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Nepal Studies Association Newsletter, Issue 5

Nepal Studies Association

John Scholz

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NEPAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

Center for South and Southeast
Asia Studies
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720
John Scholz, Editor

Number 5

January 1974

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Speaking for all Nepal Studies Association Members we want to express heartfelt thanks to Ruth Schmidt for her valuable contribution as Editor of Newsletters Nos. 3 and 4, and to John Hitchcock for the countless services he performed as Secretary-treasurer, services which have been instrumental in creating a dynamic NSA organization. Both John and Ruth have worked on the Newsletter since the first issue, and both remain excellent sources of Newsletter information. From the beginning they have contributed much to the Association, both in its earliest formative stages and later as members of the Executive Committee--John remains a very active member of the present Committee. These contributions were made despite the heavy burden of research and teaching responsibilities they had outside the NSA.

N.S.A. Executive Committee

As the above note from the Executive Committee indicates, the NSA has reached a time of transition. Many of the original goals have been achieved and new obstacles encountered. In this issue of the Newsletter which is being mailed to 250 members in fourteen countries, the numerous successful NSA activities are reported along with the activities of a growing number of other Nepal-oriented organizations. On the gloomy side, the budding programs in Nepalese Language and Culture at the University of Wisconsin, Madison and the University of California, Berkeley have been temporarily discontinued due to lack of funds. John Hitchcock's report on Executive Committee activities suggests some implications of the changing situation for the NSA.

In light of this period of transition, the Newsletter encourages NSA members to use its pages as a forum for open discussion. Should the NSA expand its focus to cover the entire Himalayan area? Should we support research programs, or the expansion of teaching facilities? In conjunction with our survey of current research in Nepal, we especially encourage concerned individuals to send us their views about the present pattern of research priorities of Nepal scholars (see Section V)--the June 1974 Newsletter will publish a compilation of these views along with the final results of the survey.

The Editor

I. NEPAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION NEWS

New Executive Committee Members

Three new members of the Executive Committee were elected last July. They will serve until 1976:

Douglas Hall, New ERA, 27 N. Spring St., Concord, N.H. 03301
 Bhekh Bahadur Thapa, 13/43 Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu, Nepal
 Robert Norman, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs,
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

The other members of the Committee are:

Barry Bishop,* National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C. 20036
 Merrill Goodall, Dept. of Government, Claremont Graduate School,
 Claremont, California
 John Hitchcock, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin,
 Madison, Wisconsin 53706
 Bhuwan Lal Joshi,* Dept. of Psychology, University of California,
 Santa Cruz, California
 Willi Unsoeld,* Evergreen State College, Olympia, Washington
 Prakash Upreti, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa

In order to coordinate NSA activities with the South Asia Regional Council of the Association for Asian Studies, the terms of those members indicated by asterisks (*) will be extended from July to November 1974 (see Executive Committee Activities for explanation). Nominations for the November election will be requested in the June Newsletter.

New Secretary-Treasurer

Robert Norman has agreed to act as Secretary-Treasurer of the NSA, and all dues payments should be sent to him at:

The Graduate School of Public and International Affairs
 University of Pittsburgh
 Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Nepalis resident in Nepal and wishing to join the NSA should contact Dean Sharma, Secretary Ram C. Malhotra, Dr. Bhekh Thapa, or Doug Hall, New ERA, P.O.Box 722, Kathmandu, Nepal (phone: 12551). The cost is 3 rupees, which will be deposited in the Kirtipur Branch of the Nepal Bank Ltd. (account No. 123).

Executive Committee Activities--Suggestions requested

At a meeting of the South Asia Regional Council in Ann Arbor, November 18, attended by John Hitchcock, it was informally agreed that the NSA membership through its elected Executive Committee would suggest a slate to the South Asia Regional Council, from which they would select members for the

SARC Nepal Country Committee. In effect this will mean a selection from our Executive Committee and assurances were given that any suggestion the Executive Committee may make regarding composition of the Country Committee will be heavily weighed. No objection was raised to the NSA policy of requiring only Executive Committee members to become members of the Association for Asian Studies (of which the SARC is a part). However, the SARC requested that the Executive Committee encourage NSA membership to join the AAS.

