institutions. It is reasonable to conclude that the future for some mountain areas is bleak, for others it is rather more secure. We need greatly to improve our ability to predict, distinguish and differentiate.

**Rudolf Högger**

Annapurna Sattrek Map, Nepal Satellite Image Trekking Map

Scale 1:250 000 meters eight-colour print, format 60 x 36.5 cm, 2 sidemaps
Published by CARTOCONSULT Austria, Univ.-Doz. Dr. Robert Kostka, Felix-Dahn-Platz 4, A-8010 Graz, Austria
Compilation, design and supervision by: R. Kostka, Institute for Applied Geodesy and Photogrammetry, University of Technology, Graz, Austria; E. Jiresch, H. Krotendonfer, Vienna, Austria; P. Pohle, Department of Geography, University of Giessen, Germany.
Based on uncontrolled LANDSAT-MSS scenes No. E-2 789-03545-7, MARCH 21, 1977 and No. E-2 790-04003-7, MARCH 22, 1977. Collateral map data derived from different available map sources. According to the production process of the LANDSAT image mosaic the accuracies obtained are confined.

Since the first ascent of Annapurna I by the Frenchman Herzog and Lachenal in June 1950, the mountain range of the Annapurna Himal has attracted more and more tourists from all over the world. The trip around Annapurna is considered to be one of the most scenic trekking tours of the Himalaya. It leads from the rice-growing areas in the monsoon-tropical region through steep gorges and over more than 5000 m high mountain passes into dry, almost Tibetan-like high mountain valleys. On this satellite map the contrast in landforms is clearly shown even for less proficient map users. Nowadays, with the help of remote sensing it is also possible to gain a pictorial view of extremely high mountain areas. With the help of the satellite image the difference expressed three-dimensionally using a colour-coded relief representation.

For the map user spaceborne image information alone is not sufficient. Additional information about settlements, place names and trails round Annapurna are the result of extensive field surveys. Village and other names on the map are presented using accepted rules of transliteration. As a result a satellite image trekking map has been published, combining vividness and legibility with rich content.

The Annapurna map is the first sheet of a planned series of satellite image maps from the Himalaya. In Austria it is distributed by Freytag and Berndt Company, Vienna (AS 125,--) and internationally through ILH, the International Map House in Stuttgart (DM 17.0).

**Corrigenda**

Corrections to Six Proposals for an "Ethnography of the Performed Word" by András Háber, European Bulletin of Himalayan Research No. 3, 1992:

p. 17, left col., line 40: *read* "quotes" from a naive past
p. 17, left col., line 41: *read* murmuring of the "es spricht"

p. 18, left col., line 46: *read* a close scrutiny
p. 19, left col., line 10: *read* unusual reduplication
p. 19, right col., line 26: *read* that the laymen
p. 21, left col., line 44: *read* Macarinec's (1990: 160)

In the same number of the Bulletin, the names of the authors Prayag Raj Sharma and Ludmilla Tütting have been misspelt. The editors apologize.

**Contributors to this issue**

Lucette Boulozis retires this year as Librarian at the Centre d'Etudes himalayennes at Meudon. She compiled the *Bibliographie du Nepal* (1969-1975) and published in 1983, a book on 18th century coinage in Tibet. The Accessions List she released annually has been a useful bibliographical source for all scientists specializing in the Himalayas.

Martin Gaenszle is "wissenschaftlicher Angestellter" at the South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg and Director of the Institute's branch office in Kathmandu. He is currently researching ritual texts and oral tradition among the Mewahang Rai.

Rudolf Högger, former head of the Swiss Association for Technical Assistance (SATA) in Nepal and, until 1988, Vice Director of the Swiss Development Corporation, is now lecturer at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zürich.

Antje Linkenbach completed her doctorate in sociology at the University of Frankfurt with a thesis on *Vom Mythos zur Moderne: Zur Kritik der Theorie sozialer Evolution* von Jürgen Habermas. From January 1993 she is engaged in a research project, funded by the German Research Council, on public and private solutions to environmental degradation in Uttarkhand.

Dipak Raj Pant was until 1991 Lecturer in Social Anthropology at Tribhuvan University. He is the author of *Il mondo della maschera: saggio antropologico sul simbolismo magico-religioso della maschera e l'identità etnografica* and the editor of *Aspects of Rural Communication in Nepal* and *Rastriya Jan-andolan: Vijaran ra Visesan*. He currently lives in Ghemme, Italy.

R.K. Sprigg was formerly Reader in Phonetics at the University of London (1968-80) and a member of the staff of the School of Oriental and African Studies (1948-80); he now lives in retirement in Kalimpong, in the Darjeeling District of India, where it is possible for him to continue his research interests in Tibetan, Limbu, and Lepcha. His publications include phonological analysis of these languages, and the Newari, Tamang, Sherpa, and Bantawa Rai languages of Nepal, published mainly in *BSOAS* and 'Linguistics of the Tibetan-Burman area'. He is on the point of completing a dictionary of the Balti dialect of Tibetan into English, cross-referenced to Beinmeier's "Untersuchung der historischen Entwicklung der schriftlichen Konsontenclustering im westtibetischen Dialekten."

Ludmilla Tütting is journalist and editor with K. Dixit Bikas-Binaash 'Development-Destruction'. She is currently in Kathmandu, where she works for the human rights organization, Nepal Watch.

The Editors wish to thank Brigitte Merz and Anna Margarete Cole for their assistance in publishing the Bulletin.
Notes to Contributors

The European Bulletin of Himalayan Research welcomes for consideration manuscripts and short notices dealing with any of the following topics:

1. Topical reports on ongoing, or recently completed, research projects.
2. Information about archives with literary, historical, archaeological, ethnographic, botanical, etc. materials collected in the Himalayan region.
3. Reviews of books on the Himalayas, including books published in Nepal, India, Pakistan and China which because of poor distribution may be inadequately known in Europe.
4. Current political developments in Nepal, India, Pakistan and China and the implications of these developments for research carried out by European scholars.
5. News about recent or forthcoming conferences, and on funding opportunities for European scholars working in the Himalayas as well as for scholars from the Himalayan region itself to visit Europe.

Manuscripts should not exceed 5,000 words (ca. 20 pages) in length. All contributions will be published in English. Copy can be submitted in German or French with the understanding that the editors in Heidelberg will arrange for its translation. Anything submitted in English by a non-native speaker will be copy-edited in Heidelberg by a native speaker.

The deadline for submissions for our fifth issue is 1. April 1993. Anything received after that date will go into the sixth issue, expected in autumn, 1993.

The views expressed by individual contributors are their own and do not represent those of the Editorial Board. All correspondence to The Editors, European Bulletin of Himalayan Research, Südasien-Institut der Universität Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 330, 6900 Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany.