Fall 1976

Nepal Studies Association Bulletin, No. 11

Nepal Studies Association

Donald A. Messerschmidt
Washington State University

Follow this and additional works at: http://elischolar.library.yale.edu/yale_himalaya_initiative_nepal_studies

Part of the Asian Studies Commons, Forest Management Commons, Geography Commons, Social and Cultural Anthropology Commons, and the South and Southeast Asian Languages and Societies Commons

Recommended Citation
http://elischolar.library.yale.edu/yale_himalaya_initiative_nepal_studies/11

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by the Yale Himalaya Initiative at EliScholar – A Digital Platform for Scholarly Publishing at Yale. It has been accepted for inclusion in Nepal Studies Association Newsletter by an authorized administrator of EliScholar – A Digital Platform for Scholarly Publishing at Yale. For more information, please contact elischolar@yale.edu.
TABLE OF CONTENTS:

p.2  Information for the Members / Election Results
     Membership & Dues
p.3  Trekking and Research Visas - Important Changes
p.4  Humanities Seminar in Nepal
p.5  Welcome Address by Prof. U.M. Malla, Dean, Institute of Humanities
p.10 Review Article by Ruth Schmidt on Eric Eckholm's Losing Ground
     "This is a frightening book. It deserves to be taken seriously..."
p.15 Book Review of F.H. Gaige, Regionalism and National Unity in Nepal
     (Reviewed by Don Brenneis)
p.16 Book Review of Mahesh C. Regmi, Landownership in Nepal
     (Reviewed by Don Messerschmidt)
p.17 Book Review of Corneille Jest, Dolpo: Communautes de Langue Tibetaine
     du Nepal. (Reviewed by Janice Sacherer)
p.18 Recent Publications on Nepal
p.25 Kailash - Contents of Vol. IV, Nos. 1 & 2
p.26 Anthology - The Indo-Tibetan Interface - Nears Publication/Contents
p.27 The Asia Mail, a New Publication on Asian Affairs
p.27 The Editor's Note
p.28 Letter: Notice of Change of Status of Summer Institute of Linguistics
p.30 Announcement: International Society for Comparative Study of
     Civilizations annual meeting, call for papers.

p.31-34 Application Form for Research Study & Research in Nepal.
INFORMATION FOR THE MEMBERS

Election Results: Our belated elections were held over the summer for the NSA Executive Committee. Winners, each to a three-year term, were:

Dr. Melvyn C. Goldstein, Professor of Anthropology, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

Krishna Pradhan, Ph.D. candidate in Linguistics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin (Address: #918F, Eagle Heights, Madison, Wisconsin 53706)

Dr. Mohan N. Shrestha, Professor of Geography, Department of Geography, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43403

(Prem Thapa and Dr. John O. Anderson were defeated by narrow margins.)

The terms of Goldstein, Pradhan and Shrestha will run until December 1978. They replace Merrill Goodall, John Hitchcock, and Prakash Upreti, whose terms were up in December 1975.

The following executive committee persons terms expire in December 1976:

Douglas Hall, Robert T. Norman, and Bekh Bahadur Thapa

And these are on-going executive members whose terms expire in December 1977:

James Fisher, John Scholz, and Donald A. Messerschmidt

Another round of elections will be announced in the Winter Issue (#12) of the NSA Bulletin. We expect at that time to announce a new Chairman of the Association, as well. Other officers will also be announced at that time.

MEMBERSHIP and DUES

Many thanks to the members who have gotten around to paying up! The latest round of appeals to pay dues netted the Association $150, enough (combined with our modest bank account) to keep the Bulletin going for awhile longer. We are hoping to be able to put together a regional meeting of the Association sometime early in 1977. Keep your fingers crossed!

Dues are due for the 1977 membership year. $5.00 per individual; $10.00 per institution (library, research center, firm, government agency, etcetera). Dues may be sent to the current Treasurer, Dr. Robert T. Norman, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, Bruce Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213 (for USA and European members), and in Nepal, to Gabriel Campbell, Executive Director, U.S. Educational Foundation/Nepal, Box 380, Kathmandu, Nepal. Rs.5/- per individual membership in Nepal, by Nepalis.

Beginning with the next issue, our membership files will be culled of non-paying persons, and mailing of the Bulletin will be curtailed to those who have paid up, or who are complementary receivers. PAY UP NOW!
We have no "latest" word on the new visa regulations for trekkers and researchers in Nepal, but we do have an indication of regulation changes as of earlier this summer, 1976. Gabriel Campbell has sent the following notice:-

"You may have heard rumors regarding the new visa and trekking regulations. They are causing considerable controversy, and I imagine will go through some further changes in the near future. I am working to get an official translation with official implications for research affiliation visas. As soon as this is available, I will pass it on for publication. In the meantime, let me unofficially summarize:

a) Tourist visas and trekking permits: Tourists may obtain one month visas prior to their entry into Nepal. These can be extended for one month at a time up to a maximum of three months in the country upon presentation of the exchange card showing evidence of $150 cashed per month ($5 per day). Trekking permits must be obtained through (and only through) registered trekking agencies. For the "budget" trekker the following minimum rates have been established: $12 per person day for 1-3 persons; $10 per person day for 4-6 persons; and $8 per person day for 7 or more. Rs.15 per person week of this amount will go for HMG fees.

b) Researcher visas for undergraduate students, Ph.D. students, and scholars: All researchers must be affiliated through the Research Division of the Rector's Office, Tribhuvan University, Tripureswar, Kathmandu. According to the latest Foreign Ministry statement [i.e. as of early summer], this affiliation and the visa must be obtained prior to arriving in Nepal. The Research Division has information sheets and forms for this purpose which can be obtained from them or from the Foundation. [Reprinted in this issue of the NSA Bulletin.] An affiliation fee of between Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,000 will be charged. The Research Division will farm out applications to the relevant Institute in Tribhuvan University, which will approve the project and also affiliate the researcher. For Anthropology, Linguistics, History, etc., this will remain the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies. However, for students in the sciences, public administration or other subjects, other Institutes will be involved."

** READERS NOTE: The above regulations are NOT official, but represent only an interpretation of visa regulation affairs as of early summer 1976. They are subject to change. For a more recent assessment of regulations, contact the Royal Nepal Embassy in Washington, D.C., or relevant agencies within Nepal. We will bring you more information in the next, Winter, issue of the Bulletin if possible.

We have reprinted 2 forms on the last 2 pages of this Bulletin, which you can conveniently tear out and use if necessary:

1. Application Form for Research Study in Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal, and
2. Important Information to Foreign Researchers.

See pages 31 - 34.
1976

HUMANITIES SEMINAR

Institute of Humanities & Social Sciences

Tribhuvan University

April 27 to April 30

The long-awaited Humanities Seminar was successfully conducted, at CEDA Auditorium, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Nepal. The following material from and about the seminar did not reach us in time for the June issue of the NSA Bulletin, but because of its importance to Nepalese scholarship, we will reprint it here. (Sent by Gabriel Campbell.)

One observer, one who attended the entire seminar, has written the following assessment for us:

"The Seminar provided a welcome opportunity for the Nepalese academic community to focus on the Humanities as a whole as well as individual subjects included under this title. Discussion of the papers was lively and extended into the corridors during breaks -- demonstrating that a number of important issues were raised. A number of scholars commented on the value of holding a seminar on this topic, particularly at a time when the role of humanities in the development of Nepal is being questioned, and I think that the NSA can congratulate itself for its support of this project. Dean Upendra Man Malla plans to publish the papers together with accounts of the discussion in the near future." [Dean Malla's Welcome Address is reprinted in full below.]

Seminar Events:

15th Baisakh 2033 / Tuesday, April 27, 1976

Inaugural Session (Morning) 10.30 to 13.00 hours

Chairman: Shri J. M. Adhikary, Rector, Tribhuvan University
Welcome: Prof. U. M. Malla, Dean, Inst. of Humanities & Social Sciences
Address: Prof. S. B. Shakya, Vice Chancellor, Tribhuvan University
Inaugural Address: Dr. H. B. Gurung, Honorable Minister of State for Education and Industry and Commerce
Address by the Chairman
Vote of Thanks.

