

there and their foreign visitors (be they tourists or others).

On the basis of extended field visits and a very thorough analysis of relevant research work done and published in Nepal as well as abroad, Baumgartner presents his study in a language easy to read. This deserves grateful acknowledgement.

In brief, the following major topics are dealt with in the study: Part I: "Development Policy in Nepal and Tourism" (pp.5-30): an excellent introduction to relevant historical, political and agri-cultural facts. Part II: "Development and the Introduction of Tourism into Nepal's Economy" (pp.31-73): a comprehensive survey of available statistical data on tourism in Nepal, including even survey results on how trekking guides and porters perceive their clients. Part III: "Tourism and Social Change in Rolwaling: A Case Study" (pp.75-206): a very detailed account of relevant social and economic factors and their interrelated developments. Includes, for example, an analysis of the cultivation of potatoes, which the reader might not expect to find in this book. Part IV: "Development-Oriented Trekking Tourism? Preconditions, Potential, and Limitations" (pp.207-230): Besides presenting a three-stage model of tourism development, this final chapter summarizes the main points to be considered when talking about tourism and development in Nepal.

With all its facts and figures, identification of problems and analysis thereof, this book may serve as a model for socio-economic studies of development project target areas. Baumgartner proves that thorough work can open up the required perspectives for an understanding of a given situation. The reviewer is of the opinion that many problems of development work in Nepal could be avoided or reduced, if similarly detailed studies of the situation to be developed were made beforehand.

Uwe Luck

KLAUS MYLIUS: *Geschichte der Literatur im alten Indien*. (Reclams Universal-Bibliothek, Bd. 1021). Leipzig: Reclam, 1983. 526 pages, DDR Mark 5.-

In this survey, Klaus Mylius, professor of Sanskrit in the university of Leipzig, deals with classical Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit literature. Dravidian and modern Indo-Aryan literatures as well as texts in Indian languages from outside South Asia have been excluded.

The introductory chapter looks at the problems of literary chronology and of the transmission of texts and gives an outline of Indian linguistic history. The main body of the work discusses in detail Vedic, epic and classical literature, philosophical and scientific texts, and the religious writings of Buddhists and Jains. Finally, the position of India within world literature and the dis-

covery of Indian literature by Europe are considered, and the history of Indo-logical research is outlined.

A bulky volume within the limitations imposed by the series format, this literary history summarizes the state of present knowledge. All parts are well provided with bibliographical notes, allowing both the non-academic reader and the specialist student access to further reading: editions and translations are listed as well as the more important studies. Obviously, these notes cannot aim at completeness and reflect the personal choice of the author. While one can hardly quarrel with the importance of the references given, one must regret at times the non-inclusion of others. One may also differ from some comments and judgements - this is inevitable, but cannot detract from the high quality and readability of this history, which succeeds admirably in providing an up to date introduction to the rich heritage of classical Indian literature, and deserves wholehearted recommendation.

Hartmut-Ortwin Feistel

Neue Indische Bibliothek (NIB). Sammlung von Direktübersetzungen aus den Literaturen Südasiens. Herausgeber Lothar Lutze. Freiburg i. Br.: Verlag Wolf Mersch.

Band 1 (1983): Der Ochsenkarren. Hindilyrik der siebziger und achtziger Jahre. Zusammengestellt von Vishnu Khare und Lothar Lutze. Übersetzt von Lothar Lutze. 124 pages, DM 16.-

Band 2 (1983): Phanishwarnath 'Renu', Pfauentanz. Dorfgeschichten aus Bihar. Aus dem Hindi von Hedy Sadoc und Lothar Lutze. 78 pages, DM 16.-

Band 3 (1984): Arun Kolatkar, Jejuri. Gedichtzyklus. Englisch und Deutsch. Aus dem englischen Original übersetzt von Giovanni Bandini. 131 pages, DM 20.-

Good things take time. Lothar Lutze published a first article in Vol. I of our journal (1970, 585-594); it was a literary portrait of an Indian author, Kailash Vajpeyi. One year later he wrote an essay on the sociology of literature and its relationship to communication theory (Vol. II, 515-523); this was an early attempt to explain the relevance that poetic "fiction" has to correct our socio-"scientific" images of Third World societies. As editor of a "New Indian Library" (Neue Indische Bibliothek) Lothar Lutze has now found the adequate forum for sharing with a wider (German speaking) audience his (not only literary) concerns regarding things South Asian. (The NIB is intended to include contemporary literature from the whole sub-continent.) In his editorial he explains the crucial role that modern (of course not only written!) lit-