEEL workshop and Mongolian language is offered once again. The proficiency-based Mongolian curriculum features 20 contact hours weekly and twice-weekly language tables where students engage in conversation, meet native speakers, and learn more about target cultures. Students also participate in the Workshop’s rich co-curricular program. Qualified students are eligible to apply for Title VIII and FLAS funding. Contact the workshop at swseel@indiana.edu or 812-855-2889 for more information.

Naadam Celebration

The Mongolia Society organized the annual celebration of the Naadam Festival on July 8, 2016. The celebration took place in Lower Cascades Park in Bloomington, IN. It was co-sponsored by the Mongolia Society, Inner Asian and Uralic National Resource Center, The Department of Central Eurasian Studies, and the Bloomington Mongolian community. As per tradition, the event featured Mongolian food and drinks prepared by members of the community and versions of the three manly games of Mongolia—wrestling, archery, and horse racing among the participants. Students studying Mongolian language and culture at Indiana University showed their talents by performing Mongolian songs and poems. Local residents who are interested in Mongolian culture and history participated in the celebration and learnt about the country and its people.
The 11th International Congress of the International Association for Mongol Studies (IAMS) took place in Ulaanbaatar on August 15-18, 2016. The Congress was held under the auspices of the President of Mongolia Tsakhia Elbegdorj, who gave opening welcoming remarks at the State Palace to the 400 scholars and scientists assembled from 29 different countries. IAMS Secretary-General Domi Tumurtogoo announced that the theme of this year’s Congress was “Mongolian Studies and Sustainable Development.” The IAMS Congress is held every five years, and this year was co-hosted by the Secretary General of the Mongolian National Council of Mongolian Studies (MNCMS), Dalai Zayabataar; the International Mongolian Studies Federation (IMSF); Office of the President; Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports; Science and Technology Foundation of Mongolia; Mongolian Academy of Sciences (MAS); National University of Mongolia (NUM); Mongolian State University of Education; Mongolian University of Science and Technology; Mongolian University of Arts and Culture (MUAC); and the National Council on Language Policy.

The Congress opened with a performance of “Sersen Tal” (Awakened Steppe) by composer B. Sharav. After speeches by Secretary General Tumurtogoo and President Elbegdorj, the assembled scholars were greeted by Prime Minister Jargaltulga Erdenebat and first Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of Mongolia, Duger Regdel. Keynote addresses were given by Geligpil Chuluunbaatar and D. Tumurtogoo speaking on “Mongolian Studies and Sustainable Development” speech and by Dr. Christopher Atwood, professor at the University of Pennsylvania’s East Asian Languages and Civilizations Department, presenting on “How the Secret History of the Mongols was Written.”

President Elbegdorj awarded state medals and titles to Mongolian and foreign academics who contributed in the development and promotion of Mongolian studies around the world.

**Mongolian State Honored Scientist title recipients:**
Associate Professor at NUM G. Tserenkhand
Senior academic at MAS’s Institute of Literature and Ph.D. J. Tsoloo

**Red Banner of Labor Merit Medal recipient:**
Academic at MAS’ Institute of Literature R. Otgonbaatar

**Order of Altan gadas [Polar Star] recipients:**
Russian member of the IMSF Elena Boykova
Deputy Director in charge of Training and Academic Research of MUAC Ch. Altansetseg
Japanese member of the IMSF Hiroki Oka
Head of Mongolian Language Studies Department at NUM M. Bayarsaikhan
Inner Mongolian member of the IMSF J. Rinchindorj
Professor at NUM’s Mongolian Language Studies Department D. Burnee
Russian Mongolist at Irkutsk State University Lishtovannyi Yevgenii Ivanovich
Inner Mongolian Member of the IMSF Kh. Choijinjav
Professor at NUM’s Department of History D. Bayarsaikhan
Inner Mongolian Mongolist and Director of Inner Mongolian Teachers’ University B. Burenjargal
Academic at MAS’ Institute of History J. Gerelbadrakh
French Mongolist at the University of Le Havre and Ph.D. Pierre Chabal
Deputy Director of NUM’s School of Social Science P. Delgerjargal
Head of MAS’ Institute of History and Archeology G. Myagmarsambuu
Friendship (Nairamdal) Medal was conferred upon:

