International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine

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Arthur L. Basham Award To Be Established

Prof. Arthur L. Basham, world-renowned scholar of Indian culture and history, and founder of IASTAM, has left us forever. His memory will be kept alive not only through his many scholarly books and articles, but also by all those who had the privilege of knowing him personally. To honor the specific contribution which A.L. Basham has made to the field of Asian medicine - a contribution that he would have loved to continue if his health had permitted him to do so - IASTAM will establish an “Arthur L. Basham Medal” to be awarded for outstanding studies in the social and cultural history of traditional Asian medicine. Six medals will be coined, to be awarded to two scholars at each of the three forthcoming ICTAM meetings, following the recommendations of an award committee. Each medal will carry the head of A.L. Basham, his name and his dates of life, on one side, and the name of the scholar awarded the medal, as well as the year of the award and the name of IASTAM, on the other side. It is expected that the Arthur L. Basham Medal will honor outstanding works by scholars who specialize in any field of research on Asian health care traditions.

Paul U. Unschuld  
President, IASTAM
Chinese Medicine in Munich

The First International Symposium on Traditional Chinese Medicine - An IASTAM Meeting in Munich, W. Germany, August 25-29, 1986

Participants and papers to be presented:

Dr. Akira Akahori, Research Institute for Humanistic Studies, Kyoto University, Kyoto
"The Interpretation of Classic Chinese Medical Texts in Contemporary Japan: Achievements, Approaches, and Problems"

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Bauer, Institute for East Asian Studies, University of Munich, Munich
"Chinese Studies and the Issue of Fachprosa Research"

Prof. Dr. Paul E. Buell, Department of Liberal Studies, Western Washington University, Bellingham/Washington
"Translating the Yin shang cheng yao: Philological Issues and their Solutions"

Prof. Dr. Chang Hsien-Cheh, School of Chinese Medicine, China Medical College, Taichung
"The Pen-t's'ao pei-yao. A Modern Interpretation of its Terminology"

Dr. Donald Harper, East-Asian Studies, Stanford University, Palo Alto/California
"The Ma-wang-tui Medical Manuscripts: Recent Research Findings"

Dr. sc. Jutta Harig-Kollesch, Institute for Ancient History and Archaeology, Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin
"The Corpus Medicorum Graecorum et Latinorum: Problems and Experiences Related to the Philological Rendering of Medical Texts from Classic European Antiquity"

Dr. Dr. E. Kahle, Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Würzburg, Würzburg
"The Philological Rendering of Arabic Medical Texts into Modern Western Languages"

Dr. Jürgen Kovacs, Taiwan University, Taipei
"The Yin hai ching-wel: Terminological Considerations from Perspective of an Ophthalmologist"

Prof. Dr. Ma Kanwen, The China Institute for the History of Medicine and Medical Literature, Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Peking
"Classic Chinese Medical Literature in Contemporary China. Texts Selected for Modern Commentated and Uncommentated Editions, and the Problems Associated with this Work"

Ms. Elisabeth Rochat de la Vallée, Institut Ricci, Chinese Studies Center, Paris
"Obstacles to the Translation of Classic Chinese Medical Texts into Western Languages, and how they can be overcome"

Prof. Dr. Paul U. Unschuld, Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Munich, Munich
"Terminological Problems Associated with, and Experiences gained in the Process of Editing a commented Nan-ching Text"

Dr. Zheng Jinsheng, The China Institute for the History of Medicine and Medical Literature, Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Peking
"The Collation and Annotation of the Rare Book 'Lu Ch'an-yen pen-ts'ao' - A Medical Literature Research Project"

Dr. Francis Zimmermann, Center for Indian and South-Asian Studies, EHESS, Paris
"Terminological Problems Associated with the Philological Rendering of Ancient Indian Medical Texts"

All lectures are open; no registration fee will be collected. For further information write to: Prof. Paul U. Unschuld, Lessingstr. 2, 8 München 2, W. Germany.

Tibetan medicine in London

Body and Mind in Tibetan Medicine.

An exhibition on this topic with special emphasis on thankus, manuscripts and xylographs formerly owned by L.A. Waddell, Principal Medical Officer to the Youngusband Expedition 1903-4, will be on view from April the 7th to July the 31st, 1986, at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 183 Euston Road, London NWI 2BP.

In conjunction with her Exhibition on Tibetan Medicine, MARIANNE WINDER organized a one-day conference at the Wellcome Institute, on the 18th of April, 1986, entitled Aspects of Classical Tibetan Medicine Reflected in Central Asian Literature.

Speakers: Ven. Dr. Trogawa Rinpoche (Darjeeling), Prof. Charles Bawden (London), Prof. R.E. Emmerick (Hamburg), Prof C.I. Beckwith (Bloomington, Indiana), Dr. Elisabeth Finch (Hamburg) and M. Nagwang Dakpa (Paris).