An Executive Committee meeting is planned for January 25, 26 and 27 at Chicago's O'Hare airport. Unfortunately Bhekh Thapa, who is in Nepal, will not be able to attend, but it is hoped all other members will be present.

The meeting is a very important one, because plans must be made for the future course of the NSA. The Ford Foundation grant which has financed our activities to date terminates in 1974. It is doubtful whether we can expect the same largesse again, but we will attempt to find support for as many programs as possible. Suggestions from the membership about possible goals (long-range and short-term), strategies for attaining these goals, and specific, practical projects for implementing strategies would be much appreciated. These should be mailed to John Hitchcock or any member of the Executive Committee who will be able to go to Chicago.

During the Ann Arbor meeting of the SARC those with information about foundation policies emphasized an increasing interest in "hard production" rather than conferences, which though valuable to participants, usually do not produce materials for wider circulation. (The NSA-sponsored conference for Nepali social scientists will be an exception.) In this connection, a possibility for research money for Nepal Studies, grantees to be selected by the Executive Committee of the NSA, has arisen. To help the Executive Committee obtain this money, it would be useful if all NSA members who were interested could contribute ideas for small research projects--at most two senior researchers and two graduate students. The projects have to be well-defined, promise results in a reasonably short time, and include provision for Nepali participation. The details are far from settled but what was discussed and agreed upon in principle was a joint proposal from the Nepal Country Committee of the SARC and the Country Committees of Ceylon, Bangladesh, and possible Pakistan.

NSA Western Regional Conference, February 22-24, 1974

The NSA Western Regional Conference will be held at Claremont, California from Friday, February 22 through Sunday, February 24. All NSA members are invited, especially those residing west of the Mississippi River. We expect to bring together students and teachers--Nepali and American--interested in research and teaching on subjects related to Nepal. Panels are being organized to discuss topics suggested by those who have already registered to attend. In addition, a fine exhibition of Nepalese art is being arranged by Shurya Black and Deepak Shimkhada.

The conference organizers are arranging transportation from Ontario International Airport to the Claremont Colleges. Rooms have been reserved at Griswold's on Indian Hill Blvd. near the campus: they are available at the special rate of \$8 per person per day (double occupancy). The conference will take place in magnificent surroundings at the Galileo Center. For further information and reservations, please contact Prof. Merrill Goodall, Nepal Studies Association, Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, California 91711.

Proposed NSA-sponsored Seminar: The Humanities in Nepal

Since the Ford grant terminates in the fall of 1974, we must begin plans for the second seminar for Nepali scholars, "The Humanities in Nepal." The plan, generally, is to repeat the format of the successful first seminar, (see Section II, Social Sciences Seminar in Nepal), except that the participants would represent the various disciplines in the humanities. Again it would be hoped that each paper by a participant would assess the present state of the writer's scholarly discipline and project needs for its creative future development; and that the outcome would be a published volume (in English and Nepali) containing papers amended or amplified in the light of seminar discussions.

Dean Prayag Raj Sharma, Institute of Nepalese and Asiatic Studies, Tribhuvan University, again has been asked to undertake the task of organization. In a recent letter to Dean Sharma, the President of the NSA expressed the Association's sincere gratitude and appreciation for all that Dean Sharma and his associates did to make the first seminar ("Social Science in Nepal") such a success.

NSA Treasurer's Annual Report to the Ford Foundation

The following account of NSA activities was excerpted from Prof. John Hitchcock's report:

ANNUAL SEMINAR FOR NEPALI SCHOLARS (see Social Sciences Seminar in Nepal in Section II of this Newsletter).

