Spring 1977

Nepal Studies Association Bulletin, Nos. 12-13

Nepal Studies Association

Donald A. Messerschmidt

Case Western Reserve University

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**NEPAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION**

**BULLETIN # 12 / 13**

**DONALD A. MESSERSCHMIDT, EDITOR**

**DOUBLE ISSUE - WINTER/SPRING 1977**

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**CONTENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR THE MEMBERSHIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nepal Studies—at Recent A.A.S. Meeting - NSA Chairman's Report</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note from S.A.R.C. on possible funding</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSA Elections</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plans for an NSA Journal</td>
<td>4 - 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal Education Project at the University of Connecticut</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank Funding for Nepal Tourism &amp; Trekking Research</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two Medical Trips to the Himalayas</td>
<td>12 - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Conference of the Association for Asian Studies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tibet Society, Inc., Past Meeting</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia Microfilm Project</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESEARCH, SCHOLARSHIP AND NEW PUBLICATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research on Nepal by the Overseas Development Group</td>
<td>18 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications and Writing by the Overseas Development Group</td>
<td>20 - 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Research and Scholarship - Barbara Aziz</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent Medical Anthropology Research by Allan Young</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography of Yak Research by Richard Palmieri</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Foreign Affairs Journal from Nepal</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two More Linguistic Publications from SIL - Kagate and Lhomi</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Publication on Nepalese Politics and Diplomacy</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Books from C.N.R.S., Paris - Manaslu and Dolpo</td>
<td>25 - 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[continued on page 2]

---

This Bulletin is Member Supported: Send information about your own activities, new publications, review articles, announcements, and renew your membership $.
Contents - This Issue, continued

New Publication on Yaks ............................ 27
New Publication: Modern Literary Tibetan, by Goldstein .............. 28

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Nepalese Children's Drawings - Ballinger Collection at Oregon ...... 30
Nepalese Material at the U.S. Library of Congress .................... 31
The Brian H. Hodgson Collection at the Library of Congress .......... 32 - 34
A Select Bibliography of Maithili Linguistics .......................... 35
The Bibliography of Gautamavajra Vajracharya ........................ 36 - 37
Gurung Bibliography - a Compilation of Publications and Writings .... 38 - 39

REVIEWS AND REVIEW ARTICLES

Review Article: "Politics of Underdevelopment in Nepal" by Seddon .. 40 - 45
Review Article on Gurungs: "High & Low in the Himalayas" by Gellner. 46 - 49
Review: "Eleven Authors Published," Nepalese Short Stories .......... 49

MISCELLANEOUS

Opportunities for Nepalese and Tibetan Anthropology at Case Western. 50
Prem-La: Art of the Himalaya, in Cambridge, Massachusetts ............ 51
The Tibetan Mastiff Quarterly .................................. 51
S.E. Regional A.A.S. Conference and A.A.S. Membership Information .... 52-53
HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES? CHANGE OF ADDRESS? .................. 54

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR:

The NSA Bulletin's Nomadic Wanderings (in the company of the Editor)
ARE OVER! Beginning in July, 1977, The NSA Bulletin will have the following permanent address:

DONALD A. MESSERSCHMIDT, EDITOR
NEPAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION BULLETIN
ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON 99163 U.S.A.

MEMBERSHIP DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS can be addressed to The Editor at the above address, or to the following address:

Mohan N. Shrestha, Dues Treasurer
Nepal Studies Association
Geography Department
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402
A small, bleary-eyed, but otherwise determined group of Nepal Studies Association members met at 8 a.m. on Saturday morning during the Association for Asian Studies (A.A.S.) meeting held the last week of March at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City. Since our Ford Foundation "honey-moon" grant ran out, we have been relatively dormant as an organization (apart from the NSA Bulletin which has appeared more or less on schedule the past few years).

In order to revitalize ourselves, offices will be held by the following members of the Executive Committee:

Dues Treasurer: Mohan N. Shrestha  
Department of Geography  
Bowling Green State University  
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402

Grants Treasurer: Melvyn C. Goldstein  
Department of Anthropology  
Case Western Reserve University  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Chairman and South Asia Regional Council Representative:  
Jim Fisher  
Department of Anthropology  
Carleton College  
Northfield, Minnesota 55057

NSA Bulletin Editor: Donald A. Messerschmidt  
Anthropology Department  
Washington State University  
Pullman, Washington 99163

Despite many submissions, there has not been a Nepal panel at the A.A.S. meetings since the first (and last) one in 1972. We therefore hope to organize an unofficial panel, at least, at the meetings next year in Chicago (in March). This would take the form of the regular annual business meeting of the N.S.A., in which the business would be disposed of poste haste, and the balance of the time would be allocated to papers or reports. More on this in a later Bulletin.

We also discussed the possibility of publishing a full-fledged journal, but this will not be possible without outside support. Alternatively, we also are exploring the use of an existing publication in Nepal - Contributions to Nepalese Studies (Tribhuvan University) - as an outlet, with facilities for extensive distribution outside of Nepal.

Member comments and suggestions are welcome.
A NOTE FROM S.A.R.C.

The South Asia Regional Council, of the Association for Asian Studies, has a Ford Foundation grant which runs out in December 1977. There are no special funds in this grant for an organization like the Nepal Studies Association, but Mary Armstrong of S.A.R.C. has indicated to the NSA Chairman, Jim Fisher, that the NSA might be able to get up to $1500 in grants for purposes such as continuing the association's business, underwriting the Bulletin, underwriting a national NSA meeting or conference, or even, possibly, underwriting a journal if we decide as an association to begin some sort of effort in that direction. Our Grants Treasurer, Melvyn C. Goldstein, is looking into all possibilities of S.A.R.C. funding. Member suggestions and comments are welcome.

ELECTIONS?... ELECTIONS...

Elections for N.S.A. executive committee members are overdue... The executive committee is presently considering the possibility of delaying them a few months more in order to allow our new Chairman, Jim Fisher, some continuity in office, and to coordinate them with the planned annual meeting in conjunction with the Association for Asian Studies conference each Spring.

For the next issue of the NSA Bulletin we will look into the constitutionality of any such changes. Tentatively, we would like to rearrange the NSA election schedule as follows: Open nominations in the Winter edition of the Bulletin (approximately December/January each year), with nominations closing on the floor of the annual meeting at the A.A.S. convention in March or April. Thereafter, nominees and their bio-data would be published, along with official ballots, in the Spring edition of the NSA Bulletin (May/June), and results published in the Fall edition. New officers elected (three each year) would be able to take office in the fall, concurrent with the normal academic year.

Look for more of this in the next issue.

PLANS FOR AN NSA JOURNAL?

Discussions about establishing some sort of interdisciplinary Nepal Studies Journal have been held round and about for several months by members of the Executive Committee and others. Nothing has been decided, and there are serious problems (financial, mainly) to contend with, but we would like member opinion on the potential for a journal.

Among the ideas heard so far are these:

- That we begin a quarterly interdisciplinary journal separate from the NSA Bulletin (primarily a membership information format at present). (The Tibet Society presently does something similar, i.e. their
Tibet Society Newsletter is aimed at informing the society's membership of organizational miscellanea and new publications, and other topics of interest to society members, while The Tibet Society Bulletin publishes articles of interest to students of Tibetan Studies.

- That we explore possibilities of affiliating in a journal effort with the major journal of Tribhuvan University's Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies, Contributions to Nepalese Studies. NSA Chairman, Jim Fisher, is presently corresponding with officials in Nepal.

- That we publish an annual, or twice-annual, journal (perhaps under the Contributions cover) on a single topic with a single issue editor (e.g., an issue devoted to education in Nepal, edited by one or more distinguished education experts; or an issue devoted to Nepalese geography... anthropology... political science... art... architecture... science... et cetera).

Member suggestions and comments are welcome on this. Contact Jim Fisher, Chairman of the Nepal Studies Association, Department of Anthropology, Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota 55057 U.S.A. with your ideas. If you wish, relevant comments can be published in future issues of the NSA Bulletin in an open forum.

NEPAL EDUCATION PROGRAM AT CONNECTICUT

The University of Connecticut will begin a training program in Education when five Nepalese from the Institute for Education at Tribhuvan University/Kirtipur arrive in Hartford this fall. Rich Pfau, now completing his doctorate in Education at the University of Pittsburgh, will be instrumental in setting up and running the program. Jim Fisher recently participated in a three-day orientation program at the University of Connecticut for the Education Department staff.

The University of Connecticut holds the current education contract for Nepal with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

- Jim Fisher

WORLD BANK FUNDING - TREKKING AND MOUNTAINEERING-TOURISM

The World Bank has funded a study of Trekking and Mountaineering Tourism in the Khumbu region of Nepal. The project was organized by the Industrial Services Center of H.M.G. The Project Chief is Don Pearson (U.K.) and his deputy is Dr. Minto Jung Thapa. An initial report is scheduled for September 1978.

- Merrill Goodall
Dear Dr. Messerschmidt,

Thank you very much for your letter dated April 13th 1977.
Mr. Corneille Jest is on the field in Asia at present, till end of May.

Here are some informations concerning the publications of the Himalayan Research Team of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (RCP 253):

- Symposium: "Ecology and Geology of the Himalaya" organized by RCP 253 held in Paris from December 7th to 10th 1976.

Please find here enclosed a list of all the papers by researchers from many countries, Nepal and Asia included.


(Unfortunately, Mr. Jest being away, I cannot send you at the moment a review of the conferences. The Proceedings will include: Volume I, Life Sciences; Volume II, Earth Sciences with discussions.


With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LC.

The secretary RCP 253
c/o Musée de l'Homme Paris
INTRODUCTION

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

ECOLOGIE ET BIOGEOGRAPHIE : ECOLOGY AND BIOGEOGRAPHY :

Commentaires

Contributions

Quelques problèmes de recherche sur le Quaternaire et l'Holocène dans l'Himalaya
O. DOLLFUS

Ecologie des systèmes anthropiques en milieu montagnard
P. MONTESERRAT-RECORDER

Représentation graphique des changements d'états saisonniers dans quelques géosystèmes de l'Himalaya Central
N. BEROUTCHAVILI avec la collaboration de O. DOLLFUS

La dynamique des versants en relation avec la circulation de l'eau dans le centre du Népal
G. BERTRAND, O. DOLLFUS, J. HUBSCHMAN

Etagement des rythmes thermiques et leurs déformations saisonnières dans les Hauts Pays sous-Himalayens (Népal, Centre-Ouest)
J. C. THOURET

Les grands traits de la phytogéographie de l'Himalaya et de ses relations avec les chaînes plus occidentales d'après les travaux récents
P. OZENDA

Relations éco- et floristiques entre l'Himalaya et les montagnes du Sud de l'Inde
P. BLASCO

Les Cupulifères Himalayennes. Répartition, écologie, signification biogéographique
J. F. DOBREMEZ

Some problems of Himalayan plant distribution
J. D. A. STAINTON

Les champignons parasites des végétaux dans l'Himalaya du Népal et le Centre Afghanistan
G. DURRIEU

Chants et écologie chez les Amphibiens du Népal
A. DUBOIS

Zoogéographie, écologie et microévolution des Arthropodes terricoles du Népal: exemple des Opilions (Arachnides)
J. MARTENS

Données préliminaires sur la biogéographie des Oribates (Acariens) de l'Himalaya
J. TRAVÊ

Données préliminaires sur les Collemboles édaphiques de l'Himalaya Népalais
P. CASSAGNAU

Données physico-chimiques pour l'étude de quelques rivières Himalayennes
A. PERIN

Vegetation and ecology of Indian Himalayas
O. N. KAUL

Natural vegetation of Karnali zone (North West Nepal) and the people of the region
T. B. SHRESTHA
PARIS SYMPOSIUM, CONTINUED...

