


Fall 1977

## Nepal Studies Association Bulletin, No. 14

Nepal Studies Association

Donald A. Messerschmidt  
*Washington State University*

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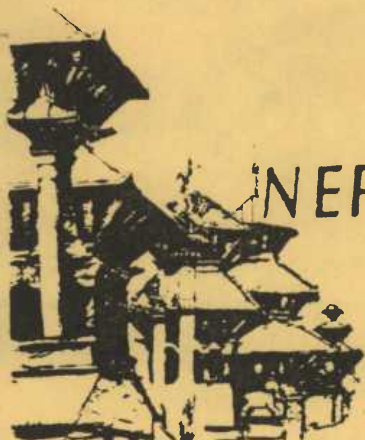
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# NEPAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

## BULLETIN No. 14

Fall 1977 - Printed Three Times Annually  
Donald A. Messerschmidt, Editor  
Anthropology Department  
Washington State University  
Pullman, Washington 99164 U.S.A.

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-----PLEASE RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP-----

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Announcement and Call for Papers

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations (U.S.) will be held at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, on April 13-16, 1978. Papers are invited particularly, but not exclusively, on the themes of:

- Pioneers and Outstanding Contributors, Western and Non-Western, to the Comparative Study of Civilizations
- Theoretical and Methodological Alternatives in the Comparative Study of Civilizations
- Current Work on Early Civilizations--Archaeological Perspectives
- Comparative Study of Fundamental Categories of Thought
- Democratic and Libertarian Elements and Traditions of Dissent in Non-Western Civilizations
- Civilizational Structures and Intercivilizational Encounters: Far East, Near East, the West, and Africa
- Modernization and Primitivization as Civilizational Process
- Psychohistorical Themes and Issues in Civilizational Perspective
- Semiotic Approaches to the Study of Civilizations
- Biography and Autobiography in Civilizational Perspective
- Civilizational Perspectives on Current Social Issues
- Civilizations and their Futures

Those wishing to contribute papers are invited to send 3 copies of a one-page abstract by November 1 to the Program Committee: Vytautas Kavolis, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013.

Inquiries concerning membership in the Society should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Harry Krebs, Comparative Civilizations, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. 17013.

\*\*\*\*\*IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT\*\*\*\*\*

1978 NEPAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

As of printing time, plans are being firmed up for a 1978 Nepal Studies Association Conference to be held simultaneously with the Association for Asian Studies Meetings in Chicago, Marcy 31-April 2, 1978.

NSA President, James Fisher, has received word that the South Asian Regional Council has awarded the Nepal Studies Association \$1200 to help defray the costs of the conference. The conference will have two parts:

1. A series of symposia on the topics of Cultural Change, Ecology, and Development in Nepal: Multidisciplinary Perspectives.
2. A business meeting to discuss the present and future of the NSA.

Both members, and non-members, who are interested in development in Nepal and in the association's affairs are URGED to attend. A call for papers to be presented at the conference, and for panel discussion topics, is being prepared and is being mailed separately to all members and interested non-members. If you know of scholars and others who may not be members but who may have important input into the conference, please notify them of this meeting.

Details about the symposia, as well as how the \$1200 will be spent, and about housing in Chicago during the conference will be spelled out on the conference flyer.

An important aspect of the conference is our concern that younger researchers and academicians interested in Nepal, especially those who have conducted research in Nepal or otherwise are considered "students" of Nepalese affairs, be involved both as participants in the symposia as well as in the future of the Nepal Studies Association.

Among the topics to be discussed at the business and affairs meeting of the association is a concern that has been voiced that we broaden our scope toward covering the whole of the Himalayan region, and an interest in preparing publications other than the Nepal Studies Bulletin. Your consideration of these, and other issues, is requested, as is your attendance at the meetings. You will be hearing from Jim Fisher about the conference details shortly (if not already) by separate mail.

\*\*\*\*\*IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT\*\*\*\*\*

NSA ELECTIONS

Elections to the Executive Committee of the Association are somewhat overdue. Members of the current Executive Committee, in consultation by phone, have decided on the following course of action.

1. Nominations for three positions on the Executive Committee are now open -- and will remain open through the business meeting in Chicago on April 1st, 1978. (See the Meeting Notice, on page of this Bulletin) See the By-Laws and Constitution regarding election procedures, nominations procedures, etc., on pp. of this Bulletin.

2. Ballots will be distributed at the Spring meeting of the Association in Chicago, with notification of a final date for their acceptance (for the convenience of voting members not at the Chicago meetings, ballots will also be mailed immediately after the Chicago meeting). A May deadline for receipt of all completed ballots will be set and indicated.

3. Announcement of election results will be made as soon as possible after the ballots are counted.

4. Contingent on a Constitutional Amendment, to be discussed and voted on at the Chicago meeting, Executive Committee members will, henceforth, hold office for three years beginning in September following the election, to correspond more closely with the academic year. (In the interim, the current President -- whose term expires technically this month, December 1977 -- Jim Fisher, will continue as interim president of the association until a new president is chosen from the newly constituted Executive Committee in September.) Please be prepared to consider a constitutional amendment to this effect in the Spring of 1978. Members present at Chicago will discuss the issue, and members not present will receive word, and a chance to vote on the amendment, following the Chicago meeting.

---- NOMINATIONS ARE NOW OPEN. If you wish to submit a nomination along with the requisite signatures (see Constitution for regulations), contact the NSA President at the following address:

Dr. James Fisher  
Anthropology Department  
Carleton College  
Northfield, Minnesota 55057

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DOR BAHADUR BISTA - AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Dor Bahadur Bista, well known Nepali anthropologist, is presently at Columbia University as a Visiting Scholar, for 1977-1978. Dor arrived in September and plans to return to Nepal in June. Persons interested in contact him may write to him at the following address:

Dor Bahadur Bista  
434 W. 12th Street  
Apt. 10A  
New York City, New York 10027

Dear NSA Members,

For the past couple of years the Nepal Studies Association has often existed as a state of mind more than anything else. What has kept us going is publication three times a year of the NSA Bulletin. This highly informative document keeps all of us abreast of developments, here and in Nepal, which bear on publications, meetings, research and other scholarly activity on Nepal. But financial support of the Bulletin comes primarily now from membership/subscriber dues. Hence your effort to keep up with annual dues payments is crucial to our survival.

Because some members have let things slide, our membership/subscriber list is full of names and addresses of persons who have not supported us for some time, many of whom have moved on to new addresses and are therefore lost to us. We are now in the process of culling the somewhat massive list to reduce it to those interested enough to send in their dues. By Winter issue, 1977-1978, we expect to eliminate all names and addresses of persons who have not paid in recent years and who have not responded to this letter. If you wish to continue your membership in the association and to receive the NSA Bulletin, please send us your check for 1978 dues promptly. In the future, dues will be due each JANUARY 1.\* Membership dues are: \$5.00 for individuals (or Rs. 5 in Nepal), and \$10.00 for institutions. Send dues to:

(Note: International  
Airmail Subscription  
is \$10.00 annually)

Dr. Mohan N. Shrestha, NSA Treasurer  
Geography Department  
Bowling Green State University  
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402

Please note that this letter is being sent to everyone on our current mailing list. Those who have fastidiously paid your dues over the years -- please ignore all of this letter (except for the reminder that your 1978 dues are now payable). Others may well wonder about past errors, omissions, and slow check-cashing on our part. We can only ask your pardon and announce that we have now redesigned our mailing list and dues recording systems. We anticipate few such problems in the future. If you are missing past issues of the Bulletin for which you have paid, please send a note to the Editor, who will rectify the mistake immediately.

The Bulletin needs your news and information as well as your dues. Please keep us informed of seminars, symposia, news of scholarly activity in Nepal, new publications, book reviews and review articles, and any other activities which would interest the membership. Write to

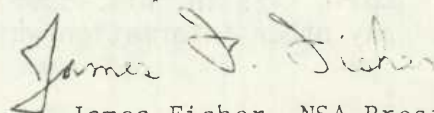
Donald A. Messerschmidt, Editor  
Nepal Studies Association Bulletin  
Anthropology Department  
Washington State University  
Pullman, Washington 99164

Finally, as your association president and representative to the South Asia Regional Council of the Association for Asian Studies, I am trying to secure financial support (along with Grants Treasurer, Melvyn C. Goldstein) for future conferences and meetings. In the meantime, we will continue to plan on meeting annually at the regular Association for Asian Studies meetings each spring, including the meeting in Chicago March 31 - April 2, 1978. More on these activities in future issues of the NSA Bulletin.

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\* Membership and Subscriptions are counted from January 1st to December 31st annually. Please pay promptly each year.

Sincerely,



James Fisher, NSA President

FROM THE EDITOR

We have received a few (very few) comments on the quality of production and on the contents of recent NSA Bulletins. Since both are concerns which are important to the membership of the association, and other readers, I'd like to take this space to make a few observations.

In the first place, all of the comments about quality of production have been in the nature of concern over printing quality, i.e. fuzzy copy, thin paper, et cetera. On the other hand, all of the comments on content have been highly favorable. Most members who write (and a few call) have good things to say. As editor, I need that!, but I am also open to constructive criticisms, as well. Now, a word about the mechanics of putting the NSA Bulletin together...

QUALITY OF PRODUCTION. The quality of production, i.e. the typing, printing, type of paper, etc., is a direct reflection of the amount of TIME and DOLLARS available to the Editor. I work entirely alone to produce the Bulletin; that is, I go through the mail received, choose what items should be included, re-type many of them to fit our format (and to improve reproduction quality), lay out the pages, send the whole works through a family connection to a firm in Portland where a friend takes time out from his regular duties to print the requisite number of copies (about 300 each issue). Printing is done on a small press, at the cost of the paper only, plus a small fee for the friend-in-the-firm's time. When the printed Bulletin is returned to me, I collate it by hand, address it, stamp each copy, and shuffle the whole works off to the Post Office. Occasionally, time and money allowing, I employ a student assistant to help with some of the menial chores..., but most often I do the whole thing, from start to finish, on my own time and without pay. (My only compensation--other than the important opportunity of keeping up on Nepali studies--is an occasional free review copy of a new book from the publishers.)

After mailing the Bulletin to current addresses, I wait anticipating a pile of "NOT DELIVERABLE" notices to return from the Post Office -- for members who have moved without notifying me of their change of address. PLEASE INFORM THE EDITOR OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS IMMEDIATELY TO ASSURE THAT YOU GET EACH COPY AS ISSUED.

Periodically I reproduce material in the Bulletin which is considered "bad copy" for printing, i.e. material which does not reproduce well (is light, fuzzy, or whatever--but not entirely clear). I do this primarily when I judge the material to be important to at least some of the members, and when it is near to impossible to re-type it to improve its printing quality. I prefer to include bad copy than to ignore or leave it out because it isn't clear -- I must ask you to bear with me in such instances. (The bibliographic cards on Hodgson's collection in the Library of Congress in the last issue is a case in point.)

CONTENT. What goes into the Bulletin is, for the most part, dependent on participation by YOU, the members and readers. You are the major source of material, although I also maintain outside sources, and glean material from other Bulletins and Newsletters which I receive on an exchange basis from organizations with various interests or other involvement in Nepalese affairs.

BUT, YOUR PARTICIPATION IS CONTINUALLY VITAL. Here are some contributions you can make:

1. book reviews and review articles... no need to query the Editor first.
2. information about new publications -- books, articles, films, et cetera.
3. notification of important meetings or conferences of interest to the membership, nationally or internationally.
4. descriptions of recent activities in your field vis-a-vis Nepal, including synopsis or abstracts of your recent, on-going, or projected research.
5. requests for information from the membership (such as the item from Colin Kirk in this issue)
6. any other information which members of the NSA ought to know.

NEPAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

CONSTITUTION

THE NEPAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION seeks to foster the study and understanding of Nepal and to improve communication among all who share this interest regardless of nationality. Association members believe in equal scholarly opportunity, open exchange of information, and full disclosure of the purposes and funding of research.

MEMBERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION in Associational affairs is open to all who approve its aims and guidelines.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the NSA is responsible for the general management of Association affairs. It will consist of nine persons chosen by mail ballot sent to all NSA members. Term of office is three years, and a year must elapse before reeligibility. In the first election held under this constitution the three nominees receiving the largest number of votes will serve for three years, the three receiving the second largest for two years, and the three receiving the third largest for one year. The Executive Committee will annually submit a list of nominees for election to the opening seats on the Committee, taking into account availability and the need for representation according to geographical region, academic discipline, age and sex. Any eligible member supported by signatures of five members submitted to the Executive Committee will be included on the list of nominees. The Executive Committee will elect its own Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer.

The Association will meet annually.