BERKELEY RESOURCE CENTER: Kenneth R. Logan, South Asia Librarian, University of California, Berkeley, reports:

"Funds from the grant have been employed to hire two part time staff to organize the unique book and non-book material housed in the South/Southeast Asia Library Service, Room 438 General Library, University of California, Berkeley. Although no attempt will be made to house all materials on or related to Nepal together in one physical location, the project has begun to establish full bibliographical control over all materials related to Nepal at Berkeley. Those materials which have not been available in the Library are now being processed by the staff of the Nepal Resources Center and are being housed in a collection located in the South/Southeast Asia Library Service.

To date, working under the general supervision of the South Asia librarian at Berkeley, Kenneth Logan, the staff has accomplished the following projects, suggested by Professor Leo Rose:

1. Organize the very complicated Regmi Research Foundation series which date from the early 1950's: Nepal (Government) Gazette 1951-, Nepal Press Digest 1957- , Nepal Law Translation series 1963- , Nepal Press Reports 1969- , Regmi Research Project series 1957- , and the Regmi Research series 1969- .
2. Devise a much needed corporate entry guide for the Nepal (Government) Gazette series. Author and subject access has also been created for other Regmi series.
3. A pamphlet collection has been organized by country and subject heading for the Himalayan area employing a simplified subject list previously devised by the South/Southeast Asia Library Service, with appropriate modifications for the Nepal area. To date, 400 items in English and 300 items in Nepali have been so treated. More than 50 primary source materials on political parties of Nepal have been processed, along with several subject bibliographies.
4. Thirty-two monographic titles have been processed and catalogued for the collection. Many are English language translations of Nepali, Russian, Japanese, Chinese and Italian works. Thirty other works are currently being processed for cataloging.

Dr. Leo Rose reports: "With respect to the Regmi Research Project allocation, the check was given to him in a lump sum. For this sum he is: 1) to provide copies of all Regmi Research Project materials to 10 libraries in the United States, and 2) continue and expand the translation program in Nepali language materials."

NEPALI LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

With the allocation, Krishna Pradhan was brought to the University of Wisconsin as a lecturer in the Department of South Asian Studies. Because the allocation was not available until after the semester had been underway for a month, the enrollment was only seven students, four of whom were graduate students planning research in Nepal. During the spring semester, Mr. Pradhan participated in the orientation program for students from the Midwest Universities Consortium who were preparing to spend a summer and semester in Nepal. During the summer he privately gave intensive language training to three graduate students going to Nepal, two from Wisconsin and one from Brown. For 1973-74 expected Federal funds were not forthcoming, and despite the fact that a class of at least 15 students was assured for the year 1973-74, the University of Wisconsin, due to its budget pinch, could not provide support. In connection with plans for a Year Abroad Program in Nepal, and for a continued graduate research program, Dr. Hitchcock is working on a student financed project to restore Nepali language instruction at Wisconsin.

REGIONAL/NATIONAL CONFERENCES TO IMPROVE SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION IN THE U.S.
 (see NSA Newsletter, Issue No. 4, May 1973 for a description of the NSA
 First Regional Conference, and the above description of the NSA Western
 Regional Conference to be held February 22-24.)

ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES, APRIL 1973 - MARCH 1974

Seminar for Nepali scholars in Nepal, Oct. 15-17, 1973	\$5,000
Berkeley resource center maintenance	5,600
Regional conference, University of Pittsburgh, April 27-29, 1973	2,300
Regional conference, Claremont Graduate School, February 22-24, 1974	3,000
Meeting of representatives of the NSA and ASA in Omaha	200

Procedures for Foreign Scholars Intending to Conduct Academic Research in
 Nepal

The following information was excerpted from a guideline prepared by J.
 Gabriel Campbell of the U.S. Educational Foundation in Nepal, P.O. Box 380,
 Kathmandu, Nepal:

All foreign researchers in Nepal are required to affiliate with
 the Institute for Nepalese and Asiatic Studies at Tribhuvan Uni-
 versity in Kathmandu. This Institute has been established by
 the University to oversee and conduct social science and humani-
 ties research on Nepal. In addition to affiliating foreign re-
 searchers, it maintains its own research staff which is currently
 conducting research in the fields of linguistics, anthropology,
 archaeology, history, and Asian area studies. The present Dean
 of the Institute is Dr. Prayag Raj Sharma, an archaeologist.