MEDICINAL PLANTS:

Commentaires ..............................................................................................................

Contributions
Plantes médicinales et médecines traditionnelles: Motivations et méthodes de recherches (application au Népal) .................................................................
A.M. DEBELMAS

Potentialities of medicinal herbs in Nepal ...........................................................
S.B. MALLA

Médecine Tibétaine - l'Homme et son milieu ......................................................
F. MEYER

Aromatic plants of Sikkim - A preliminary study in utilisation .........................
P.V. BOLE

BIOLOGIE HUMAINE: HUMAN BIOLOGY:

Commentaires ..............................................................................................................

Contributions
Adaptation of lung size and regulation of breathing in the high altitude residents of the Himalayas ...........................................................
S. LAHIRI

Human biological problems in the Himalayan - Hindu Kush region .................
P.T. BAKER

Effects of ecological factors on different physiological and biochemical parameters in low-landers during prolonged stay at altitude of 4100 m in Western Himalayas .................................................................
M.S. MALHOTRA

Comparaison des débits sanguins cutanés du Népal ........................................
J.P. MARTINEAUD, M.C. TILLOUS, J.P. LE MOEL et J. DURAND

Electrocardiographic observations in high altitude residents of Nepal and Bolivia ........................................................................................................
J. RAYNAUD, C. LASSARRE, P. VALEIX, S. RAYNAUD, J. DURAND

Etude sur l'étiologie du goître endémique au Népal ........................................
J. RAYNAUD, C. LASSARRE, P. VALEIX et J. DURAND

Problèmes démographiques et biologiques d'un isolat d'altitude: le Langtang (Népal Central) .................................................................
P. VALEIX, J. RAYNAUD, C. LASSARRE

ETHNOLOGIE - ECOLOGIE - DEVELOPPEMENT: ANTHROPOLOGY-ECOLOGY-DEVELOPMENT:

Commentaires ..............................................................................................................

Contributions
A Nepalese community facing changes and development problems ............
H. BISTA

The Athpahariya Rai : Project report .................................................................
D.R. DAHAL

Limbu women and economic development in Eastern Nepal ........................
R.L. JONES

The Chepang project : A synopsis .................................................................
N.K. RAI

The Sherpas of Rolwaling : a hundred years of economic change ............
J. SACHPER

Essai sur l'organisation économique des Pahari, population Népalaise de langue Tibéto-Birmane .................................................................
G. TOFFIN

Le Népal : milieu naturel et répartition de la population ........................
P. VIGNY

Quelques notes sur un espace privé Newar : l'exemple d'un coq à Panauti (Népal Central) .................................................................
V. BARRÈ, L. BERGER, P. BERGER, K.P. RIMAL et G. TOFFIN
Dynamics of development and tradition: the architecture of Ladakh and Bhutan
J.A. STEIN, C. JEST

Territorial organisation of gompas in Ladakh
H. SINGH

Observations sur les systèmes et pratiques d'élevage dans l'Himalaya Central: le cas de la vallée du Langtang (Népal)
J. BONNEMAIRE et J.H. TEISSIER

Patterns of migration in Nepal
D.B. BISTA

Ecological factors in Migration in two Panchayats of far Western Nepal
N.K. RAI, A.E. MANZARDO, D.R. DAHAL

A note on the Thakali leadership
S. IIJIMA

Factors in the potential regeneration of Thak Khola
A.E. MANZARDO

Buying time. Population, trees, Liebig's "law", and two Himalayan adaptive strategies
J.T. HITCHCOCK

Ecology, demography and social strategies in the Western Himalayas: A case study
G.D. BERREMAN

Culture, population, ecology and development: a view from N.W. Nepal
M.C. GOLDSTEIN

Evolution des régions du Nord du Népal: problèmes de développement
C. JEST

Some dilemmas for foreign researchers in Nepal with a personal resolution...
J. WAKE

Mountain environment and multipurpose development in Nepal. The experiences of the Jiri Multipurpose Development Project (JMDP) in the field of ecology and the consequences for the planning of Integrated Hill Development Project (IHDP) and further development activities in the Nepal Himalaya
R. SCHMID-SANDHERR

Evaluation of the ecological and economical possibilities of Bhutan
F. FISCHER

Modélisation d'un complexe d'écosystèmes. Exemple du Népal Central
P. ALIROL

Deforestation of the Himalayas as a social problem
H.C. RIEGER

Cultural systems and ecological crisis in Nepal: towards better cooperation between anthropologists and decision-makers
R. HÖGGER

DOCUMENTATION, INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE:

Contributions

La documentation sur les régions Himalayennes
L. BOULNOIS

New maps of the Valley of Kathmandu
H. HEUBERGER

Cartes écologiques du Népal
J.F. DOBREMEZ

Ecological problems and the programme of mountain development of Kumaun University
D.D. PANT

Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies
P.R. SHARMA

The Rastrya Vikas Sewa, National Development Service
K.B. BISTA
INTRODUCTION..................................................................

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS ........................................................

CONTRIBUTIONS :

Paleoageography and Orogenic evolution of the Eastern Himalayas
S.K.ACHARYYA

Metamorphism and relations with the Main Central Thrust in Central Nepal
87Rb/87Sr age determinations and discussion
J.ANDRIEUX, M. BRUNEL and J. HAMET

La limite Permien-Trias dans le domaine tibétain de l'Himalaya du Népal
(Annapurnas-Ganesh Himal) .................................................................
J.P. BASSOULLET et M. COLCHEN

Les formations sédimentaires Mésozoïques du domaine tibétain de l'Himalaya
du Népal ................................................................................................
J.P. BASSOULLET et R. MOUTERDE

Himalayan Tectonics: A key to the understanding of Precambrian shield
patterns
A. BERTHELESEN

Déformations superposées et mécanismes associés au Chevauchement Central
Himalayen "M.C.T.": Nepal Oriental ....................................................
M. BRUNEL et J. ANDRIEUX

Modèle d'évolution structurale des Alpes Occidentales
R.CABY, J.R.KIENAST, P. SALIOT

Données préliminaires sur la géochimie des terres rares dans le massif
leucogranitique du Manaslu (Népal Central). ........................................
A. COCHERIE

La chaîne Hercynienne Ouest-Européenne correspond-elle à un orogène par
collision ? Propositions pour une interprétation géodynamique globale........
J. COGNE.

Some remarks and questions concerning the geology of the Himalaya........
M. COLCHEN and P. LE FORT

Contribution à l'étude de la sédimentation Quaternaire de la Haute Chaîne
Himalayenne: le Bassin de Sama (Haute Vallée de la Buri Gandaki, Népal
Central). .............................................................................................
M. FORT

Geology and Petrography of Kulu - South Lahul area ................................
W. FRANK, M. THONI, P. PURTSCHELLER

The Geology of the Himalayas in synoptic view. ..................................
G. FUCHS

The great suture zone between Himalaya and Tibet. A preliminary account....
A. GANSSE

The stratigraphic position of the Kioto limestone of Himalaya. ................
V.J. GUPTA

Palaeozoic biostratigraphy and palaeogeography of the Himalaya. ..............
V.J. GUPTA

Mesozoic and Cenozoic orogenic belts in Northern Japan. ..........................
S. HASHIMOTO

Données nouvelles sur la suture Inde-Eurasie au Pakistan. ..........................
R.A. KHAN TAHIRKHIL, M. MATTAUER, F. PROUST, P. TAPPONNIER

Amphibolites and alkaline gneisses in the midland formations of Nepal;
Petrography, geochemistry - geodynamic involvements ............................
J.L. LASSERRE

Répartition du groupe de Spiriferella Rajah (Salter, 1865) et description
de Spiriferella nepalensis, nov.sp., appartenant à ce groupe. .................
M. LÉGRAND-BLAIN
Quelques réflexions sur la question de l'Océan Téthysien. .......................... G. MASCLE

Argument en faveur de chevauchements de type Himalayen dans la chaîne Hercynienne du Massif Central français. ................................................................. M. MATTAUER et A. FTCHECOPAR


Some problems in the stratigraphy and sedimentation of the Siwalik group of North-Western Himalaya ............................................................. A.C. NANDA et S.K. TANDON

Geology of the Nepal Himalaya: Deformation and petrography in the Main Central Thrust zone ................................................................. A. PECHER

Origin and significance of the Lesser Himalaya Augen gneisses ................ A. PECHER et P. LE FORT

Recent movements in the main boundary fault zone of the Kumaon Himalayas, Photogeomorphological evidence ................................................................. J. RUPKE

Conodontes du début du Carbonifère Inférieur des Calcaires à Syringothyris du Cachemire ................................................................. N.M. SAVAGE

Microearthquake survey of Northern Pakistan: Preliminary results and tectonic implications ................................................................. L. SEEBER et K.H. JACOB

Indus ophiolite belt and the tectonic setting of the Malla Johar-Kiogad exotics in Himalaya ................................................................. S.K. SHAH

A contribution to the geology of the Sutlej Valley, Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh, India ................................................................. K.K. SHARMA

Stratigraphy and structure of Jammu Himalaya, Jammu and Kashmir State, India ................................................................. V.P. SHARMA

Potassium-Argon dating of some magmatic and metamorphic rocks from Tethyan and lesser zones of Kumaun and Garhwal Indian Himalaya ................................................................. A.K. SINHA et G.P. BAGDASARIAN

Sedimentary cycles in the Himalaya and their significance on the orogenic evolution of the mountain belt ................................................................. S.V. SRIKANTIA

Main features of magmatism and metallogeny of the Nepalese Himalayas ................................................................. V.A. TALALOV

Rigid plastic indentation: the origin of syntaxis in the Himalayan belt ................................................................. P. TAPPONNIER et P. MOLNAR

Divergent isograds of metamorphism in some part of higher Himalaya zone ................................................................. V.C. THAKUR

Tectonophysics of the continuing Himalayan orogeny ................................. M.N. TOKSÖZ et P. BIRD

Structural set-up of the Kumaun Lesser Himalaya ................................................................. K.S. VALDIYA

Gravity anomalies and plate tectonics in the Himalaya ................................................................. W.E.K. WARSI et P. MOLNAR

The Permian rocks and faunas of Dolpo, North-West Nepal ................................................................. J.B. WATERHOUSE

SCUSSIONS .................................................................

DEX .................................................................

ancê che hors texte : .................................................................