Afternoon Session 14.00 to 17.00 hours

Chairman: Shri Lain Singh Bangdel, Vice-Chancellor, Royal Nepal Academy
Paper Presentation: "The Role of Fine Arts in the Development of Nepal. 1) Shri S. B. Shah, Lecturer, Fine Arts Campus
Comment Paper: Shri Krishna Manandhar, Asst. Lecturer, Fine Arts Campus
Paper Presentation: "Music and Dance in the University Curriculum 2) Smt. I. Pandey, Lecturer, Padma Kanya Campus, and
3) Shri M.M. Singh, Lecturer, Padma Kanya Campus
Comment Paper: Smt. Beti Bajracharya, Asst.Lecturer, Padma Kanya Campus, and Dr. Chandra Kumar Upadhaya, Principal, Nepal Music College
Discussion
Closing Remarks by the Chairman

continued
Morning Session 10.30 to 13.30 hours

Chairman: Dr. P.R. Sharma, Dean, Inst. of Nepal & Asian Studies

Paper Presentation: "Teaching of History in Nepal"

4) Dr. T. R. Vaidya, Reader, Kirtipur Campus

Comment Paper: Shri T. Manandhar, Lecturer, Kirtipur Campus

Paper Presentation: "Basic Characteristics of Nepalese Culture"

5) Shri Ram Niwas Pandey, Reader, Kirtipur Campus

Comment Paper: Dr. P. R. Uprety, Lecturer, Kirtipur Campus

Discussion

Closing Remarks by the Chairman

Afternoon Session 14.00 to 17.00 hours

Chairman: Dr. Austin Hale, Summer Institute of Linguistics

Paper Presentation: "English Language Teaching in Nepal"

6) Dr. K.P. Malla, Professor, Kirtipur Campus

Comment Paper: Dr. Y. P. Varma, Lecturer, Kirtipur Campus

Paper Presentation: "Teaching Nepali"

7) Dr. B. M. Dahal, Lecturer, Kirtipur Campus

Comment Paper: Shri Choodamani Bandhu, Lecturer, Kirtipur Campus

Discussion

Closing Remarks by the Chairman

[Thursday session rescheduled due to solar eclipse]

18th Baisakh 2033 / Friday, April 30, 1976

Morning Session 10.30 to 13.30 hours

Chairman: Prof. S. B. Shakya, Vice-Chancellor, Tribhuvan University

Paper Presentation: "The Study of Philosophy in Nepal"

8) Shri M.R. Satyal, Lecturer, Tri-Chandra Campus

Comment Paper: Shri G. N. Tiwari, Lecturer, Balmiki Campus, Inst. of Sanskrit

Paper Presentation: "The Study of Humanities in Nepal"

9) Prof. U. M. Malla, Dean, Inst. of Humanities & Social Sciences

Discussion

Closing Remarks by the Chairman

Afternoon Session 14.00 to 17.00 hours

Chairman: Prof. U.M. Malla, Dean, Inst. of Humanities & Social Sciences

Reports by Rapporteur (Summing Up)

Discussion on Reports

Adoption of the Recommendations of the Seminar

Closing Remarks by the Chairman

WELCOME ADDRESS by Prof. U. M. Malla

Dean, Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences

at the Inaugural Ceremony of the Humanities Seminar, 1976

"Mr. Chairman, Honorable Minister, Vice Chancellor, distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen,

"I feel it my proud privilege to have been given this opportunity on behalf of the Tribhuvan University, Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences to welcome the distinguished participants and learned guests who have assembled
here today. I am so grateful for the time you are spending here to enable ourselves to have a free exchange of views and experiences with colleagues by which real progress in various aspects can be achieved. We are very eagerly looking forward to your stimulating company and fruitful discussion in the Seminar on Humanities. It might have looked rather odd to some of the observers that in the present wave of national and international Seminars on all or any one of three P's - that is, production, population and pollution - we are assembled here to examine the state of various disciplines under Humanities, but I am sure you all agree that along with the development of Sciences and technology in any country, the study of Humanities also cannot be totally ignored. It is, however, true that as His Majesty King Birendra has rightly pointed out "The New Education plan...aims at combining ideas with action, imagination with reality and personal satisfaction with the fulfillment of national aspiration."

"Talking on the purpose of Education, John Dewey has remarked: "It is well to remind ourselves that education as such has no aims, only persons... have aims, not an abstract idea like education." And so the different academic institutions in the world have declared different purposes of their own. According to the account published in 1643, the founders of Harvard established the college to advance Learning and perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate, Ministry to the Churches, when our Present Ministers shall lie in the Dust. It is said that Dartmouth college was chartered in 1769, for the education and instruction of youth of the Indian tribes in this Land in reading, writing and all parts of learning which shall appear necessary and expedient for civilising and Christianising children of Pagans as well as in all liberal Arts and Sciences, and also English youth and any others....

"The Charter that established the University of Carolina in 1789 declared that in all well regulated Government, it is the indispensable duty of every Legislature to consult the Happiness of a rising Generation and endeavour to fit them for an honourable Discharge of the Social Duties of Life, by paying the strictest attention to their Education.

"The Morrill (Land-Grant) Act of 1868 was designed to help establish colleges, Where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts... in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

"Sophia Smith, the founder of Smith College, died in 1870. Her will affirmed her opinion, that by the higher and more thorough Christian education of women, What are called their "wrongs" will be redressed, their weight of influence in reforming the evils of society will be greatly increased, as teachers, as writers, as mothers, as members of society, their power for good will be incalculably enlarged.

"Loyola University, Los Angeles, states its overall purposes in language of dedication using the motto of the society of Jesus: "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam"

"There is more to these statements than quaint or majestic language. They reflect important social and intellectual movements of their times, and there are some of the reasons men have given for establishing college: to assess
a literate ministry, to civilise and Christianize Indian, to fit youth for the honourable discharge of social duties, to provide liberal and practical education for the industrial classes, to increase the influence of women in reforming the evils of society, to the greater glory of God.

"In Nepal, higher education started in 1918 when the oldest college of Nepal, Trichandra College, was erected, with a purpose of imparting higher education to the people. We are not sure what the purpose or aim of higher education was at that time except that the then Rana Prime Minister is supposed to have not been very happy when he inaugurated the college since he foresaw that the product of the college would definitely be the instrument of overthrowing them out of power in the future. For more than three decades no other college was established and gradually college started growing in different parts of the country. Frankly speaking, there was no definite purpose of any college, as such. What all the colleges aimed at was to train the students for the specified number of years to face the final university examination after passing which they were enabled to receive a degree which would help their employment in the service, since the avenues of employment were few and a majority of the people got employed in the Government service. However, it can be said that the liberal Arts college, which was represented originally by Trichandra College, stands at the center of the Nepalese tradition of higher education. In the later development of higher education whether a Govt college or a non-government college, whether a college in the hill area or a college in the plains, each college aimed at providing the socalled Arts Education, not because there was any need of such general education, but because it was not possible to impart any other type of technical or vocational education in the colleges owing to the lack of proper facilities. A college was a symbol of prestige and pride and a few rich and influential people felt their egos flattered if the college was named after them. For such colleges it was very difficult to start the faculty of science, engineering and technology, but it was not so very difficult to start teaching the subjects which came under humanities and social science since almost all of the subjects did not require any laboratory or any sophisticated instruments, and those few that required some sort of such equipments, hence a little bit of financial expenses, could be excluded from the list of subjects taught in their colleged. Thus the development of colleges was rather lopsided. There was almost an unrestrained development of Arts college while Science colleges could not grow at the same pace, let alone the growth of the technical and vocational colleges. The result was that the New Education System Plan had to be promulgated to spell out the purpose of Education and to plan balanced growth of different components of higher education in the country.

"The Institute of Humanities & Social Sciences is one of the twelve institutes which constitute the Tribhuvan University. Organised under this Institute are twenty-four campuses but at the same time the Institute has to supervise the academic programmes of the other campuses at Dhankuta and Ilam, which fall under the Institute of Education from the administrative points of view. Thus, including the above two at Dhankuta and Ilam, the Institute of Humanities & Social Sciences consists of 11 campuses of certificate level, 12 campuses of certificate as well as diploma level, 1 campus of Degree level and 1 campus where international languages are taught. The Institute, through its various campuses, offers programmes through which the students may obtain a broad preparation for life, secure a sound basis for advanced study and original research or acquire specific knowledge and skill for service in a chosen field. The primary function of the Institute is to provide a liberal education to encourage the student in the fullest possible development of his intellectual abilities, his capacity as a person and a member of society. While the long range goal is that of producing a well rounded individual - intellectually, spiritually,
physically, emotionally and aesthetically - the Institute seeks to accomplish this primarily by emphasis on intellectual achievement. Through its Curriculum and related activities the college assists the student in the continued development of certain fundamental intellectual skills, particularly in writing, reading, speaking and thinking, it guides him toward mastery of the leading ideas, significant facts and methods of work in such fields as the social sciences, language, and literature, fine arts, music, dance, history, culture and philosophy; it aids him in the development of a resourceful and independent mind, the ability to use as well as accumulate knowledge; finally, it attempts to provide him with experience which will be conducive to the development of strength of character and a sense of personal responsibility.

"There has been a growing tendency particularly among the developing countries of the world to think that education should be directed towards a material end to tackle the problems caused by people who are unemployed because they are unemployable. The idea is that boys and girls, the future leaders of any nation, should not waste their time on history, language, the classics, art; in short, the humanities, and should instead learn science and technology.