Executive Committee Functions

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will seek to maintain and improve communication between the NSA and other organizations with similar goals. If approved and appointed by the Association for Asian Studies, it will serve as the Committee for Development of Nepal Studies in the South Asia Regional Council of the AAS.

A FOREMOST RESPONSIBILITY of the Executive Committee is improvement of scholarly opportunity for Nepalese. To further this goal it will seek (a) to establish and strengthen facilities in Nepal for collecting, preserving and making accessible scholarly materials; (b) to enable more apprentice Nepalese scholars to obtain sound training in their discipline; and (c) to enable established Nepali scholars to secure funds for periods of research, writing and related travel. When feasible, it will make acceptance of funds for non-Nepalese scholars contingent on a reasonable matching amount to be used for either (a), (b), or (c).

OTHER FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE include:

1. SEEKING FUNDS to support an NSA Newsletter (Bulletin) and appointment of Nepalese and American co-editors;
2. ORGANIZING AND SEEKING FUNDS to support training or research seminars and workshops in the U.S., Nepal and other countries; and seeking funds to enable distribution of paper abstracts;
3. ORGANIZING AND SEEKING FUNDS to support summer institutes for training in Nepalese languages and culture;



(NSA CONSTITUTION, continues)

4. SEEKING MEANS to assure that results of research done in Nepal, or dealing with Nepal, are available to Nepalese;
5. SEEKING FUNDS to enable translation of vernacular materials and wider distribution of documentation from Nepal;
6. SEEKING FUNDS to assist publication of worthy manuscripts and materials;
7. SEEKING TO ENCOURAGE AND FIND FUNDS to support the teaching of Nepali and other Nepalese languages at appropriate institutions;
8. SEEKING FUNDS to support resource centers in the U.S.;
9. ENCOURAGING PERSONS who have lived and worked in Nepal and are interested in furthering NSA goals, regardless of whether they are academically affiliated, to participate in NSA affairs, including seminars and workshops;
10. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will allocate the financial resources of the Association and will report annually to the Association on the sources of its funds and the activities supported by those funds.
11. DECIDING what dues must be charged for membership in the Association.

AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION may be proposed at the annual meeting and if passed by a majority will be submitted to the NSA membership by mail ballot, with majority support from those voting required for adoption.

AMENDMENT #1: In order to coordinate NSA Bulletin activities with official NSA policies, the Bulletin Editor will sit as an ex-officio member on the Executive Committee, finances permitting.

AMENDMENT #2: The Executive Committee is empowered to incorporate the Nepal Studies Association (under the title "Nepal Studies Association, Inc.") if it seems advisable to the Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

Francis E. Dart

Fran Dart, revered and loved by all who knew him, died this past June, 1977, at his home in Eugene, Oregon, following a long illness. Dr. Dart enjoyed a distinguished career as both a scientist and humanitarian. In particular, he is remembered for his profound interest and service as a pioneer in the educational development of Nepal.

Born in Rhodesia, Africa, of missionary parents, Francis Dart early acquired his humanitarian concern for all people. He later attended Oberlin College and received his B.A. degree in 1937. His graduate work was completed at Notre Dame University in 1939 and Cornell University in 1947 where he earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, respectively. After a brief research assignment in the private sector, Fran accepted an appointment to the Physics Department at Cornell in 1948. A year later he joined the faculty of the University of Oregon at Eugene, where he served for some 30 years.

In 1957, as a member of the University of Oregon team assigned to the Government of Nepal to assist in the development of that country's educational program, Dr. Dart contributed to the creation of a teachers training curricula and the subsequent realization of a College of Education. Upon his return to his home campus he continued his interest in Nepal through participation in Peace Corps training programs. In addition, Fran occasionally travelled abroad in behalf of the National Science Foundation selecting Asian students for study at American universities. His itinerary also included several trips to Nepal.

Dr. Dart was the recipient of numerous grants and awards, among them a Ford Foundation Fellowship in 1951-1952 and Fulbright-Hays grants to Nepal and New Guinea. His publications on science education have been translated into several foreign languages and are an important source of reference for scholars researching the Nepalese culture (see below).

To his students, Nepalese co-workers, and mountain trail acquaintances, the chance meeting with Francis Dart was their good fortune. To those of us who knew him as a friend and a colleague, shared his goodness and his wisdom, we were thrice blessed.

-- Thomas O. Ballinger  
Santa Paula, California  
October 14, 1977

Bibliography of Francis E. Dart:

- Dart, Francis E.  
1963 "The Rub of Cultures," Foreign Affairs (January).
- 1972 "Science and the Worldview," Physics, The American Institute of Physics, v.25, No.6, pp. 48-54.
- Dart, Francis E. and Panna Lal Pradhan  
1967 "Cross Cultural Teaching of Science," Science, v.155, No. 3763, pp. 649-656.

IN MEMORIUM

Bhuwan Lal Joshi

The many friends, colleagues and students of Bhuwan Lal Joshi were shocked and grieved to learn of his death on October 17, 1977, at Santa Cruz, California. Only 48 at the time of his death, Professor Joshi had a remarkable career filled with notable achievements at all stages of his involvement in academic pursuits. He was, for instance, awarded the B.A. degree with distinction from the University of Patna, received the "Best Student" certificate at the University of Delhi while working on his master's in education, and won "Top Graduate Student" award in the Department of Psychology at the University of California, Berkeley--the first foreign student ever to achieve that honor. Within two years of his appointment as Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of California, Santa Cruz, he was promoted to Associate Professor and then, within four years, to Professor. This rapid rise up the academic ladder constituted a tribute not only to the excellence of his scholarship and teaching but also to his substantial contributions to the creation and definition of goals at this unique campus of the University of California System.

But Bhuwan Lal Joshi had never been satisfied to limit himself to the more formal tasks of the academic world. During the Rana period, at the age of fifteen, he helped in the organization of the first private educational institution in Nepal--a coeducational high school. When he was only twenty he founded and organized a boarding high school, Vanasthali Vidyashram, at Balaju near Kathmandu. His record as an outstanding student led to his inclusion in the first group of Nepali graduates sent to the United States in 1955, eventually earning a Masters in Liberal Arts at the University of Oregon and then transferring to Berkeley for his Doctorate in Psychology.

Bhuwan Lal Joshi's innovational approach to scholarship is amply indicated by the research projects in which he became involved as an advanced graduate student and a professor of psychology. His interests, and earlier involvement, in Nepali politics encouraged him to focus his attention for some years on certain psychological aspects of the political elite system in Nepal. Two brilliant papers, one a psychological analysis of King Mahendra's political ideology and the other a study of Nepali elite perceptions of India and China, were products of this period, as was the study that we coauthored--Democratic Innovations in Nepal. Bhuwan Lal Joshi had also long been interested in what he termed Hindu psychology, which he found to be more perceptive on certain kinds of problems and questions than Western psychology. This led inevitably to in-depth analysis of the intellectual concepts that underlie traditional Hindu and Buddhist philosophy, but from novel and imaginative perspectives, an enterprise in which he was deeply involved at the time of his death.

Bhuwan Lal Joshi had a strong and enduring impact on those of us who knew and respected him. I had the good fortune to work with him on joint research programs on several occasions and to have him as a good friend for over twenty years. Interacting with him was a wonderful educational and personal experience. There were many times in which he surprised me with his approach to particular subjects of common interest and in which I was not always sure just where he was going. What was always certain, however, was that the results would be intellectually stimulating and rewarding.

-- Leo E. Rose  
University of California  
Berkeley

## RESEARCH IN NEPAL

Andrew Manzardo (University of Wisconsin) has recently returned from over three years in Nepal. The first year was spent doing research for his doctoral dissertation on the Thakli in the Kali Gandaki Valley, at Pokhara, and in the Galkot-Baglung vicinity. Then, four months were spent working with USAID and New ERA on the Nepal Nutrition Status Survey. At this time, Andy was selected as the Fulbright Assistant Lecturer in Anthropology at Tribhuvan University in Kirtipur and along with his colleagues at the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies helped organize the Anthropological Research Team. The Team concentrated on problems of migration in Nepal and did research in the Darchula-Kanchanpur transect the first year and at Biratnagar and the Rapti Zone the second year. The senior members of the team, Dilli Ram Dahal and Navin K. Rai, as well as Andy, published several articles from this research as well as the book, Land and Migration in Far Western Nepal (see bibliography, below). This book is available from the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal. In addition, the team participated in the conference on the Ecology and Geology of the Himalaya of the CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) held in Paris in December 1976. Andy then returned to Thak Khola where he worked in the villages of Taglung and Kobang studying agricultural Thakali groups.

### Bibliography:

Manzardo, Andrew

1977 Ecological Constraints on Trans-Himalayan Trade in Nepal, Contributions to Nepalese Studies 4,2: 63-81.

n.d. Factors in the Potential Regeneration of Thak Khola, a paper presented at the Colloques Internationaux du CNRS, No. 268 - Ecologie et Geologie de l'Himalaya, December 1976. Forthcoming.

Manzardo, Andrew and Keshav Prasad Sharma

1975 Cost-cutting, Caste and Community: A Look at Thakali Social Reform in Pokhara. Contributions to Nepalese Studies 2,2:25-44.

Manzardo, Andrew, Dilli Ram Dahal and Navin K. Rai

1976 The Byanshi: An Ethnographic Note on a Trading Group in Far Western Nepal, Contributions to Nepalese Studies 3,2:

Dahal, Dilli Ram, Navin K. Rai, and Andrew Manzardo

1977 Land and Migration in Far-Western Nepal. Kathmandu: Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies.

Rai, Navin K., Andrew Manzardo, and Dilli Ram Dahal

n.d. "Ecological Factors in Migration in Two Panchayats of Far-Western Nepal," a paper presented at the Colloques Internationaux du CNRS, No. 268 - Ecologie et Geologie de l'Himalaya, December 1976. Forthcoming.

RESEARCH IN NEPAL

THE ETHNOLOGY OF DRESS IN NEPAL

Outline of the Proposed Study.

by Colin Kirk  
18A St.Ninian's Terrace  
Edinburgh EH10 5NL  
Scotland, U.K.

[Editor's note: Colin Kirk wrote the following comments to accompany the outline, below; dated October 1977:

"Please find enclosed the outline of a proposed study, to be undertaken in Nepal next year.

"This outline was prepared several months ago as part of an application for funds to the Emslie Horniman Fund, administered by the Royal Anthropological Institute. However, I have been considering expanding the study, making an initial short field trip according to the proposed timetable and itinerary, focussing on the "craft and community" part of the study, and following this with a longer visit to look at the more complex "culture and communication" aspects of the study, probably for a Ph.D.

"I hope that the Nepal Studies Association can help me in two ways. Firstly, I would like to contact members with similar interests in the area, particularly those who have visited the Baglung and Muktinath regions or will be working there next year. Secondly, since funds for social science research are becoming increasingly hard to obtain in the U.K., I would very much appreciate details of possible funding bodies in the United States (although I realize of course that funds may be just as low on the other side of the Atlantic!). Any information you can offer me will be very welcome indeed. Thank you for your help."

Any members interested in contacting Mr. Kirk should address their replies to his Scotland address, above./ DM ]

---

Last June, I graduated from Cambridge University with a B.A. (Honours) in Social Anthropology, and I hope to build a career working in museums with ethnographic material. Before doing so, I feel it is essential to gain some practical experience in dealing with the material in context, in the field.

My interests lie in South Asia, in linking psychology and anthropology (I studied South Asia and social psychology as 2nd year options), and in material culture and traditional crafts (I came to anthropology through a longstanding interest in archaeology).

With the guidance of Dr. Alan Macfarlane [King's College, Cambridge] and Dr. Deborah Swallow [Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge], therefore, I decided to study textile manufacture and the ethnology of dress in Nepal, as outlined below: a study I feel competent to undertake. I discussed these proposals with Dr. Brian Durrans, Keeper of the South and Southeast Asia Collection at the Museum of Mankind, and he offered his full support for the study. I hope to be awarded a British Museum Scholarship, which would help me to finance it.

I intend to travel to Nepal in February, 1978, having used the coming months to research and prepare the study, including learning some Nepali.

-continued

I wish to spend at least six months in the field: about four months working in a Magar village in the ranges near Baglung, followed by about two months comparative study among the Bhotias of the Dhaulagiri Zone to the north. On returning to Britain, I would require several months (perhaps three) to write up the material.

Craft and Community. Part of the study will be focussed on the technical aspects of the manufacture of textiles and clothing. The materials used and their preparation, and the processes of dyeing, spinning, weaving, and finally tailoring, will be examined. Materials, tools, techniques, and products will be observed and recorded in as much detail as possible: verbally in descriptive inventories, graphically in photographs and sketches, and where appropriate, by actually collecting objects and specimens. In particular, I shall be keen to make a detailed study of the actual techniques of manufacture, learning and practicing the basic techniques of dyeing, spinning, and weaving before going into the field, in order to maximise my comprehension of what I observe. Accordingly, the research approach will not only be by interview and observation, but also by participation.