German Mongolist professor at Humboldt University Uta Schöne
Romanian Mongolist Rodika Pop
German Mongolist at the University of Bonn Ines Stolpe
Officer of the State Hermitage Museum of Russia Mark Grigorievich Kramarovsky
Inner Mongolian teacher of the University of Inner Mongolia S. Nasan-Urt

Conference papers in Mongolian, English, and Russian languages were presented in five sub-sections: Mongolian Language and Script Studies, Mongolian History Studies, Mongolian Culture and Literature Studies, Mongolian Society and Economy Studies, and Mongolian International Relations. At the concluding session the assembled were surprised to hear Dr. Tumurtogoo announce his retirement as IAMS Secretary-General. Dr. Sanpildondov Chuluun, professor at the Institute of History in the Mongolian Academy of Sciences was chosen the new Secretary-General.

Pallas’ Cat—A Hidden Mongolian Gem
Ann M. Burke

I have long been fascinated by the “Land of the Blue Sky”, but it was not until 2002 that I was really first introduced to the culture of Mongolia. I taught a middle school student who had just arrived in the United States from Mongolia. He shared with me a bit about his life, along with a picture of his horses grazing in the steppes and a similar picture of grazing horses depicted on Mongolian currency. In December of that same year, Susie Drost, Executive Director of the Mongolia Society, arranged for Odsuren Baatar and Battuvshin Baldantsuren to visit our school for an all-school musical performance complete with throat singing and horse head fiddles. I was mesmerized and jumped at the chance to visit Mongolia almost fifteen years later as a part of a Miami University graduate program. What I discovered beyond the music, culture, and unforgettable landscape was a hidden Mongolian gem, the Pallas’ cat, known to the scientific community as *Otocolobus manul* or simply, manul. I was fortunate to have Dr. Barishua Munkhtsog, a leading in-country researcher on manuls and professor at the Institute of General and Experimental Biology in the Mongolian Academy of Science, as an instructor. Unless otherwise noted, the information included here is based on information that he provided to me and the other students in our Miami University Earth Expeditions “Steppe Ecology and Civic Media” course in June of 2016 in Mongolia.

Manuls are listed on the IUCN Red List as near threatened with an estimated population of 15,000 and decreasing.¹ Dr. Munkhtsog started his Pallas’ cat research in central Mongolia in June of 2000. He and Meredith Brown, from the College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State University, initiated their research after discovering that by the mid-1990s, 80% of the kittens of Pallas’ cats born in North American Zoos were dying off within a month after birth. Continued research and enforcement of laws protecting these cats is needed to ensure their survival in the future.

The Pallas’ cat itself is about the size of a large domestic cat. It is small with a body length of 50 to 62 cm and a tail 23 to 31 cm long. The adult stands at 40 to 50 cm at the shoulder and weighs between 2 and 4.5 kg. Pallas’ cats look larger than their actual body size because they are covered in dense fur.

The main populations of manuls are in China and Mongolia. They exist all over Mongolia except in the taiga in the north and the desert in the south. The exact population size is unknown but at a study site in Jargalant Valley, Atanbulag Sum, Central Province, Mongolia, they were found at a density of six to seven per 100 sq km. Manuls are found in rocky hills, rolling grassland steppe, mountain steppe, and semi-desert areas. They are not found in taiga because they are too short to navigate the deep snow that occurs there in the winter months. Manuls live at elevations of 700 to 3200 meters. Their dens are located in small caves and crevices. Open sites with a good view of any possible predators are favored. The coloring of their fur provides excellent camouflage for the cats amongst rocks as well as in open areas. To hide from predators in open areas, manuls lie flat to the ground, blending in with the natural flora and rocky landscape. Manuls are elusive. After spending a day looking for a Pallas’ cat, our group was quite thrilled to find one hiding in the remnants of an abandoned well.

