



HIMALAYA, the Journal of the Association for Nepal and Himalayan Studies

Volume 1
Number 1 *Himalayan Research Bulletin of the
Nepal Studies Association*

Article 6

Winter 1980

New Association

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.macalester.edu/himalaya>

Recommended Citation

. 1980. New Association. *HIMALAYA* 1(1).

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.macalester.edu/himalaya/vol1/iss1/6>

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by the DigitalCommons@Macalester College at DigitalCommons@Macalester College. It has been accepted for inclusion in HIMALAYA, the Journal of the Association for Nepal and Himalayan Studies by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Macalester College. For more information, please contact scholarpub@macalester.edu.



Tamangs within the hierarchy, and with the law dealing with cow killing. The bibliography lists both Nepalese and European sources. There is no general index (it needs one), but two specific indices give us indigenous terms and ethnic and caste names.

This is an important contribution to the literature on Nepalese social structure. It should be in the hands of all scholars of Hindu caste, all students of Nepalese history and society, and in every major library and specialist library.



INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAIN SOCIETY

The International Mountain Society was formally incorporated as a non-profit organization in September, 1980. Its aim is to help achieve a better balance between mountain environment, human welfare, and the development of natural resources. This task will be handled through encouragement of basic and applied interdisciplinary research throughout the mountain world, through the dissemination of knowledge and its application to the solution of mountain land-use problems and through the development of a mountain ethic amongst all sectors of society who use and appreciate mountain lands. The broad objectives will be pursued in the following ways:

- publication of a new quarterly scientific journal: MOUNTAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.
- periodic meetings and workshops to focus on specific mountain issues.
- the Society as a vehicle for association and exchange of ideas and experience.
- making the Society's expertise and access to information available to international, national, and regional governments and agencies, industry, conservationist institutions, and other organizations.
- contributing to the training and education of the world community at large.

Definition of "Mountain" for the purpose of fulfilling the Society's aims

In thinking of "mountains," it is traditional to focus on the great mountains and mountain ranges of the world: Alps, Himalaya, and Andes. For the less dramatic but more urgent interests of the Society, however, the term "mountain" should be read as synonymous with "upland." Uplands should include steeply inclined hillsides at lower elevations, even though these may not fall within the classical geographical term "mountain." Thus in many areas of the developing world our concern will often lie as much with the problems facing upland people as with the physical habitat in which they live. Consequently, our definition of mountain lands embraces northern Thailand, Philippines, Cameroun, Costa Rica and Hispaniola, for example.

It is also important to stress that a large percentage of people inhabiting the world's mountains and uplands are ethnic minorities who are under-represented and relatively powerless within their own national political structures. Even where there are no ethnic, religious or linguistic differences, hill people tend to be disadvantaged as a result of their comparative isolation and their limited access to national services, especially access to educational opportunities and markets. In a very real sense, therefore, our development of a "mountain ethic" must express a concern for ethnicity, human rights, and minority groups. This is especially necessary since a key to the future of mountain and upland people is land. And in the uplands, too often, minority people are discriminated against in terms of land, land-use, titles, and lowland law. No environmental, or resource development, policy is likely to succeed unless the upland people themselves are considered and are brought into the planning and decision-making processes at an early stage.

The Society has evolved from the work of the International Geographical Union's Commission on Mountain Geocology, and its association with the United Nations University Programme on Natural Resources, and the Unesco Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme. Officers of the Society include:

Prof. Dr. Jack D. Ives, President
Geocologist, Professor of Geography
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado

Dr. Corneille Jest, Vice President
Anthropologist
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France

Prof. Dr. Heinz Löffler, Vice President
Limnologist
Zoologisches Institut, Universität Wien, Vienna, Austria

Prof. Dr. Roger G. Barry, Secretary
Climatologist, Professor of Geography
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado

Prof. Dr. Misha Plam, Treasurer
Snow and Avalanche Research, Professor of Engineering
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado

The first issue of the journal, MOUNTAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, will be in May 1981. It will be co-published by United Nations University and the International Mountain Society, with additional financial support from Unesco. It will develop an editorial policy to embrace a wide range of disciplines in the natural and human sciences, medicine, engineering, and architecture.

Membership:

Society membership is open to all individuals for an annual subscription fee of \$25.00 (U.S.); \$18 for bona fide students; and \$45 for institutions and libraries. Subscription includes the price of the journal. Subscriptions and inquiries should be addressed to:

International Mountain Society
P.O.Box 3148
Boulder, Colorado 80307 U.S.A.