"At the same time there is another set of people who believe that the education of a boy or girl wherever possible should not be directed toward any end other than itself. General education is not for anything except for civilization. The best thing about education in the days before the technological revolution hit the world was its so-called "uselessness." Learning Sanskrit, Pali, Greek or Latin was of no "use" to anyone. There is nothing more useless than poetry. Of what use would the Abhijnan Shakuntal or Midsummer Night's Dream be to the state? What is the use of Pablo Picasso? Socrates was bumped off because the state found his teachings "counter productive." So was Jesus. The Buddha's father did not like his son's way of life because he wanted him to succeed to the throne and there was no "functionality" in meditation. But it must be remembered that without them and their "useless" work, life would have been valueless.

"Oscar Wilde is often quoted to have said that the result of directing education towards a material end is to produce a generation of human beings who know the price of everything and the value of nothing. It will manufacture a human race that calculates every action on the basis of whether it is possible, rather than whether it is right or wrong. Friendship would be motivated by an assessment of profitability. If this trend will continue, I am afraid, Humanity will have information without knowledge, technique without style and cleverness without wisdom.

"We must have a sense of proportion. It is pointless to expect any parent of an unemployed "educated" youth to feel happy that his son is a nice boy if he is unqualified to get himself a job. We must take the world much as we find it and change as it changes. It is true that any nation needs engineers, doctors and technicians, but we should not forget that most important of all we need good men -- men of vision, courage and honesty of purpose who will be able to play their part worthily in the field of national activity. What is necessary is education that brings out the best of man's talents whether he is a mathematician, economist, geographer, engineer, or a a "useless" philosopher. It should bestow upon life fullness acquired by methodical imparting of knowledge that paves the path to freedom of thought and culture aspired by man. Educated man does not march in isolation on the highways of culture, but his personality is dynamic in all spheres of man's activity and right endeavour. Education is a connecting link that joins man's manifold activities, political, social, religious and moral, that are fundamentally interdependent. True education should aim at evolving a complete man.

"At present there is a growing concern among the educationists that the enrollment in the subject of Humanities has a perceptible downward trend. Hence we have jotted down the main objective of this Seminar as the following:-
a) To bring together University teachers representing various disciplines of Humanities in Nepal, to keep them informed of the latest developments in their respective fields and enable them to formulate new approaches in their study.

b) To examine the present curriculum and suggest improvements.

c) To explore the relevance of the subjects under Humanities to the development of the Nation.

d) To plan and programme Humanities research in the University.

"I hope that the learned participants will freely take an active part in the discussion after the paper reading and come up with valuable suggestions which could be implemented in order to bring out a more reasonable balance between the enrollment in Humanities and Social Sciences. Furthermore, a number of questions can be posed before this Seminar of which I may mention a few:-

1) Are the subjects under "humanities" really quite useless?

2) Is the enrollment in humanities so low because the curricula have been faulty, they do not respond to the need of society?

3) Isn't there any direct relationship between humanities and the development of the Nation?

"In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the assistance we have thankfully received from the Ford Foundation through the Nepal Studies Association. The grant to the Nepal Studies Association, U.S.A. has been administered through the offices of the Association for Asian Studies, to support this Humanities Seminar. From its inception the NSA has been committed to a search for ways to encourage Nepali Scholars and invite their research initiatives. In the grant proposal drawn by the Executive Committee of the NSA, funds were requested to support two Seminars: one on the Social Sciences and the other on Humanities. The former one already took place in 1973 under the auspices of the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies. According to the NSA proposal, the Seminars would be limited to Nepali Scholars, who would be invited to summarize their own disciplines as they apply to Nepal and outline needs for the further development of the disciplines. The papers would be reproduced for distribution in Nepal and translated into English for distribution outside the country. The papers would provide research stimulus locally and would help foreign scholars wishing to know where their discipline could make a needed contribution as well as who might be an interested supporter or counterpart.

"We again extend to you all a very warm welcome and greetings on behalf of the Tribhuvan University and the Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences. I hope your interest in the Seminar and your sincere efforts will make it a success and your gathering here will produce concrete and practical ideas that benefit the development of the disciplines under Humanities.

"Welcome again and thank you all."

- Dr. U. M. Malla, Dean, Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, Nepal.

We will be looking forward to the published proceedings of the Humanities Seminar in the near future.

In the meantime, the Association has extra copies of the published proceedings of the earlier seminar on the Social Sciences. The 218-page bound volume, SOCIAL SCIENCE IN NEPAL (1974) has 24 entries, and is available free to paid-up members of the Nepal Studies Association. (Members outside of the United States and Canada are requested to send $ 2.00 to cover mailing/handling costs.) Notify the Editor, NSA Bulletin, Box 297, Edmonds, Washington 98020 if you have not received your free copy yet.
REVIEW ARTICLE
by Ruth Laila Schmidt

ECKHOLM, Erik P.
1976 LOSING GROUND: ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS AND WORLD FOOD PROSPECTS.
New York: W. W. Norton & Co.

Eckholm's subject is not just Nepal, nor the low-income countries of Asia; but the planet Earth. His thesis is that it is, literally, losing ground: losing productive land through an accelerating process of environmental destruction.

....in the world war to save a habitable environment, even the battles to purify the noxious clouds over Tokyo and Sao Paulo, and to restore life to Lake Erie, are but skirmishes compared to the uncontested routs being suffered in the hills of Nepal and Java, and on the rangelands of Chad and Northwest India. A far deadlier toll, and perhaps an even greater threat to future human welfare, than that of the pollution of air and water is that exacted by the undermining of the productivity of the land itself through accelerated soil erosion, creeping deserts, increased flooding, and declining soil fertility. Humans are - out of desperation, ignorance or greed - destroying the basis of their livelihood as they violate the limits of natural systems. (p.18)

This is a frightening book. It deserves to be taken seriously; to be examined by a wide range of specialists: geographers, agronomists, foresters, economists, social scientists and many others. It bristles with documentation from bibliographic as well as interview sources, and offers many points of departure for across-the-board cooperation among specialists in a variety of fields.

I would like to invite this discussion and cooperation from the vantage point of my own field (South Asian studies and the social sciences). This review focuses on three of the processes to which Eckholm calls attention: deforestation, particularly of mountain regions; siltation of watercourses; and salinization of irrigated land (other processes not dealt with here include overgrazing and desertification, overexploitation of tropical soils, and overfishing of the oceans). My comments are restricted mainly to those South Asian countries with which I am most familiar: Nepal and Pakistan; but I will attempt to deal broadly with the Himalayas plus their adjoining plains, as a geographic region.

Deforestation of Mountain Regions. Human beings have been cutting down trees - between a third and a half of the planet's original supply - since neolithic times, but deforestation of mountain regions presents a greater threat than other types, because "when the environment starts to deteriorate on steep mountain slopes, it deteriorates far more quickly than on gentle slopes and plains. And the damage is far more likely to be irreversible" (p.75)

Chapter Five, "Refugees from Shangri-La," details this process in Nepal, where a combination of population growth and a largely agrarian economy is forcing farmers out of valley lands and gentler slopes, onto steeper slopes which are "unfit for sustained farming even with the astonishingly elaborate terracing practiced there. Meanwhile, villagers must roam farther and farther from their homes to gather fodder and firewood, thus surrounding most villages with a widening circle of denuded hillsides. (p.77)
That this process is indeed occurring all over the Himalayas is
confirmed not only by my personal observations but by those of nearly
every person I have talked with who has worked, done research in, or
trekked through these mountains. Statistics, however, are difficult to
find: more documentation for Eckholm's argument would be desirable. In
searching for such documentation I was able to turn up only one estimate
of the rate of deforestation in Nepal: Frena Bloomfield states in the
Far Eastern Economic Review that it is 8% per year.\textsuperscript{1} It is certainly to
be hoped that this figure is inaccurate, because even if deforestation is
proceeding at only half that rate, it would imply the total deforestation of
Nepal in little more than two decades.

The implications are ominous, because deforestation brings many other
unpleasant changes in its wake. Once the ground cover is lost, fragile
topsoil is quickly carried away by the intense monsoon rains, permanently
impairing the area's agricultural productivity, and causing increased
siltation and flooding on the adjacent plains. As firewood becomes scarce,
farmers shift to burning cowdung instead - thus depriving fields of their
major source of fertilizer. Perennial springs necessary for irrigation dry
up, with consequent loss of non-rainy season crops. Eventually, declining
production causes the out-migration of the surplus population. In Pakistan,
where only 3.4% of the land is classified as forest-covered, the prime export
of many hill regions is people: young men seeking work in the cities, in the
Persian Gulf States, or in the United Kingdom.\textsuperscript{2} Remittances from such
relatives are in important source of revenue in regions like the Siwaliks of
Pakistani Kashmir; but even these remittances do not ensure that their
recipients will be able to purchase wheat during scarcity periods. Travellers
to remote mountain regions are routinely advised to carry most of their own food.