Chair de l'Himalaya: A. CANSSTP .................................................................
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

You are invited to participate in a medical expedition to high Himalayan valleys in north India. This formal course for medical students combines adventure with a unique learning experience in health.

An expedition by bus and foot will follow the circular route outlined on the accompanying sketch map. The first of four zones to be visited is the lush wooded Kulu Valley. Then the expedition traverses the backbone of the Himalayas into the remote Lahoul-Spiti Valleys.

Over the highest motor road in the world the group crosses several more passes, including one at nearly 18,000 feet elevation, into Ladakh, a high plateau distinctly Tibetan in culture that has only recently become accessible to foreigners. The final zone to be visited is the Vale of Kashmir.

Some segments of the circuit will require several days trekking on foot in addition to frequent shorter hikes for medical work. Several side trips are planned for orientation and relaxation, including a visit at full moon to the Taj Mahal and a stay on houseboats on Dal Lake in the Vale of Kashmir.

The northern Himalayas are the remote meeting ground of India, China, Central Asia, and the Muslim World. Far from the centers of these civilizations, the region has been and remains one of the most isolated areas of the world. Himalayan cultures mix the riches brought by caravans from distant places with local experience in adapting to the harsh requirements of topography and climate. Millenia of such mixing have created a fascinating balance between people, caravans and land.

MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

This course has two purposes, medical service to the inhabitants of these high valleys and also medical student training. Transitory medical service will be provided by daily clinics. However a more lasting contribution will result from the public health research that is conducted.

For medical students the medical situation is wholly new. Diseases will be new. Diagnostic procedures and treatment routines will be simplified. The dramatically different and diverse cultures will require special attention to the health perceptions of the people.

The academic content will center on projects in five areas:

(1) Indigenous patterns of disease -- daily clinics will be conducted in key villages of the high valleys.

(2) Impact of environment on health -- a survey protocol will consider the consequences to health of climate, culture, transport access and land use.

(3) Patterns of medical services (traditional and western) in remote areas -- to be studied by actually working in clinics of existing services and visiting and interviewing indigenous practitioners.

(4) Role of differing medical traditions on local perceptions of disease -- an overview will occur of the area's medical anthropology.

(5) Nutritional status -- students will plan and conduct nutrition surveys in selected villages.

COSTS & ITINERARY

The cost for land arrangements for this course is $1,646 and the special economy (EY) airfare is $839. Thus the total cost for the expedition is $2,485 which covers all transportation, food, lodging, and program expenditures -- personal purchases and alcoholic beverages excepted. Ticketing permits after a minimum stay of 14 days a maximum stay of 120 days in the Subcontinent, making it possible for individuals to stay longer in India and/or Nepal after the course formally ends.

The course begins in West Virginia July 22 with several days orientation and departs New York July 26 for Delhi. Introductory seminars are held in Delhi through August 1 (a side trip is made on July 30 to the Taj Mahal during full moon) and the expedition departs Delhi August 2 for Chandigarh and Manali. The core of the expedition will occur August 5 - 26 as we travel through the high valleys. August 27 - 30 is in Kashmir and on the 31st departure is made for New York where transportation arrangements terminate.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Woodlands Institute, Johns Hopkins University and Graf's Travel Ltd act as agents for the contractors providing transportation and/or all other related travel services and assume no responsibility for injury, delays and expenses, loss or damage to person or property in connection with any service resulting from: acts of God, detention, annoyance, quarantine, strikes, thefts, failure of conveyance to move as scheduled, civil disturbances, and government restrictions over which they have no control. Airlines are responsible only to the contract issued at ticketing.
SPONSORING INSTITUTIONS & STAFF

This course is sponsored jointly by the Woodlands Institute and Johns Hopkins University's Department of International Health. Graduate credit for this course is available from the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health or a participant's medical school may give credit as an elective within its own curriculum.

Last year a similar program for medical students was conducted in Nepal. In October of 1977 Johns Hopkins and Woodlands Institute are jointly offering another Himalayan medical course. This time for physicians and in northwestern Nepal; it carries 60 hours category I AMA credit and is tax-deductible as professional training.

Medical leadership for the course will be provided by Dr. Carl Taylor, Chairman of the Department of International Health, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. The staff from the Woodlands Institute are Mr. J. Daniel Terry, an expert on logistical management of treks in the Himalayas, and Dr. Daniel Taylor-Ide, an authority on social sciences and family planning education for the region. All faculty grew up in the Himalayas and are fluent in several of its languages.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Interested persons should apply by letter. A deposit of $200 is requested with application, this is refundable until May 15, 1977. Full payment must be made by July 1. Expedition members will be accepted in order of application among those that are qualified.

Application letters should state: full name, age, sex, marital status, year of study, name of medical school, home and school addresses and phone numbers, travel background, dietary restrictions and/or allergies, and a paragraph describing your interests in joining the expedition. Send application to: The Woodlands Institute, Spruce Knob Mtn., Cherry Grove, West Virginia 26803.

INTRODUCTION

You are invited to participate in a medical expedition to the Limi Valley of northwest Nepal. Only three westerners have ever visited this most remote part of the northern Himalaya. Passes into the valley are open only a few months each year. Until this year political restrictions made it impossible for non-Nepalis to enter this last outpost of traditional Tibet.

The purposes of this expedition are:
(1) To survey health conditions, disease patterns, nutritional status, environmental influences and indigenous health practices, and to provide simple medical care.
(2) To offer participants the challenge of an authentic Himalayan expedition in a unique area which is virtually untouched by westernization.

All individuals should be in sufficiently good physical condition to trek 150 miles at 10 miles/day and climb to altitudes of 17,000 feet after acclimatization. Prior experience with mountaineering or expedition trekking is not necessary. All necessary equipment will be provided other than personal clothing and effects. Accommodations in the cities will be as comfortable as possible. In the field, activities will involve the rigors of trekking and camping.

The program is designed primarily for physicians. However, spouses and others who have special interests, such as anthropology, are also welcome.
This program has two purposes, medical training and also medical service to the inhabitants of these high valleys. Transitory medical service will be provided by daily clinics. However a lasting contribution will result from this course through the public health research that is conducted.

For American physicians the medical situation they will find in the Limi Valley will be wholly new. Diseases will be new. Diagnostic procedures and treatment routines will be simplified. The dramatically different and diverse culture will require special attention to the health perceptions of the people.

Academic content of the course focuses on four areas with projects in each:

1. Indigenous patterns of disease -- daily clinics will be conducted in key villages of the high valleys.
2. Impact of environment on health -- a survey protocol will consider the consequences to health of climate, cultures, transport access and land use.
3. Patterns of medical services (traditional and western) in remote areas -- to be studied by investigating how and when the people come into contact with western medicine and also by interviewing indigenous practitioners concerning their remedies and their perceptions of sickness and health.
4. The processes of acclimatization and conditioning for members of the expedition -- involving regular physiological measurements of American and Nepali members of the expedition.

SPONSORING INSTITUTIONS & STAFF

This course is sponsored jointly by the Woodlands Institute and the Department of International Health of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. As part of the Johns Hopkins program of Continuing Medical Education it provides 60 hours of AMA credit in Category I.

Primary responsibility for the operation of this course lies with the Woodlands Institute, a school that specializes in utilizing the outdoors as its classroom. This is the third international medical course run jointly by the Woodlands Institute and Johns Hopkins.

Medical leadership for the course will be provided by Dr. Robert Mason, Associate Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Medical School. Dr. Mason, a distinguished diagnostician, has worked in Nepal’s hospitals and also has trekked in the mountains.

Overall responsibility for the course lies with Dr. Daniel Taylor-Iden, Co-Director of the Woodlands Institute. Dr. Taylor-Iden grew up in the Himalayas and is a former advisor to the Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Project of the Government of Nepal. He is also a veteran Himalayan mountaineer.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Anthropological aspects of the course will be supervised by Dr. Melvyn Goldstein, Chairman of the Anthropology Department, Case Western Reserve University. Dr. Goldstein is the only westerner to have done significant work in the Limi Valley.

COSTS & ITINERARY

Cost for land arrangements is $2,902; this includes all food, lodging, yaks, elephants, and porters. The airfare cost is $1,683 and this includes $766 for STOL aircraft services in the Himalayas. Air travel will be by Air India under special group excursion rates (GIT-4). For the full expedition, New York to New York, the total charge is $4,585 covering everything except personal purchases and alcoholic beverages.

The expedition begins in New York at Kennedy Airport on the evening of September 21st, 1977, proceeds to London for two days, and then on to Nepal, via a visit during full moon to the Taj Mahal.

After three days in Kathmandu, the expedition flies by chartered aircraft on September 29 to Simikot and begins a six day trek. Two weeks will be spent in the Limi Valley. The return will include a three day visit to the Terai jungle. Arrival at Kennedy Airport will be on the evening of October 26. Participants may extend their return trip for up to ten days if they fly in groups of four or more and visit other places in India or Nepal and/or schedule stops in the Soviet Union and Europe. The full trip must last less than 46 days.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Woodlands Institute, Johns Hopkins University and Graf’s Travel Ltd act as agents for the contractors providing transportation and/or all other related travel services and assume no responsibility for injury, delays and expenses, loss or damage to person or property in connection with any service resulting from: acts of God, detention, annoyance, quarantine, strikes, thefts, failure of conveyance to move as scheduled, civil disturbances, and government restrictions over which they have no control. Airlines are responsible only to the contract issued at ticketing.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Interested persons should apply by letter. A deposit of $585 is requested with application which is refundable until June 1, 1977. Full payment must be made by September 1, 1977. This course is tax-deductible as professional training. Expedition members will be accepted in order of application among those that are qualified.

Application letters should state: full name, age, sex, home and office addresses and phone numbers, area of professional concentration, travel background, dietary restrictions and/or allergies, and a paragraph describing your interests in joining the expedition. Send applications to:

The Woodlands Institute, Spruce Knob Mtn. Cherry Grove, West Virginia 26803
WESTERN CONFERENCE OF THE
ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES

USAF ACADEMY, COLORADO
7-8 October 1977

For information write to:
CAPT W.R. HEATON
CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN, WCAAS 1977
DFPSP USAF ACADEMY, COLO. 80840

Please indicate your interest in participation below:

Name:
Institutional Address:
Complete panel/symposium (include so far as possible the topic, title, names of participants, and approximate titles of papers):

Individual paper (indicate title):

Panel Chairman/Discussant (indicate type of activity and preferred area and discipline in which you wish to participate):

Special Requirements (audio visual equipment, chalkboard, display board, etc):

Other Suggestions:

WESTERN CONFERENCE, ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES

USAF Academy, Colorado
October 7-8, 1977

Complete and return this form by April 15, 1977 to:
Captain William R. Heaton
WCAAS '77 Conference Chairman
DFPSP
USAF Academy, Colorado 80840
Dear Member,

The annual meeting of the Tibet Society will take place, as it has for many years, in conjunction with that of the Association of Asian Studies. This year's meeting takes place in New York City. Because no meeting space was available at AAS headquarters, the Waldorf Astoria, we have been assigned meeting space nearby, in the Belmont Plaza Hotel, Blue Room A, from 4:30 to 6:30 PM on Friday, March 25, 1977. There will be a short business meeting to elect three new board members and to transact any other business that may arise. The main focus of the meeting will be the presentation of five papers:

- Helmut Hoffmann, Indiana University: "The problem of the country of Shambala"
- William Stablein, Columbia University: "The linguistic structures, ritual-meditation boundaries, and soterology of Buddhist tantric liturgy"
- Gay Henderson, Indiana State University: "A new bibliography of Tibetan studies: a preliminary report"
- Carolyn Copeland, University of Michigan: "A recent survey of Ladakhi paintings in situ"
- John Huntington, Ohio State University: "Tibetan inflation 1909 to 1953: the numismatic evidence against an 'isolated' Tibet."