Thanks are due to Dr. Mitchell Weiss for sending us the photograph printed on the front page. This photograph was taken by Dr. Weiss in Surabaya in 1984.
It is with much sorrow that we announce the death of Professor A.L. Basham, founder of our Association, on January 27, 1986. At the time of his death he was the Swami Vivekananda Professor of Oriental Studies at the Asiatic Society in Calcutta. Among his last wishes, he asked that his final remains be buried at "home." For a man like Professor Basham with roots in so many places, the meaning of "home" was not clear. When Mrs. Basham asked which home he meant by that, he told his wife that he meant Shillong in Meghalaya, where she and her family live. His body was buried in the cemetery of the old military church there. Messages of condolence may be directed to his widow: Dr. Hamida Basham, c/o The Ramakrishna Institute of Culture, Gal Park, Calcutta 27, India.

The following texts contributed by Prof. Friedrich Wilhelm and Dr. Kenneth G. Zysk recount some facts of his life, and of the charming and inspiring personality of a great friend, an outstanding scholar.

A.L. Basham

by Friedrich Wilhelm, Munich

The founder of IASTAM, Arthur Llewellyn Basham (born 1914 in Loughton, Essex), was one of the most distinguished Indologists of our time. His main field was ancient Indian history, but his interests also included Sanskrit and Pali studies, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Indian medicine. He studied at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in London since 1938. Being a conscientious objector he faced the German blitz in the Auxiliary Fire Service. At SOAS he was appointed Reader in the History of India (1952) and Professor (1957). From 1966 to 1979 he was the Head of the Department of Asian Civilizations at the Australian National University in Canberra. Basham was a prominent figure in the panels of international conferences. After retiring from his position at Canberra he was a visiting professor in Mexico City, Toronto, several universities in the United States, and eventually in the Asiatic Society in Calcutta, where he died on 27 January 1986 at the age of 71.


(Continued on page 4)
by Friedrich Wilhelm

Basham's advice encouraged many students and younger colleagues. His genial manner and sceptical common sense impressed all who met him. Liberal humanism as well as cultural pessimism were essential parts of his psychogram. More and more he felt drawn to India. His wife is of Assamese extraction. The Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi expressed his sympathy with "a scholar of great insight and integrity."

Arthur L. Basham

by Kenneth G. Zysk

Tamil, Sinhalese and Hindi, with German and Spanish versions projected. As well, he edited and contributed to several important Indological works: Studies in Indian History and Culture (1964); Papers on the Date of Kaniska (1968), which derives from a conference on the date of Kaniska he organised in 1960; The Civilizations of Nonsoenia (1974); and A Cultural History of India (1975), which is an updated reissue of The Legacy of India. Widely influential also was his selection and translation of Buddhist and Jain materials in Sources of Indian Tradition (1958). For the academic year 1984-85, Professor Basham was chosen as the biennial lecturer in the History of Religions of the American Council of Learned Societies. In this capacity he delivered a series of five lectures, "The formation of classical Hinduism," on ten key campuses in the United States. Lectures in this series are regularly published by Columbia University Press, and we hope to see his contribution in the near future.

Dr. Basham was also an active and astute administrator and organiser. He was Director of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland from 1964 to 1965, and President of the 28th International Congress of Orientalists when it met in Canberra in 1971. He was instrumental in organising the first International Conference on the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine in 1979; indeed, he was elected the first President of the International Society for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine, which today has branches on most of the seven continents. He also served as President of the International Association of Buddhist Studies from 1981.

Not all of Bash's time was devoted to scholarship. Away from the university in Canberra, he would tend his garden, and on a good weekend he and his family might join some of his students for a picnic at Tidbinbilla, the local game preserve. While we walked, feeding the kangaroos and searching for the elusive koalas, he would frequently talk about his fascination with the Gypsies. He began, he said, when he was a boy in Essex, England, and in India, during his father's posting at Kasauli as a journalist with the Indian army. He used to visit the Gypsies and came to know them fairly well. He even claimed to have Gypsy blood in him, although there was no proof of it. He planned to investigate their origin and history, but it was not to be. This yearning to know and live the life of the Gypsies may have prompted him to embark upon so mobile a career. It did not bother him in the least to move from one short assignment to another. He had over fifteen visiting professorships in his career; after his retirement he shifted almost yearly from one university to another. When asked what he considered his own principal achievement Dr. Basham would smile and say: "Certainly I'd say my research (i.e. graduate) students. There have been more than a hundred." In fact, he considered as major contributions the many theses he supervised. As his last student, I hope to speak for all those who preceded me in saying that having A.L. Basham as a guru was one of the most rewarding experiences a young scholar could have. He was demanding, but above all helpful and compassionate. His door was never closed. even during his noontime rest periods. I fondly recall sitting with him hours at a time reading from Sanskrit texts, and jotting down his perceptive comments. Anyone who had the fortune to speak with him went away richly rewarded. His knowledge was at once vast and deep; he was truly a Renaissance man. He tried to instil this love of knowledge in all he met and guided, for he maintained that the more one can know about the history of mankind in general, the more one will understand the particular history and culture one is studying and trying to elucidate. Although Professor Basham has passed from us, his spirit survives in his students and will be carried on in all those whom they teach.