Further, I am interested in the economic and sociological aspects of this work: the economic value of materials, tools, and their products, who owns them, and their importance in trade; the composition of work groups, when and where the work is performed, and under what circumstances; and attitudes towards this work.

Culture and Communication. Leading on from this craft study, I hope to look at the expressive function of dress in society at several overlapping levels:

(1) As an index of ethnic identity in the multi-ethnic society of Nepal; or perhaps as a reflection of trends toward Nepalisation, Sanskritisation, and Westernisation. In this respect, the comparative study of the Magars of the middle ranges, and the Bhotias of the highlands, is particularly pertinent, reflecting certain aspects of the Indian and Tibetan culture blocs respectively.

(2) As a cultural code or "grammar" to be examined in a particular community firstly by looking at native terms, classifications, rules and ideas relating to dress. Next, the use of colours, materials, forms, and motifs as symbols in a system of communication will be examined, along with ideas about purity and cleanliness, and the functions of dress (practical, magical, aesthetic, etc.), finally viewing all this against the way society is structured (by age, sex, caste, kinship, occupation, and economic, political and ritual status).

The aim throughout is to record the data as carefully and as extensively as possible within the given perspective, building up an archive of material derived from interview and observation, detailing by inventories, photographs, and sketches, and finally supplemented by the collection of significant materials and objects.

(3) Finally, as personal expression by the individual, involving the negotiation of identity and other meanings through face to face interaction in social "dramas" forming part of a system of symbolic exchanges. The body as a vehicle of expression, and the use of physical space (proxemics) and objects will be considered.

Close observation and detailed sequences of photographs taken in rapid succession may reveal the complex processes of interaction, leading ultimately to the construction of full interaction "scripts." This social psychological approach may bridge the gap between our comprehension of cultural codes and of individual expression, respectively, perhaps providing some idea of how these poles dovetail.

The field study complete, I would return to Britain with the collected material and work on the data, with a view to depositing the collection, fully documented, with the Museum of Mankind in London, and the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in Cambridge, where it would be available for study by anyone at any time. Further, if it is of sufficiently high standard, the collection may form the basis of an exhibition, and some results of the research could be set out in an accompanying catalogue, bringing the material to potentially a very wide audience.

Finally written up, the results of the study would be a contribution to the growing interest in the ethnology of dress, although at this stage clearly unlikely to offer fresh insights at the level of theory. However, as an exhibition it may convey current anthropological ideas clearly and colourfully to an interested public. Perhaps more significantly, the material will always be available for study in greater depth by other students and scholars. It will also be another British contribution to the accumulating literature on Nepal, a country with which of course we have had a long association. Finally, the remarkable width and diversity of cultural experience to be found in Nepal offers not only a fascinating and valuable study in academic terms, but also the opportunity for a personal broadening and fulfillment.

- Colin Kirk  
Edinburgh, Scotland  
June 1977

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MARY SLUSSER'S NEPALI MANDALA: A CULTURAL STUDY OF THE KATHMANDU VALLEY

is now In Press at Princeton University Press

The book will appear in two volumes: one of text with maps and figures, and one with black and white plates. Expected publication date: 1978 or early 1979.

Mary Slusser's current address is:

Robert and Mary Slusser  
144 Avenue de la Liberté  
Tunis, Tunisia

REPORT OF A CURRENT PROJECT ----- BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOUTH ASIAN WOMEN

Editor's Note:

The following information about a current project to prepare a Bibliography of South Asian Women, including Nepal, has been supplied by Carol Sakala of the University of Chicago.

Ms. Sakala requests any scholars interested in participating in the compilation of material (as described below) on Women in Nepal (and in Sri Lanka, as well) to contact her immediately at the address indicated below. She has two things in mind:

1. Someone to help compile material specific to Nepal (see page 19, below).
2. Persons to supply specific references on women in Nepal, directly to her.

The following five (5) pages about this project include:

- (a) A 2-page overview of the Project
- (b) A memorandum to the South Asia Council giving further details of the project to date.

(This material was received by the Editor in early December 1977, so it is extremely timely.)

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PROJECT TO DESCRIBE ARCHIVAL RESOURCES RELATING TO WOMEN IN SOUTH ASIA

The Committee on the Status of Women in Asian Studies of the Association for Asian Studies has asked Carol Sakala (Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago), consulting with Professor Maureen L.P. Patterson, to prepare a selected bibliography of published western language sources for the study of women in South Asia. This bibliography is in progress.

The bibliography will have an appendix describing archival resources relating to women in South Asia. For present purposes, "archives" includes: unpublished documents, such as reports; personal papers and correspondence; records of an institution or organization; and unique and hard to find material of many other sorts. It is believed that such a collection of information will be extremely helpful for the research plans of scholars. For example, it may prevent one from overlooking an important collection, from spending months tracking down particular information and so forth. While the list of archival sources will not be comprehensive, any preliminary attempt will be useful and suitable for future expansion.

Professor Geraldine Forbes of the State University of New York at Oswego has prepared a draft of the section describing archival resources in India. Ms. Joan Lancaster and her staff at the India Office Library in London have volunteered to discuss relevant archives there and Professor Patterson will gather information about several other libraries in England during a trip in August of this year. Competent persons are being sought to describe archival material in Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It is earnestly hoped that all countries will be represented in this appendix and recommendations of persons who are qualified to discuss archival resources in any of these four countries are invited and appreciated.

Professor Forbes has designed the following format. She begins with a brief discussion of her own perspective as she is most familiar with collections relating to her areas of interest (it must thus be understood that because particular material is not listed does not mean that it does not exist). She groups the various collections under the following categories:



major libraries  
government archives - national and state  
women's organizations' libraries and collections - national and local  
newspaper archives  
privately owned collections in homes  
resource persons publicly available for advice

Professor Forbes discusses these categories where necessary. For example, under "privately owned collections", she advises about appropriate ways to contact these persons, cautions about the need for sensitivity and suggests methods of locating other such collections. In discussing a particular collection, she gives the name and address along with a description. Each collection is unique. Some of the kinds of information that can be used to describe a collection are:

who is the director or appropriate person to contact  
what kinds of resources are there  
    whose personal papers  
    what official documents etc.  
what are the languages of the materials  
amount of material  
what duplicating facilities and arrangements are available  
particular problems with access to the material and other shortcomings  
who is the owner of private collections (many of the owners have important experience and connections with central 19th and 20th century events)  
what material believed to be in a collection is not in fact there

\* It is hoped that volunteers to prepare sections on Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka will use this format as a guide in order to maintain consistency. It seems likely that other major categories and kinds of information will emerge due to the unique nature of any particular collection. In such a case this format can be expanded to include other varieties of material.

Unfortunately, there is no money in an already tight budget to pay persons for compiling this information. It is believed, however, that to briefly note down such details should be a fairly straightforward matter for one who is qualified. It is hoped that volunteers will recognize the utility and importance of this task. Particular sections will, of course, be credited to their compilers.

The main body of the bibliography should be in the hands of the typist around 1 October 1977. It is recognized that preparation of the appendix will likely continue for some period longer due to the coordination of the schedules of many busy persons. It is hoped that the various sections can be completed as soon as possible and in any case no later than the end of this year.

Carol Sakala, Professor Patterson and Professor Forbes will gladly advise volunteers should questions arise. Sections of Professor Forbes' manuscript may be copied and sent if a sample is desired.

\* Please contact Carol Sakala by air mail with suggestions of suitable persons for this project at:

Department of South Asian Languages and Civilizations  
Foster Hall  
1130 East 59th Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637 USA

(continued)

Thank you for your assistance.

(Bibliography of South Asian Women, continued)

To: South Asia Council

From: Maureen L.P. Patterson, Advisor, and Carol Sakala, Editor

Re: Further funding for AAS-sponsored bibliography of women in South Asia

A selected and annotated bibliography of western language sources for the study of women in South Asia is being prepared at the University of Chicago. This project is sponsored by the AAS Committee on the Status of Women in Asian Studies and has been funded by this committee and the South Asia Council.

The book will include:

1. An introductory essay discussing the strengths and deficiencies of these sources and the use of the book (20-25 pages).
2. A main body of about 4500 entries which are analytically organized with respect to time, place and topic. Entries are subsumed under dense, informative headings, identifying dates, persons, movements, issues, South Asian concepts, etc. As opposed to the traditional bibliographic organization by western academic discipline, the current arrangement will provide a teaching tool by offering a context relevant to South Asia for any given entry or section. This will be useful for beginning students of South Asia and in women's studies courses. It will suggest broader contexts of particular problems to all scholars accustomed to working within the confines of a discipline. We believe that this innovative approach will contribute generally to the development of research tools. Brief annotations identifying the author, the argument, the scope and so forth, where applicable, will be provided for most entries.
3. A detailed index with numerous cross-references, biographical dates and both South Asian and western social scientific and humanistic concepts. While sources relating to a traditional academic problem such as urbanization will be distributed through various chapters according to time and place, the index will pull them together under "urbanization."
4. An appendix of archival sources for the study of women in South Asia located in South Asia and England. This will pool the firsthand experiences of several scholars and archivists and, given the institutional bureaucracies of South Asia, should greatly facilitate the efficient planning and execution of research. Information will include a description of the contents of the collection (e.g., whose personal papers and which organizations' records in what languages) and information about access, duplication facilities and so forth. Again, this feature will be an important contribution to the development of research tools.

The bibliography was originally intended to be in the hands of the typist in October 1977. As work progressed, we found an unexpected wealth of materials greatly exceeding our original estimate. This is very encouraging but demands substantially more preparation. We also spent much time on extensive correspondence

(Bibliography of South Asian Women, continued)

of 125-150 letters sent throughout the world to involve South Asians in the project, request recommendations of the most important works in one's particular areas of interest and competence, identify relevant work of South Asianists in such places as the Netherlands and Australia and locate persons qualified to describe archival sources. In addition, the criteria for inclusion have been expanded based upon a recognition of multiple uses for a particular item which can be identified in the annotation. For example, we found that a paper with a poor analysis may nevertheless bring together many or all of the references to women in a particular text. Furthermore, at one level all sources may be considered to be primary, representing an author's viewpoint or the concerns of the time.

Current status of project:

1. We have about 4000 entries (books, published articles, pamphlets, dissertations available from UM, films), all on cards and arranged according to the macro-structure of parts, chapters and major chapter subsections (see appended parts/chapters structure).
2. We have a working list of over 500 index categories (sample page appended).
3. About 500 items from the first five chapters have been processed. This involves examining the item for its suitability and if determined to be so, providing an annotation, assigning index categories, clarifying the proper location within the book and verifying the bibliographic information.
4. Approximately 500 additional items are gathered together and ready for examination.
5. With respect to the appendix, Geraldine Forbes (SUNY, Oswego) has prepared a substantial draft of archival sources in India. Emily Datta (currently at California State University, Chico) is preparing a section on Pakistan, perhaps with Molly Mayo(UCLA). Sirajjul Islam, an archivist from Bangladesh is willing to travel within Bangladesh to examine various collections and describe relevant materials if provided with \$200 for expenses (see attached letter). \* Regretfully, no one has been located who can discuss material in Sri Lanka and Nepal. Regarding England, Penelope Tuson and others of the India Office Library and Mary Thatcher of the Cambridge South Asian Center have prepared statements about their respective collections and Maureen L.P. Patterson has gathered information about The Missionary Society and the Fawcett Society Library (Eleanor Rathbone papers, etc.) during a recent trip.