A short meeting of the Board of Directors will follow the general membership meeting.

An additional treat is in store for us this year. A Tibetan dinner will be provided at the Tibet Center, Inc., 114 E. 28th St., New York, prepared by New York friends and members of the Tibet Society. A short social hour (cash bar) at 7:30 will be followed by an authentic Tibetan meal at 8 PM on Friday, March 25. RESERVATIONS MUST BE MADE IN ADVANCE. THE COST PER PERSON IS $7, AND RESERVATIONS AND CHECKS (MADE OUT TO THE TIBET SOCIETY ADDRESS ON THE LETTERHEAD AND SHOULDER REACH US NO LATER THAN TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

I look forward to seeing many of you in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Thubten J. Norbu
Executive Director

PS: May I remind you that 1977 dues are now payable ($10 regular).
MEMORANDUM

To: South Asia Regional Chairmen/AAS

From: South Asia Microform Project Executive Committee (S.A.M.P.)

Re: Microfilming of Private Collections

The South Asia Microform Project executive committee at its last meeting initiated a project for identifying, locating and filming materials in South Asian languages in private collections of individual scholars in the United States and Canada. SAMP is prepared to make an initial investment of funds to this end.

Regional committee chairmen, or their representatives, are invited to attend the annual meeting of SAMP at the Association for Asian Studies annual conference in New York March 25-27. The place, time and day for the meeting should be indicated in the conference program.

It will be an open meeting, and you or your representatives are invited to discuss this project with us.

Respectfully submitted:

Henry Scholberg, Chairman
SAMP Executive Committee
S-10 Wilson Library
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455

[Although this material is dated, it may be of some interest to readers of the Nepal Studies Association Bulletin. Interested parties should contact Henry Scholberg at the address noted. / The Editor]
In 1973 the Economic and Social Committee for Overseas Research (ESCOR) of the British Ministry of Overseas Development (OMD) provided funds for members of the Overseas Development Group to explore the practicability and desirability of mounting a major research programme to assess the economic and social impact of road construction in the west central region of Nepal. Following a visit to Nepal by three members of the Group a proposal for research was drawn up, submitted and accepted by the ESCOR.

The proposal suggested a broad evaluation of the economic and social effects of the building, over a period of a decade, of three major highways in the west central region of Nepal: the Siddartha Rajmarga (completed in 1969) connecting the hill areas of the region to India by way of the terai; the Prithivi Rajmarga (completed in 1971) linking the hills of west central Nepal with Kathmandu to the east; and the Mahendra Rajmarga (still under construction during the period of fieldwork - 1973-1975) running east to west through the terai. Particular attention was to be paid to the relationship between the provision of roads and patterns of spatial and social inequality, both between regions (ie between hills and terai) and within regions (ie between discrete sections of the population identified on the basis of a number of criteria, such as location, class position, caste or ethnic affiliation, etc.).

Research in the field, which began in December 1973 and was completed in September 1975, was directed by four permanent members of the Overseas Development Group (Dr Piers Blaikie, Mr John Cameron, Mr David Feldman and Dr David Seddon) together with a fifth (M, Alain Fournier) who was attached to the Group as a senior research fellow in 1974 for the duration of the project. Attached to the project as senior and junior research assistants were also some twenty Nepalese fieldworkers and clerical staff. The analysis of data was undertaken at the University of East Anglia with the assistance of several British research assistants and one Nepalese, Ms. Karma Gurung, who came to the UK as research assistant to the project. One other senior research assistant, Mr S Sharma, came to the UK as a graduate student, to enrol in the M.A. in Development Economics at the University of East Anglia.
Analysis of data both in the field and subsequently in the UK demonstrated the marginal impact of the construction of the three highways on the nature of production in agriculture and industry within the region and hence on the social relations of production and associated economic and social structures. As a result of this preliminary finding, the research project broadened its theoretical and empirical scope to attempt an investigation of the major determinants of economic and social change in the region both at present and in the more recent historical past. This inevitably involved the project in a consideration of secondary data relating to the historical development of the Nepalese political economy over the last two centuries and, in particular, to relations with India.

The bulk of information, however, derived from primary data collected in the field by members of the project through a variety of surveys and more intensive studies, the more important ones being listed below:

i) rural household survey
ii) intensive farm management survey
iii) farm input supply and demand study
iv) study of technical choice in fertiliser use
v) zamindar study (terai)
vi) intensive locality studies (2 hills, 2 terai)
vi) re-study of Sisler-Schroeder 1968/9 survey
vii) ghee, ginger and tangerine production and marketing study
viii) kami, sarki and damai study
ix) rice production and marketing in the terai study
x) trade and traffic survey
xi) haath bazaar study (terai)
xx) porterage study
xiv) trucking survey
xv) study of the transport sector, traditional and modern
xvi) bus passenger survey
xvii) north-south migration survey
xviii) new settlers along the road (and Purnavas) survey
xix) road workers survey
xx) commercial and manufacturing survey
xxi) study of business networks
xxii) commercial survey of Pokhara
xxiii) Pokhara hotel survey
xxiv) study of urban associations
xxv) lower-paid workers survey
xxvi) administration survey
xxvii) urban consumption survey
xxviii) retail price survey
xxix) price study, before and after road construction
xxx) study of Bandipur
Preliminary analysis of the primary material was undertaken for the production of the final report to the ESCOR. Further analysis and the construction of a simulation model to investigate the behaviour of rural households through time was undertaken by three members of the original project (Piers Blaikie, John Cameron and David Seddon) as the basis for a report to the Social Science Research Council. Much of the primary data was summarised in tabular form and also stored on magnetic tape; this body of unique and detailed data on various aspects of economic and social life in the west central region was used to produce a statistical annexe or guide for those wishing to carry out research in the region or to undertake planning exercises of different kinds. Work on the lower classes: peasants, small artisans, shopkeepers, workers, etc. will be published in a collection of essays in the near future by Aris & Phillips.

Primary data, secondary data and many documents both published and unpublished are now housed in the Nepal Library at the University of East Anglia, Norwich. The collection must constitute the most complete body of information on Nepal in the U.K., rivalling even the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. Visitors and research workers are welcome to make use of the facilities of the Nepal Library.

PUBLICATIONS AND WRITINGS ON NEPAL

By members of the Overseas Development Group
University of East Anglia
Norwich, Norfolk, U.K.

1. Major reports and books

The Effects of Roads in West Central Nepal, 3 vols. Overseas Development Group: Norwich, 1976, By Piers Blaikie, John Cameron, David Feldman, Alain Fournier and David Seddon

Summary Report: the effects of roads in west central Nepal, Overseas Development Group; Norwich, 1977, By Piers Blaikie, John Cameron and David Seddon

West Central Nepal: a statistical guide, Overseas Development Group: Norwich, 1977, By Piers Blaikie, John Cameron, Raymond Fleming and David Seddon
Centre and Periphery: spatial dimensions of inequality in Nepal, report for the Social Science Research Council, 1977 forthcoming, By Piers Blaikie, John Cameron and David Seddon, with Raymond Fleming


2. Discussion papers and articles

"Compost or chemicals", Overseas Development Group discussion paper, 1975, pp.38 By David Feldman

"Preliminary report on roads and agricultural change in the west central planning region of Nepal", Overseas Development Group, 1975, pp.17, By David Feldman and Alain Fournier

"Road provision and the changing role of towns in west central Nepal", paper presented to the Indo-British seminar in Cambridge, 1975, By Piers Blaikie, John Cameron and David Seddon

"Regional inequality and the provision of roads in west central Nepal", paper presented to the Institute of British Geographers Annual Conference at Lancaster Polytechnic, 1976, By Piers Blaikie, John Cameron and David Seddon

CURRENT RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP - BARBARA AZIZ

210 Spring Street
New York City 10012

"These days, Barbara Aziz, is engaged in an extensive study of the change and character of Buddhist institutions in the Eastern Himalayas. Her primary concern is presently the documentation and analysis of pilgrimage in the eastern hills. She has just returned to New York from a year in the field, and her intension is further field study on pilgrimage again later this year. That will be in India as well as Nepal."

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION by Barbara Aziz:
The first anthropological monograph of a Tibetan population will soon be available. Barbara Nimri Aziz' eagerly awaited study of the people of D'ing-ri is due for release in early May by Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi. (It is to be co-published in the U.S. by Carolina Academic Press). This book, entitled TIBETAN FRONTIER FAMILIES: REFLECTIONS OF THREE GENERATIONS FROM D'ING-RI 1885-1959, is a new and pertinent social history of a Himalayan people located at the entrepot for ongoing trade between Kathmandy and Lhasa. The story of the dynamic and prospering D'ing-ri community includes new material about local religious leaders and monasteries as well as an extensive discussion of family and village life.
350pp; 12 pp. of photographs, many of them rare; 2 color plates; 9 maps; 4 line drawings. Cloth bound, 75 rupees.
Vikas Publishing House, 5 Ansari Road, New Delhi 110002, India.

RECENT MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY RESEARCH
BY ALLAN YOUNG

Anthropology Department
Case Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

"I was interested in the functioning of what is, in terms of support given by the Ministry of Health, H.M.G., a dual health system consisting of separate Ayurvedic and allopathic training colleges, health stations, and hospitals. Research concentrated on Ayurvedic medicine and included, in addition to operations supported by the Ministry of Health, fee-for-service Ayurvedic practitioners and Ayurvedic pharmaceutical makers and sellers. A special interest was the development of programs by the Government of Nepal to increase national self-sufficiency in commonly used medicaments and to move towards a new articulation of Ayurvedic and allopathic health services. It is hoped that this pilot study will be followed by more extensive research in the near future."
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF YAK RESEARCH BY RICHARD PALMIERI

Geography Department
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401


NEW FOREIGN AFFAIRS JOURNAL FROM NEPAL

NSA Members may wish to note the publication of a new journal, Foreign Affairs Journal. Subscriptions ($20 per year) may be had by writing to The Editor, Foreign Affairs Journal, 5/287 Lagon, Kathmandu. Volume 1, No.1 has an extensive essay by Dr.Minot Jung Thapa on foreign assistance administration and issue No.2 will include an article by Dr. Prakash Lohani.

- Merrill Goodall

TWO MORE LINGUISTIC PUBLICATIONS FROM S.I.L.