Manuls have a large and highly variable home range. Males’ home ranges are generally four to five times that of the females and home ranges overlap. Annual 95% kernel home ranges are from 20.9 to 207.0 sq km for males and 7.4 to 125.2 sq km for females. Annual 60% core home ranges are from 5.7 to 50.3 sq km for males and 1.3 to 22.0 sq km for females. During the winter, manul movement averages 8.2 km per day and they are active throughout the day. During the summer, manuls are active at dawn and dusk moving up to 15.6 km per day. The females stay close to their den when they have cubs. Nursing females have a very small home range and hunt within 0.5 km of their den. Females nurse during the summer and are active from 5 to 10AM and from 4 to 10PM. Interestingly, the home range of manuls is not affected by prey availability or season.

The manul diet can be varied. The Daurian pika is preferred and can be 31% to 40% of the diet of the manul. Other common food sources include the Mongolian gerbil, Brandt’s vole, insects, and small birds. In captivity, manuals eat 7 to 12 grams of meat per kg of body weight per day. The diet of the manul makes it a very important predator, maintaining the populations of smaller animals that could be devastating to agriculture if their numbers were not controlled.

The main threats to manuls have been birds of prey, domestic dogs belonging to nomadic herders, unrestricted hunting, and poisoning. Manuls are also susceptible to Toxoplasma gondii. This parasite was found to affect 100% of the cats in captivity and 13% of those in the wild during the summers of 2000 through 2005. Toxoplasma gondii infections cause a high mortality rate in the offspring of manuls.
Mongols are traditionally hunted for their fat and meat which are used in traditional medicine. The manuls are used as a treatment for kidney diseases, skin diseases, nervous system disorders, and rheumatic fever. The skin and tail are used for clothing. In the past, Mongolia has been a large exporter of manul pelts. 50,000 skins were exported in the early 20th century, 83,000 total from 1967-1977, and 9185 skins were exported in 1987. No data has been available since 1988.

Poisoning is no longer done in Mongolia but occurred in the past when there was widespread treatment of agricultural land to kill Brandt’s voles that damaged crops. The rodenticide that was used thickened muscles. In addition to killing the voles, it killed cranes, golden eagles, vultures, foxes and Pallas’ cats.

There is so much more to learn about these amazing cats, but lack of adequate funding and the harsh terrain have limited the work in recent years. Hopefully, resources to continue the study of this animal so critical to healthy steppe ecosystems will increase. Continued efforts are needed to protect the Pallas’ cat and its habitat, allowing the cats to thrive and keeping them off of the endangered species list.

The Author: Ann M. Burke lives near Bloomington, Indiana and teaches high school biology, environmental science and math. She completed a Masters in Biology at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio in December 2016. Her focus is environmental conservation and she traveled to Mongolia in the summer of 2016 as a part of an Earth Expeditions course associated with Miami University’s Project Dragonfly.

Upcoming events of the Mongolia Initiative, University of California — Berkeley

“Mongolian Archaeology: New Discoveries, New Concerns”
Monday, April 3, 2017
The ancient cultural interactions of Northeast Asia have left a now-imperiled record in stone across the steppes and forests of Mongolia. The historical implications of the archaeological record, and the race not only to study but to preserve this record in the face of growing threats from development, tourist access, and an insatiable art market, are the focus of this symposium, organized jointly with the Smithsonian Institution. Contact organizers at ieas@berkeley.edu, 510-642-2809; Further information can be found at http://events.berkeley.edu/index.php/calendar/sn/ieas.html?event_ID=106017