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(continued)

WORKING PARTS/CHAPTERS ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN IN SOUTH ASIA BIBLIOGRAPHY

PART ONE PROLEGOMENON

Chapter I. Reference tools of most general sort

PART TWO ORDER AND PROCESS IN TIME AND SPACE

- Chapter II. State of the art- position papers, Broad historiography  
III. Antecedents of modern South Asia to about 6th century BC- archeology, texts, records  
IV. Buddhist/Jain "heterodox", Mauryan-Gupta, roughly 6th century BC to 6th century AD  
V. Bhakti, Islam, Sankara, Development of modern literatures and languages, Moghuls, Rajputs, Europeans, Sikhs, roughly 6th century to 1800

PART THREE ORDER AND PROCESS IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES (complementary with part four)

- Chapter VI. South Asia 1800 to 1977: transformations in the modern age  
VII. Contemporary nation states: problems and prospects faced by India, Pakistan and Bangladesh

PART FOUR AREAS OF SOUTH ASIA IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES

- Chapter VIII. Sri Lanka (including nation-state dimensions-legislation etc.)  
IX. South India (including Madras Presidency, tribals, Tamil- Malayalam- Telugu- and Kannada-speaking peoples of Tamilnad, Kerala, Andhra Karnatika sections)  
X. Middle India (including Bombay Presidency, tribal belt, princely states and x-speaking peoples of y sections- contemporary Goa Maharashtra, Orissa, M.P. and Gujarat)  
XI. The Northwest-Indus Valley (including Sind, Baluchistan, NWFP, Panjab, Kashmir and Rajasthan as cultural/political units)  
XII. Ganga Valley (including Haryana, Delhi, UP, Bihar as cultural/political units)  
XIII. Brahmaputra Valley and the Deltas (including Assam, West Bengal and Bangladesh, Bengal Presidency)  
  
XIV. Himalayan and eastern mountain rim- from Himachal Pradesh to Tripura, including Nepal and its nation-state dimensions)  
XV. Diaspora- South Asians in other parts of the world

PART FIVE CIVILIZATIONAL FORMS AND EXPRESSIONS

- Chapter XVI. Indology, sociocultural and religio-philosophical materials, fine, folk and performing arts- statements broader than temporal and spatial contexts detailed above- concepts, comparisons, general theoretical, from an inductive point of view the syntheses and conclusions from the above particulars

BOOK REVIEW

by Donald A. Messerschmidt  
Anthropology Department  
Washington State University  
Pullman, Washington 99164 USA

JONES, Rex L. and Shirley Kurz JONES  
1976 The Himalayan Woman: A Study of Limbu Women in Marriage and Divorce.  
PaTo Alto, California: Mayfield Publishing Co., in the series  
"Explorations in World Ethnology." 155pp., illus., paperback: \$3.95.

THE HIMALAYAN WOMAN is a welcome and refreshing addition to the growing list of Himalayan ethnographies. It depicts the least documented side of south Asian society--the woman's side--with clarity and purpose, and it is an important contribution to the field of women's studies generally. The authors believe that the women's movement "might well be one of the most far-reaching revolutionary changes in human history" (p.vii). They laudibly present us with a valuable contribution to understanding women's roles, especially in marriage, family, and divorce, among the Limbu of eastern Nepal. But by taking the Limbu woman as the locus of study, they have not fallen into the trap of presenting them as somehow unique or different from women elsewhere, nor does their writing reflect a one-sided feminist attitude. Rather, they have written a balanced presentation of female place and roles in what is quite clearly a male-dominated society. In their own words:

Although our primary intent [is] to depict the Limbu woman in marriage, divorce, and the family, we have not overlooked the role of the Limbu man. That would have been impossible, for as the reader...must surely see, the lives of Limbu men and women--like the lives of men and women everywhere--are inextricably interwoven. Any attempt to impose an artificial separation would have resulted in a flawed image of the people who so generously gave us the hospitality and the opportunity to carry out our research. Our book thus of necessity describes not so much how Limbu women live as individuals, as how women and men live together in Limbu society. (p.131)

The seven chapters of the book are divided roughly into two parts. The first three chapters set the descriptive background to Limbu life and culture, a brief introduction to social roles, cultural style, economic activities, and ritual. The remaining four chapters focus on the main topics of marriage, family, and divorce from the woman's perspective. The book also handily includes a brief glossary of native terms and a second glossary of anthropological terms, as well as a bibliography and index, and it is punctuated throughout by black and white photographs primarily of Limbu women's activities and active women. The general format and style are indicative of its intended use among a predominantly non-professional audience and in college classrooms. Its importance to scholars of south Asia and the Himalaya in particular, however, should not be underemphasized.

In Chapter 1, "Meeting the People," the Jones' present their part in the research in an interesting and informative style. Rarely in the ethnographic literature does one find such a candid and insightful discussion of the interplay of anthropologist (in this case a husband and wife team) and informants (predominantly women, from all indications) as well as the general methodology of fieldwork. After elucidating the Method of Analysis, Finances and Research Permission, Our Research Area, Culture Shock, "Nepali Time," et cetera, they

resolve easily from a focus on their own roles in the ethnographic enterprise to the place of their informants in the daily life of Limbuan (the traditional homeland of the Limbu), under such topical headings as Food Production, Caste Dietary Restrictions, Weekly Markets, Religious Practices, Festivals, and Division of Labor Between the Sexes.

Chapter 2, "The Changing Society of Limbuan," is preoccupied with social and economic conditions; i.e., Land Struggles in Eastern Nepal, New Avenues of Income, The Caste System, Differences Between Limbu and Hindu Culture, Limbu Nationalism, and the Extended Effects of Social Upheaval. But since one cannot expect in 16 pages to be presented with the full and intricate historic and contemporary interworkings of Limbu economics and tribe-caste interrelationships, the reader is strongly advised to review Caplan's more extensive work on the subject (1970, Land and Social Change in East Nepal) and Rex Jones' own previous writings (1976, "Sanskritization in Eastern Nepal").

It is in Chapter 3, "Family Life and Marriage," that the authors begin to focus more clearly on women's roles; and about half way through the chapter a feeling for the woman's side of society and life in Limbuan begins to emerge. Thereafter, in the following four chapters, the woman's place is clearly articulated. In Chapter 4, "Getting Married," the significance of the Limbu dhān nāch, or "rice dance," is explicated, as are other aspects of courtship, betrothal, and wedding, followed by glimpses of other life cycle rituals. In Chapter 5, "Case Histories of Marriage Problems," the authors present 22 brief examples of marriage and divorce. Some titles are: Elopement, Widowhood and Remarriage, Co-Wives Fight, The Reluctant Bride, The Importance of Having Sons, The Much-Married Man, The Mother-In-Law Problem, Too Much Family Togetherness, and The Good Marriages of Five Sisters. One wonders, however, how much the effects of time and distance from the actual incidents described have influenced or exaggerated their telling by Limbu informants to the authors.

"Divorce Limbu Style" is the subject of Chapter 6, a brief 9 page account. And an overview entitled "The Limbu Woman and the Position of Women in South Asia" ties the authors' Limbu data to the literature on south Asian women more widely in Chapter 7.

After reading the monograph, several questions remain unanswered concerning the relative uniqueness of (a) Limbu custom vis-a-vis other Himalayan ethnic and caste group customs, and (b) contemporary Limbu social organization vis-a-vis the past. In the first instance, readers familiar with other Himalayan groups may find themselves searching for identifying Nepali terms for various activities, as well as for more precise statements comparing or contrasting certain Limbu customs with those of other Himalayan peoples. To cite an example, we learn that the important "rice dance" (alternatively, the "courtship dance") is called dhān nāch and that it is purely Limbu (p.78). Earlier, however, we were informed that it is unique only to "the more conservative castes and ethnic groups of Nepal" (p.73) which certainly encompasses more than just the Limbu. Perhaps the authors have determined that certain manifestations of the rice dance are uniquely Limbu in character (which is probably the case), but without adequate reference to non-Limbu versions of the dance we cannot be sure. And, in the case of the equally important "drum dance", which is also said to be "purely a Limbu art form" (p.84), we are not only left with no comparative basis for the statement, but are also denied its Nepali referent, hence we have little basis for comparing it (on our own) with manifestations of drum dancing of the same or a similar name elsewhere in the region.

In the second instance, I am uncomfortable in reading the tantalizing hypothesis about Limbu social organization past and present which is found at the introduction of Chapter 3:

The long history of conflict over land and the subsequent impoverishment of many Limbu families due to debts, high interest rates, and mortgaged property has affected the organization of the family, marriage, and the roles of Limbu men and women. (p.49)

This hypothesis arises out of a short, generalized discussion at the end of Chapter 2 about the Extended Effects of Social Upheaval resulting from alienation of traditional Limbu lands and Limbu nationalism. From the reading, one may feel intuitively that the statement is supportable, but without more precise information it remains only a dangling hypothesis. Given the importance of economic change and social upheaval in Limbuan--strong themes in Limbu life--I feel that the authors should have given more data contrasting historic roles of women to contemporary ones in social, economic, and political affairs. The hypothesis simply needs more detailed attention.

And finally, some readers may seek more statistical data on such subjects as time spent by women versus men in economic endeavors, and the range of brideprice payments and other reciprocal exchanges. What few statistics do appear in the book (e.g., on divorce in Chapter 6) are insufficient to support some of the assertions about various normal and abnormal aspects of marriage.

Nonetheless, this book about Limbu women is an important one, and given the nature of the study as a short descriptive ethnography we cannot fault it too greatly for its few shortcomings.

.....

...the woman in south Asia is not typically a passive, shy and secluded creature, but more often an active participant in the economy and social life of the village. In many regions, the woman has a culturally recognized right to make significant and far-reaching decisions about her own life, decisions which may have repercussions in many other areas of the society. We are not saying that Limbu women, or any women in south Asia, have achieved an ideal state of equality with men and a total independence in public activities. But their independence has frequently been overlooked and misunderstood. We hope that this book will have an impact on future research in the area, and on the already changing view of the role of women in marriage and the family. (pp.133-134)

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CAPLAN, Lionel  
1970 Land and Social Change in East Nepal: A Study of Hindu-Tribal Relations. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.

JONES, Rex L.  
1976 "Sanskritization in Eastern Nepal," Ethnology 15 (1): 63-76.

BOOK REVIEW

by Melvyn C. Goldstein  
Anthropology Department  
Case Western Reserve University  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106 USA

MACFARLANE, Alan  
1976 Resources and Population: A Study of the Gurungs of Nepal.  
Cambridge University Press. 358pp. (\$32.50)

In Erik Ekholm's Losing Ground (Reviewed by Ruth Schmidt in NSA Bulletin #11, Fall 1976), the spectre of an impending human and ecological disaster in Nepal was raised in general terms. Macfarlane's Resources and Population also projects a gloomy future but does so as a result of an in-depth analysis of extensive economic and demographic data. The title of Macfarlane's monograph accurately describes its focus: the interplay of resources and population in a predominantly Gurung panchayat (Thak) twelve miles northeast of Pokhara.

The first half of the monograph systematically analyzes resource availability and usage in the panchayat making use of first hand data collected by the author in the field and various district and panchayat records. Macfarlane also makes consistent use of material collected in nearby Mohoriya by Pignede (Les Gurungs) including some heretofore unpublished geneological data.

While Macfarlane's methods in this part of the book may be considered somewhat indirect by some ecological anthropologists, his overt explication of underlying assumptions and methods is exemplary. It is extremely difficult to collect quantifiable data on these topics in a country like Nepal and one can only hope that other anthropologists will be as precise and overt as Macfarlane in explaining their methodology.

The second part of the book is concerned with demographic variables including both factors affecting demographic structure (fertility, mortality, et cetera) and the significance of population growth for social and economic change. Macfarlane incisively demonstrates the critical--and generally ignored--importance of demographic data and analysis for the study of socio-cultural change and development. In this monograph he treats population growth as the determining variable and resources and social structure as the dependent ones. In the concluding chapter, Macfarlane discusses the broader picture of population and change and cogently relates various theoretical frameworks to the Nepal context.

Though there are numerous interesting and significant findings in this study, space permits me to briefly mention only one or two from the demographic segment. For example, Macfarlane finds that overall Gurung fertility is moderately high despite the presence of many cultural factors which theoretically should have reduced fertility levels more.

Most interestingly, however, the study of Gurung society shows how a high reproduction rate can be achieved alongside many factors which might be thought to inhibit this. Pensions to help deal with the problem of old age, a moderately high age at marriage, army service which takes most adult men away from the village for up to fifteen years,



(Review of Macfarlane, Resources and Population, continued)

the absence of an ancestor cult and need to produce sons, all these might have made one predict that Gurung fertility would be low. Furthermore, there is no special emphasis on fertility or virility in the society, and there is no great opposition to contraceptives and abortions in themselves. Despite all this, Gurung population has been growing fairly fast and fertility rates have been moderately high. This suggests that those planners who place their faith in such things as old-age insurance, or raising the age at marriage by law, as solutions to the population explosion will have to rethink their position. Likewise, those who blame high fertility on religious or cultural factors are oversimplifying the situation. (247)

Macfarlane's study also illustrates the uphill struggle facing family planning in Nepal; in particular, the current voluntaristic oriented approach. After mounting a "classic" campaign, his attempt to motivate villagers to accept and use free contraceptives was very discouraging.