Hoehlig, Monika and Maria Hari
1976 KAGATE PHONEMIC SUMMARY. Summer Institute of Linguistics, Tribhuvan Univ.

Vesalainen, Olavi and Marja
1976 LHOMI PHONEMIC SUMMARY. Summer Institute of Linguistics, Tribhuvan Univ.

S.I.L. publications are currently available from:
Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Bhotahity, Kathmandu, Nepal
and SIL Bookroom, Huntington Beach, California 92648, U.S.A.
NEW PUBLICATION ON NEPALESE POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY

MUNI, S.D., Editor

1977 NEPAL: AN ASSERTIVE MONARCHY
New Delhi: Chetana Publications

Contents:

Part I -
2. Crises of Political Development / Rishikesh Shah
3. Intellectual Foundations of Monocracy / P.C. Mathur
4. Shifting Elite Loyalties: The Non-Congress Leaders / L.S. Baral
5. Dimensions of Student Politics / R.S. Chauhan
6. Graduates' Elections: Political Arena for Opposition / Lok Raj Baral
7. District Development Administration: Problems and Prospects / D.N. Dhungel

Part II -
8. The Dynamics of Foreign Policy / S.D. Muni
9. Great Powers and Nepal / Vinod Kumar
11. Role of Foreign Aid and Trade in Economic Reconstruction / Pashupati Shumshere J.B. Rana
12. Policy Towards India: Quest for Independence / S.K. Jha
13. King Mahendra's China Policy / Leo E. Rose

Excerpts from the Preface:

"King Mahendra made the single largest and most important contribution in building contemporary Nepal into an aspirant modern society pulsating with life and vigour. The era inaugurated by him in the Nepalese politics in fact did not come to an end even after his death in January 1972. The system, the ethos and the styles of governance initiated and nursed by him seem to have struck firm roots in Nepal. In their main thrust, they continue to remain valid as ever and, therefore, the Late King Mahendra is as relevant to Nepal today as he was during his life-time. His successor, Kind Birendra is carrying on the traditions laid down by his illustrious father. An intensive analysis of King Mahendra's Nepal was, therefore, called for. Such an analysis could naturally be undertaken cooly and dispassionately only after his death. Hence this volume.

"To offer this Volume as a tribute both to the late King Mahendra and India-Nepal friendship, it was decided to make it a joint venture of the Indian and Nepali scholars. The response to this idea from the contributors was encouraging as is evident from the Volume itself. The only exception to this joint venture theme is the contribution from Prof. Leo Rose of California University (Berkeley). This was deliberate because Prof. Rose has written and done so much to put Nepal on the international academic map, that a Volume like this could not have been complete without his association.

"The Volume has been divided into two parts, each dealing with domestic politics and foreign policy. In each section, the contributions dealing with general and broader aspects are followed by in-depth case studies....

"The idea to bring about this Volume was first conceived and given shape at the South Asia Studies Centre, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur...."
Dans la série "Cahiers Népalais", le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique présente l'ouvrage :

"Manaslu. Hommes et Milieux des Vallées du Népal Central".

Le Massif du Manaslu occupe le centre de la partie népalaise de l'Himalaya. Les auteurs présentent, dans une suite de sept chapitres, les différentes zones écologiques et les vallées qu'ils ont parcourues en faisant le tour complet de cette montagne, la cinquième du monde par son altitude.

Renouant avec une tradition ancienne, et souvent abandonnée des scientifiques, les auteurs entraînent derrière eux, pas à pas, le lecteur dans une chronique journalière de leur voyage. Parallèlement, ils analysent les résultats proprement scientifiques de leurs observations écologiques et ethnologiques.

Le lecteur, selon ses préoccupations, se reporterà plus volontiers à l'une ou à l'autre des parties de chaque chapitre de cet ouvrage illustré de 27 photographies.

The Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique is pleased to announce the completion of a new work in the Series "Cahiers Népalais":

"Manaslu. Hommes et Milieux des Vallées du Népal Central".

The Manaslu Range is located in the central sector of the Nepal Himalaya. A series of chapters presents a survey of the different ecozones, from tropical to alpine, in the valleys which the authors have studied while making a complete tour of the area surrounding the range.

Following an older tradition of presentation, the authors combined scientific observation of the local ecology and ethnobotany, with a sort of narrative diary of the journey itself. The reader can follow his own interests throughout the book.
Dolpo, a land formed by a group of valleys 4000 m above the sea level, situated in the North-West part of Nepal and to the North of the Dhaulagiri Range, is inhabited by people of Tibetan language and culture.

Such factors as cultural character pervaded by lamaism, uniqueness of religious centers, geographical isolation from the Nepalese centres, political evolution in the neighbouring People's Republic of China, makes Dolpo one of the very few places where Tibetan culture can be studied at the present time.

This work of an anthropologist attempts to present social life in the valleys of Dolpo where the combination of climate and high altitude creates a unique situation.

Growing of barley, the only plant cultivated, and rearing of livestock constitute the two chief resources of livelihood. These products of the valleys are not sufficient for the subsistence of the inhabitants. Supplementary resources of grain are procured from the central valleys of Nepal in exchange for Tibetan salt.

The core of social relations is basically limited to the valleys of Dolpo. The stratification of social groups ranges from the rich religious to the lowest classes such as blacksmiths.

Tibetan Buddhism and Bon-po beliefs condition the whole of life in Dolpo. Religion is ever present in daily life of laymen who, with devotion, visit numerous places of pilgrimage.

The present work is a contribution towards knowledge of one of many ethnic groups in Nepal. It was compiled ten years after Nepal was open to the Western world. Rapid social changes in Dolpo render this study into a historical information.
Le yak : son rôle dans la vie matérielle et culturelle des éleveurs d’Asie Centrale

Cette plaquette présente un certain nombre de contributions de chercheurs membres de la Société d’Ethnozootechnie qui abordent le yak sous différents angles : description des principales caractéristiques zoologiques et zootechniques de l’animal ; hybridation ; historique de sa connaissance par les occidentaux ; rôle du yak dans la mythologie et les médecines traditionnelles ; présentation de cas régionaux : Népal, Pamir, Afghanistan, Mongolie, etc. Les divers textes sont accompagnés d’une importante bibliographie et de nombreuses illustrations.

SUMMAIRE

- Introduction (R. LAURANS)
- Présentation - résumé des contributions (J. BONNEMAIRE et C. JEST)
- Aire de répartition du yak - carte schématique (L. BOULNOIS)
- Quelques aspects mythiques du yak au Tibet (L. CAYLA)
- Notes sur les produits dérivés du yak et de ses croisements utilisés en médecine tibétaine (P. PERNER)
- A propos du yak sauvage (J. BONNEMAIRE)
- Le yak domestique et son hybridation (J. BONNEMAIRE)
- L’élevage du yak dans l’Himalaya du Népal (C. JEST)
- Le milieu et l’élevage dans la région du Ganesh Himal (Népal) (Ph. ALIROL)
- Nota sur le yak au Pamir (R. DOR)
- Quelques données sur l’élevage du yak en République Populaire de Mongolie (J. P. ACCIAS et J. P. DEFOURNY)
- Bibliographie concernant le yak (J. BONNEMAIRE)
- Sommaire des termes tibétains utilisés dans cet ouvrage pour la désignation des animaux (J. BONNEMAIRE et C. JEST)

English summary

The brochure presents various contributions of researchers with membership in the Society of Ethnozootechnie who studies the yak from different points of view : description of zoological and zootechnical features of this animal, hybridation, historical background of its knowledge by Westerners, role of the yak in the Tibetan mythology and traditional medicine, regional case studies : Nepal, Pamir, Afghanistan, Mongolia, etc. Global observations given on the concrete functioning of rearing systems based on the utilization of the yak : echoes of its varied and essential functions that the yak plays in the life of the people involved in its rearing. The study of yak husbandry makes it appear as an interesting indicator of the ecological systems of high altitude zones in Central Asia. The brochure includes an important bibliography and many photos and illustrations.

VIENT DE PARAÎTRE

Le yak ; son rôle dans la vie matérielle et culturelle des éleveurs d’Asie Centrale

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BON DE COMMANDE

À adresser à : Société d’Ethnozootechnie, 25 boulevard Arago 75013 PARIS
Nom ou raison sociale :
Adresse :
Nombre d’exemplaires :
Date :
Signature :
Paiement à la commande :
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An extensive collection of Nepalese Children's Drawings of man, woman and self has been placed in the Special Collections Division of the main library at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. Totaling over 2,664 drawings, the material constitutes extensive examples of research data collected by Emeritus Professor of Art, Thomas O. Ballinger, during his early residency in Nepal, 1956-1958.

In collaboration with Norman D. Sundberg, Professor of Psychology at the University of Oregon, this collection has been analyzed and has subsequently served as the basis for several publications by the authors (below).

In addition to the main body of the collection, a pilot study of Nepali children's drawings depicting a variety of subject content is also included. Finally, a miscellaneous group of drawings by Native American and Greek children complete the collection.

All of this material is available for further research by scholars interested in the psychology of children's drawings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Nepalese Children's Drawings.

BALLINGER, Thomas O and Norman D. SUNDBERG

15 line drawings [example printed above], and 2 maps.

SUNDBERG, Norman D. and Thomas O. BALLINGER
1968 Nepalese Children's Cognitive Development as Revealed by Drawings of Man, Woman and Self. Child Development 30, 3: 965-985. (September)

8 line drawings.

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1962 Comparisons of Nepalese and American Children's Drawings of Man, Woman and Self. American Psychologist 17: 305. (Abstract)
NEPALESE MATERIALS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Courtesy of Jean E. Tucker, Assistant Information Officer

Nepalese materials at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., consist of books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, film strips and motion pictures in Nepali, Newari and some hill languages as well as in Western languages. Many such materials have been acquired under the terms of the Foreign Currencies Program and through exchange programs; others through purchase and transfer from other libraries and agencies.

The primary responsibility for recommending the acquisitions in question is that of the Southern Asia Section of the Orientalia Division of the library. To the Southern Asia Section also falls the custodial responsibility for Nepalese language materials except in the field of law and the establishment and maintenance of a reference collection. (Nepalese materials in the Western languages are under the control of the Stack and Reader Division of the library.)

The services of the Southern Asia Section are varied, ranging from direct assistance to scholars to the provision of bibliographic sources, books, and presentations of many kinds. The Section maintains liaison with the scholarly and library communities of the world at large and their various professional organizations and units devoted to Nepalese studies.

The Library of Congress holdings pertaining to the Nepalese area are:

BOOKS: There are approximately one thousand books in the Western languages and fifteen hundred in Nepali, Newari and other Asian languages. These publications cover almost every conceivable subject. There are, for example, more than 350 books on Himalayan mountains, 125 on description and travel, 60 on government and politics, 100 on Nepalese literature, 75 on history, 75 on economic policy and economic conditions, and 50 on foreign relations in the Western languages alone. There are more than 10 publications by Brian H. Hodgson (1800-1894), the English scholar and a resident to Kathmandu (see below, the Hodgson Collection, Library of Congress).