It is strongly recommended that all researchers establish con-
 tact with the Institute as early as possible. Application forms
 may be obtained by writing to:

Dr. Prayag Raj Sharma
 Dean, Institute for Nepalese and Asiatic Studies
 Tribhuvan University
 Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

In writing to the Institute it is advisable to enclose a copy of
 research proposals as well as letters from advisor (s).

In no case does the Royal Nepalese Embassy (U.S., India, or other
 countries) issue more than two-week visas for entering Nepal. All
 extensions must be obtained after arrival. However, prior clear-
 ance from the Institute (a procedure which may soon be required)
 is a strong guarantee of a visa extension.

Upon arrival in Nepal, researchers are recommended to contact the U.S. Educational Foundation in Nepal (near the Biswa Jyoti Cinema, opposite the U.S. Embassy) for current visa information. The next step is to visit the Institute on the University campus, meet the Dean and the staff (currently Dr. Regmi and Mr. Pandey), and fill in the necessary forms. Three copies of a fairly detailed research proposal are required by the Institute. The Institute also requires the researcher to submit periodic reports, as well as copies of any articles, books, theses, or dissertations which are an outgrowth of the research conducted in Nepal. The researcher should be aware that his signed agreement to these terms is morally and personally binding.

Once the researcher has been officially affiliated, the Institute will write a letter to the Registrar of the University. The Registrar will, in turn, write a letter to the Foreign Ministry which will enable the researcher to obtain the visa extension. This visa is generally given for a limited period of time (three to six months), but is renewable. As long as the researcher has given no cause for complaint, the renewal should be no problem.

Researchers unfamiliar with the current situation in Nepal should be aware that it is diplomatically important to distinguish themselves from transient world travellers in dress and behavior as well as academic qualifications. If the researcher desires to communicate effectively with the Nepalese people, he is advised to place as few external barriers as possible between himself and the Nepalese. Clean Western clothes, ties, Saris, etc., go a long way in this direction. The researcher should keep in mind that he is only in Nepal by virtue of the openness of the Nepalese officials and people.

Mr. Campbell emphasized the need to cooperate fully with these official procedures to maintain the good faith shown by the Institute. Since a major goal of the NSA is to promote communication between Nepalese and foreign scholars, we would also stress the importance of sharing research preparation and results with Nepalese scholars. In particular, a copy of all completed research on Nepalese subjects should be forwarded to the Institute in order to make this centralized collection as complete as possible.

NSA Members--Changes of Address and Announcements

BARBARA AZIZ, 463 West St., Apt. 721, New York, N.Y. 10014.

STEPHEN BEZRUCHKA, 1 Hutton Ave., Toronto, Canada M4C 3L2.

NORMAN R. BRAMBLE, Training Coordinator, Planning Group, International Operations, ACTION, Washinton, D.C. 20525.

ROY COATES, 16 Wilkins Rd., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

JIM FISHER, (for 1973-74), P.O. Box 380, Kathmandu, Nepal.

SANDY MACDONALD, Department of Sociology, Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal, is currently Professor of Sociology and Head of the Department of Sociological Research at the Institute. He will work primarily with post-graduates doing Ph.D. dissertation research. Concurrently he retains his position as Maitre de Recherches at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, where he will return after July, 1975.

DON MESSERSCHMIDT, P.O.Box 307, Saratoga, Wyoming 82331.

APRIL PUTNAM, c/o American Embassy, Kathmandu, Nepal.

RATNA S. RANA, CEDA, P.O. Box 797, Kathmandu, Nepal.