In short, Eckholm's observations deserve attention now, before all the
statistics are in. As he points out:

\begin{quote}
The Himalayan arc, stretching from Afghanistan through Pakistan,
India, Nepal, and Bhutan to Burma, forms an ecological Gibraltar
whose fate will affect the well-being of hundreds of millions.
From the Himalayas flow the major rivers of the Indian subcontinent -
the Indus, the Ganges, and the Brahmaputra - which annually bring
life, and sometimes death, to Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. (p.77)
\end{quote}

Siltation of Watercourses. One consequence, and therefore a measurable
index of, deforestation in the hills is the accelerating rate of siltation in
the watercourses of the plains. Here statistics are easier to obtain, and
Eckholm's documentation for Chapter Seven, "Silting and Salting of Irrigation
Systems," is impeccable.

Eckholm quotes Nepalese soil conservation officials as observing that the
bed level of many Terai rivers is rising from six inches to one foot every
year (p.80). Offshore silt deposits, called chars, in the Bay of Bengal are
"tremendous and increasing every year," World Bank geographer Wolfram Drewes
told me when I began to look for data to supplement Eckholm's.\textsuperscript{3} But perhaps

\begin{footnotes}
\item\textsuperscript{1} Frena Bloomfield, "Letter from Kathmandu," Far Eastern Economic Review
October 22, 1976, p.62.
\item\textsuperscript{2} Hugh S. Plunkett, personal communication based on research in the Tarbela
Dam area of Pakistan.
\item\textsuperscript{3} Wolfram Drewes, personal communication.
\end{footnotes}
the best known instance of the siltation process is the high sedimentation rate in the reservoirs of dams in the Indus and Ganges basins. The lifespan of the Tarbela Dam, on the Indus, was originally estimated at 100 years. More recent estimates have reduced that figure to 50 years, and I personally have heard experts mention figures as low as 40 years. The Mangla Reservoir's estimated lifespan has been reduced from 100 years to approximately 55, as Eckholm correctly notes. The Kosi Barrage in India is vividly described in a recent article by Claire Sterling as "very nearly a write-off, the reservoir behind it is so choked with silt that birds are flocking there to wade in the marshy swampland."

While it is essential to qualify these facts with the reminder that the siltation rate in the Himalayan rivers has always been high, and that the relatively steep Himalayan foothills do not offer good reservoir sites (the storage capacity of the Tarbele Reservoir is only one-seventh of the total amount of water that flows down the Indus in a year); the frequency with which siltation rates have been underestimated points to a dramatic, but unrecognized, increase in silt loads in recent years. The incidence of floods, caused partly by increased runoff from mountain slopes, is also rising. It is difficult to quarrel with Eckholm's comment that "Topsoil washing down into India and Bangladesh is now Nepal's most precious export, but one for which it receives no compensation" (p.78)

Salinization and Waterlogging of Irrigated Lands. In the more arid plains of the Indus River drainage of the Punjab and Sind, salinization and waterlogging are processes by which ground is also being lost. At first glance, this problem would seem of little relevance to the readers of a journal concerned with a mountainous region. However, the South Asian plains plus the Himalayas form an ecological unit; if food production falls in the hills, foodgrains will have to be imported there from the plains (as is presently the case in many hill areas of Pakistan).

Eckholm begins Chapter Seven by drawing a parallel between the Indus Plain and the Tigris-Euphrates Plain in Mesopotamia:

The end result of six millenia of human management [of irrigation in Mesopotamia] is no garden spot.... over the course of two thousand years Sumerian irrigation practices ruined the soil so completely that it has not yet recovered. The dissolved salts present in minute quantities in all water do not evaporate, so as water evaporates or is used by plants, the salt content of the remaining water grows.(p.115)

A related problem is waterlogging: when water seeps underground from the irrigation canals, the water table rises unless drainage is adequate. In Pakistan, where the natural drainage is poor, seepage of water from irrigation canals has brought the water table close to the surface in many places. When it reaches to within a few feet of the surface, salinization of the topsoil accelerates because the underground water (usually salty itself) is pulled to the surface by capillary evaporation.

---


These two features may easily be observed during the course of any train or plane trip from Lahore to Rawalpindi. Eckholm comments:

Salt and silt challenge the survival of Pakistani society just as they did those of the Sumerians and Sassanians. One advantage the Pakistanis hold over the ancients is access to modern technologies that can probably keep irrigation sustainable on a permanent basis. A disadvantage is a population of seventy million that promises to double in twenty-five years, leaving little latitude for mistakes or disruptions in the water supply without tragic consequences. (p.119)

The Government of Pakistan recognizes the problem; its first program to reclaim saline and waterlogged lands began in 1959, at which time estimates of cropland seriously affected by both salinity and/or waterlogging ranged around 20%, with an annual increase of 50,000 to 100,000 acres per year. These programs, known as SCARPs (Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects) have relied mainly on the use of tubewells to lower the water table and flush the salts from the soil. The technology has proven its effectiveness but has several disadvantages: tubewell technology is fairly sophisticated, expensive petroleum fuels are required to operate them, and not enough is known about the salinity content of the underground water they bring to the surface. Eckholm is also justified in pointing out the inherent vulnerability of centralized irrigation and reclamation projects to all kinds of economic and political pressures; in recent years Pakistan's budgeting for salinity control has been made more difficult both by inflation and increased military expenditures.

Conclusions. During the past six weeks [i.e. September-October, 1976] I have made a point of asking numerous colleagues for their opinions of Eckholm's book. I've been struck by one thing: there has been almost no debate about whether the above processes are occurring, but only about why they are occurring, in an age of planners and developers; and how rapidly they are progressing. At this point, I would like to summarize some of the major trends in their remarks.

Of the three processes, deforestation, siltation and salinization, deforestation was by far the most widely perceived as a real concern; siltation, where commented upon, was seen as a consequence of deforestation. Most of the people I talked with saw a direct correlation between deforestation and recent increases in population size, and point out that in the search for new fields, farmers are moving onto more marginal (read: steep) land, that increased livestock population means more lopping (cutting of foliage for fodder), and that demand for firewood rises because there are more meals to be cooked.

The population growth rate, which was estimated at 2.0% in 1971, is indeed rising, and is estimated to have reached 2.5% in 1974/75. That this rise is a fairly recent phenomenon is suggested by Barry Bishop's data for the Karnali Zone, which had an approximate population of 72,000 in 1868, 76,000 in 1940, and 186,000 in 1970. In other words, the population of the Karnali Zone more than doubled between 1940 and 1970. At a growth rate of 2.5% the population of the country as a whole will double again in a similar period of time.

---

8 Barry Bishop, personal communication.
A more important factor than the overall growth rate is the population density in hilly regions. This is given by Tuladhar, Gubhaju and Stoeckel as averaging 1,244 people per square mile of cultivable land in the mountains, 1,053 in the hills (and by comparison, 341 in the Terai and 823 in Bangladesh). Since the proportion of cultivable land is only 2% in the mountains and 10% in the hills of Nepal, these figures explain why there is so much pressure on the land: the agricultural demands are greatest in precisely those regions which are least suited for agriculture. The Nepalese Government has adopted the obvious solution to this problem: promoting resettlement of hill dwellers in the Terai. However, this outlet is closing, as only about 323,000 hectares of suitable farmland remain there.9

A few of my colleagues blamed the developers themselves - or more precisely, they blamed the kind of development that assigns a higher priority to projects such as export of timber and development of tourism, which earn foreign exchange right now; than to long-range conservation schemes where the benefits are not immediately apparent. Sterling's article expounds this view, pointing out that while roads (which wreak havoc on friable mountain soils) are a development priority, flood/erosion control projects and reforestation are not.10 Bloomfield makes a similar point, observing that timber, now the main foreign currency earner, is being exploited to extinction11 — a view that appears to be supported by a recent Nepal National Planning Commission report on fuel scarcity, which concludes: "The source of fuel wood is fast dwindling and it is projected that by 1983 there will be a shortage of fuel wood forest if there is no serious reafforestation programme."12

While it has been amply demonstrated that mountain populations are capable of destroying their own environments without the assistance of developers, there is some validity in the accusations against development priorities. Most development agencies formulate plans on the basis of a fairly short time framework (subject as they are to funding constraints and the need to produce rapid results). Furthermore, coordination between different donor states and agencies (of which Sterling counted some fifty in Nepal) has been difficult if not impossible. What becomes clear from even a brief look at the development picture, is that there is not a shortage of altruism, or of activity, or even, relatively speaking, of economic inputs. The important lack seems to be of coordinated procedures for assessing and controlling the environmental impact of present trends and programs.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to rephrase the above statement as a recommendation: that scholars, developers and planners cooperate to promote the development and implementation of such procedures, now. For, while it is certainly possible that Eckholm's pessimistic conclusions are not justified by his data, the implications of what he tells us are of an entirely different order than those of the usual scholarly work. There is, to say the least, a lot at stake.