PERIODICALS: The Library of Congress Foreign Currencies Program (1975) records about 400 titles in the vernacular as well as Western languages in its Accessions List: Nepal.

NEWSPAPERS: The Library of Congress is receiving some of the leading newspapers such as THE COMMONER (1957-1961, Jan.1962-), RISING NEPAL (Jan 1966-), and WEEKLY MIRROR (1975-), in the English language, and GORKHAPATRA (Dec.1965-), NEPALA BHASHA PATRIKA (May 1973-) and SAMAJA (Jan 1967-) in the vernacular languages. These newspapers are available on microfilm from the Library's Photoduplication Service. The Library also has the NEPAL TIMES (Jan 1966-Sept 1970) and the MOTHERLAND (May 1958-June 1960).

FILM STRIPS: The Library has: NEPAL-KINGDOM OF THE HIMALAYAS by the Association Film, Inc.

GURKHA COUNTRY by John T. Hitchcock.
Hodgson, Brian Houghton, 1800-1894.

Essays on the languages, literature, and religion of Nepal and Tibet: together with further papers on the geography, ethnology, and commerce of those countries. By B. H. Hodgson ... London, Trübner, & co., 1874.

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Gautamavajra Vajracharya is an M.A. student at Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, California. His lengthy bibliography is supplied by Dr. Merrill Goodall, and is published here in its entirety. Mr. Vajracharya's address is: 1111 Dartmouth Street, Claremont, California 91711.

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<th>Pages</th>
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---
The mountain kingdom of Nepal is one of the five poorest countries in the world. But not only is it poor, it is also rapidly becoming poorer and less able to maintain itself. Already dependent to an exceptional degree on foreign aid (the bulk of this provided, largely for political and strategic reasons, by its two giant and mutually hostile neighbours: India and China), Nepal appears to be heading for a fundamental economic crisis within the next decade as population growth and ecological collapse in the densely settled hill regions threaten to overtake its weak and predominantly subsistence-oriented agrarian economy. The coming crisis is likely to be accompanied by increasing political unrest within Nepal, and the combination of economic and political difficulties may conceivably lead to the disintegration of Nepal as an autonomous state.

In this context, the central concern for both authors with the conditions necessary for the creation and maintenance of a viable nation state in Nepal is particularly appropriate. Even if their analysis tends to be couched in the mystifying jargon of American political science (Shaha, formerly a Minister in the Nepalese government and now a professor at Berkeley, is the worst offender), they confront crucial issues and identify some of the major structural weaknesses of the contemporary Nepalese
state. Each is critical of the feeble efforts made to date by the Nepalese government and the landowning ruling class from which it is largely drawn to transform an essentially extractive and predatory state into a dynamic apparatus for the promotion of economic and social development; each regards as regrettable and potentially dangerous the concentration of power in the hands of a tiny fraction of the ruling class; and each argues the need for a greater degree of political integration, to be achieved through genuine popular representation and a more effective involvement of the mass of the Nepalese people in the political life of their country, seeing this as an integral part of the 'modernization' of Nepal. Nevertheless, despite their criticism of the government and the monarchy and of increasing control from the centre since the early 1960's, and despite their recognition of growing unrest, particularly in the towns and in the plains (the terai) adjacent to India, both Gaige and Shaha conclude that the future direction of politics within Nepal will be determined largely by the will of the king. Pressures are growing, however, not only from below within Nepal but also from outside, and Shaha's discussion of international relations and domestic policy - the final chapter in his book - ends on an ominous note, reminding readers of the incorporation of Sikkim, the smallest of the Himalayan border states, into the legal and territorial framework of the Indian Union in September 1974.

It is easy to be critical of the Nepalese government and its successive heads of state - King Tribhuvan, his son Mahendra and the present ruler King Birendra - for, despite the rhetoric of development and democracy that abounds in official proclamations, Ministerial speeches and Five Year Plans, relatively little has been achieved in the last twenty-five years to prevent the continuing - and accelerating - decline in the economy's capacity to sustain Nepal's expanding population, or to promote the kind of popular participation in politics promised by the King in 1961 at the time of the banning of political parties and the formal initiation of the partyless 'panchayat democracy' criticised by Shaha in his chapter on 'the
structure and dynamics of panchayati politics'. But it must be recognised that Nepal has emerged only relatively recently from a century of despotic rule, and that it was only during the 1950's that the government accepted the need for some form of planned economic and social development.

Historically a 'buffer state' - "a yam between two boulders" in the words of "Prithivi Narayan Shah, the 18th century king of Gorkha who established a loose hegemony over a number of other hill states to 'unify' Nepal for the first time - Nepal was never subjected to colonial rule and remained formally independent throughout the 19th century, although experiencing effective political subordination to the British in India until 1923. This enforced marginalisation served during the latter part of the 19th century to maintain in power a ruling dynasty of 'hereditary prime ministers', the Ranas, who reduced the monarchy to a subsidiary role and whose primary objective was the extraction of taxes and tribute from the peasantry and their overlords, and the control of the long-distance trade from Tibet and British India, for their own personal aggrandisement. The state apparatus under the Ranas was extractive (collection of revenue) and repressive (maintenance of 'law and order'); its intervention in the economy was minimal and revenues were increased by coercion, the management of trade and the encouragement of immigration and settlement, in the relatively fertile terai in particular, rather than by developing the productive capacity of agriculture. The importation of commodities manufactured in India or in Britain served at the same time to strengthen the position of the ruling class (guns and luxury goods) and to undermine local artisan production (cloth and metal utensils). For the British who supported the regime Nepal provided a buffer state, a source of mercenaries (the Gurkhas), a market for manufactured commodities and a source of exotic trade goods.

Popular unrest and opposition to the Rana regime grew rapidly after Partition and Indian independence in 1947, and by 1951 the monarchy, now reinstated, joined with the new Nepali Congress Party to initiate a decade of political experimentation.
Hopes of a rapid transformation of the Nepalese economy and society under the new regime gradually faded as the traditional landowning aristocracy, the Ranas included, began to organise themselves to resist the threat of major reforms. In the first ever general elections held in 1959 the Nepali Congress Party, with a moderate socialist programme, won 73 out of the 109 seats in the lower house of parliament (the upper house consisted of royal appointees); but in December 1960 the conservative forces emerged triumphant when the king abolished the parliamentary system, imprisoned the Prime Minister and several of his cabinet and re-established control by the Palace. Political parties were banned almost immediately and the 1962 constitution legitimised the creation of 'panchayat democracy' a system which although in theory providing a basis for popular albeit partyless representation has shown itself, so far, entirely ineffectual as a means of promoting anything other than limited participation in local politics and local government.

Despite the changes that have taken place over the last twenty-five years - and in certain respects these have been considerable - Nepal remains in many ways a prisoner of the past and of a distinctive geo-political situation: a tributary state attempting to transform itself, through the half-hearted efforts of a traditional landowning class controlling a rapidly expanding but still relatively ineffectual state apparatus, and with substantial but strategically determined aid from the great powers on either border, into a modern nation state capable of achieving economic and social development without, however, undergoing radical political change. The experience of similar states elsewhere (e.g. Ethiopia) suggests that the contradictions involved are too great to contain for long.

One chance of restructuring the economic base held out by the Nepali Congress government during the 1950's has gone; soon it will be too late however strong the commitment, however dynamic the government. Dominated economically by India to the south, Nepal has been unable, either through private enterprise or state
intervention, to achieve any degree of industrial development, and although the Nepalese terai produces a major grain surplus most of which however seeps away into India across the open frontier, agricultural development whether in the terai or in the densely populated hills remains a hope for the future rather than a reality of today. Given the rapid rate of population growth throughout the country the failure to increase overall productivity together with the restrictions on political expression combine to provide the ingredients of political ferment. There is evidence of growing concern regarding the present situation of Nepal and the coming crisis among the handful of technocrats and intellectuals employed in the various branches of the bureaucracy and in the institutions of higher education, but it is significant that, so far, political unrest has been most evident among the lower classes in the terai, where such manufacturing as does exist in Nepal is concentrated, where urban development is greatest and where constant movement takes place across the border with India.

While Shaha's discussion is concerned almost exclusively with politics at the national and international level (his three chapters are "political development and modernization: the prospect for nation building", "the structure and dynamics of panchayati politics" and "international relations and domestic policy"), Gaige concentrates on the political economy of the terai, seeing this narrow strip of flat Gangetic plain as crucial to any analysis of the state of Nepal, past, present or future. His discussion ranges over a number of issues including the political implications of immigration into the terai, both from the Nepalese hills and from the crowded northern states of India, and also the difficulties associated with cultural and linguistic differences between the peoples of the terai and the peoples of the hills in Nepal. But his central thesis is that, while the terai is heavily exploited, serving as both grainbasket and industrial centre, and is thus clearly crucial to Nepal's economic survival, it remains politically marginal, its population unintegrated into the national decision-making process which nevertheless affects them directly. The contradictions associated with this situation of regional
exploitation combined with political marginalisation must be resolved if Nepal is to have a future.

Both books are a valuable addition to the small body of literature on contemporary Nepal, but while Shaha provides a useful survey of Nepalese politics and political institutions one could have hoped for a more personal analysis of the 'closed politics' with which, as a former Finance Minister and Foreign Minister, he must be unusually familiar. Gaige breaks new ground with his study of the terai (a hitherto incongruously neglected area), and demonstrates the central importance of this region in the Nepalese political economy. His analysis suffers from too heavy-handed a distinction between 'hills' and terai' and from an overemphasis of caste and ethnic divisions at the expense of a class analysis; but for all that, it is an important work.

David Seddon.

JDS/JAD

13th April, 1977.
High and low in the Himalayas
By Ernest Gellner

ALAN 1. T. MESSERSCHMIDT:
The Gurungs of Nepal
Conflict and Change in a Village Society
151pp. Warminster : Aris and Philips. £6 (paperback, £3.50).

If ever there were a World Cup in military virtues the bookies would no doubt favour mountain tribal peoples such as the Pathans, Berbers and Gurkhas. There is no sociological mystery about why Pathans or Berbers should make good soldiers: A pastoral way of life in arid mountains ensures an ability to move fast over difficult terrain, in extreme conditions, with an accurate eye, and on little food. Military tribal organization in which the feud ensures cohesion also turns the family, village and productive community into the defensive and order-enforcing unit, in which virtually every adult male shares in the risks and responsibilities of the active antagonisms of well-defined groups. Thus daily life, rather than any specialized training, habituates a man to shoot and be shot at.

This cogent explanation, however, does not hold for the misleadingly named Gurkhas. The Hindu Kingdom of Gorkha was, to begin with, the employer, then recruiting agent or procurer of soldiers to the British Raj, rather than the place or origin of soldiers, who were drawn from mongoloid, religiously ambiguous, opportunist or pluralistic tribes such as the Gurungs, Magars, Rais or Limbus. Of these, the Gurungs are now presumably the best documented. In addition to Bernard Pignéde's posthumous Les Gurungs (Mouton, 1966), there are the two books under review, and further articles and work in progress. Perhaps it is not surprising that they should have attracted so much attention. The Pokhara airstrip and the Kathmandu-Pokhara road make their valleys relatively accessible. Their villages are comfortable and prosperous by Asian standards, their cuisine can be exquisite, the climate delightful for a good part of the year, their women attractive, and the landscape magnificent. Perhaps it is surprising that there are no more than three books about them.