Those whose thoughts are clear when misfortune befalls; who are not pompous in the midst of success, and when a dear friend is acquired, from him will they not turn away even if their breath expires; those who are humble in the ways of self-praise, yet skilled in complementing others; shame on the Creator by whose niggardliness they were fashioned not with life-spans lasting to time's end.

Kenneth G. Zysk
Establishing a Journal of Asian Medicine

Preliminary Announcement

The Editor of IASTAM Newsletter keeps receiving encouragements to pursue his current exploratory activities in developing a journal of Asian medicine. Indeed we are committed to strengthening the newsletter, and to establishing a journal. The newsletter might be subsumed by the journal or remain separate; the answer to this question depends on which kind of administrative and financial support will be obtained from outside IASTAM. At this point, a famous publishing company specialized in orientalist publications has offered to publish the journal, and the Editor of IASTAM Newsletter has informally approached authorities in the field, some university departments and other institutions to obtain funds and secretarial help. Such a journal clearly should be subsidized and based in a university or research institute. Another possibility would be for us to act as our own publishers, and to develop the Newsletter gradually into a Journal.

The first aim of this journal would be to strike a balance between the various scholarly disciplines that explore Asian medicine. For example, the pharmacologists have ample publishing opportunities in their own well-established journals, in various languages, and the same privileged situation prevails in medical anthropology, for instance, where good papers always find their way into Social Science and Medicine, or Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, or several other first-rate journals. But historians of Asian medicine, and those of us who research into the linguistic, philological and archaeological aspects of Asian medicine, have traditionally faced difficulties in trying to publish erudite papers stuffed with quotations from such or such an exotic language. They do need a journal specifically devoted to Asian medicine, which, furthermore, would constitute a forum, where historians and anthropologists, textualists and practitioners, and experts coming from the various countries of Asia, would collaborate.

The Editor of IASTAM Newsletter needs your help, advice and proposals. He would be willing to recommend to the Council, for their appointment as co-Editors, the names of scholars ready to join in, with their own talents and editorial projects. You are invited to send nominations and suggestions.

Francis Zimmermann, Editor

the study of health care in China, Anne T. Sweetser (Harvard University) on a Pakistani exorcist, Francis Zimmermann on Ayurveda in Kerala. They are being revised for publication.
Research Aids in Traditional Asian Medicine

1. A Survey of Chinese-English Dictionaries of Traditional Chinese Medical Terms
   by Paul U. Unschuld

   Han ying ch'ang-yung chung-i-yao tz'u-hui
   "Common Terms of Traditional Chinese Medicine in English"
   by Hsiieh Chu-fan et al.

   publisher: Beijing Medical College
   authors' preface: December 1980
   1 vol., 540 pp.
   one index: number of strokes

   This dictionary is divided into twelve major paragraphs (some of them being subdivided again), each of which is devoted to a specific subject area (English translation copied from the book):
   1. "The Theories of Yinyang and the Five Elements"
   2. "Structure and Functions of the Human Body"
   4. "Causes and Mechanisms of Diseases"
   5. "Method of Diagnosis"
   6. "Differentiation of Symptom-Complexes"
   7. "Principles and Methods of Treatment"
   8. "Chinese Materia Medica"
   9. "Prescriptions"
   10. "Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Channels and Points"
   11. "Disease and Symptoms of Various Branches of Medicine"
   12. "Distinguished Physicians and Well-known Medical Works in History"

   An appendix contains an alphabetical list of Latin drug names and their Chinese equivalents.

2. Han ying ch'ang-yung chung-i tz'u-hui
   "Chinese-English Glossary of Common Terms in Traditional Chinese Medicine"
   by Ou Ming et al.

   publisher: Joint Publishing Co., Hong Kong Branch
   三联书店香港分店
   first edition: October 1982
   1 vol., 322 pp.
   one index: number of strokes

   A list of terms commonly used in traditional Chinese medicine. Wherever possible, the authors have used terms from modern Western anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., as equivalents to the Chinese expressions listed. The appendix contains: 1° a list of common Chinese drugs with English and Latin equivalents (the Latin names are incomplete, though, since no authors are given); 2° a list of acupuncture and moxibustion points with latinized (pinyin) transliteration and a literal translation into English (a rare feature, distinguishing this glossary from all the others); 3° a chronological table of Chinese dynasties; 4° the Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches; 5° the twenty-four solar terms in Chinese and English translation; and 6° a conversion table of complex and simplified forms of Chinese characters.