“The Quest for a Voice—Revisiting Asia’s Democratic Revolt”
Friday, April 14, 2017
A quarter century ago, Mongolia, Asia’s first Communist power, was wracked by revolt among its young, educated elite, a revolt that ultimately culminated in the collapse of Communism and establishment of a democratic government. Only months earlier, demonstrations at Tiananmen had ended in tragedy and disaster. Earlier still, Kyongju’s youth rallied to the cry of democratic reform. Looking back at this period from the perspective of hindsight and in the context of our own contemporary conversations about the preservation of democratic forms and ideals, scholars and government officials, including those who lived through these cataclysmic events, will discuss Mongolia’s journey in comparative political perspective.
The Mongolia Society Annual Meeting and Panels*

The Mongolia Society Annual Meeting and Panels will be held on the Indiana University Bloomington campus when we meet in conjunction with ACES (Association for Central Eurasian Students). The meeting and panels are free and open to the public.

Friday, March 3, 2017

1:30 pm  Tour of the Tibetan Mongolian Buddhist Cultural Center, 3655 S. Snoddy Rd, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401

4:00 pm  Lilly Library tour by Jim Canary (Head of Conservation), 1200 East Seventh Street, Bloomington, Indiana, 47405

7:00-8:30 pm  Social Hour

Saturday, March 4, 2017

Location:  Student Building, Indiana University, 701 E. Kirkwood Ave., Bloomington, Indiana

8:30 am  Registration  Room:  TBA

9:00 am  Annual Meeting of The Mongolia Society  Room:  TBA

Keynote Address:  A. Ariunaa, Chief of Consular Section, Mongolian Embassy

Panel 1: US-Mongolia Relations  Room:  TBA

Chair:  TBA


Discussion:  U.S.-Mongolia Relations. Questions to presenters and comments.

Lunch

1:30 pm  Panel 2: Contemporary Mongolian Democracy and Economics  Room:  TBA

Chair:  Alicia Campi


3:30 pm  Panel 3: Mongolian Linguistics and the Future of Mongolian Studies  Room:  TBA

Chair:  TBA


Reception to follow

*Please note that the program is tentative and subject to change. Please contact the Mongolia Society or look up on the Mongolia Society website and Facebook page for up-to-date program.
Obituary of Professor James Bosson (July 17, 1933–November 30, 2016)
Dr. Alicia Campi

Dr. James Evert Bosson, Professor of Mongolian, Tibetan and Manchurian studies for 35 years at University of California Berkeley and subsequently 5 years at Harvard University, passed away after a long struggle with Alzheimer's disease on November 30, 2016 in Berkeley, California. He was one of the early American giants of Mongolian Studies, who toiled in the field during the period when there was no diplomatic recognition between the U.S. and Mongolia and thus very difficult for Americans to acquire a sound knowledge of the Mongol language. Dr. Bosson taught Mongolian and Tibetan in the Department of Oriental Languages (now the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures) from 1963 until 1996, and was called the driving force behind Berkeley becoming a center for Manchu Studies. He trained many of the Mongolists active in the field today. Dr. Bosson was awarded the Order of the Polar Star Medal of Mongolia (the highest award given by the Mongolian government to a foreigner) for his contributions to Mongolian Studies in September 2014 in San Francisco by Minister of Foreign Affairs Luvsanvandan Bold.

Prof. Bosson was the author of 20 works in 87 publications in 4 languages. Among his most well known works was Modern Mongolian: A Primer and Reader (Bloomington, Indiana: Uralic and Altaic Series, Volume 38, 1997), an early standard cyrillic alphabet language textbook of Mongolian language. This book was designed to serve as an introductory textbook for the student seeking reading knowledge of modern Mongolian publications with the aid of a dictionary. The contents of the text included a comprehensive outline of the grammatical structure of the language and a selection of reading passages which included folk tales, modern short stories, and historical essays.

His early research included Mongolian dialects. His Buriat Reader (Bloomington, Indiana: Uralic and Altaic Series, Volume 8, 1962) contained a short description of Buriat Mongol and a brief account of the Buriat culture and history. The Buriat cyrillic-based orthography and vowel harmony, length, and stress were also treated in the introduction. Lessons in the first part of the book presented the salient features of the grammar, with graded reading selections written in both cyrillic orthography and its transliteration. Later lessons consisted of more difficult passages which appeared in cyrillic script only. A Buriat-English glossary with an indexed list of suffixes and particles was appended. This text was prepared as a companion volume to Nicholas Poppe’s Buriat Grammar. Prof. Bosson also published the monograph “Some notes on the dialect of the Khorchin Mongols” (1962).