---

9 Barry Bishop, personal communication.
11 Sterling, pp. 16-20
12 Bloomfield, loc.cit.
BOOK REVIEW (by Don Brenneis, Pitzer College, Claremont, California)


Professor Gaige has written a valuable and comprehensive book which is, as he suggests in his preface, "two studies, a regional study of the Nepal tarai and a study of the national integration process in Nepal." The tarai, the low plains region of southern Nepal, is strikingly different from the Nepali hills in geography, population and culture. In this systematic consideration of the tarai's special characteristics, history and role in Nepal's national development, Gaige both provides a wide range of previously unavailable basic data and suggests many crucial questions for Nepali policymakers and for scholars interested in Nepal.

The first two chapters present regional characteristics of the tarai. Chapter One discusses tarai geography and the religious, linguistic and caste affiliations of the population. Gaige then focuses upon the tarai's role in the Nepali economy and the economic links between the tarai and India in terms of both trade and personnel. Chapter Three is concerned specifically with Nepali-Indian relations in such areas as boundary disputes and smuggling control. The final contextualizing chapter contains extensive documentation on the nature and range of migration to the tarai from both the hills and India. Gaige's meticulous research in this area is a valuable resource for other social scientists considering research in the tarai, as it gives detailed demographic data on five sample districts. His discussion of the tarai as "population vacuum" and the causes of present migration is also useful.

The remainder of the book considers the integration of the tarai into the Nepali state from a variety of perspectives. I found Gaige's discussion of the politics of language and its implications for citizenship and education to be particularly well developed and rewarding. He clearly presents the difficulty of defining the various tarai languages and enumerating their speakers, the language controversies of the past twenty years, and the consequences and limitations of a monolingual education and broadcast policy. It is a thoughtful presentation of both practical and symbolic aspects of language loyalty and directed linguistic change.

In an important appendix, Gaige outlines the methodology of his field research, especially the selection of sample districts and villages. The discussion is meticulous and convincing, but a copy of the interview schedule and some consideration of the rewards and limitations of a public interview technique would have further appeased my anthropological curiosity. Generally, however, the research shows a very satisfying and solid blend of field and documentary evidence.

*Regionalism and National Unity in Nepal* is an important book, both as a comprehensive and well analyzed study in itself and as an invaluable resource and stimulus for further research.
BOOK REVIEW

by Donald A. Messerschmidt


Reviewed by Donald A. Messerschmidt.

This is the definitive study of land holding, tenure and related taxation systems in Nepal. It is an essential volume for students of Nepal's socio-economy, history and government, written by a scholar whom Leo Rose has characterized (in the Foreward) as "truly a unique phenomenon in the intellectual and scholarly community in Nepal."

Landownership is a direct outgrowth of Regmi's previous four-volume study (now out of print) of Land Tenure and Taxation in Nepal (University of California Press, 1963-1968). But in addition to those and supplementary data, Regmi has added important new material to the present work, especially in Chapter 11, "The Impact of Land Reform," and Chapter 12, "The Future Pattern of Landownership."

Chapter 1 acquaints the reader with the basic social, economic, and historic features of Nepal. Chapter 2 introduces the raikar system, defined as "lands on which taxes are collected from individual landowners, traditionally regarded as state owned." The topics of succeeding chapters are birta tenure, land grants by the state to individuals (Ch.3); guthi tenure, endowments for religious or philanthropic purposes (Ch.4); jagir tenure, raikar lands assigned to government employees and functionaries in lieu of their emoluments (Ch.5); and the kipat system of communal landownership prevalent among the Limbus and other Mongoloid peoples of east Nepal (Ch.6). Jimidari and ukhada landownership bound up in land-tax collection responsibilities in the Terai regions of Nepal are described in Chapter 7. Historical developments in the raikar system during the pre-Rana, Rana, and post-Rana period are discussed in Chapter 8. Labor services, primarily the rakam system, are described in Chapter 9. And property rights and differential values are discussed in historical perspective in Chapter 10.

Regmi's book is hard to fault for he has done, as usual, a tremendously thorough and articulate job of compiling and interpreting an important part of Nepal's socio-economy for reference use by other scholars. Considerable attention is given to systems in the Terai, adding significantly to the small literature about that region (see also F.H.Gaige, Regionalism and National Unity in Nepal; University of California Press, 1975, which deals almost exclusively with the Terai). But perhaps Regmi could have given equal attention to patterns of landownership and taxation among hill populations in addition to those of the east which have kipat and to northern border populations whose role in the past, present and future of Nepal is becoming more apparent now in light of other research and contemporary geo-political and economic situations.

In addition to Landownership in Nepal and Land Tenure and Taxation, Mahesh Regmi has also published A Study in Nepali Economic History, 1768-1846 (Manjusri, New Delhi, 1971) and Some Aspects of Land Reform in Nepal (Regmi, Kathmandu, 1960). He is the founder and head of the Regmi Research Project in Kathmandu.

Lying north of the Dhaulagiri massif but south of the Tibetan border, the Nepalese communities of Tibetan language and culture which are known as Dolpo are the subject of this encyclopedic work. Based on fieldwork done over a period of years during the 1960s this book is the most comprehensive ethnography ever done on any people of Tibetan cultural origins.

The first section is labeled "The Natural Environment" and includes subsections on the geography, geology, climate, flora, and fauna, as well as local legends relating to features of the natural milieu. The second part is devoted to the economic life including barley agriculture, yak breeding and pastoralism, trade, local manufactures and handicrafts, and the production of foodstuffs. The third section discusses aspects of social life such as local demography, household composition, village stratification by lineages and order of settlement, the life cycle, marriage and family structure. The fourth part is devoted to religion, including worship of place gods, the practice of Nin-ma-pa Buddhism and of Bonpo, differences of observance between clergy and laymen, the annual cycle of religious festivals and oral traditions. The figures include everything from lists of wild plants used for medicinal purposes to illustrations of nearly all the implements of the material culture, to detailed genealogies of households according to their economic strata. Indexing is extensive but no English summary is provided.

Editor's Note: Book Reviews

More Book Reviews are needed, to keep up with the increasing number of important works on Nepal.

In the Winter (February 1977) issue of the NSA Bulletin we expect to publish reviews of at least these two recent publications:

MACFARLANE, Alan

CAPLAN, Lionel

Authors: Send us word of your recent publications -- books, articles, films, et cetera. Copies of published material are appreciated, in order to adequately review and announce new material. Your help is needed to keep the Bulletin going.
RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON NEPAL

Bengt-Erik Borgström

Publisher's Note: "The argument of this book is that the way the ideals of Panchayat Democracy in Nepal, the Kathmandu Valley in this case, have been realized can to a great extent be explained by the nature of the social relations obtaining there. Due to the small scale of Kathmandu Valley society the ruler is very close to his subjects both in a structural and a geographical sense. This leads to a weakening of corporate groups and to a strengthening of personal relations, i.e., patron-client relationships will be the norm. This argument forms the background to a detailed examination of a Village Panchayat in the Kathmandu Valley: social organization, economic and political life are discussed in relation to the official ideology. The function of this ideology in a society based on personal relations is then spelled out. The book also includes a discussion of the forms that the integration of hitherto remote and peripheral areas into the Nepalese state may take as a result of improved communications and an expanding administrative structure. In these areas local complexes of personal relations are broken down and a new type of patron-client relations between the local high-caste families and members of the nation's elite are seen to emerge, symbolized by claims to ritual purity on the part of the peripheral group."

Books will be sent on receipt of payment. Personal cheques are not accepted.

K.C., Kaisher Bahadur


Publisher's Note: "This book...records the experiences of Mr. Kaisher Bahadur K.C. after his return to Nepal from Tibet on and from September 28, 1950 to the last days and death of King Tribhuvana, who could not realise his profound vision of developing the ancient nation of Nepal on the broad base of Samyak ideals as a bridge, rather than as a bone of contention between China and India after he assumed the sacrament of what the multi-ethnic people of the Kingdom understand as Hukum. King Tribhuvana was the first King in modern history who showed that revolution could come from the palace rather than from the gutter and who tried to restore the Samyak Society of Nepal in the context of the changing world."
Heuberger, Helmut and Andras Höfer (editors)
München & Heidelberg: South Asian Institute, University of Heidelberg, W. Germany. 61pp.

Contents: Preface; I. German research in Nepal, past and future; II. Scientists, institutions, projects and courses in and on Nepal respectively; III. Bibliography (a) subject index, and (b) author's alphabetical index with full references; Persons and institutions.

- An important reference source book for Nepal scholars of many disciplines. Many titles in English; most in German. The subject index is especially useful in isolating German research in specific areas of scholarship. /The Editor, NSA Bulletin.