3. Han ying ch'ang-yung i-hsueh tz'u-hui
   "Concise Chinese-English Dictionary of Medicine"
   by Huang Hsiao-K'ai et al.
   540 pp.

   publisher: People's Medical Publishing House, Beijing
   人民卫生出版社

   first edition: 1982
   1 vol., 524 pp.
   one index: alphabetical (pinyin)

   This dictionary is divided into three major sections:
   1. a Chinese-English glossary of Western medical and Western pharmaceutical terms (pp. 1-365)
   2. a Chinese-English glossary of traditional Chinese medical terms, and
   3. a list of 400 Chinese drugs with their Latin and English equivalents.

   An appendix contains: 1° a list of the names of 400 acu-points with latinized transliteration in the pinyin and modified Wade-Giles systems, and 2° a list of Chinese names of health care institutions (in contemporary China) with their English translations.

4. Han ying shuang chieh ch'ang-yung chung-i ming-tz'u shu-yü
   "Chinese-English Terminology of Traditional Chinese Medicine"
   by Shuai Hsiuh-chung et al.

   publisher: Hunan Science and Technology Press
   湖南科学技术出版社

   first edition: January 1983
   1 vol., 765 pp.
   one index: number of strokes

   This dictionary is subdivided into thirteen chapters with the following headings (English translation adopted from the book):
   1. "Yin and Yang, and the Five Elements"
   2. "Visceral Symptoms"

   (continued on page 7)
3. "Channels & their Collateral Channels, and Acupuncture Points"
4. "etiology and Pathology"
5. "Techniques of Diagnosis"
7. "The Chinese Medical Formulary"
8. "Acupuncture and Moxibustion"
9. "Internal Medicine and Pediatrics"
10. "Gynecology and Obstetrics"
11. "Surgery and Traumatology"
12. "The Five Sensory Organs"
13. "The History of Traditional Chinese Medicine"

An appendix includes: 1° an alphabetical (pinyin) list of romanized names of acupuncturist points, and 2° a comparative table of pinyin and Wade-Giles romanizations. In contrast to all other Chinese-English dictionaries/glossaries introduced here, this dictionary explains the Chinese terms and phrases first in Chinese and then in English.

Paul U. Unschuld

(Chinese handwriting by Pascal Chouinard, Montreal)

From WHO
Dr. Soon-Young Yoon

Dr. Soon-Young Yoon, Ph.D. in Anthropology, has recently joined WHO’s South-East Asian Regional Office as their Social Scientist in charge of the Health Behaviour Research Programme. She is compiling an inventory of Asian social scientists (and those concerned with Asian studies) conducting research in health, including traditional medicine. She is also compiling a bibliography on “Women and Health” which will include articles on Asian women and traditional medicine.

Interested scholars are invited to write to: Dr. Soon-Young Yoon
World Health Organization
South-East Asia Regional Office
Indraprastha Estate
Mahatma Gandhi Marg
New Delhi 110002, INDIA

From WHO, Collaborative Research

Volume I, Number 1 (April 1985) of the International Traditional Medicine Newsletter published three times a year by the Program for Collaborative Research in the Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at Chicago, opened with an Editorial by Dr. OLAYIWOLA AKERELE, M.D., Programme Manager, Traditional Medicine, WHO, Geneva, Switzerland, formulating WHO’s policy in our field of research. The Newsletter provides information on WHO Collaborating Centres for Traditional Medicine all over the world. The Editor is:
Dr. Charlotte Gyllenhaal
Program for Collaborative Research in the Pharmaceutical Sciences
University of Illinois at Chicago
Box 6998
Chicago, Illinois 60680, USA

Bengal

The Foreign and Comparative Studies Program of Syracuse University’s Maxwell School announces the publication of Pāgālāmi: Ethnopsychoiatric Knowledge in Bengal, by Deborah P. Bhattacharyya. The book investigates Bengali conceptions of mental illness and examines the complex institutional pluralism of contemporary Bengal, including Western psychiatry, traditional Ayurvedic medicine, folk psychiatry, and curing temples.

Dr. Bhattacharyya found that Bengalis conceptualize mental illness according to three paradigms (ghost possession, sorcery, and humoral imbalance), by which they structure the treatment-seeking process. She discusses these ethnopsychiatric findings within the broader sociocultural meaning system, especially as regards Bengali conceptions of human nature.