HANS CHRISTOPH RIEGER, P.O. Box 730, Kathmandu, Nepal, is working "as an advisor to the Center for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA) concerned with the training of higher level government officials, especially in the field of development planning." He also intends to study the administrative system's ability to initiate planned change in Nepal.

RUTH SCHMIDT, P.O. Box 2281, Davidson, N.C. 28036.

WARD SELLARS, 27 St.Marks Pl. #6D, New York, N.Y. 10003, has 16mm color films of Tibetan demon dances, initiations and pujas both in the Kali Gandaki Valley and in the Solu-Khumbu region. Anyone interested in the film "Prayer Flags over Marpha" or any of the raw footage should contact him. (Note: the NSA is starting a list of individual film and tape collections on Nepal that could be made available (sold, lent, etc.) for educational purposes. If you want your collection to be placed on this list, please contact the Newsletter.)

BEKH BAHADUR THAPA, 13/43 Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu, Nepal.

New NSA Members

Biographical information from new NSA members is published to encourage contact between individuals interested in similar problem areas. If your biographical sketch has not been printed in the Newsletter, please ask for a questionnaire or send the appropriate information to the Newsletter.

CHARLES H. ANTHOLT, Department of State (AID), ASIA/TECH/SPP 5318 NS, Washington, D.C. 20520, worked with USAID as agricultural advisor in Chitwan district, 1966-71, and completed his M.S. thesis at Cornell, "Implications of Technological Change for Increasing Agricultural Production in the Rapti Valley, Nepal, 1972-81." Currently engaged in planning USAID's future programs of assistance to Nepal's agricultural sector.

RICHARD N.L. ANDREWS, 1114 Brooks St., Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103. Worked in Chitwan district as PCV agricultural extension agent, and completed his Ph.D. in City and Regional Planning. He is interested in "applied research on natural resources/environmental policy problems related to Nepal's development and public sector planning."

L.S. BARAL, Jawaharlal Nehru University, School of International Studies, New Delhi, India, has taught about Nepalese history and modern institutions in New Delhi since 1956, and Nepalese language at the University

of London (SOAS). His main scholarly interests are "historical and political development of modern times (from 1746 onwards), Nepalese language, literature, and social institutions." He lists articles (see Section V).

PETER CALKINS, c/o American Embassy, Kathmandu, Nepal, worked in Palpa as PCV agricultural extension agent, and is currently doing research for his Ph.D. (see Section V). He is "interested in seeking avenues of economic development in Nepal by which the poorer regions and segments of the population could best be benefitted."

VICTOR S. DOHERTY, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, taught English in the hills and tarai with Peace Corps. He has studied agricultural development as a Ford Foundation Training Associate, and is currently completing Ph.D. research in Cultural Anthropology (see Section V). He is particularly interested in the peoples of the middle hills in west-central Nepal, and "concerned with the implications of cultural anthropological conclusions for development planning."

WALTER A. FRANK, 5 Köln 1, Auf dem Rothenberg 30, W. Germany, studied the ethnographic demography of Nepal in 1969 and 1970-71. He currently writes and lectures about Nepal (see Section V).

RUSSELL B. GREGG, 2001 Woodberry St., Hyattsville, Md. 20782, worked in Kathmandu and the tarai as USAID agricultural credit advisor to the Agricultural Development Bank, 1964-67. He now plans agricultural credit training programs in the U.S. for Nepalese and other foreign participants, and is interested primarily in agricultural development.

ROBERT T. KAMBIC, 542 5th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. 15232, was a PCV in Baglung, 1965-67. He is interested in the environment and ecology of Nepal, has an M.S. in Public Health, and is "looking for a program that would allow [him] to study either natural resources or Public Health with the opportunity to go to Nepal for research." He requests information.

LYNN E. JOINER, 14 Belair Ave., Providence, R.I. 02906, has completed fieldwork among Lohorung and Khaling Rais in East Nepal during 1968-70 and is interested in further study of tribal mythology and history in Nepal.