He became interested in textual materials connecting Mongolia and Tibet. Among his contributions were A Mongolian ’Phags-pa Text and its Turkish translation in the Collection of curiosities”by Osman Nedim Tuna (1962) and Tibet's great yogi, Milarepa : a biography from the Tibetan, being the Jetsin-kahnum, or biographical history of Jetsün-Milarepa, according to the late Lāma Kazi Dawa-Samdup's English rendering by Gtsaṅ-smyon He-ru-ka (1967). Perhaps the best known of this category of research was Bosson’s A treasury of aphoristic jewels; the Subhā‘itaratanidhi of Sa Skya Paṇḍita in Tibetan and Mongolian by Sa-skya Paṇḍita Kun-dga’-rgyal-rtse (Bloomington: Indiana University, 1969).

Obituary of Professor James Bosson (July 17, 1933–November 30, 2016)

(continued)

James Bosson lived a colorful life which included time spent in the gold mines in Alaska, visiting the Mongolian steppes and Tibetan plateau as docent for travel groups, and enjoying life in a rustic cabin in Northern Sweden. His interest in Swedish Sinology was reflected in his monograph, “Some early Swedish contributions to China border area studies” (1984). Dr. Bosson is survived by his wife Ann-Britt, two daughters, and a son.

MACA’s 29th Annual Chinggis Khan Memorial Ceremony in Princeton, NJ

Dr. Alicia Campi

On November 5, 2016 the Mongolian-American Cultural Association (MACA) held its 29th annual Chinggis Khan Memorial Ceremony in Princeton, NJ. Mistress of Ceremonies at this year’s event was Ms. Azjargal Tsogtsaikhan. She welcomed Dr. Sanj Altan, President of MACA; Mr. Ujiyediin Chuluu, Executive Director of the Chinggis Khaan Mongolia Foundation who gave opening remarks; and officials from the Mongolian Mission to the United Nations and Mongolian Ambassador to the U.S. Mongolian Ambassador to the U.N.

The festivities began with a morin khuur welcome followed by a shaman ceremony performed by Batmunkh. The Memorial Ritual was performed by the Nine Yamutan [Nine Paladins] who represent the various Mongol tribes. This ceremony is a reenactment of the Ezen Khoroo, Inner Mongolia commemoration, which honors the memory of the Great Khaan Chinggis, the creator of the sovereign Mongol Nation. For over 700 years, the Mongols have maintained the memorials of the Great Khaan Chinggis in the Ordos region of Southern Mongolia. Year-round memorial services are held by the Darkhad Mongols, with the most important and largest ceremony held on the 21st day of the third lunar month. Many of the rituals and pageantries originated in antiquity and represented Mongolian cultural and religious traditions until as late as the first half of the 20th century. In 1954, a new and modern mausoleum was built at Altan Gangjiir, not far from the original site, to house all the scattered shrines and relics in one place. With this move, all traditional rites and pageantries came to an end. The annual commemoration and pilgrimage continue in a modern but diminished fashion under the supervision of communist Chinese authorities. This specific ceremony is an adapted version of the Ezen Khoroo created by the late Professor Dr. Gombojab Hangin in 1986. He envisioned the American Mongolian community honoring the memory of the Great Khaan Chinggis as a way to preserve their own cultural identity in the greatest melting pot of modern times, the United States. It also expressed his love for his adopted country as well as his abiding love for his Mongol roots and homeland.