Pāgālāmi includes an index and a glossary, and is available for $14.50 postpaid/prepaid from FACS Publications, 119 College Place, Syracuse, NY 13244-6080.
Editor's Predilections

In reviewing R.V. Daniel's Plural Signs (however brief we may have been) in the last issue, a book which has now become a classic, and in announcing a review of K.G. Zysk's Early Vedic Ideas of Disease and Healing for the next issue, we are trying to establish, through the process of reviews, a scientific domain of our own, a coherent field of interdisciplinary studies, shaped and marked out by the most significant publications. Our selection is at the same time very broad (stretching over various disciplines) and very specialized or, as some readers might like to put it, very partial and subjective... They are welcome to contribute and join in the process of book reviews. As for today, our first is a short paper by Georges Dumézil, the famous Indo-Europeanist.

Georges Dumézil
"Medicine and the three functions"
"La médecine et les trois fonctions", in Magazine Littéraire (40 rue des Saints-Pères, 75007 Paris), No. 229 (Avril/April 1986), special issue on Georges Dumézil's achievements. All in French.

Emile Benveniste ("La doctrine médicale des Indo-Européens", Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, 130, 1945. pp. 5-12) had shown that in Avesta (Vidévdat 7,44) and Pindar (Pyth. 3.47-55) medicine was divided, according to the trirupical ideology, into: charms, knife, and vegetable juices; or, rituals, surgery, and decoctions. But in Kg-Veda (10,39,3), the division has a different meaning: the Asvins are agents of providence, allies on the battlefield, and physicians:

"Here we see a further example of the trirupical ideology's ability to reproduce, so to say, within itself: medicine, all medicine (combined with many other specifications) constitutes the third term of a structure, of which the two others come under sacredness and sovereignty for one, force and violence for the other. Then, the third term is subdivided into three procedures based one on magico-religious treatments, a second one on violence, and the third on the virtues of medicinal plants."

Buddhist Insights

Buddhist Insights. Essays by Alex Wayman
Edited and Introduced by George R. Elder
Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas, 1984
ISBN 0-89561-041-7 in-8° 470pp. Rs. 150

This selection of twenty-four papers by Alex Wayman includes The Buddhist theory of vision (1970), Significance of dreams in India and Tibet (1967), and others on Mirrors, Time, Silence, Mantras... that have obvious bearings on the history of Asian medicine. Carefully edited, with a very useful thematic index.

China Pharmaceutics

Medicine in China,
A History of Pharmaceutics,
by Paul U. Unschuld
US $35
Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986

A description and analysis of the contents and structure of Chinese pharmaceutical literature. Numerous translations of prefaces, drug descriptions, and technical paragraphs from encyclopedic herbal texts and other specialized works, focusing on dietetics, drug processing... Illustrations, detailed indexes. A reference work, beautifully produced.

The Taoist Body

Le Corps Taoiste,
Corps Physique - Corps Social,
by Kristofer Schipper
Paris: Fayard Publ., 1982
ISBN 2-213-00785-3 in-8° 346pp. FF 115
(In French)

This introduction to Taoism, written by an outstanding scholar, and one who has approached Taoist rituals from the ethnographic angle (see his "Vernacular and classical ritual in Taoism", Journal of Asian Studies, XV, 1985, pp. 21-57), sets back the body concepts of Chinese medicine into their sociological and religious context. Taoists will say that "the human body is made in the image of a country". Accordingly, one of the central chapters of the book is entitled "Le Pays Intérieur" and, borrowing A.K. Ramanujan's phrase (which is the title of a famous little book on South Indian poetry and culture), we would like to translate it into "The Interior landscape": this is human physiology and idiomsynecies (saps, humors, breaths, energies, emotions) extended to cosmic limits. Marcel Granet's influence and the methodological tradition of French sinology are obvious in this symbolic and anthropological approach to Chinese body concepts, but Kristofer Schipper will also find enthusiastic readers in North America. From Philadelphia to Chicago... where this kind of collaboration between Anthropology and Classical studies is pursued at the highest level of scholarship.
Byzantine Medicine

Dumbarton Oaks Papers, No. 38
Symposium on Byzantine Medicine
Edited by John Scarborough (1985)
Dumbarton Oaks Publications Office
1703, 32nd Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20007