I spent over a year in Thak, learnt Gurung, and spent many hours talking to people. I announced at the village meeting that I had pills and condoms which could be obtained free from my wife or myself, and the head of the panchayat explained their purpose and encouraged people to use them. I gave him instructions and asked him to distribute some contraceptives, which he was happy to do. I also kept a supply for distribution. I talked to many people about the need for birth-control, and undertook a questionnaire on the subject. Two coloured posters advocating birth control and written in Nepali were put up at strategic places. A few dozen small booklets were distributed. Here, then, was a village comparatively inundated by birth-control propaganda, but not so flooded that there was a counter-reaction. Most of the influential members of the village, the Pradhan Panch, local headmaster, poju, retired army officers, were in favour of the idea. (242-243)

The total effect of our attempt to provide contraceptive facilities was probably negligible. It did show, however, that there is a considerable interest in contraception, though such enthusiasm as there is cannot be tapped by the present method of providing cheap contraceptives in government dispensaries and hospitals. Furthermore, it suggests that mobile teams, even if they attempt to gain the confidence of the people with whom they work, and provide free facilities, will not achieve much. Only a combination of such teams with some form of penalty for those who continue to produce more than a set number of children, bonuses to those who abstain, and other inducement and sanctions can begin to tackle the problem. (244)

Another interesting dimension of this monograph is the analysis of mortality. Macfarlane found that mortality levels have been declining during the past 10-15 years in all age groups except the aged and that Gurung mortality

(Review of Macfarlane, Resources and Population, continued)

levels are lower than many other groups in Nepal. For example, the infant mortality rate for younger mothers in Thak is 71/1000 whereas it is estimated to be about 150/1000 for Nepal as a whole. Although Macfarlane does not really explain the lower mortality rates, he does suggest that the installation of a water-pipe may account for part of the more recent decreases. They clearly are not the result of direct allopathic medical services. This points up a growing awareness of the fundamental importance of environmental factors (in contradistinction to direct medical services) for health. Thomas Mckweon, for example, in The Modern Rise of Population, argues that the health of man "is determined essentially by his behavior, his food and the nature of the world around him, and is only marginally influenced by personal medical care" and Macfarlane's data supports this. While we are still a long way from understanding the health-morbidity dynamics of areas like Thak, the importance of doing so for national health planning is obvious.

With respect to both Gurung and pan-Nepal population increases over the last 150 years (since about 1800) Macfarlane adheres to the so-called "crisis model" in that he contends population growth was the normal condition in Nepal being held in check only by periodic crises such as wars. The elimination of frequent wars and the establishment of an environment of peace in Nepal over the past 150 years, Macfarlane contends, explains the growth in population although other factors such as increasing monetization of the economy and improved communications were also stated to be relevant factors.

While I would not argue that these elements were not important, it also seems likely, given the growing awareness of the important role of nutrition in health and even areas such as infectious diseases, that the introduction of new world crops, e.g. maize and potatoes, also played a central role in this process.

Macfarlane's final prognosis for Thak and really for Nepal itself, is bleak. Unless population growth is contained, "The growing unemployment, inequality, landlessness, malnutrition, soil erosion and other effects of population growth which have been discussed in the account of Gurung agriculture in the first half of this work are likely to accelerate rapidly. Finally, population will be stabilized by a rise in the death rate." (312)

In conclusion, this monograph is clearly one of the most important anthropological studies on Nepal. Despite its exorbitant price (\$32.50 in hardback), social scientists, ecologists and development experts will ignore it at their own risk.

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"CALCUTTA" WARNING:

"Calcutta," a gambling game in which golfers place bets on each other, is illegal, King County (Washington) Police warned in a recent bulletin. Under Washington state law the game is considered professional gambling and players can be charged with a felony, police said.

"Calcutta" works like this (in case you want to play it in states where it is legal): Players bid on each others chances of scoring well. The high bidder on each player may sell percentages of his player to other bidders or retain control. Winners are paid out of the pooled money.

BOOK REVIEW

by Andras Höfer

Südasien-Institut  
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WIESNER, Ulrich

1976 NEPAL, Königreich im Himalaya. Geschichte, Kunst und Kultur im Kathmandu-Tal. (Nepal, A Himalayan Kingdom: History, Art and Culture in the Kathmandu Valley.) Photographs by Martha and Jochen Rein. Cologne: Verlag M. DuMont Schauberg. 273 pp., 14 colour and 130 black and white plates, 50 drawings, maps and plans. 20, 5x15 cm. ISBN 3-7701-0837-x.

For more than two decades thousands of tourists have been visiting the Kathmandu Valley. It is all the more bewildering that so far no comprehensive and exhaustive guides have been published to its monuments. (The Kathmandu Valley, The Preservation of Physical Environment and Cultural Heritage... Vienna: A Schroll, 1975, by C. Pruscha, et al, is a systematic inventory rather than a guide.) The present book fills this gap. It is not only a guide but also a manual; while the magnificent presentation renders it easily accessible to the general public, all its data are firmly based on scientific research. In matters of the history of architecture the author makes largely use of the results of his own field work in the Valley.

Furthermore, the book has invaluable merits in that the author does not refrain from giving judgements of his own with regard to the aesthetic experience, in that he also deals with religion and history in the most concise and illustrative manner possible, and in that, quite contrary to the usual practice, he also includes in his account aspects such as the art of the Rana period (often neglected and even despised) or the development of settlement patterns in the urban centres

The book is made up by four parts. Part I (36 pages) deals with the history of the country and especially with that of Kathmandu Valley, gives then an introduction to Hinduism and Buddhism with respect to their specific manifestations in Nepal, and concludes with a chapter on "the objects of cult" in their iconic and uniconic forms. Part II is consecrated to the "palace areas" of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur, including all monuments affiliated to each of them. It contains, among others, a chapter which may be considered the first systematic guide to the Hanuman Dhoka complex, reflecting again the author's first-hand acquaintance with the Valley. Part III describes "the temple areas outside the three cities," such as Changu Narayan, Swayambhunath, Pashupatinath, et cetera. Part IV starts with the brief description of some additional monuments on the precincts of the Valley (Pharping, Burhanilkanth, et cetera) and continues with some "practical hints" with regard to festivals, dishes and drinks, hotel, traffic, trekking, currency and visa.

(continued)

The merits certainly outweigh the deficiencies by far, and it has also to be borne in mind that the author was told to follow the publisher's guidelines for the presentation, the book being part of the series "DuMont Dokumente." Nevertheless, some minor imponderabilities between aim and realization, or between the parts and the whole, cannot be overlooked. The reviewer wonders why it has been omitted to list the names of persons and monuments in a correct transliteration in the index. It is regrettable that some monuments on the precincts of the Valley have fallen too short. One also misses one or two pages more, in Part IV, about everyday life and about man living around and with the monuments, which makes that both the tourist and the object of his learned contemplation remain isolated in a sort of open-air museum. (On page 253 the visitor is warned not to expect much from local food and is told that there is no Nepalese cuisine proper--a statement doing injustice especially to the Newars of the Valley with their great many sophisticated dishes.)

It is hoped that this useful book will soon be published in English.

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SOUTH ASIA & BUDDHIST COLLOQUIA:  
University of Washington, Seattle

The NSA BULLETIN Editor now regularly receives THE SACPAN NEWSLETTER, the monthly publication of the South Asia Colloquium of the Pacific Northwest from the South Asian Studies program of the University of Washington. The South Asia and Buddhist Colloquia there are quite active and have scheduled a number of speakers familiar to South Asianists as well as Nepal scholars in particular. They include, for this Fall, Professor Paul Brass (Univ. of Washington), speaking on "Politicization of Peasantry in Uttar Pradesh;" Professor Richard Emerson (Univ. of Washington), speaking on "A Weberian Conception of Traditional Authority: A Case Study in Northern Kashmir" (Dr. Emerson was the team sociologist on the 1963 American Mt. Everest Expedition); Professor Frank Reynolds (Univ. of Chicago Divinity School), speaking on aspects of Theravada Buddhism; Professor David Snellgrove (SOAS, University of London), speaking on the Buddhism of Tibet and the Himalayan region; Professor Barrie Morrison (Univ. of British Columbia), speaking on "The Persistent Village: Changes in Rural Society in Sri Lanka"; Visiting Professor David Potter (Univ. of Washington and the Open University of Great Britain), speaking on "Administrative Elite: Continuity in India"; Professor Bhatia (Univ. of British Columbia), speaking on computer uses in the instruction of Hindi; Professor Karl Potter, speaking on "Karma and the Indian World View"; Professor Mrinal Roy (Highline College, Seattle), speaking on his research in South Asia on altered states of consciousness; and Dr. William Stablein, speaking on

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NEWS OF OTHER REGIONAL SOUTH ASIAN AND/OR HIMALAYAN COLLOQUIA or other such scholarly activities are requested from the NSA membership.

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## DISSERTATIONS

### Ph.D. Dissertations on Nepal

Since the 1960's an increasing number of doctoral dissertations on Nepal have been completed, both by Nepalese and foreign scholars. The areas of interest vary widely, ranging from the social behavior of the Himaleyan Langur (Presbytis Entellus) to the spoken vocabulary of primary school children of Nepal. This list of dissertations is divided into two parts: I. American Dissertations and II. European and Asian Dissertations. Because of the limited space, only the first part is published at this time; the second part will appear in the next issue. At the end of the listing, a brief analysis of the research will also be presented.

Only dissertations with complete information are listed here. Any help from our readers in identifying new dissertations or corrections will be greatly appreciated. Please send the information to Dr. Mohan N. Shrestha, Department of Geography, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43403, U.S.A.

#### American Dissertations

Abdulky, Vicki June. "A Formational Approach to the Semantic Structure of Nepali." Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University, 1974.

Agrawal, Govind Ram. "Higher Education for Business in Developing Nations: A Proposed Model for Nepal." D.B.A. dissertation, Texas Tech University, 1973.

Andors, Ellen B. "The Rodi: Femal Associations Among the Gurung of Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia University, 1976.

Basnyat, Prabha S. "Basic Guidelines and Suggestions for Improvement of Future Home Science Training, Extension, and Research Programs in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Illinois University, 1972.

Belfiglio, Valentine John. "The Foreign Relations of India with Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal Between 1947-1967: Analytical Framework for the Study of Big Power--Small Power Relations." Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Oklahoma, 1970.

Bernier, Ronald Milton. "The Nepalese Pagoda--Origins and Style." Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University, 1971.

Bhattarai, Mohan Deva. "Plan for the Development of a Curriculum Laboratory for Nepal." Ed.D. dissertation, George Peabody College for Teachers, 1972.

- Bishop, Barry Chapman. "A Cultural-Ecological Analysis of Karnali Zone Western Nepal With Emphasis on the Movement of People, Animals and Goods, Seasonality, and Recent Change." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1972.
- Boggess, Jane Ellen. "Social Behavior of the Himalayan Langur (*Presbytis entellus*) in Eastern Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1976.
- Calkins, Peter Hollis. "Shiva's Trident: The Impact of Income, Employment, and Nutrition of Developing Horticulture in the Trisulu Watershed, Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University, 1976.
- Curtin, Richard Andrew. "The Sociology of the Common Langur, *Presbytis entellus*, in the Nepal Himalaya." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California--Berkeley, 1975.
- Devi, Leela. "A Proposed College Home Science Curriculum for Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Illinois University, 1972.
- Dhital, Bhaarat Prasad. "Role of Agriculture in Economic Development in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Iowa State University, 1970.
- Dial, Roger Lee. "Flexibility in Chinese Foreign Policy: Nepal A Case Study." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California--Berkeley, 1967.
- Doherty, Victor Sargent. "Kinship and Economic Choice: Modern Adaptations in West Central Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1975.
- Fisher, James. "Trans-Himalayan Traders: Economy, Society, and Culture in Northwest Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Chicago, 1972.
- Gaige, Frederick Hughes. "National Integration in Nepal: A Study of the Nepal Tarai." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1970.
- Goodall, Betsy Abraham. "Tanka Prasad Acharya: A Political Biography." Ph.D. dissertation, Claremont Graduate School, 1975.
- Hoar, John Christopher, Jr. "Contemporary Nepal: A Historical Study of Its Political and Economic Development." Ph.D. dissertation, Georgetown University, 1959.
- Husain, Asad. "British India's Relations with the Kingdom of Nepal from 1857 to 1947." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1965.