The importance of military service in their society is not in doubt. But in their case, the explanation of their outstanding suitability for this form of labour migration cannot be the same as that which applies to segmentary, feud-addicted peoples. Alan Macfarlane tells us:

"Even in 1802 the Gurungs had a reputation as a "tribe addicted to arms", the inflow of cash from this source ... increased with the expansion of recruitment into the British army. Such recruitment became, along with the cultivation of wet rice, the major foundation of the new Gurung economy. By ... the Gurungs ... were renowned for their courage and practicality as warriors ... in their own homes ... are gentle, somewhat impractical, and extremely unaggressive".

On the same page, Dr Macfarlane suggests an explanation for the peacefulness of Gurung villages:

The overall impression from living with Gurungs is of a very flexible and like-balancing system. Almost everyone ... is bound to everyone else by a multiplicity of bonds. These multiple and many-stranded relationships ... enable an individual to select other individuals from a wide range of alternatives for particular occasions. What appears to be exceptional about the Gurungs is that the various criteria ... are so evenly balanced. Consequently the actual groupings ... are extremely fragile. The boundaries are not tightly set.

This alone might make it hard to feud. Feuding, like ballgames, presupposes well-defined teams.

Dr Macfarlane's explanation of Gurung amiability is an interesting inversion of conventional wisdom, which blames the inner anguish and outward aggressiveness of modern man on the ambiguities of our fluid and sceptical society, with the implication that inner peace was more easy to come by when everyone clearly knew his place in the social and cosmic realms. Dr Macfarlane claims that Gurungs seem to live a life full of social options, and cosmologically, by everyone's account, they live astride Hindu, Buddhist and shamanistic worlds, but nevertheless (or all the more) they remain equable.

Such general reflections on Gurung culture occur, alas, only rarely and as it were tangentially in Dr Macfarlane's book. Its main title, Resources and Population, is in fact a fair and accurate indication of its central and pervasive concern. The demographic orientation is justified or explained, at least in part, by a consideration drawn from within anthropological theory:

"Most anthropological studies during the last several decades ... have tended to be static cross-sections of particular societies ... the functionalist and structuralist approaches made a virtue of this necessity. ... Other, more flexible models are increasingly needed. ... Some of these can be supplied by demographic investigations which have always been attentive to the same element."

Writers like Peter Worsley or Ian Jarvie turned to highly dramatic transformations such as cargo cults as a means of querying the static paradigm of functionalist anthropology. Dr Macfarlane is employing the less ritzy but equally fundamental theme of ecological and demographic change, and their interrelation, for the same end.

The main story he has to tell of the Gurungs is best summarized in his own words:

"For many centuries Gurungs were wandering bands of shepherds who also practised hunting and a certain amount of slash and burn agriculture. By the middle of the nineteenth century they were also traders over the mountain passes to the north and beginning to be famed as army recruits. During the following century, population pressure forced them to establish villages lower down the slopes, where wet rice could be grown, butter and flocks could no longer be grazed. They now have permanent fields which they plough instead of hoeing."

The major part of his book is taken up by a detailed ecological and demographic documentation of the recent stages of this transformation. The thoroughness of Dr Macfarlane's documentation is of a kind which compels admiration and which has seldom been rivalled, especially not in monographs based on the work of a two-person team.
GURUNG REVIEW, CONTINUED...

industrial society: the classic pat-
graphic
three demographic e.xeLs for pre-
among Gurungs, unlike that among
rate, cancelling out); the crisis
the English, had all in all an egali-
similar regions.
ily can obtain maize and millet
months when
months means that even now,
earn good wages. . , .
In this earlier stage,
not land or machinery, but
where there are overall labour
Society of the Gurungs might
labour, and this is not an asset
labour, and it can demand good
which can easily be passed on
from generation to generation.
The argument is expanded later:
The concentration of most agri-
culture in the monsoon
months means that even now,
where there are overall labour
surpluses, there are certain
months when every hand is
... Poorer families can
earn good wages. . . . This
is related to the general
Gurung attitude to lower caste
workers... they were rewarded
well for their labour, receiving
almost as much profit from their
work per hour as a man working
in his own field.
Another vital pressure which has
contributed to producing the
fully agricultural situation
has been the absence of a cash
crop. There has been no way of
converting the produce of land
into commodities which could
then be reconverted into buying
further land... Many stories
were told of men who, had at their deaths,
destroyed vast quantities of rice, oil
and livestock.
A third, immaterial, but crucial pressure is the general "ethic of distribution... the character-
istic dislike of hoarding... and the pressure
is towards consumption and distribu-
tion rather than saving.
Or again we read:
There is on the one hand a growing
wealth among the Gurungs at about the 5-plot
level (in the community studied,
as between 1933 and 1968); and on
the other hand, a growing
inequality in that there are
an increasing number of Black-
smiths, Tailors and non-Gurungs,
who are well off and new wealthy.
Gurungs, who have no rice land.
But as the Gurungs pass from a
condition in which labour is scarce
but land is abundant, to the opposite
condition, Dr Macfarlane expects
the egalitarian tendency to
become the stronger one.
But this theoretical preoc-
cupation is not the sociology of
Gurung equality or of their ethos,
but the dynamics of their demo-
graphic development. There are
three demographic models for pre-
industrial society: the classic pat-
(high birth rate and death
rate cancelling out); the crisis
homoeostatic pattern (birth rate
brought down by social mech-
anism). He concludes on the basis of
local evidence that it was the
agricultural revolution among Gurungs, unlike that among
the English, had all in all an egali-
tarian tendency, at any rate so far.
Those who own good land
have an advantage, but any
family can obtain maize and millet
as long as it has a supply of
labour, and can demand good
returns for working on the rice
land of others. The egalitarian
society of the Gurungs might
well be seen as a product of this
case. In this earlier stage,
the most precious capital asset is
not land or machinery, but
labour, and this asset
which can easily be passed on
from generation to generation.

Dr Macfarlane’s overall approach
was inspired by general methodolo-
gical considerations, but it also
stimulates some reflections.
An arbitrary, possibly “static”
anthropological account would have
surveyed all the diverse aspects of
Gurung culture, and would prob-
ably have proceeded to some
rather intuitive, qualitative, per-
haps none too rigorously substan-
tiated guesses about mutual
connection. Dr Macfarlane’s some-
what austere approach concentrates
on two aspects only—resources
and population—and investigates
them with a thoroughness which
may set a new norm, but refrains
from coronary inquiry into
whether it is an advance or a loss?
I suspect it is a bit of each.
Consider his central thesis. Peace
alone made the Gurungs “multiply,”
and that in turn explains their
transformation, as described.
On this argument, the Pax
Gurkana was a “deus ex machina (or
diabolus, in the long run perhaps,
as Dr Macfarlane fears), from which
all else followed... it was not
the absence of peace prior to
the nineteenth century, for any suf-
iciently long time, which had pre-
vented the thing happening on
a previous occasion... but it had not
occurred previously, for
had it ever happened, it would have
left destroyed forests plus ter-
racing in its wake. On the other
hand, I think it is possible that there
had never been a century of peace in
the middle hills... Macfarlane
refers most summarily to “the fre-
quency of wars of pre-nineteenth
century Nepal”—but were these wars
virtually continuous?
Yet on the argument presented,
any previous period of peace
should have had the same effect,
for peace is the condition for the
agricultural miracle. No technical
innovation was required. Dr Macfar-
lane says it was required in
"agricultural technology remains ex-
tremely simple and time-consuming.
The Gurungs have a pre-wheel cul-
ture in which the human back lifts
and moves everything, and the
human arm and leg does most of the
grinding... There even appears to have
been a loss of power..."
Gurungs was not merely a matter of an implicit deal (you fight for us, and we let you occupy land). Gurungs are conceived of as rice growers; it was also strengthened and ratified by ideology. The Gurkha kingdom was and is a compact political unit, and it operated in terms of that idiom. Ethnic groups in the mountains which were drawn into its orbit were offered peace, trading opportunities, and a lower level of interference and taxation than would perhaps have been involved with some kind of political alternative; they were also given access to the Hindu world and a ranking within it. Tribes were granted caste rank, a caste image, and moreover tended also to acquire an internal caste stratification. The state monopolized, not merely legitimate violence, but also the ratification of caste position.

The idea of state as caste-ordainer is found elsewhere in Nepalese literature, among the Newars, as Stephen Greenwold has shown. In pure or proper Hinduism, caste be a principle individuating not just a group, or the state; but in an India-in-the-making, which is what Nepal is, according to a famous formula, some century later, the stamp which marked the metamorphosis of tribe into caste. Some of the Gurungs, notably the Bhotia group, were too deeply Buddhist to undergo this, but the ethnic groups in the twilight zone between Buddhism, Hinduism, and Shamanism were more susceptible, and veered over to Hinduism after earlier vacillation, as the Gurkha state prospered.

That, at any rate, is a perspective on which the Gurungs should also be seen, if you like, a perspective which should be tested against Gurung material. It is curiously absent from Dr Macfarlane's book: a short, compact book, only just reaching 160 pages, with no claims to breaking new ground in anthropological theory or method. But it has the virtues of its compactness: it is a very good ethnographic guidebook. It will not go into your anorak pocket (unless you have one of those new pocket-sized covers), but it was just about into the side pocket of your rucksack; and no intelligent trekker should go off to the Gurungs without it. It is lucid, well-ordered, and its points leap to the eye; it seems to me a splendid compendium of what is known about the Gurungs, in easily accessible form.

The traits which seem underplayed in Macfarlane's version of the Gurung conflict and inequality, and in particular conflict between cultivators and landlords, the Gurungs are internally divided into two principal strata, the top four-caste and the lower sixteen-castes. The casual visitor to Gurung-land may well form the impression that the rivalries of local representatives of these two sets of castes is the major Gurung national preoccupation, with which (say) the English are virtually indifferent to such little matters as class distinctions. Dr Macfarlane's work is not only a major problem of the strategy of social research; Dr Messerschmidt's suggests the more down-to-earth question of the influence of research assistants on research orientation. His main assistant was Naresh Gurung of Ghanpokhara, aristocratic and debonair; working with him as his aid was rather special. Perhaps if one had tried to do the ethnography of the Campbells with the assistance of a handsome younger son of the Duke of Argyll, albeit at one of the times when the house of Argyll was in decline, one's reception might have been similar. The really striking thing in my experience was that the Gurung pupils were more susceptible, and veered over to Hinduism after earlier vacillation, as the Gurkha state prospered.