Nimata, M. (editor)
Chiba, Japan: Himalayan Committee of Chiba University. 417 pp. (no price) In Japanese with English summaries; some English chapters (as noted below)

Contents: (Part I: "Mountaineering of Mt.Makalu II," pp.7-98)

Part II: Scientific Survey. I. Forest vegetation of the Arun valley, east Nepal; II. Descriptive notes on vegetation of east Nepal (in English), III. List of collected plants in eastern Nepal (in English), IV. A preliminary survey of microfungi from Himalayan soil, V. Soil in eastern Nepal, VI. List of butterflies collected by Chiba University, VII. Houses in Eastern Nepal, VIII. Traditional cakes of Nepal, IX. Ecological background and researches of Nepal.

(Part III: Miscellaneous notes, on equipment, etc.; Part IV: Tribute to the memory of the late Mr. K. Takagi; Postscript and acknowledgements).

Publisher's Note: "This is the Second Report of our mountaineering and scientific survey in the Himalayas (Mt. Makalu II Area) in eastern Nepal in 1971. The First Report for Mt.Numbur Area in 1963 was published in 1965 (this is already exhausted). Since the first expedition, we have published separately more than 30 papers on the biota and ecology of eastern Nepal written in English. These will be bound as the form of a book in the near future and distributed. We would like to exchange similar papers and books on high mountains with you."

HALE, Austin (editor)

Available from S.I.L. Bookroom, Huntington Beach, California 92648 or in Nepal at Ratna Pustak Bhandar.

- The book is divided into a Sherpa section and a Jirel section, of approximately 70 pages each, followed by a report on the 1974 Linguistic Institute and a Bibliography of SIL in South Asia. The latter should be of great value to linguists and others whose interests go beyond the Sherpa and Jirel languages and dialects. /The Editor, NSA Bulletin.
BIRDS OF NEPAL
WITH REFERENCE TO KASHMIR AND SIKKIM

by ROBERT L. FLEMING, Sr.
ROBERT L. FLEMING, Jr.
LAIN SINGH BANGDEL
Illustrated by Hem Poudyal and Hira Lal Dangol
Printed at Vaklis, Bombay
PRICE: $14.00 (order blank below)

Birds from a spectacular land in 150 color plates

BIRDS OF NEPAL describes, in field guide form, nearly a tenth of the known birds in the world. Over 1,000 individuals are shown, all in color, representing 741 species. All data on the birds are given on the page facing the illustrations to facilitate quick identifications. This is the first time this important format has been used to cover an exclusively Asian area. There are 150 color plates in the book.

Besides synthesizing known information, BIRDS OF NEPAL incorporates much new data as shown by the presence of 38 species previously unknown in Nepal as well as an additional 16 species recently re-discovered in the country after a period of over 125 years. This book, besides being a valuable guide, is also an important scientific contribution to ornithological literature.

Field data have been taken, in part, from extensive notes of a remarkable father-son ornithological team. The Flemings have seen, in the field, 97% of the birds illustrated in this book. BIRDS OF NEPAL is essentially a culmination of a study of 25 years in this spectacular country.

The usefulness of the book extends to all Himalayan regions; Kashmir and Sikkim are particularly stressed as all birds known from these two areas are either pictured or described. In addition, Kathmandu Valley, with over 400 species recorded, is emphasized.

BIRDS OF NEPAL is an indispensable guide for anyone visiting the magnificent Himalayas as well as a help in many other parts of Asia.

Available September 1976

Special Features

* Limited first edition
* 741 species illustrated, all in color
* Over 1000 plumages shown
* Quick reference format — text facing pictures
* 352 pages; standard field guide size
* Durable hardbound cover
* Introduction describing general natural history of Nepal
* Illustrated by Hem Poudyal and Hira Lal Dangol

Dear Sir,

Please send ......... COPY of BIRDS OF NEPAL at
$14.00 per copy (including postage and handling) to:

(PLEASE PRINT)

NAME

ADDRESS

Enclosed is a check for $

BOOKS AVAILABLE FROM:
U.S.A. Mrs. Vern Beieler
ASIA Robert L. Fleming
1028 Crestwood St. Box 229
Wenatchee, WA. 98801
Kathmandu, Nepal

CHECKS MAY BE MADE PAYABLE TO ROBERT L. FLEMING
ALLEN, Michael

BAIDYA, T.R. (editor)

BAIDYA, T. R. and D. BAJRACHARYA (editors)

BAJRACHARYA, D. and S. B. THAKUR

BAJRACHARYA, D. and Tek Bahadur SHRESTHA

BAJRACHARYA, D.

ELDER, Joseph W., et al

(An intensive anthropological and sociological study of a resettlement area in the Western Terai. The text is based on field study and is supported with relevant data. This report is a co-operative effort by INAS (T.U.), CEDA (T.U.), and the department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. - The Publishers.)

INAS, Pub.
1975  An Introduction to Hanuman Dhoka. 75p., plates, map. no price.

(This is a short historical study of the old palace Square of Kathmandu. The book gives the history of the Darbar and the buildings in the surrounding area. A map index and a "Directory of Temples in the Hanuman Choka Area" are useful guides for visitors to Nepal. -The Publishers.)

INAS

(The cult of Matsyendranath of Patan and Bungamati is described at length and an outline of its historical development is given. Matsyendranath is among the most popular of deities in Kathmandu Valley and is worshipped by the Hindus and the Buddhists alike with great festivity. The Chariot Festival related to this deity is described in detail. Chronological presentation of the historical data make this thesis extremely useful. -The Publishers.)

MANANDHAR, Thakurlal (Compiler) (Edited by Ms. Lindsay C. Friedman)
(an annotated bibliography)

MANANDHAR, Thakurlal (compiler)
Text in English or Nepali
(an annotated bibliography reproduced from the Union Catalogue)

MANZARDO, A.E., et al.
1975 Hill Migration in Nepal: The Effects of Out -migration on a Hill Village in Far WESTern Nepal. Rs. 33/28
(An on going research project, which discusses aspects of research in migration in the hills of farwest Nepal.)

PANT, Dev Kant
2032 V.S. Doteli Loksahitya-Ek Adhyayan. (A Study in the Folk Literature of Doti). viii, 209 p. Rs. 34/-.

RANA, Hsmant and D. BAJRACHARYA (editors)
Out of Print - Tistung-Chitlang Bhekako Aitlhasik Samagri (Historical Documents from the Tistung-Chitlang Areas). viii, 60 p., map, plate. no price.
Text in Nepali.

SHARMA, Prayag Raj, editor
[See note, page 9 of this NSA Bulletin. Free distribution of this publication to paid-up NSA members.]

SHRESTHA, Devichandra (editor)

SUBBA, Subhadra
Out of Print - Studies in Bilingualism in Nepal. v, 92p. no price.
(a study from Eastern Nepal among bilingual speakers of Nepali and Maithili.)
THAKUR, S. B. (compiler)
1974  Panchayat: An Annotated Bibliography. 8 vols in all (1-3 in English)
Rs. 495/76. Text in Nepali or English.

(A major bibliographical publication on the Panchayat, the Nepalese system of government. Almost all works on the Panchayat written within and outside of the country are included in this bibliography. There are 30 sub-heads and 3600 entries. It is a valuable tool for the students of contemporary Nepalese polities and government. Contents: Vol. I, Books and Articles - Vol. II, Speeches (including Royal addresses and Speechs) - Vol. III, Rastriya Panchayat - Vol. V. Articles (in Nepali) - Vol VI, Royal Addresses, Speeches on Panchayat (in Nepali) - Vol. VII, Speeches (in Nepali) - Vol. VIII, Editorials and Debates in the Rastriya Panchayat (in Nepali); Panchayat News (in Nepali). - The Publishers.)

THAKUR, S.B. (editor)

(bibliographic index to Nepal's oldest newspaper, begins in 1901)

New Arrivals - INAS Publications

CHAND, G., R. R. CHAUDHARI, M. M. TULADHAR, and S. SUBBA.

(A survey of bilingualism and primary education in Bara and Chitwan districts of Narayani Zone, Nepal. Report on the INAS bilingualism program's pilot project number 2. -The Publishers.)