- Jerstad, Luther Gerald. "Mani-Rimdu: Theatrical Festival of the Sherpas of Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oregon, 1966.
- Jones, Rex Lee. "Kinship and Marriage Among the Limbu of Eastern Nepal: A Study of Marriage Stability." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1973.
- Joshi, Tulasi R. "Exploration of the Socio-Economic Ecology of Kathmandu, Nepal: A Factor Analysis Approach." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1972.
- Kasaju, Prem Kumar. "Guidance: A Model for Educational Innovation in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Illinois University, 1973.
- Maharajan, Bekha Lal. "An Evaluation of Agricultural Production System and Alternatives for Small Farms in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1976.
- Mathema, Pushpa Ram. "Economic Analysis of Retail Prices of Cereal Grains in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alberta, 1974.
- Messerschmidt, Donald Alan. "Social Status, Conflict, and Change in a Gurung Community of Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oregon, 1974.
- Palmieri, Richard Pietro. "Domestication and Exploitation of Livestock in the Nepal Himalaya and Tibet: An Ecological, Functional, and Culture Historical Study of Yak and Yak Hybrids in Society, Economy, and Culture." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Davis, 1976.
- Panday, Devendra Raj. "Nepal's Central Planning Organization: An Analysis of its Effectiveness in an Inter-Organizational Environment." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1969.
- Pant, Pushkar Nath. "The Dual Currency System in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 1964.
- Pant, Thakur Nath. "The Demand and Supply of Nitrogenous Fertilizer in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland, 1970.
- Paul, Robert A. "Sherpas and Their Religion." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1970.
- Pawson, Ivan Guy. "The Growth and Development of High Altitude Children With Special Emphasis on Populations of Tibetan Origin in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1974.
- Poffenberger, Mark. "Patterns of Interaction: Demography, Ecology and Society in the Nepal Himalaya." Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Michigan, 1976.

- Pradhan, Prachanda Prasad. "Bureaucracy and Development in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Claremont Graduate School, 1970.
- Prindle, Peter Hodge. "Socio-Economic Relationships of a Brahmin Village in East Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Washington State University, 1974.
- Reejal, Pushkar Raj. "The Structure of Nepalese Taxation: An Analysis of its Incidence." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1975.
- Riccardi, Theodore, Jr. "A Nepali Version of the 'Vetalapancavimsati,' Nepali Text and English Translation with an Introduction, Grammar, and Commentary." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1968.
- Rongong, Rajendra Kumar. "A Study of the Spoken Vocabulary of the Primary School Children of Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Illinois University, 1974.
- Rose, Leo Eugene. "The Role of Nepal and Tibet in Sino-Indian Relations." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1960.
- Sainju, Mohan Man. "Political Implications of the Cooperative System and Tiller Participation in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1972.
- Schroeder, Mark Cabot Waldo. "The Impact of the Sonauli-Pokhara Highway on the Regional Income and Agricultural Production of Pokhara Valley, Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University, 1971.
- Schroeder, Robert F. "Ecological Change in Rural Nepal: The Case of Batulechaur." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington, 1977.
- Shah, Sukhdev. "Money in Nepal (An Analysis of the Growth and Fluctuations in the Nepalese Money Stock, 1957-1972)." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Hawaii, 1973.
- Sharif, Mohammad. "Perception of Village Needs by Four Categories of Need Definers in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Iowa State University, 1969.
- Sharma, J. P. "Nepal's Foreign Policy 1947-1962." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1968.
- Sharma, Kunjar M. "The Economic Theme in Nepali Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis Up to the End of the Anglo-Nepal War." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Denver, 1973.
- Shrestha, Kedar Nath. "A Study of District School Administration of Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Illinois University, 1971.



- Shrestha, Omkar Lal. "Some Aspects of Landlocked Nepal's Trade Relations With India: 1960/61-1969/70." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Hawaii, 1975.
- Smith, Thomas Burns. "Induced Political Change: Development Planning in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Hawaii, 1971.
- Taylor, Daniel Carl. "Population Education for Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1972.
- Thapa, Bhekh Bahadur. "Planning for Development in Nepal: A Perspective for 1965-1980." Ph.D. dissertation, Claremont Graduate School, 1967.
- Thapa, Minto Jung. "The Capability for Administrative Development in Nepal. A Survey of Foreign Advisory Efforts in Public Administration to His Majesty's Government of Nepal: 1951-74." Ph.D. dissertation, Claremont Graduate School, 1976.
- Tisinger, Catherine Anne. "The Modernization of Nepal: A Socio-Economic Perspective." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1970.
- Upreti, Bedh Prakash. "Analysis of Change in Limbu-Brahmin Interrelationships in Limbuwan, Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1975.
- Upraity, Trailokya Nath. "Financing Elementary Education in Nepal." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oregon, 1962.
- Weitz, Charles Arthur. "The Effects of Aging and Habitual Activity Pattern on Exercise Performance Among a High Altitude Nepalese Population." Ph.D. dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1974.

## RECENT DISSERTATIONS ON NEPAL

Source: Dissertation Abstracts International, courtesy of Dr. Frank Joseph Shulman, Editor (c/o East Asia Collection, McKeldin Library, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.)

### CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY -

#### ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN LIMBU-BRAHMIN INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN LIMBUWAN, NEPAL

UPRETI, Bedh Prakash, Ph.D.  
The University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1975

Supervisor: Professor John T. Hitchcock

This dissertation attempts to discuss and analyze the ethnic interrelationship between the following two major groups in the Limbuwan region of Nepal: the Limbu, a Tibeto-Burman speaking group, and the Brahmin, a high caste Hindus who began immigrating into the ancestral homeland of the Limbu (Limbuwan) during the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

Through an elongated cycle of mortgage, escalating debts, government decrees and mismanagement, the Limbu lost much of their land to the immigrant Brahmin. By the middle of the twentieth century, the Limbu had become an impoverished minority. Dissatisfied with their status, the Limbu took advantage of the nationwide revolution against the Rana regime in 1950 and staged their own revolt against the Brahmin in Limbuwan shortly thereafter. The bloody and violent Limbu revolt resulted in thousands of high caste Brahmin being driven out of Limbuwan.

This dissertation explores and examines first, the causes of the 1950 Limbu revolt, and second, the nature of the Limbu-Brahmin interrelationships within the context of post-revolt (1950) economic, political, cultural and social changes which are inherent in the various processes of "modernization."

I have made use of Srinivas' (1952, 1956) and Cohn's (1955) theories of "Sanskritization" and "Westernization" to explain some of these changes. However, Redfield's (1947, 1953) theory of "folk-urban continuum," modified through the application of major concepts from the newly emerging field of urban anthropology (e.g., Southall, 1973), has proved to be the author's most useful tool in his development of the model of contemporary socio-cultural change in Limbuwan.

DAI v.36, no.7 (Jan 1976) Order No. 75-18,625, 316 pages.

#### THE RODI: FEMALE ASSOCIATIONS AMONG THE GURUNG OF NEPAL

ANDORS, Ellen B., Ph.D.  
Columbia University, 1976

This study presents a descriptive and theoretical account of the Rodi, an all female youth association, as it currently exists among the Gurung of Nepal. In comparison with other youth associations described in the anthropological literature, the Rodi is exceptional in that it is exclusively female and maintains stable membership for extensive duration. Girls form tightly knit peer groups around the age of nine or ten and maintain membership in their group for approximately the next twenty years. Rodi associations perform important economic and socio-religious functions in the village. Cooperative work teams are formed around a core group of female Rodi friends to carry out necessary agricultural labor throughout the year. The various Rodi groups also organize village-

wide ceremonials and fund raising, put on village entertainment shows and host feasting parties.

It was expected that certain features of Rodi organization and the experiences gained through participation in it would carry over in definite ways into a woman's adult life. For example, features of self-organization and female solidarity would persist and be expanded in household and extra-domestic spheres using the social skills of cooperation and collaboration learned in Rodi groups. It was also thought that the Rodi might be an effective instrument in the absorption and transmission of social change since it is often the younger members of the society that are the most adaptable and have greater access to the outside world.

The study shows, however, that many of the skills and experiences gained through Rodi participation are no longer exercised in the more narrowly circumscribed traditional roles of adult women. The intensity of the long term association of a female Gurung with her peers begins to diminish at the point of marriage and although it continues into her childbearing years, it tends to stop altogether as she becomes integrated into her husband's household. As a woman gradually takes on greater responsibilities in running the domestic affairs of the household and rearing her children, her life style changes. She becomes more socially isolated from her peers and more restricted in her mobility outside the home and family.

The study describes how the Rodi institution and the socialization of females within it have thus far served to channel women's roles into traditional modes. The Rodi's effect on Gurung society in general has also been one of helping to perpetuate village social relations as traditionally organized. The study also suggests the ways in which as a formally institutionalized youth organization, the Rodi may become a force for social change as the villages become increasingly integrated into the modernizing Nepalese society.

Order No. 76-29,575, 260 pages.  
DAI, v.37, no.7 (Jan. 1977)

### RELIGION -

#### THE MAHAKALATANTRA: A THEORY OF RITUAL BLESSINGS AND TANTRIC MEDICINE

STABLEIN, William George, Ph.D.  
Columbia University, 1976

Tantric Buddhism, the *disciplina arcani* of the Buddhist tradition, is represented in the Mahakalatantra as a means to supernatural powers. The Tantra has a unique feature in that a specific means employed are medicinal substances. Hence one of the results of the dissertation is to present for the first time a tantric materia medica which is located in the appendix of the dissertation. Before deciding on a methodology of analysis of the Tantra, the Tantra itself had to be edited and translated.

The eight chapters represented in the dissertation model the entire manuscript in fifty chapters. My field work in Kathmandu, Nepal conducted from 1967-1970 assisted the study by bringing to light a liturgical-cycle concerned mainly with the divinity Mahakala. In the Tibetan Mahakala liturgy called Bskang.gso, "fulfillment and healing" substances are used for the production of ritual blessings which are received on different psychological levels by the devotees. Since the canonical authority for the enactment of the liturgy is the Mahakalatantra, it was natural to analyze the Tantra in the light of the living rite and the liturgy in the wake of the canonical authority. The thesis of the

Dissertation Abstracts, continued...

dissertation, then, is (1) that the Mahakala rite represents a system of medicine that when practiced according to scripture is conducive to healing and altered states of consciousness and (2) that the prerequisite to the practice is an inner body that generates ambrosia (T.bud.rtsi) which is the medicine or mana par excellence.

In Chapter 2 the thesis follows the peak moments of the liturgy through what I term the "ambrosia cycle" to the point of receiving "power," (siddhi) which is then discussed in terms of the Tantra. The dissertation should be of interest not only to scripturalists but to a larger audience of scholars concerned with the general problems of human energy, its utilization and potential for curing. Order No. 76-29,405, 314 pages.

DAI, v.37, no.7, Jan 1977

POLITICAL SCIENCE -

THE CAPABILITY FOR ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL. A SURVEY OF FOREIGN ADVISORY EFFORTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL: 1951-74

THAPA, Minto Jung, Ph.D.  
Claremont Graduate School, 1976

In February, 1951, Nepal emerged from the century of family autocracy of the Rana Prime Ministers under whom the country had been kept isolated and undeveloped. With the "revolution" that overthrew the Ranas came the hopes and urgency of change and reform over the entire spectrum of national life--social, political, and economic. These new needs and aspirations placed immense strains upon the administrative system of government, which previously had been oriented primarily to the traditional functions of control and revenue extraction. In short there was an obvious need for administrative development in Nepal, and outside help was soon forthcoming for this purpose.

This work is concerned with those foreign advisory efforts which between the years 1951-74 have sought to enhance the administrative development capability of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. By administrative development capability is meant the ability to develop a public administration system so as to enhance its capacity to organize effectively and efficiently to realise the public purposes of government. In the final analysis it is such a capability that remains the key to suitable and sufficient and sustained public administration development in Nepal.

The foreign advisory efforts have not succeeded to any significant extent in enhancing such a capability in Nepal. These efforts have been lacking in central design and institutional perspective. They have been lacking in coherence and coordination and consistency. They have been overly influenced by the perspectives of the foreign advisor and the donor nation and agency. They have not been adequately informed by recipient system realities and perspectives. They have failed to develop in Nepal an indigenous and institutional capability for administrative development. This in turn has curtailed the ability of the recipient system to use such assistance to telling effect. Public administration deficiencies continue to constitute a major obstacle to development--and the problem is likely to become more serious with time.

Order No. 76-15,790, 398 pages.

DAI, v.37, no.1 (July 1976)

ECONOMICS -

SOME ASPECTS OF LANDLOCKED NEPAL'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH INDIA: 1960/61-1969/70

SHRESTHA, Omkar Lal, Ph.D.  
University of Hawaii, 1975

The present study is an econometric investigation into Nepal's foreign sector. Its foreign trade presents Nepal with a unique problem. While the small size of the country impels Nepal to resort to international trade, its landlocked topography severely limits its option to trade with countries other than India. Trade with India thus presents itself to Nepal as a combined situation of monopoly and monopsony. In the present study, we have (a) constructed a structural model of the Nepalese foreign sector and estimated its parameters by using multivariate regression techniques, (b) projected Nepal's imports and exports for five years and examined the required exchange rate depreciation to rectify the projected trade deficits, (c) studied the effects on Indo-Nepal trade in the event of removal of trade treaties between the two nations, and finally, (d) suggested alternative trade policies.