That, at any rate, is a perspective on which the Gurungs should also be seen, if you like, a perspective which should be tested against Gurung material. It is curiously absent from Dr Macfarlane's book: a short, compact book, only just reaching 160 pages, with no claims to breaking new ground in anthropological theory or method. But it has the virtues of its compactness: it is a very good ethnographic guidebook. It will not go into your anorak pocket (unless you have one of those new pocket-sized covers), but it was just about into the side pocket of your rucksack; and no intelligent trekker should go off to the Gurungs without it. It is lucid, well-ordered, and its points leap to the eye; it seems to me a splendid compendium of what is known about the Gurungs, in easily accessible form.
the other way round. Gurungs are not given to ethnic hates—small Tamang and Magar pockets live un molested in their midst—but are most keen on inter-stratum rivalry, which however seems to have been stimulated by, if indeed it did not originate with, their incorporation in a wider political system of which they are not masters. Dr Macfarlane surprisingly gives some endorsement to the tribal theory that Gurung castes greatly pre-date the Gurkha system, i.e., that the four-caste and the sixteen-caste really have distinct origins: "perhaps the most convincing thesis is that the cairjat came from pre-Aryan land, while the cairjat descended from nomadic Tibetan tribes." Earlier the Gurungs are said to be (in apparent conflict with the above statement): "undoubtedly an amalgam of several different peoples... They appear to incorporate elements of both Tibeto-Burman and Indo-Aryan origin.

If this means cultural elements (not peoples) it is plainly true. But the endorsement, even qualified, of the genetic hypothesis seems to me pointless. Dr Macfarlane himself says that about the two strata "physiologically it is impossible to tell the two groups apart". The "ethnic origin" theory of the two caste groups is implausible, especially if one grants, as Dr Macfarlane does, that the Gurungs changed fairly recently from a pastoral nomadic way of life to their present mode of exine. It seems imperative that the caste system -crystallized in such terms—where the British would appoint a DO, the Gurkha state would make a caste—and that allocation within the caste group was in fact connected with priority of arrival? Dr Messerschmidt quotes Nick Allen's (1973) comment on this idea as "an example of the common type of myth in which a Himalayan group tries to raise its status by claiming an origin among the purer Hindus to the South", and observes "there is some question as to whether the Gurungs themselves originally perpetuated the myth, or whether it was put upon them by others".

The Gurungs know that the ranking in dispute and that it was legally confirmed by the Gurkha/Rana state. To this day, the position of the Gurungs in the wider system remains ambiguous. They speak of the son of the Gurung concubine of the previous king, Fitzroy Gurung so to speak, who lives well at court, but was kept out of the way during the recent coronation of his half-brother.

Since the semi-revolution of 1951, corpse have been abolished, headships of village panchayats, which in fact carry the old powers, have in theory become open to anyone, and the supply of land is running out. The theme which rouses Dr Messerschmidt to go beyond succinct summary is the conflicts which have been engendered in this situation, while Dr Macfarlane's final preoccupation is with the disaster for which the system is heading as population grows and land ceases to be available.

With each of these authors, one wishes they had written more, or that they will also write another book. Dr Messerschmidt could well have gone into far greater detail in recounting the present-day inter-caste conflicts. The case of Dr Macfarlane is special. An expert on English seventeenth century witchcraft can hardly fail to have noticed a great deal about the rivalry of shamans, lama and brahmin. It seems imperative that the political and religious factors, which are so thinly represented in the present volume, and which must be buried in this noise, should be made properly available, as they surely deserve.

ELEVEN AUTHORS PUBLISHED - REVIEW

Nepalese Short Stories, translated by Karuna Kar Vaidya. 127pp. Gallery Press, Essex, Connecticut. $7.95. Eleven short stories by eleven writers have been put into English without losing the characteristics that allow the story persons to remain Nepalese. A concise chronology of Nepal from Buddha to Birendra precedes the first story, "The Picture" by S. M. Joshi. Here's a touching tale of a devoted wife being deceived by her husband's best friend who convinces her by means of a photograph and forged letter that her husband is unfaithful. "The Mole" has the flavor of Oehnry with its double surprise ending. Some read like folk tales; some are psychological symbolism, but all are accounts of relationships, mostly filial. There is pathos, suspense, conflict, and fantasy. There is much sadness, some humor, and very little joy in the stories. In a couple of hours you can read the whole book and you probably will feel that you have had a private showing of a series of vignettes on Nepalese family life. A glossary of terms helps where translation would lose meaning or even be impossible. 'Ropani' is, of course, preferred to saying something near seven-fifths of an acre. Nepalese Short Stories is a comfortable book to have around for the whole family.
The Department of Anthropology at Case Western Reserve University offers M.A. and Ph.D. programs in the areas of physical and social anthropology with special emphasis on medical and ecological anthropology. Four members of the faculty and two Adjunct Professors have done fieldwork in Nepal or South Asia:

Melvyn C. Goldstein: social-cultural anthropology, cultural ecology and demography, developmental anthropology, mountain ecosystems, Nepal, Tibet

Allan Young: social anthropology, medical anthropology, anthropology of religion, socio-political organization, Ethiopia, Nepal

Cynthia Beall: physical anthropology, human adaptability, growth and development, human ecology, high altitude adaptation, Andes, Nepal

Jim Shaffer: Old World Archaeology, Indus Valley civilization, pastoralism Afghanistan, Pakistan, India

ADJUNCT FACULTY:

Gary Brittenham (Medical School): nutrition, developmental and social effects of disease, hemotology, genetics of small populations, India

Betsy Lozoff (Medical School): mother-infant interaction, child development, nutrition, India, Guatemala

Tibetan language is taught by arrangement and it is hoped that Nepali will also soon be available. For further information on the graduate program write: Melvyn C. Goldstein, Chairman

Department of Anthropology

Case Western Reserve University

Cleveland, Ohio 44106
The American Tibetan Mastiff Association (ATMA) was organized by owners of imported Tibetan Mastiff stock to protect, encourage and promote the breeding of pure-bred Tibetan Mastiffs in the U.S. and to preserve their natural qualities as an ancient working breed of the Himalayan Mountain regions.

ATMA was incorporated in the State of Kentucky in 1974. In order to keep the bloodlines pure, an American Tibetan Mastiff Association registry is maintained for the registration of all qualified dogs.

The purpose of the Tibetan Mastiff Quarterly is two-fold: to share information about the Tibetan Mastiff - past and present - and to keep you informed of the activities of ATMA and news of its members.

Bi-annual subscription $5.00. Inquiries and suggestions welcome.

Ann Rohrer
P.O. Box 150
Pebble Blossom, CA 93553
Dear Ms. Johnson:

Earlier in the year I sent the following announcement to Victoria Spang for inclusion in the Newsletter:

**SOUTHEAST REGIONAL CONFERENCE**

The 17th annual meeting of the Southeast Regional Conference of the Association for Asian Studies will be held at Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, on January 19-21, 1978. Suggestions for panel topics or papers should be sent to the Program Chairperson, Lawrence D. Kessler, Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, by October 1.

Could you see that the same announcement is sent to each of the country committees for inclusion in their newsletters? Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence D. Kessler
Associate Professor
Program Chairperson
1978 SERC/AAS Meeting

See also notice of the Western Regional Conference, on page 15 of this Bulletin.
And, see over for information about the Association for Asian Studies...
The Association for Asian Studies is a scholarly, non-political, and not-for-profit professional association open to all persons interested in Asia and the scholarly study of Asia. It seeks through publications, meetings, and seminars to facilitate contact and exchange of information among scholars, and to increase an understanding of Asia in general.

The Association for Asian Studies is the largest society of its kind in the world. It counts among its members scholars, students, diplomats, journalists and interested laypersons.

The Association for Asian Studies was founded in 1941, originally as publishers of the Far Eastern Quarterly. It has gone through a series of reorganizations to serve more accurately the broadening disciplinary and geographical interests of its membership. In 1970 four elected Regional Councils—South Asia, Southeast Asia, China and Inner Asia, and Northeast Asia—were established to guarantee each area constituency its own representation and a proportionate voice on the Board of Directors. The Association is a member of the American Council of Learned Societies, actively participating with its sister societies in a wide range of activities, including joint participation in research, computerized abstracts and informational exchanges.

**PUBLICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION**

The JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES is published quarterly. This distinguished review includes articles both by Asian and Western specialists, review articles, and an extensive section of book reviews embracing virtually all academic disciplines.

The BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ASIAN STUDIES, an annual publication, lists substantial selections of articles and books written in Western languages about Asia.

A NEWSLETTER is issued five times a year, and includes notices of fellowships, grants, and conferences, as well as placement notes and information from the Secretariat.

The MONOGRAPHS, OCCASIONAL PAPERS AND REFERENCE SERIES emphasize mature, critical scholarship based on sources in Asian languages. A list of currently available titles may be obtained from the Secretariat of the Association.

**PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS**

The Association holds a three day national meeting annually in the spring which is devoted to planned programs of scholarly papers, round table discussions, panel sessions on a wide range of problems in research and teaching, and on Asian affairs in general. The Association also helps to support Regional Conferences throughout the United States for scholars and teachers concerned with Asian studies. From time to time it sponsors, through its committees, special conferences on search problems and other matters of topical interest.

**OTHER ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES**

In addition to the various functions listed above, the Association is actively involved in many endeavors. Its committee structure is dynamic; the Regional Councils are emerging as a force to give leadership and to plan the direction of Asian studies in the future. The Association provides a job placement service, and a placement center at the Annual Meeting. It also sponsors a number of annual charter flights to Asia.

**MEMBERSHIP (Individuals only)**

Membership is open to all persons interested in Asian Studies. The current categories, as defined by the Association's Bylaws, are listed below. Patron, Life, Regular, Retired, and Student members receive the JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ASIAN STUDIES, and the ASIAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER and are entitled to vote in all elections. Associate Members (spouses of Regular and Student members) are entitled to vote in all elections but receive no publications.

Supporting members receive only the ASIAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER and do not have voting rights. Individual issues of the JOURNAL and BIBLIOGRAPHY may be purchased by members for $6.00 per copy (Student members $4.00 per copy) plus $.50 postage.

Memberships should be entered through the Secretariat of the Association at the address below:

Association for Asian Studies, Inc.
1 Lane Hall, The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
Phone (313) 665-2490

(Please turn to page 155 for Application for Membership blank on reverse side.)
HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES Recently... ???

For this issue, we have cut our mailing list by about 1/3rd, in order to remove a number of names of past members/subscribers who have not paid their dues (except - regular exchange and complimentary copy receivers) in recent years. We will cut the list further after this present mailing. If you have not paid for 1977, please do so now, or your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

Individuials: $5.00 (5/- rupees Nepalese addresses only)
Institutions, Libraries, etc: $10.00

New Subscriptions: notify the Editor (address below)

Dues Payments: to the Dues Treasurer - Nepal Studies Association
Mohan N. Shrestha
Geography Department
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402 U.S.A.

Please notify the editor promptly of your change of address.

Nepal Studies Association
Bulletin # 12/13 - Double Issue
Winter/Spring 1977

New Editorial Address:
Donald A. Messerschmidt, Editor
Nepal Studies Association Bulletin
Anthropology Department
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99163 U.S.A.

To:
Rishikeshab Raj Regmi
Ministry of Education
Dept. of Archaeology
Singha Durbar
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