The ceremony was followed by a Children’s Praise in Memory of Chinggis Khaan. Then the Mongolian Ambassador to the U.N. Sukhbold Sukhee presented words of greeting to the 150 people assembled. There were several representatives of the Mongolian communities who made brief speeches. They included Ms. Andrei Kuzhuget, Tyvan Community; Ms. Elena Churyumova, Kalmyk Community; Ms. Batjargal Batuev, Buryat Community; Mr. Darinchuluun Byamba, Aru Mongol Community; Mr. Bolorhuu Ligden, Uvur Mongol Community; and Mr. Meqdat Salehe, Hazara Community.

This year’s keynote address was presented by Dr. N. Narisu of the National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health (NIH), who spoke on “Genomes of Mongolians: What Have We Learned So Far?” Dr. Narisu explained that the genome structure and genetic imprints of Chinggis Khan and the Mongol peoples of his era on other Asian populations have been lacking. With a collaborative effort from the Inner Mongolia University of Nationalities,
Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, NIH sequenced the genome of a Mongolian male and assembled a reference genome. This reference genome is one of the very few Central Asians who have been deep sequenced to date. Preliminary results from analyzing another 200 deep sequenced Mongolian genomes indicate that Mongolians have similarities to other Asians, but have distinct genetic features compared to the people from their neighboring regions, including those from Siberia. The sequence data and analyses results are an important resource for anyone who studies human evolution, migration, population genetics, and diseases in the context of precision medicine.

The MACA program included a number of outstanding cultural music, dance and song performances. The program began with Shamans of Gerliin Orgoo, which was founded three years ago with the purpose of reviving and invigorating the ancestral shamanic traditions and Tengerism in a modern era. Amongst the group were the 11 year-old boy shaman Gegeen Altaiasikhhan and singers Ayusha and Darina Sanzhiev from the Buryatia Kurumkanskii region. The later duet has been performing Buryat folk and pop music since 2005, including at Carnegie Hall. Another performing group was Altan Seseg, a New York based dance group that performs Buryat traditional folk dance and songs. It also has appeared at Carnegie Hall. Its members are graduates of the P.O. Chonkushov School of Arts in Elista, Kalmykia. Another amazing artist at the event was Mr. Tamir Hargana, a graduate of the Inner Mongolia University Arts College, specializing in Mongolian throat singing, khoomei, and the horse head fiddle, morin khuur. He has won many awards and prizes in throat singing competitions in Mongolia, Tuva, and Shilingol, Uvur Mongol, and Manzhouli in China.

The audience also was treated to the musical artistry of the folk band Tengger Cavalry, which is a nomadic style folk band currently based in New York City. They combine elements of the traditional music of Mongolia with modern drumming sounds. In October 2015, CNN did a video interview with the band. The group's debut concert was at Carnegie Hall on December 24, 2015 and was featured in Noisy, The Village Voice, Loudwire and The New York Times. Finally, Suvda Khereid, Khongr Kekeev, and Bayarjargal (Baagii) Chogsom are a New York based morin khuur and singing group with members from Uvur and Aru Mongolia. The MACA event concluded with a dinner.

**Book Announcements**

(Book announcements do not imply endorsement)


This book is a scholarly monograph based on years of field work in Mongolia as well as original research in Asia, Europe and North America. It is an original and detailed ethnography of tea practices, female power and gendered meaning in Mongolia. It is also a welcome addition to the field by an African scholar of distinction who is one of the few Black African researchers in Central Asia.

This work makes two major contributions to the field of Mongolian studies and anthropology. This is a first detailed ethnography of tea practices in Mongolia, a country that does not produce tea but is a major tea consumer. The book tells the story of what people do with tea in Mongolia. The second contribution of this work is the description of female power and gendered meanings as the experience connected to tea practices. Female power is the experience of impacting on other people's acts from a gendered position of power. Through tea practices, which are ascribed to women, women construct gendered meanings that are a contribution to the cultural system in Mongolia. For a society that is predominantly described as patriarchal, this work brings to shore the experience of a female world of meanings different from the rest and yet that stands in complementarity with it.