Lack of adequate data and the primitive state of the available data on Nepal have been the main reasons for the estimation of the functions in the model in highly aggregate form. Export demand and export supply functions have been disaggregated on the basis of end-use of the commodities. No disaggregation has been achieved in the import function.

Single equation least-squares regression techniques have been used in the estimation of the model with annual data for 1960/61 to 1969/70. The usual objections to this method become less significant in this case because of the fact that a large number of the independent variables in the model are exogenous. The model consists of five structural equations and four identities. When data permit the construction of a model for the entire economy, the foreign trade model can be linked to a model of the domestic sector to take into account the interrelationships and feedback between the two sectors.

Contrary to what has been found in other studies on foreign trade, the relative price variable in our model has been consistently significant in import demand and export demand functions. Elasticity of Nepal's import demand has been found to be greater than unity with respect to income as well as to its import price. This suggests that decision makers can make use of expenditure-reducing and also expenditure-switching measures in formulating trade policies aimed to remedy the trade deficits. Nepal's export demand has been found to be relatively elastic with respect to the ratio of India's national income to its agricultural income; but with respect to its export price, the elasticity was below unity. The income elasticity of Nepal's export demand indicates susceptibility of its export earnings to India's agricultural condition. The low price elasticity of export demand gives scope for the Nepalese Government to impose export levies without their possible adverse effects on its export earnings. Nepal's elasticity of export supply with respect to Nepal's income was found to be substantially below unity while its elasticity with respect to its price was found to be greater than unity.

Elasticities approach has been used in computing the required exchange rate depreciation to rectify the projected trade deficits of Nepal. The required rates ranged from 18% to about 28%. It has been found that in the event of mutual tariff imposition in each other's trade, in a static sense, Nepal's trade diversion losses in its trade with India are likely to be greater than the trade creations emanating from its free trade with India. Finally, we have examined the model in its performance in explaining the observed pattern and the accuracy of the structural estimates. The plots of each variable revealed the calculated and observed values of each variable moving convergently.

Order No. 76-16,507, 155 pages.

DAI, v.37, no.1 (July 1976)

## Dissertation Abstracts, continued...

STATIC EFFECTS OF A HYPOTHETICAL CUSTOMS UNION  
IN THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT

JAYARAMAN, Tiruvalangadu Krishnamurthy, Ph.D.  
University of Hawaii, 1975

This dissertation seeks to apply the theory of customs union to five countries in the Indian sub-continent, namely, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Srilanka and to measure ex-ante the static effects of such a customs union. The static effects include trade creation, trade diversion and export effects. Net welfare effects for each country in the union and for the union as a whole are calculated.

The study is based on a partial equilibrium approach. Further, two assumptions have been made: (1) The supply elasticities of exports of each member country to other members and to the rest of the world, and those of the rest of the world to the members of the union are infinite; and (2) there is a one-stroke abolition of barriers to trade between the member countries once the customs union is formed.

The methodology utilized is the ordinary least squares single equation regression analysis for estimating pre-union elasticities of import demand of each country with respect to imports from each of the other prospective member countries and the rest of the world. Imports are disaggregated into nine Sections as per Standard International Trade Classification. The pre-union tariff rates are the average implicit tariff rates for each of the nine SITC Sections which reflect the degree of protection due to both tariff and non-tariff barriers. The weights used for averaging purposes are the value added at international prices.

Four different common external tariff structures are considered. Alternative I is the simple arithmetic mean of the pre-union tariff rates for each SITC Section; Alternative II is the highest pre-union tariff rate prevailing for each section in the region; Alternative III is the lowest pre-union rate, and Alternative IV is the simple average of these two rates for each section.

The base year for calculating the static effects is 1969, which is considered to be free from any abnormalities in the region. However, as there was no trade in 1969 between India and the two wings of former Pakistan, quantum of trade for nine different SITC Sections have been extrapolated from the trend equations fitted for the period 1960-1965 during which there was a substantial volume of trade between these countries.

Ex-ante measurements show that the welfare gains are positive for the union as well as for each of the member countries only when the common external tariff structure, Alternative III, is adopted. Under Alternative II, both the union and each member country experience maximum welfare loss, the worst hit member country being Srilanka, followed by Nepal, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Under Alternative I, the union again as a whole, suffers welfare loss; India, Nepal and Srilanka are the three member countries which do not benefit from the union whereas Pakistan and Bangladesh emerge as gainers. Under Alternative IV again there is a welfare loss for the union as well as for three member countries, namely, India, Nepal and Srilanka, but Pakistan and Bangladesh are benefitted by the union.

The above results may be attributed to the following factors: (1) relatively low volume of pre-union intra-regional trade compared to the volume of trade with the rest of the world for each member country; (2) relatively high elasticities of demand for imports of the rest of the world; and (3) relatively high pre-union tariff rates in the region.

Order No. 76-16,437, 159 pages.

DAI, v.36, no. 1 (July 1976)

## SOCIOLOGY -

PATTERNS OF INTERACTION: DEMOGRAPHY, ECOLOGY  
AND SOCIETY IN THE NEPAL HIMALAYA

POFFENBERGER, Mark, Ph.D.  
The University of Michigan, 1976

Chairman: William M. Cave

Nepal is currently experiencing accelerating population growth. This growth is causing pressures which threaten both the stability of the ecosystems and social systems of the Nepal Himalaya. Population growth in the hills of Nepal has taken place in the absence of many conditions and changes which have been associated with such growth in other countries.

The objective of this study is first to explore how social and demographic conditions have interacted to give rise to increasing rates of population growth over the past two hundred years. Second, an analysis of the impact of population growth on hill ecosystems will be pursued. Finally, an attempt will be made to establish how localized hill communities are responding, both in terms of their economic and fertility behavior, to pressures resulting from the interaction of demographic, ecological, and socio-economic patterns operating in the hills.

The study is based on the methodological and conceptual approaches of historical demography, cultural ecology, and social change theory. It rests primarily on the assumptions implicit in systems models, that is that there are pervasive relationships between demographic, ecological and socio-economic variables or elements, and that the relationships between elements are more important than the elements considered in isolation.

The study is based on a wide range of data including census figures, historical accounts of socio-economic and political conditions in Nepal, over a dozen recent localized studies of socio-economic, demographic and ecological conditions in hill communities, agricultural production reports, population planning data, and a variety of other sources.

The study found that a number of widely held theories of demographic change were not effective in explicating the forces behind demographic change in Nepal. The study suggests alternative approaches to the analysis of population patterns.

The study concludes that the needs of hill families for children, as determined by current socio-economic conditions, are threatening the capacity of hill ecosystems to support human life at current levels. Aside from agriculture, there are few options currently available to hill residents. Unless socio-economic conditions in the hills are altered so that couples can be satisfied with a smaller family, the standard of living and the quality of the environment will continue to decline.

Order No. 77-8013, 249 pages.

DAI, v. 37, no.10 (April 1977)

## ECONOMICS -

SHIVA'S TRIDENT: THE IMPACT ON INCOME, EMPLOYMENT,  
AND NUTRITION OF DEVELOPING HORTICULTURE  
IN THE TRISULI WATERSHED, NEPAL

CALKINS, Peter Hollis, Ph.D.  
Cornell University, 1976

The middle hill region is the area of Nepal where population pressure and a deteriorating resource base make most imperative an effort to increase agricultural productivity. The Government of Nepal has designated horticultural development as the engine for improving lifestyles in the region and allow-

Dissertation Abstracts, continued...

ing it to participate in patterns of specialization and trade for the country as a whole, yet no micro-level survey of the actual and potential contribution to well-being of fruit and vegetable intensification has yet been done. The present study measures on farms of Nuwakot District, a typical geographic and ethnic area of the middle hills region, the extent to which the production and consumption of horticultural crops contribute to the income, employment, and nutrition of hill cultivators. It also projects the impact on these three indices of increasing levels of horticultural production under a variety of conditions.

It is concluded that present horticultural activities involve a small fraction of the land, labor, and capital devoted to rural production activities in aggregate. Nevertheless, the output per unit of input in vegetable (and in some cases fruit) production is higher than that in other aspects of agriculture. Thus, land and labor will be more productive if they are devoted in larger measure to the production of vegetables. Moreover, vegetables are the richest sources of almost all nutrients among Nepalese foodstuffs. Therefore, an increase in the production and consumption of horticultural products is an avenue to increasing all aspects of rural well-being.

On four farms typical of ecological-income zones in the middle hills, the ideal increase in area to vegetables is found to be on unirrigated upland fields. If the constraints of a subsistence mentality and lack of marketing are overcome, vegetable crops should occupy upland fields in all seasons, despite the fact that grain crops have traditionally occupied such land. Ideal production patterns also involve a limited range of vegetables, so that over the four farms a total of only eight varieties is earmarked for specialized production. Because of seasonal planting and harvesting peaks associated with the production of such few varieties, labor use over the year will tend to increase in variability, with the result that labor which would otherwise migrate to the urban areas will remain on the farm for at least some of the year.

In order to make trade patterns most beneficial, microclimatic pockets of specialization should be developed. A concentration of government research and extension efforts in these areas could invoke a visible and trust-inspiring marketing mechanism for farmers leery of specialization and provide an alternative to capital-intensive development of a large road network to link outlying areas of the hills with plains markets. Such an approach to integrated rural development is felt to be the best way to overcome traditional patterns of thought and behavior which now act as deterrents to any but marginal shifts in the allocation of resources on the small farms of the middle hills.

Order No. 77-8352, 391 pages.

DAI, v.37, no.10 (April 1977)

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY -

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF LANGUR MONKEYS (PRESBYTIS ENTELLUS) IN A HIGH ALTITUDE ENVIRONMENT

BISHOP, Naomi Hawes, Ph.D  
University of California, Berkeley, 1975

This study documents the social behavior observed in an eleven month study of a single group of 32 langur monkeys (Presbytis entellus achilles) living at high altitudes in east-central Nepal. The troop ranged between 2439 m and 3050 m, and their home range measures approximately .84 square miles. Observation methods were based on ad libitum sampling of all troop activities as a supplement to the systematic sampling of six behavioral complexes over the year. This latter set of behaviors forms the basis of the behavior profile of the troop.

This report provides basic information on troop composition, demographic changes over the year, a description of the habitat and troop utilization patterns, and a discussion of the social behavior of the group as it varies over the year and also

as it differs from conspecific groups. This study suggests that P. entellus is a rather homogeneous species in basic repertoire, which may be suppressed or functionally modified in a particular habitat or in any single group.

In Melemchi, the most prominent modifications included a relatively low activity profile for adult females in comparison with males and with females from other groups. Typical entellus female behaviors were missing or infrequent in this group. A similar profile is indicated in the only other temperate habitat in which langurs have been observed. In proximate terms, it is suggested that either situations eliciting greater activity are absent, that adult females in this troop do not perform those behaviors oriented toward communication with the total group, or that females in this area are energy limited and subsequently do not participate in troop activities as actively as in other habitats. Additional modification noted in Melemchi concerned the orientation of male communication within the group and functional alterations in the use of some species-typical behaviors.

Two hypotheses were suggested to account for the modifications observed in Melemchi. One hypothesis suggests that latitude and climate may be important in determining behavioral activity and Melemchi may be an energy limited habitat involving cold stress, hypoxic stress and possibly nutritional stress. Since buffering systems are primarily behavioral, the behaviors of huddling, morning sunning, low troop activity in winter, and the limited activity of the adult females year round could serve as indicators of such stress. A second hypothesis admits the possibility of cold stress and the behavioral buffers cited above, but attributes the female activity profile to low inter-individual visibility in the forest and lack of situational determinants. Evidence of male-male instability in monsoon season was also discussed and possible implications of the activities observed in this season for the troop social structure were analyzed.

Order No. 76-15,113, 223 pages.

DAI, v.37, no.1 (July 1976)

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF THE HIMALAYAN LANGUR (PRESBYTIS ENTELLUS) IN EASTERN NEPAL

BOGGESE, Jane Ellen, Ph.D.  
University of California, Berkeley, 1975

One troop of langurs (Presbytis entellus) was observed in the Everest region of Nepal from October 1972 through February 1974. Data from 820 hours of direct observation are reported here. Primary research objectives were an intensive study of this troop's social organization and behavior. Data were collected on a troop which was representative of the general population in such critical parameters as troop size and composition, home range size and habitat. The data was quantified and subjected to computer analysis upon return to the United States.

The study troop size ranged from 11 to 15 members. Adult male membership varied from one to four. The breeding season, a period of abundance of food resources, was characterized by the fewest number of troop males. Adult female membership increased from four to five during the study as a result of a change in status from subadult to adult for one female. Five births and five deaths occurred in the study troop during the investigation.