Historians of Islamic medicine will
look forward to reading the well-document-
ed, well-argued paper by Michael Dols,
"Insanity in Byzantine and Islamic medi-
cine" (pp. 135-148). The best experts
(J.M. Riddle, J. Stannard, J. Scarborough)
of ancient herbs, materia medica and
pharmacology also provide Asianists with a
wealth of comparative material. Other
topics include medical practice, hospitals,
medicine and magic, and asceticism, and
philosophy, hippiatry, ophthalmology...
The presentation is stellar and the
South Asianists might be intrigued by the
title of Elinor Lieber's contribution:
"Asaf's Book of Medicine: A Hebrew Ency-
clopedia of Greek and Jewish Medicine,
possibly compiled in Byzantium on an
Indian model" (pp. 233-250). Analogies,
however, remain extremely vague, and we
are puzzled by such a strange guess as:
"The Indian encyclopedias (i.e. Susruta
and Caraka) were themselves perhaps based
on far earlier, Persian models, of which
nothing is known..." (p. 246). Let us
hope that the closer links that are being
established between classical scholars
and historians of Asian medicine, will
promote a more accurate style in compara-
tive studies! But taken as a whole, Byzan-
tine Medicine, magnificently edited by
John Scarborough, sets up a model for
similar updatings and breakthroughs in
the history of Asian medicine.

Karma and Rebirth

Karma and Rebirth.
Post Classical Developments.
Edited by Ronald W. Neufeldt
Albany: State University of New York, 1986
ISBN 0-87395-990-6 (-989-2 paperback)
in-8° 357pp.

A welcome addition to the collections
already published on the same subject:
W. D. O'Flaherty, ed. Karma and Rebirth in
Classical Indian Traditions. Berkeley:
Univ. of California Press, 1980 & Delhi:
Motilal Banarsidass, (1983); and C.F. Keyes
and E.V. Dangel, eds. Karma: An Anthropol-
ogical Inquiry. Berkeley: Univ. of Cali-
ifornia Press, 1983. The three volumes
complement each other and contain ethno-
graphic data, textual studies and theoretical
discussions related to the ancient
science of life.

Culture and Depression

Culture and Depression
Studies in the Anthropology and Cross-
Cultural Psychiatry of Affect and Disorder
Edited by Arthur Kleinman and Byron Good
Berkeley: University of California Press,
1986 in-8° 630pp. US $35

A provocative work, updating our
knowledge of melancholia, the anthropology of
emotions, the cross-cultural psychiatry of
somatization, with historical insights and
elaborate discussions of the method-
ological problems involved. Carefully
edited, with an exhaustive bibliography,
this is a reference work, which, still
more, contributes to establishing the
Department of Anthropology at Harvard,
as a leading center for collaborative
research in anthropology and psychiatry.
Again, this is one of those books that
set up a model.

Women in Korea

Shamans, Housewives, and
Other Restless Spirits,
Women in Korean Ritual Life,
by Laurei Kendall
Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1985

We would like to single out Chapter V
(pp. 86-110) of this little book of fine
ethnography, which describes and explains
one of the ideologies of illness prevailing
in a Korean village, the female shaman's
conceptualization of the interplay between
personal horoscope and disease contagion,
malevolent forces and "death humors" that
infect such or such a house... A detailed
glossary (Korean/Chinese/English), a thematic
index and several appendixes will
help the reader to go further.

Semantics of the body parts
in Dravidian

Kamil V. Zvelebil,
"The Body in Nilgiri Tribal Languages,
A Contribution to Areal Linguistic Studies", Journ.
Journal of the Americal Oriental Society,
Vol. 105, No. 4 (1985), pp. 653-674

Let us conclude this survey with a
paper of the utmost interest to those who
research into both the classical (Sanskrit)
and the vernacular (Dravidian) literature
of mārmacikitsā, "medicine of the vital
points (marmān-)", a South Indian inden-
genous tradition of Anatomy, which is
still alive nowadays in connection with
gymnastics and the performing arts. A
point of convergence between ethnolinguistics and medical anthropology.
THE TIBETAN TRANSCULTURAL PSYCHIATRY PROJECT

Director: Ven. Dr. Lobsang Rapgay Ph.D.

India has a uniquely rich tradition of integrated systems of Depth Psychology and Medical Psychiatry, and there is growing interest among prestigious international bodies about the ideas within these traditional health care systems. The Tibetan medicine is unique among the traditions of the Indian heritage in being the only tradition to have fully integrated the volitional, emotional and somatic levels of human functioning into a single coherent system of diagnosis and treatment. Tibetan Medicine has a wide and flexible array of treatment modalities. Particular interventions are selected to suit the individual characteristics of the patient as well as the disorder. These treatment modalities include: Nutrition, Behavioural therapy, Oral medication, Nasal therapy, Hydrotherapy, Suction therapy, Moxabustion, Meditation, Yantra Yoga and Counselling.

There has already been considerable Western activity in this area from leading Universities, psychiatrists and psychologists in Europe, the USA and Canada. This activity has already generated over 2000 publications about Buddhist psychology and the clinical uses of meditation. A great deal of research into this field exists in several of the major American Universities, such as the work on Tibetan Yoga by Dr. Herbert Benson, Director of the Department of Behavioural Medicine at the Harvard University Medical School, as well as the University of California, San Francisco, and the university of California, Los Angeles.