BAJRACHARYA, Gautambajra
1976  Hanumandhoka Rajdurbar. 290 pp. Rs. 104/54. (Text in Nepali)

BAJRACHARYA, Dhanabajra and T. B. SHRESTHA

INAS Journal: CONTRIBUTIONS TO NEPALESE STUDIES - 1976 issues:-

Vol. 3, No.1, January 1976.  Contents:

Padipur: A Central Terai Village (Dor Bahadur Bista)
The Anku Khola Valley: An Introduction to a Multidisciplinary Research Programme in Nepal (Cornellle Jest)
The Peoples of the Upper Anku Khola Valley (Gerard Toffin)
Bairagi Mandal (Richard Burghart)
Criminal Cases and their Punishment Before and During the Period of Jung Bahadur (Krishna Kant Adhikari)
Some Types of Reduplications in the Newari Verb Phrase (Iswarananda Shrestchharya)
Book Reviews...
Contributions to Nepalese Studies, INAS Journal, continued:
Vol. 3, Special Issue: Anthropology, Health and Development in Nepal

- Sex and Motherhood among the Brahmins and Chhetris of East Central Nepal (Lynn Bennett-Campbell)
- Concepts of Illness and Curing in a Central Nepal Village (Linda Stone)
- Levels of Medicine in a Central Nepal Village (Harvey S. Blustain)
- Notes on Two Shaman-Curers in Kathmandu (Ferdinand E. Okada)
- Health Services and Some Cultural Factors in Eastern Nepal (C.J. Wake)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NEPALESE STUDIES is published twice a year by:
The Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Subscription Rates (For Surface mail only):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ANNUAL</th>
<th>per copy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>25/- N.C.</td>
<td>15/- N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India, Sikkim, Bhutan</td>
<td>25/- N.C.</td>
<td>15/- N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh, Burma</td>
<td>25/- N.C.</td>
<td>15/- N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>US $ 6.00</td>
<td>US $ 3.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remittances may be paid by MAIL TRANSFER OR TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER at the current rate of exchange, to the Institute, through Nepal Bank Ltd. Kirtipur. (Air mail rates will be sent on request)

Subscriptions are payable in advance (INAS banks at Nepal Bank Ltd., Kirtipur). Subscriptions will be entered to start with the current issue after receipt of order. Please state if you wish to have back issues sent to you.

Please mail subscription order to:
The Dean, Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies
Tribhuvan University
Gandhi Bhawan
Kirtipur, NEPAL

ORDERS FOR BOOKS SHOULD BE SENT TO:
Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies,
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.

All prices given above for books is Nepali Currency, and are exclusive of postage and packing. Exchange Rate (at the time the INAS Catalogue was published earlier in 1976):

- Pound Sterling 1 = Rs. 25.20
- Australian Dollar 1 = Rs. 15.72
- Canadian Dollar 1 = Rs. 12.46
- Swiss Franc 1 = Rs. 4.89
- French Franc 1 = Rs. 2.78
- Japanese Yen 2,415.00 = Rs. 100

Remittances may be paid by cheques/bank draft, at the current rate of exchange, to the Institute. (Check with your local bank, International Banking Division or Office, for the current rate of exchange before sending your order to Nepal.)
Addendum to the 1976 regular issues of CONTRIBUTIONS TO NEPALESE STUDIES:

Contents:

Some Questions on Nepali History (M.C. Regmi)
The Daudaha (Inspection Tour System) Under the Ranas (Daniel W. Edwards)
Funeral Observances of a Group of Non-Ascetic Sanyasi in Central Nepal (Veronique Bouiller)
Limbuwan Today: Process and Problems (Bedh Prakash Uperti, Parbatka Kehi Tamrapatra, Tek Bahadur Shrestha)
The Byanshi: An Ethnographic Note on a Trading Group in Far Western Nepal (Andrew Manzardo, Dilli Ram Dahal and Navin K. Rai)

Book Reviews

KAILASH - A JOURNAL OF HIMALAYAN STUDIES - 1976, Volume IV

Vol. IV, No.1

3. Dan Edwards, "The Relations Between Kathmandu and Palpa in the Rana Period."
5. Short Reviews.

Vol IV, No.2

2. Barbara N. Aziz, "Views from the Monastery Kitchen."
3. Shirley Kurz Jones and Rex Jones, "Limbu Women, Divorce, and the Domestic Cycle."

KAILASH is Edited by Hallvard K. Kuloy (Box 1188, Kathmandu, Nepal) and published in Kathmandu by Ratna Pustak Bhandar (4 times annually). Subscription outside of South Asia, $10/annually ($15 for Air Mail). To subscribe, write Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Bhotahity, Kathmandu, Nepal.
ANTHOLOGY NEARING PUBLICATION:

Himalayan Anthropology: The Indo-Tibetan Interface, edited by James F. Fisher (Mouton, The Hague) is nearing publication. The Table of Contents include:

Foreward - Christoph von Führer-Haimendorf
Introduction - James F. Fisher

General:
N. J. Allen - Fourfold Classifications of Society in the Himalaya
Richard W. Moodey - Kinship and Culture in the Himalayan Region
James F. Fisher - Homo hierarchicus nepalensis, a Cultural Subspecies
A. Patricia Caplan - Hierarchy or Stratification? Two Case Studies
Gerald D. Berreman - Himalayan Research: What, Whither and Whether?

The South Asian Perspective:
Agehananda Bharati - Actual and Ideal Himalayas: Hindu Views of the Mountains
Merrill R. Goodall - Ethnic Composition of Bureaucracy in Nepal
M. K. Raha - Stratification and Religion in Himalayan Society
Don Messerschmidt - Dhikur: Rotating Credit Associations in Nepal
Lynn Bennett - Purity and Kinship among Bahun-Chhetri Women in Nepal
Alan Fournier - The Role of the Priest in Sunuwar Society
Andras Höfer - A New Rural Elite in Central Nepal
Dor Bahadur Bista - The Raute

The Central Asian Perspective:
M. Nazif Shahrani - The Retention of Pastoralism Among the Kirghiz of the Afghan Pamirs
Robert B. Ekvall - Correlation of Contradictions: A Tibetan Semantic Device
Sherry B. Ortner - The White-Black Ones: The Sherpa View of Human Nature
Prince Peter - Tibetan Oracles
Chögyam Trungpa - Some Aspects of Pön
Robert Paul - The 13th Dance of Mani Rimdu
Anthony Jackson - Tibetan Bön Rites in Chinca: A Case of Cultural Diffusion
John Ardusı and Laurence Epstein - The Saintly Madman in Tibet
B. N. Aziz - Social Cohesion and Reciprocatıon in a Tibetan Community in Nepal
R. P. Srivastava - Some Features of Commercial Nomadism in the Himalaya
Christoph von Führer-Haimendorf - Trans-Himalayan Traders in Transition
Corneille Jest - Tibetan Communities in the High Valleys of Nepal
Chie Nakane - Cultural Implications of Tibetan History
Leo Rose - Government in Sikkim
Beatrice D. Miller - Recent Research on Tibetan Culture and Personality: A Preliminary Analysis of Tibetan Refugee Responses to a Tibetan Culture-Bound Thematic Apperception Test Series
Melvyn C. Goldstein - Tibetan Refugees in South India: A New Face to the Indo-Tibetan Interface
H. Siiger - The Abominable Snowman: A Study in Himalayan Religion and Folklore from the Lepchas of Sikkim

Perspectives Merged: The Newars:
Victor S. Doherty - Notes on the Origins of the Newars of the Kathmandu Valley
Ruth L. Schmidt - Symbolic Fields in Nepalese Religious Iconography
Gerard Toffin - Intercaste Relations in a Newar Environment
Stephen Michael Greenwold - The Role of the Priest in Newar Society
Hiroshi Ishii - Structure and Change of a Newari Festival Organization
William Stablein - Nepalese Buddhist Pujas as a Medical-Cultural System
Mary Shepherd Slusser - Indresvara of Panauti: A Medieval Nepalese Temple

These papers were prepared for the IXth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnographical Sciences at Chicago, 1973. Publication is expected early in 1977.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW PUBLICATION ON ASIAN AFFAIRS

THE ASIA MAIL
"AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES ON ASIA AND THE PACIFIC"

The ASIA MAIL, subtitled "American Perspectives on Asia and the Pacific," will begin publication with the October 1976 issue. The monthly, in tabloid newspaper format, will aim at Asia-interested Americans within the United States. Initial circulation will be 30,000. Articles will be written by academic specialists, journalists and businessmen active in U.S.-Asian relations. "An effort will be made to include frequent articles by undergraduate Asian studies majors," said Associate Editor Donna Gays.

A Board of Consulting Editors includes such familiar names as Tillman Durdin, Stanley Karnow, Russell Brines, Edward Neilan, Ruth Lor Malloy and Earl Voss.

Advertising in the publication will include books on Asian topics and jobs and executive positions open to persons with Asia area interests and backgrounds.

Charter subscription rates, which represent a saving over regular rates, are offered through December 31, 1976. Charter rate for one year is $9 within the United States and $15 in foreign countries. The charter rate for students is $7 per year.

Subscription orders should be sent to THE ASIA MAIL, Subscription Department, P.O.Box 942, Farmingdale, New York 11735.

EDITOR'S NOTICE:

Please note the Editor's NEW ADDRESS -

Donald A. Messerschmidt, Editor
NEPAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION BULLETIN
P.O. BOX 297
EDMONDS, WASHINGTON 98020 U.S.A.