The study site was characterized by an extensive network of high valleys with large tracts of open meadowland interfaced with fir at the higher elevations, and mixed deciduous conifer at lower elevations. The study troop's home range was approximately 4.9 square miles, ranging in elevation from 8,500 to 11,500 feet. Population densities were less than three individuals per square mile. The habitat was minimally disturbed,

Dissertation Abstracts, continued...

and the local Sherpa population's Tibetan Buddhist proscriptions against killing facilitated early habituation of troop members. Climate was characterized by a southwest summer monsoon and a dry winter season. Mean winter temperature minima were below freezing, but not severe. Snowfall was erratic, and heavy storms were unusual.

Investigation findings indicate a high number of shifts in troop male membership. Reduction in troop males was achieved through intermale competition, with the smallest number of adult males coinciding with the greatest number of receptive females, and the highest rate of sexual activity. Although troop shifts in male membership were associated with aggressive behaviors, including fighting, they occurred without infanticide.

The tension observed between young males and adult males, but not between young males and adult females, suggests an early developmental appearance of the agonistic behaviors observed between adult males. It is possible that the tense approach and contact behaviors displayed by young males toward

adult males represent a process of familiarization with more dominant troop males which function to reduce the likelihood that young males would be peripheralized upon reaching adulthood.

The high number of shifts observed in male, but not in female, membership, the virtual absence of nonagonistic contact between adult males, compared with the high rate of nonagonistic contact between adult females, point to a social structure which pivots on a stable, cohesive core of females.

Data from this investigation are discussed in the context of data from other investigations of *P. entellus*. Documentation is provided of slightly greater range of intraspecific variability. Sociobiological hypotheses regarding infanticide are discussed, and tentative correlations between the type of social tradition mediating change in troop male membership and population density are made. Order No. 77-4385, 260 pages.

DAI, v.37, no.9 (March 1977)

RECENT PAPERS PRESENTED BY RAMAWATAR YADAV

Note: In the last issue of the BULLETIN (#12/13) we published a lengthy but select bibliography on Maithili Linguistics, contributed by Ramawatar Yadav, a doctoral candidate at the University of Kansas. This time he has sent in the following description of papers dealing with linguistics and language in Nepal. Yadav's address is 1201 Tennessee Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044.

YADAV, Ramawatar

- 1977 "Language, Linguistics, and Politics: Some Implications for Language Policy in Nepal," a paper presented at the Linguistic Society of America, annual summer meeting, Honolulu, August 1977. (To be published, forthcoming)

YADAV, Ramawatar, with F. INGEMANN

- 1977 "Voiced Aspirated Consonants," a paper presented at the 1977 Mid-America Linguistics Conference, Columbia, Missouri, October 1977. (To appear, forthcoming, in the Proceedings of the Mid-America Linguistics Conference, 1977.)

This latter paper is based on fiberoptic filming of R. Yadav's larynx in running speech, i.e. while speaking Maithili utterances; the research was conducted at the Haskins Laboratories, New Haven, Connecticut.

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2. Tibetan Resources in North America

Prepared by Joan Kutcher of the University of Pennsylvania for the Newark Museum Symposium on Tibet (held in 1975), this listing includes:

- Tibetans living and teaching in North America
- dharma centers
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- public collections of Tibetan books
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AMERICA-NEPAL SOCIETY

The America-Nepal Society is 10 years old this year. The ANS Patrika Newsletter is received regularly by the NSA Bulletin editor, in exchange for the Bulletin, and it is not infrequent that we lift interesting and newsworthy items from it for publication here. The present slate of officers of the America-Nepal Society in Washington D.C., is:

Vice Presidents: Sally Richardson and Rabin Rimal

Secretary: Pradyumna Rana                      Treasurer: Bishnu Chitrakar

Membership: Jane Mendenhall, 1701 Massachusetts Ave., NW., Wash. DC 20036.

Program: Edna Jones                      Member-at-Large: Lucy McEligot

Newsletter Editor: Marcia Gregg, 2001 Woodbury, Hyattsville, Md 20782

Librarian: Michael Norelli

NEW BOOKS OF NOTE

New From C.N.R.S.:

BORDET, P.

1976 Recherches géologiques dans l'Himalaya du Nepal region du Makalu.  
Paris: CNRS. 280pp. 6 depl., 9 pl.h.t., 21x27, rel.

BORDET, P., M. COLCHEN, and P. LE FORT

1976 Geologie du Nyi-Shang (Nepal), Recherches Geologiques dans l'Himalaya du Nepal. Region du Nyi-shang. Paris: CNRS. 140pp., 68 fig.,  
1 carte geologique coul., sous pochette.

DOBREMEZ, J.F.

1976 Le Nepal. Ecologie et Biogeographie. Paris: CNRS. 356pp., 193 fig.,  
1 carte depl. h.t., 4 pl. h.t. coul.

DOBREMEZ, J.F. and P. R. SHAKYA

1977 -7- Carte Ecologique du Nepal, Biratnagar-Kangchenjunga, 1/250,000.

DOBREMEZ, J.F., P. ALIROL, A. MAIRE, and G. TOFFIN

1977 -8- Carte Ecologique du Nepal, Ankhu Kholu, 1/50,000.

DUBOIS, A.

1976 -6- Les grenouilles du sous-genre pas du Nepal, famille ranidee, genre rana. 272p., br. Paris: CNRS.

TOFFIN, G.

1977 Pyangaon, une communaute Newar de la vallee de Kathmandu, la vie materielle. Paris: CNRS. 290pp.

PROCEEDINGS of the International Symposium C.N.R.S., "Ecology and Geology of the Himalaya" (7-10 December, 1976). 2 volumes. Paris. October 1977.

Contributions in French and in English. Volume I: Ecology and Anthropology of the Himalaya. Volume II: Geology of the Himalaya.

(See NSA Bulletin #12/13, Winter/Spring 1977 for a complete list of contributions to this volume.)

These and other CNRS publications are available from:

Editions du C.N.R.S., 15 Quai Anatole France, 75007, Paris, France  
or: S.M.P.F., 14 East 60th Street, New York City, New York, 10022 (telephone:  
(212) 688-5060.)

Other Publication Notices Received:

BISHOP, Edward

1976 Better To Die: The Story of the Gurkhas. London: New English Library.



HIMALAYA HOUSE:

Publishing and Distributing Material on Nepal

5190 Parfet  
Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033 USA  
(Telephone: 303-423-3170)

and -

P.O.Box 1482  
Kathmandu, Nepal

[Editor's Note: I received the following information about Himalaya House from Ted Worcester, currently in the United States after several years in Nepal working with Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Kailash, and his own dissertation research. Ted's letter was dated October 20, 1977.]

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"I recently obtained a copy of your winter/spring edition of the N.S.A. Bulletin [#12/13, June 1977] for which you deserve hearty congratulations. Each one that I have seen has been increasingly comprehensive and interesting. In this issue I was particularly interested by the Association's possible plans for further publishing, which I think is excellent, and I thought I would bring you up to date with our activities in this field.

"First of all Kailash continues to be successful, subscriptions are up, and we think the quality of many of the articles has improved as well. Production remains somewhat sporadic by Western standards due to the exigencies of communication, supply, and press time available in Nepal; but response has generally been enthusiastic and we are making every effort to get out four good issues each year. The remaining two issues of 1977 are in press and should be mailed before the end of the year. With regard to the future we would be happy to entertain any proposals from you, the N.S.A., or any of its members for improving the journal, for joint publishing projects, or for publishing special issues on a single topic. Under the direction of Dr. Sharma we also cooperate fully with Contributions to Nepalese Studies on all such projects.

"Secondly, we have recently established a major distribution center for important publications from the Kingdom of Nepal, with the intention of making them immediately available to interested parties in the United States and with the hope of encouraging the publishing industry in Nepal. It is called Himalaya House and is located in Wheat Ridge, Colorado. At the moment the number of books is rather limited (ten titles, list included [see opposite page]), but in the near future we hope to make available many other important works concerning Nepal and the Himalaya, including those of Tribhuvan University and other independent publishers. Thus in the context of the Association's publishing plans, I would hope that we could consolidate our efforts, combining resources toward the common goal of making available important information with the best possible service and at reasonable rates. I will also be writing Jim Fisher [NSA Chairman] suggesting a cooperative effort toward this goal..."

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-41-

Himalaya House has been founded for the purpose of publishing and distributing creative works relating to the people, civilizations, and environment of the Himalaya mountains. These mountains are felt to encompass a special world, one which in its complexity and beauty is only beginning to be understood in the West. In order to aid this process Himalaya House is endeavoring to make available in the United States important publications from the Kingdom of Nepal, works of original scholarship and reprints of outstanding early editions. Several titles are now in stock and may be ordered directly.\* For further information please write for our catalog.

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*Wolfgang Korn*  
The most detailed study of the history and development of traditional Newar architecture yet published, both religious and domestic. Copiously and superbly illustrated. \$17.50
- 2. TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF MODERN TIBETAN** 1234pp., grammatical introduction, 1975  
*Melvyn C. Goldstein*  
With over 40,000 entries, phonemic transcription, and thousands of examples, this is the definitive reference for modern Tibetan. \$24.95
- 3. SAINTS AND HOUSEHOLDERS: A STUDY OF HINDU RITUAL AND MYTH AMONG THE KANGRA RAJPUTS** 189pp., 27 plates, maps, 1976  
*J. Gabriel Campbell*  
Taking inspiration from Levi-Strauss, this is an indepth structural analysis of the world view, religious life and practice of the Kangra people, Himachal Pradesh, India. \$11.50
- 4. NEPAL (VOLUMES I & II)** 770pp., 208 plates, maps, 14 appendices  
*Perceval Landon*  
Originally published in 1928, this is a classic account of Nepali civilization. Comprehensive, readable, and illuminating, it also contains over 200 photographs of historical interest. Exhaustive appendices, maps and charts cover many aspects of Nepali life. \$27.95
- 5. A JOURNEY IN NEPAL AND NORTHERN INDIA** 116pp., 16 plates, 1975  
*Cecil Bendall*  
Early research cataloging manuscripts and important Nepali inscriptions. All photographs from the original 1886 edition have been reproduced. \$5.95
- 6. PEOPLE OF NEPAL** 210pp., 62 plates, maps, 1976  
*Dor Bahadur Bista*  
The first general study of the many traditions and peoples inhabiting the Nepal Himalaya, by Nepal's most eminent anthropologist. \$8.95
- 7. AN INTRODUCTION TO NEPAL** 174pp., 13 tables, 1976  
*Rishikesh Shaha*  
Introductory essays on Nepal's history, culture, and modern development, written by one of the nations leading scholars. \$8.50
- 8. WILD ANIMALS OF NEPAL** 99pp., 113 line drawings, 1976  
*Hemant R. Mishra & Dorothy Mierow*  
Over 100 illustrations and descriptions of mammals in Nepal. Bilingual in Nepali and English, it is intended primarily for students and young people. \$6.95
- 9. HISTORY OF NEPAL** 134pp., 10 plates, 1977  
*Daniel Wright (ed.)*  
An early (1877) translation of an indigenous historical text, or Vamsavali, including the founding myth and extensive legendary material. \$9.50
- 10. MODERN LITERARY TIBETAN** 475pp., 1977  
*Melvyn C. Goldstein*  
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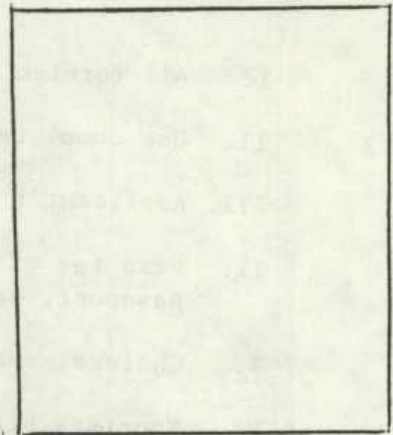
village values and Pancayat Democracy in Nepal

Bengt-Erik Borgström



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10. Expenses in Nepal to be borne by .....
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- VIII. Tourists planning to trek may submit application for a trekking permit to the Central Immigration Office in Kathmandu.

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  - or
  - (b) Royal Nepalese Consulate General  
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NSA Questionnaire, continued...

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date, title, source, pages, etc.

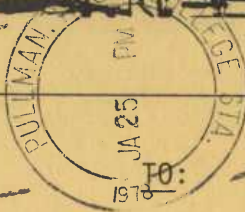
4. Future Plans Relevant to Nepal:



# NEPAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN No. 14 - Fall 1977

Donald A. Messerschmidt, Editor  
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