In Europe, the British Psychological Society held, for the first time, a symposium on "Buddhism and Psychology" at its national conference in 1984. The enormous interest created by this symposium has led to the "First International Conference on Eastern Approaches to Self and Mind", which is being held in Britain in July 1986.

Two British research and information network groups have been specifically formed in response to the need for more information. These are the Special Interest Group in Meditation (SIGMA), and the Buddhism Psychology and Psychiatry Group (BPP Group).

Though there is this considerable amount of Western interest in the traditional system of Tibetan General Medicine, research into this field is severely restricted for three reasons:

(i) The sources are scattered in various medical, psychological and religious texts. The Adbhodhak and Pramanavatika texts deal entirely with the nature of the Human Mind and the study of its functions. The major Buddhist Sutra texts and Tantric texts deal with the classification of mental illnesses derived from both biological and psychological factors.

(ii) Many of these original texts have not yet been translated into English. This means that many valuable aspects of Buddhist Psychology as it has developed and practiced by our Western counterparts, have not been explored by Western researchers, and the knowledge remains confined to those few Tibetan-trained physicians working in the Indian community.

(iii) There is a great shortage of these professionally trained physician-practitioners, who are needed both to accurately translate the material and also to guide the research efforts of Western workers.

OVERVIEW:
The primary objective of this project is to collect together and translate the source texts. This would have the following four benefits:

- It would enable better training of medical practitioners at home for India's communities and health services. The few existing practitioners are currently constrained to operating in only 25% of the full number of possible treatment modalities. More practitioners would enable fuller treatment facilities to be supported, thus utilising far more of their expertise for the benefit of the community.
- More qualified practitioners, and a set of organized texts, would also form the foundation for greater communication with professionals and academics from overseas. The collated source texts would enable Western researchers to have access to the complete material for the first time, so that clinicians will thus be able to learn of the full scope and profundity of the Indian Psychological and Psychiatric Heritage.
- With this communication would come increased recognition of the relevance and importance of Tibetan General Medicine. Eventually, the more active program of training and lecturing to Western researchers and professionals by practitioners and scholars from India, would require the establishment of an International Training Institute in India. This is likely to be needed quite soon, especially if one assumes parallels with the growing number of Western Acupuncturists, who travel to Colleges in China for part of their training.
- With this increased understanding and respect for the traditional approaches, a transcultural synthesis will develop between the deep insight of the East, and the Methods and Technology of the West. This would be a new, more comprehensive system of Health Care that is articulated and dynamic enough to meet the needs of our modern Mass Societies, and yet also retains the depth and individual understanding of the traditional approach. For example, the project is aiming to develop forms of treatment involving meditation, for use in Western Clinical and Psychotherapeutic settings.

STAGES AND AIMS OF THE PROJECT:

To collate and translate the currently scattered source texts from the Tibetan Medical traditions and Psycho-Philosophical works, that collectively form the body of Buddhist Psychology and Tibetan Medical Psychiatry, and thus reveal this hidden mass of Medical and Psychological material.

To present the entire collated subject for the first time, with Annotations, Glossaries, Indexes and Abstracts of the material, to make it readily accessible to researchers in the field of transcultural psychiatry, who are approaching the subject from a wide variety of Medical and Psychological backgrounds.

To synthesise a comprehensive map of the subject domain with the concepts and models used at different levels of Tibetan Medical system. These key principles and models will be presented in a series of guided reviews of the material. This will enable researchers approaching the subject from various different theoretical contexts to work with the texts as efficiently and extensively as they require.

To collaborate with researchers in Europe and the States in creating transcultural models and techniques. This work is already being planned in coordination with the British research group "The Special Interest Group in Meditation" (SIGMA), the network of Psychiatrists and Clinical Psychologists who are collating and organizing the already large body of Western research literature, and the network of allied therapeutic techniques. The original source material collated by the Tibetan Transcultural Psychiatry Project, and the empirical research material collated by the British SIGMA group together form the two foundation stones needed for the transcultural endeavours of sorting out a shared terminology, and building ideas and models that bridge the concepts found within the traditions of East and West.

Future work will build upon this foundation, and look at not only the ideas and models in themselves, but more importantly at the process of consultation within which they are actually used. The way in which the physician combines ideas and moves towards a diagnosis is the process through which is the most complex and subtle aspect of the whole phenomenon. Because of this, it will be one of the most rewarding areas to investigate, as it will be possible to combine the sizeable literature on Western empirical research of the diagnostic process, with the very refined introspective skills and terminology of the Tibetan Monk-doctors, and so arrive at a much more complete picture of how a physician is able to perceive a patient's problem and identify the appropriate kind of help for them.

