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Asian Highlands Perspectives: Making a Place for Local Voices in Global Conversations

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Asian Highlands Perspective (AHP) is a journal and book series that brings together a broad scholarly audience while also providing opportunity for voices from the Tibetan Plateau and nearby areas to make themselves heard in novel academic formats.

Although AHP published its first volume in 2009, our decision to establish the journal dates back to 2008, and the collaborative ethic that underpins the journal dates back much further. Stuart, for example, has worked with a variety of collaborators based in China since 1988 (Wei and Stuart 1988, 1990a, 1990b; Almas and Stuart 1988; Sainchogtu and Stuart 1991; Narsu and Stuart 1991) on topics as diverse as Mongolian willow huts, to an overview of cultural entomology in Mongol life, to an ethnographic study of a Mi nyag village (Bkra shis bzang po 2012). Since Roche’s arrival in Xining, he and Stuart have worked together e.g., Tsering Bum et al. (2008) and Libu Lhaki et al. (2010).

By 2008, the strain on publishers and authors to publish writing with impacts that could be measured through such metrics as journal rankings and h-indexes was driving ethnographic and folkloric journals increasingly towards greater theorization, ‘framing’, and less description. Meanwhile, rapid modernization across the Tibetan Plateau was seeing much traditional culture and oral history vanish unrecorded. As opportunities for publishing descriptive work declined with a simultaneous rise in urgent need, Stuart and Roche established AHP.

In encounters with the overwhelming influence of modernity and outside forces that result in radically new ideas and practices, certain Western academic values, interests, and publications do not necessarily represent what local communities may see as research priorities. Given the dearth of evidence and complex realities of
indigenous cultures on the ground (Tibetans who fish and cultivate rice; Tibetans whose first language is not Tibetan [Bkra shis bzang po 2012; G.yu lha 2012]; Hui Muslims whose first language is Tibetan), the study of certain cultural periods and intellectual traditions may prove hard to fit into existing theoretical academic schemes. Instead, there is often much more interest in framing general social trends using overarching theories. Unfortunately, this tendency may ignore the rich oral literatures that are critically important mediums of cultural expression, binding individuals and local populations together in mostly illiterate indigenous communities, and helping to maintain a centuries-old, cultural and linguistic identity in the midst of the sweeping changes brought by modernity. Going beyond having their passive voices heard, AHP empowers locals to assume active roles in creating local, public knowledge, in both hardcover and digital format, for themselves. AHP thus assists in preserving these oral aspects of culture that deeply engage indigenous values.

Publishing such a diverse, yet clearly related, array of material would have been impossible until the recent era of online, open access, and print-on-demand publishing that has made publications such as AHP possible. This, in turn, has made publishing more accessible to people outside the Western academy, allowed for the opening of new research terrain, and has provided forums for new academic discussions.

Significantly, AHP has provided a venue for local, often non-academic, authors to publish their work. By article, about seventy percent of the materials AHP publishes are authored or co-authored by people from the Plateau writing about their own lives, languages, communities, and traditions. A good example of one such author is the prolific Mongghul scholar, Dr. Limusishiden. An orthopedic surgeon, Limusishiden is also one of very few Mongghul able to write in English and in Mongghul (as well as in Chinese). Deeply passionate about preserving the rapidly disappearing traditions of the Mongghul people, Limusishiden has produced an important corpus of materials including folktales written in Mongghul, non-fiction articles, historical fiction, and biography. Academic publishers effectively exclude authors like Limusishiden, who write English as a foreign language, and are unfamiliar with Western academic conventions and trends, despite the great value of contributions that such authors have to make. AHP is proud to provide a venue through which such authors may have their voices heard.

AHP also strives to open up new research terrain and linkages between existing disciplines. The Tibetan Plateau forms the core focus of our journal, yet we also recognize the strong historical, political, geographical, linguistic, demographic, ecological, and ethnographic linkages that the region has with surrounding areas. The Plateau has never been, and should never be studied as, an isolated entity. AHP thus attempts to engage scholars from a wide variety of regional specializations, including those working on the Southeast Asian Massif, Himalayan Massif, the Extended Eastern Himalayas, the Mongolian Plateau, western China, and other contiguous areas. As such, our journal builds on the work of such authors as Samuel (1994), Michaud (1997), van Schendel (2002), Giersch (2006), Blackburn (2008), and Scott (2009), who, despite their differing theoretical and disciplinary orientations, concur on the need to study interregional linkages and commonalities.

A final important feature of the journal is its trans-disciplinary nature and aim to examine the Plateau and surrounding regions from different angles, especially those that have been neglected by traditional scholarship. AHP is primarily a social sciences journal, publishing across linguistics, ethnography, folkloristics, tourism, and history. However, we have also published an issue on environmental issues on the Plateau, reflective of our commitment to truly interdisciplinary research.

Through our focus on advocating works by local authors and encouraging dialog between different disciplinary and regional specialists, we hope AHP will be a space where novel perspectives grounded in the complex realities of the Plateau can emerge. We welcome you to join this process by becoming involved as an author or editor. We encourage submissions from a wide range of scholars with an interest in the area. Given the dearth of current knowledge on this culturally complex area, we encourage submissions that contain descriptive accounts of local realities – especially by authors from communities in the Asian Highlands – as well as theory-oriented articles. Items of irregular format are published such as long articles, short monographs, photo essays, fiction, and auto-ethnography.

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Gerald Roche (PhD, Asian Studies, Griffith University, 2011) is an anthropologist and educator. He is currently a post-doctoral research fellow at Uppsala University’s Hugo Valentin Centre. He is founder and co-editor of the journal Asian Highlands Perspectives, and also founded and now advises the Plateau Cultural Heritage Protection Group, a participatory initiative to digitally document and revitalize endangered oral traditions on the Tibetan Plateau. His research interests include cultural diversity, resilience theory, human-environment relations, and oral traditions within the context of the Tibetan Plateau.

Timothy Thurston (PhD candidate, Chinese, The Ohio State University) is a folklorist. He has been a co-editor of Asian Highlands Perspectives since 2009. Thurston studies ethnic minority folklore and cultural production in Northwestern China. His past research has examined the connection between folklore and Sinophone Tibetan literature, as well as projects on Tibetan oratory in Amdo. He is currently working on several projects related to cultural production and the public intellectual in twenty-first century Amdo, and on oral history and cultural memory in Yushu.

CK Stuart (PhD, University of Hawaii-Manoa, 1996), a native of Albion, Oklahoma, is a student of culture, ESL teacher, rural development specialist, editor, and writer. He has lived in Inner Mongolia, Qinghai Province, and Shaanxi Province, China; Ulaanbaatar; Negros Oriental; and Honolulu, Hawaii since 1984.

Rin chen rdo rje (Rinchen Dorje) is currently a graduate student in religious studies at the University of Virginia. He is interested in the merging of religion and politics in the context of Tibet’s relation with its neighbors - the Mongols and Manchus - during the Qing dynasty. His current research focuses on the rivalry between major Tibetan Buddhist monasteries of the Geluk School and expansion of their respective religious jurisdiction in the form of a complex network of branch monasteries in Amdo.

Tshe dbang rdo rje (PhD, Educational Leadership, Assumption University, 2009) is Tibetan and an Associate Professor at Qinghai Normal University in China. His name is also written as Caixiangduojie in Chinese pinyin. He focuses on English-Tibetan-Chinese language and culture education in China's Tibetan areas, and has published a number of articles and books, including Leadership Styles and Challenges of English Teachers in China's Tibet, Ne'u na Tibetan Weddings, and "Thirty Years of Educational Reforms in Tibetan Areas of China.”

References