**May, Timothy. 2017. The Mongol Art of War. South Yorkshire: Pen and Sword Military Ltd.**

The Mongol armies that established the largest land empire in history, stretching across Asia and into eastern Europe, are imperfectly understood. Often they are viewed as screaming throngs of horsemen who swept over opponents by sheer force of numbers rather than as disciplined regiments that carried out planned and practised manoeuvres. In this pioneering book, Timothy May demonstrates that the Mongol military developed from a tribal levy into a complex military organization. He describes the make-up of the Mongol army from its inception to the demise of the Mongol empire, and he shows how it was the strength, quality and versatility of Mongol military organization that made them the pre-eminent warriors of their time.
Celebration of Arjia Rimpoché’s Birthday at TMBCC

The Tibetan Mongolian Buddhist Cultural Center (TMBCC) in Bloomington IN celebrated the 10th anniversary of the renewed mission of the Center and the 66th birthday of Arjia Rimpoché on September 24-25, 2016. The celebration consisted of display of appliqued Thangka of Shakyamuni Buddha in front of Kumbum Chamtsé Ling, smoke puja and hanging of prayer flags for peace, prosperity and long life, Mandala offerings by Geshe Kunga and representatives of Tibetan, Mongolian and Chinese community members, and prayers chanted by Arjia Rimpoché and monks. Buddhist and supporters of the Center and Arjia Rimpoché from many communities around Bloomington came to participate in the celebration. A fundraiser named “Path for Peace” was also organized in honor of Arjia Rimpoché to support charity and local road resurfacing.

The celebration continued with the Center’s 10th year anniversary concert featuring well-known artist John Mellencamp, Hoosier Darling, Jeremy Gotwals Band, Elias McDermitt-Sipe, Ben La Pointe, and Tibetan and Mongolia performers.

The Mongolia Society invites you to Celebrate Tsagaan Sar, The Mongolian New Year, with us on Friday, February 24, 2017 From 6 – 8:30 pm, in the University Club at Indiana University President’s Room 150 Indiana Memorial Union, 900 E. 7th Street, Bloomington, Indiana

Co-hosted by: The Mongolia Society, Inner Asian and Uralic National Resource Center, Pan Asia Institute, Department of Central Eurasian Studies, IU Asian Culture Center, Mongolian Student Association/IUSA and the Bloomington Mongolian Community.

THE MONGOLIA SOCIETY WISH LIST

The Mongolia Society is in need of these items for the office:

1) LED projector for Powerpoint presentations at meetings.
2) Sound system, i.e., microphones and stands, amplifier and speakers, for amplified sound at receptions.

If you would like to donate any of these items, please contact Susie Drost at the Society office. The Mongolia Society is a 501(c)3 organization and a tax deductible receipt will be given for any donation. Telephone and Fax: 812-855-4078; E-mail: monsoc@indiana.edu
THE MONGOLIA SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP FEES

Thank you to those who paid their 2017 membership dues. If you have not paid 2017 dues, please take the time to do so now.

Regular: ______$50 for one year
(U.S.) ______$80 for two years
______$105 for three years

Student: ______$35 for one year
(U.S.) ______$55 for two years
______$70 for three years

Senior Citizen (age 67 or older)
(U.S.) ______$40 for one year
______$55 for two years
______$85 for three years

Regular: ______$65 for one year
(Foreign) ______$110 for two years
______$160 for three years

Student: ______$50 for one year
(Foreign) ______$80 for two years
______$105 for three years

Senior Citizen (age 67 or older)
(Foreign) ______$55 for one year
______$95 for two years
______$135 for three years

Mongolian Ethnic:
(non-U.S. citizen living inside the U.S.)
______$35 for one year
______$55 for two years
______$70 for three years

Library Membership:
(U.S.) ______$75 for one year
______$130 for two years
______$180 for three years

Sustaining Membership:
______$500 per year

Library Membership:
(Foreign) ______$90 for one year
______$160 for two years
______$225 for three years

Corporate Membership:
______$125 for one year
______$230 for two years
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