Ven. Dr. Lobsang Rapgay, Ph.D. is a Council Member of IASTAN. His address is: Dr. Lobsang Rapgay, Tshering House 193, McLeod Ganj, Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh, India.
Sanskrit Conference in Leiden

The VIIth World Sanskrit Conference will be held in Leiden from the 23rd to the 29th of August 1987.

A panel on AYURVEDA is being organized by Dr. G.J. Meulenberg. For more information, write to:

VIIth World Sanskrit Conference
P.O. Box 16065
2301 GB Leiden
The Netherlands

or to:
Dr. G.J. Meulenberg
De Zwaan 11
9781 JX Bedum
The Netherlands

India

Birds in Sanskrit


Carakasamhita

Following the already classic English translation of the Carakasamhita recently published from Varanasi by PRIYA VRATA SHARMA (see IASTAM Newsletter, no. 5/August 1984, p.6), a third volume is now available:


Madanadinighantu

A very thorough and long-awaited edition (with the help of four manuscripts) of Candrananda’s Madanadinighantu or Gana-nighantu, by Astavadiya Vayaskara N.S. Mooss, Kottayam, 1985. English introduction. Sanskrit text, with all variants and a few notes in Sanskrit. 127 pp. Price: Rs. 50.00.

Published by: Vaidya Sarathy Press, Vayaskara, Kottayam 686001, Kerala State, India.

Madhavanidana

Ayurvedic Clinical Diagnosis, Part I, based on Madhava Nidana (Ch. 1-32), by Drs. G.D. Singhal, S.N. Tripathi and K.R. Sharma of Banaras Hindu University.

The book contains the Sanskrit text, its translation into English and Hindi, summaries and notes.

Published by Singhal Publications:
C/o Dr. G.D. Singhal, 17 Medical Enclave, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221005, India.

Dr. G.D. Singhal, Professor and Head of Paediatric Surgery at the Institute of Medical Sciences, B.H.U., Varanasi, is the well-known chief editor of the monumental twelve-volume English translation of the Susrutasamhita available with the same publishers under the general title Ancient Indian Surgery.

Japan

(Contributed by Dr. A. Akahori, Council Member of IASTAM)

Publications:

Shinhatsugen-chugaku-kagakushi-shiryo-no-kenkyu, "Studies on the Source Materials for the History of Science Recently Found in China", Vol. 1, Translations and Notes, edited by Prof. Keiji Yamada, Kyoto University, pp. IV, 455, in Japanese, was published in March 1985 from the Research Institute for Humanistic Studies, Kyoto University. It contains translations and notes of the medical and astronomical manuscripts found at Ma-wang-tui, Wu-wen, and other districts in China. Volume II, a collection of essays on the history of science in China, was also due to be published by the end of 1985.


Somon-kochu (Detailed Commentary on Su-wen) by Risshi Mori (1807-1865), Somon-shoshiki (Commentary on Su-wen) by Motokata Taki (1795-1857) and Reisu-kogi (Lecture on Ling-shu) by Chusai Shibue (1805-1858) were published in November 1985 from Orient Publishing, Osaka. Somon-shoshiki had already been incorporated into Kokan-igaku-socho (A Series of Traditional Medical Books Published in Japan) and published in Shanghai (China), but this former publication contains some misprints. The other two texts remained unpublished. Somon-kochu is the most detailed and excellent commentary on Su-wen, although it was not completed. The present publication is a facsimile edition of the manuscripts by the authors themselves (for Somon-kochu and Reisu-kogi) and by Hoso Kojima (1797-1848) for Somon-shoshiki.

Research Group:

Prof. Yoshinobu Sakade (Kansai University) has organized a research group to work on the principles of the nourishment of life in ancient China, which is supported by a grant from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture of Japan, and brings together 21 participants. Started in April 1985, this group will hold monthly meetings until March 1987. A publication is planned for 1987.

For more information, write to:
Dr. A. Akahori, Otokoyama-nagasawa 22-17, Yawata-shi, Japan 614.
REMINDER

IASTAM now has an annual membership fee of US $15.

This is the last call for 1986 fees. Those members who have not renewed their fees by September 1st, 1986 will regrettfully be dropped from our mailing list.

Please send dues to Chapter treasurers (listed below). Members residing outside of regions where there are Chapters should send their dues directly to:

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Montreal, P.Q. H3G 1V6, Canada

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The Editor urges readers of the Newsletter to send him information about themselves, about conferences, institutions and research projects, and bibliographies of recent and forthcoming publications, for inclusion in the next issue. Back issues are available on request. Write to:

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