Also note that several items submitted by the members for this issue of the Bulletin are being held for publication in the next, Winter 1976/77 issue in February 1977. We don't often have too much to publish, but this issue's two long pieces, one from the Humanities Seminar by Dean Malla and the long review article on Eckholm's important book by Ruth Schmidt have taken up considerable space.

The membership is actively encouraged to submit material - book reviews, review articles, bibliographies (we are holding two for future publication), and letters and comments to be published. Other material, such as short research reports and notes on field research, new publications, et cetera, are also needed. So are your dues! The Bulletin reflects MEMBER interest; obviously there are a number of interested members. Everyone is encouraged to help by submitting material for publication. Thanks.
CURRENT RESEARCH and SCHOLARSHIP

Dr. Douglas K. Bingham [formerly a Peace Corps Volunteer in the first group to work in Nepal] has been appointed Fulbright-Hays lecturer in geophysics at Tribhuvan University in Kathmandu. He writes as follows: "After nearly a year working on a ranch in Sheridan, Wyoming trying to adjust to being a single parent following my wife Ellen's death last year, I am now headed to a new job overseas along with my three-year old son, Donald." The Binghams will be there approximately one year.

[Excerpted from the University of Alaska Alumnus magazine, Summer, 1976]

Dr. Melvyn C. Goldstein, Professor of Anthropology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, has returned from Nepal where he spent the summer months, in the company of his son Andre, in the remote NW Nepal Bhotia Valley of Limi. Dr. Goldstein was continuing his studies of population ecology in that region.

Dr. Allan Young, Professor of Anthropology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, also spent most of the summer months in Nepal, engaged in studies of Auryvedic medicines in Kathmanḍu Valley.

Nancy E. Levine, of 10-B 8000 High School Road, Elkins Park, PA 19117, has written this summary of her research in Nepal:

"I worked on two problems - kinship and social organization and folk religion/dhamis-dangris and orthodox Buddhism among 'Bhotias' in Humla. I'm currently writing up my dissertation on aspects of the former problem. I may have a publication coming out soon."

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

A showing of Artifacts, Antique and Contemporary Art, Jewelry and Crafts on the Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal has been presented since June 18 at the Fullerton College and The Museum of North Orange County. Items on display from the personal collections of Mr. and Mrs. Robert King, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence R. Przekop, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Ranson Jr., and THE YAK. Special Nepal Exhibit Talks were presented June 25, July 9 and July 23 by Lawrence Przekop ("The Queen Cities of Nepal), Ron Ranson Jr. (Peace Corps Life in Nepal) and Dale Vrabec (Trekker's Vignettes of Nepal). Original block prints on Daphne paper available for purchase. The Museum of North Orange County, 301 Pomona Avenue, Fullerton, California. Closing date: September 30.
July 26, 1976

Dear Sir or Madam:

The Summer Institute of Linguistics is closing down its program in Nepal. Therefore, please remove our name and address from any mailing list you may have, whether for advertising materials, exchange publications, or whatever.

If you wish to purchase any of our SIL Nepal publications, then please write either to:

Ratna Pustok Bhandar
Bhotahity
Kathmandu
Nepal

OR:

SIL Bookroom
Huntington Beach, CA 92648
U.S.A.

Yours faithfully,

Richard Aze
Technical Studies Coordinator

RA/mt
The next annual meeting of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CIVILIZATIONS (U.S.) will be held at Bradford College in Haverhill, Massachusetts (about 1 hour from Boston) from April 14 to 17, 1977. Benjamin Nelson, President, and Carroll Bourg of Fisk University, Program Chairman, announce that special sessions are being organized around the following themes:

- Theoretical Alternatives in the Contemporary Study of Civilizations.
- Conflicts in Civilizational Values among Others in Civilizational and Comparative Studies: Comparative "Psychohistorical" Approaches.
- Breakdowns of Civilizational Structures.
- Law, Legal Traditions, and the Administration of Justice in Civilizational Perspective.
- Warring, Warfare, and the Prospects for Oikumene.
- Women, Family and Sex.
- Intercivilizational Encounters (12th-20th Centuries).
- "Renaissances," "Reformations," "Revolutions" in Comparative Civilizational Perspective.
- The Arts, Literature, Music, and Philosophy: Comparative Perspectives.
- Case Studies in Comparative Research.

Those wishing to contribute papers are invited to send 2 copies of a one-page abstract at their earliest convenience to Benjamin Nelson, President of ISCSC, at the Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research, GFC, Room 234, 65th Avenue, New York, New York 10003. Inquiries concerning membership in the society should be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, David B. Richardson, Department of Philosophy, Edinboro State College, Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16444.

Publications of the firm, Aris & Phillips, Ltd., of England, are available in the United States from the distributor: INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARLY BOOK SERVICES, Inc. (ISBS), P.O.Box 555, Forest Grove, Oregon 97116 - a branch of Blackwells of North America.
Application Form for Research Study in Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal.

ATTACH PHOTO

NAME: ____________________________
                      Last          First       Middle

PRESENT ADDRESS: _______________________________________________________
                  Please notify immediately if any change.

TEL. NO: ____________________________

PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: ________________________________________________

DATE OF BIRTH: ____________________________
                  Day          Month        Year

NATIONALITY: ____________________________

MARITAL STATUS: ____________________________
                  NAME OF HUSBAND/WIFE: ____________________________
                  NO. OF CHILDREN: ____________________________

PASSPORT NO: ____________________________
                  VISA VALID UP TO: ____________________________

FIELD OF SPECIALIZATION: ________________________________________________

RESEARCH PUBLICATION
IF ANY: Attach another sheet if necessary

ACADEMIC DATA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College or University</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Major Fields</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROFESSIONAL DATA

Position/Title | List most recent jobs | Nature of job | Date From To
--- | --- | --- | ---
1. | | | 
2. | | | 
3. | | | 
4. | | | 

PROPOSED FIELD OF STUDY: ____________________________

ENUMERATE THE NATURE
OF YOUR PROPOSED
WORK IN NEPAL: ____________________________

DEGREE SOUGHT: ____________________________

SOURCE OF FUNDS AND AMOUNT: ____________________________

In the case of self financing your bank guarantee should be submitted.

Mention the kind of help and assistance you need from this university for your research work:

EXTENTION OF VISA: ____________________________

TREKING PERMIT: ____________________________

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION
FOR MAKING CONTACTS: ____________________________

NEPALI/ENGLISH INTERPRETERS: ____________________________

FIELD ASSISTANTS: ____________________________

ANY OTHER HELP NOT MENTIONED ABOVE:

Give names of two persons who are well acquainted with your work.
1. NAME: ____________________________
   ADDRESS: ____________________________
2. NAME: ____________________________
   ADDRESS: ____________________________

I certify that the information given in this application form is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. If I am registered, I agree to comply with the regulations of the Tribhuvan University and will not accept any other job or indulge myself in profit-seeking work without the prior permission of the University.

Date ____________________________  Signature ____________________________
In tune with the spirit of the National Education System Plan and the growing interest shown in research activities by national and foreign scholars, the Tribhuvan University has introduced a new research programme. Quite a few foreign scholars have already indulged in different research work in different fields, such as: agronomy, public administration, anthropology, botany, geography etc. As a help and encouragement to all interested in doing research in Nepal, this small information sheet is made available. The Research Division avails its services to all who need to make inquiry.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS TO BE OBSERVED BY RESEARCHERS:

- One should apply on prescribed application form available from this Division. Forms can also be obtained from Consulate Offices and Embassies of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

- Applicants should approach this Division with research proposals of any kind in the following heading:
  A. Title of study
  B. Name and address of Institute or individual
  C. Objective of study
  D. Research methodology
  E. Time schedule
  F. Manpower

- Testimonials from applicants' respective Universities or sponsering agencies should be submitted.

- Applicants will be notified within a month's time of their acceptance or refusal.

- In the case of approved research proposals, the applicant will need to pay a registration fee varying from Rs. 250 - Rs. 1,000 ($ 20.37 - $ 81.50) per project.

THE DIVISION WILL RENDER HELP IN:

- Obtaining visa and getting visa extensions.
- Obtaining necessary trekking permit for field work outside Kathmandu.
- Issuing recommendation letters for public contacts and coorperation.
- Arranging access to the library facilities.
- Hiring the services of an interpreter and/or a research assistant.
RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY RESEARCHERS:

- Progress form made available from this Division should be duly filled out and sent to this Division.

Submit six monthly reports containing the progress information date collected and, if any, up-to-date findings.

- Submit a final copy of the research report after its completion to the Division before leaving the country.

- Should present a paper on their research work in the seminar, which is organized by this Division for the assistance of the researcher.

- This Division will have the right to publish research report submitted by the researcher.