VEDA B. JOSHI, 525 Sierra Pl., El Segundo, California 90245, worked with USAID for 12 years in Sanitation, Public Health, and Malaria Eradication in Nepal. Presently engaged in organizing West Coast Chapter of the American Nepal Society.

HIROSHI ISHII, Wadaso, 770 Higashioozumi, Nerimo, Tokyo, Japan. He has completed social anthropological field research in a Newari village near Kathmandu, 1970-72. His main interest is in the social organization and changing aspects of the Newar society (see Section V). He lists publications.

SUSAN M. KLING, 210 IPS/PN, USIA, Washington, D.C. 20547, is interested in U.S.-Nepal communications, especially as related to USIA press operations.

PURNA L. MAHARJAN, 16/51 Ka Solimha Tole, Lalitpur, Nepal, works with the Department of Agriculture on soil surveys, soil classification and land use planning. He is interested in the combined effect of ecology and social customs on development activities; offers to help anthropologists studying Newars and Newar peasants.

- PRAHLAD KRISHNA MANANDHAR, School of Forestry, Duke University, Durham, N.C. 27706, is on leave from HMG's Dept. of Forestry to study economics as it applies to the implementation of development projects.
- EDNA M. MITCHELL, Dept. of Education, Mills College, Oakland, Calif., worked as education consultant in Nepal, and is interested in the development of the National Educational System Plan.
- BADRI D. PANDE, P.O. Box 611, Manchester, Vt. 05254, is interested in "effective business administration and the successful exploitation of natural resources" in Nepal.
- DR. and MRS. HARRY B. PRICE, Route 2, Sevierville, Tenn. 37862, worked from 1956-59 as economic advisor with the U.N. Technical Assistance Program, and is interested in economic development and in keeping in touch with friends from Nepal.
- KIRAN NATH PYAKURYAL, CEDA, P.O. Box 797, Kathmandu, Nepal, currently senior research officer at CEDA, has written many reports on the agro-economic conditions in Nepal (see Section V).
- AMITA RAY, 18, Ballyganj Station Road, Flat 3, Calcutta 19, India, taught ancient Indian history and culture at Tribhuvan University during 1966-68, and presently teaches the history of ancient Nepal and Nepalese art at Calcutta University. She lists publications (see Section V).
- KALI PRASAD RIJAL, Department of Land Reform, HMG, Kathmandu, Nepal, was the principal of Dhankuta College and has been Director of the Department of Land Reform since 1965. He is interested in social reform programs and Nepalese literature, and has written on both subjects.
- RABINDRA K. SHAKYA, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal, has worked with HMG's Central Bureau of Statistics and the Planning Commission. Currently studying Public Policy and Administration at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, with emphasis on national planning.
- MOHAN N. SHESTHA, Department of Geography, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43403, worked in HMG's Department of Housing and Physical Planning and National Planning Commission. His main interests are in Nepal's economic geography and in the urbanization of Kathmandu Valley.
- J.N.B. SHRESTHA, 132 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101, worked as Livestock officer in HMG's Department of Agriculture. He is studying for a Ph.D. in Animal Science/Genetics.
- MS. MEERA S. SINGH, 390 Putali Sadak, Kathmandu, Nepal, is interested in economic, social and political development of Nepal.
- BARRY D. SILVER, 11959 Texas Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90025, is interested in developing "a visual ethnography--a cultural document that can be viewed rather than read--in a Nepalese context."
- HAROLD L. SMOCK, 10507 Greenacres Drive, Silver Springs, Md. 20903, worked with USAID as public administration advisor to HMG during 1965-67. He is currently president of the America-Nepal Society and lists publications.

MERRY I. WHITE, 46 Eustis St., Cambridge, Mass. 02140, is interested in the changing social patterns accompanying modernisation in Nepal, and lists publications.

RAM PRAKASH YADAV, 120 Catherine St., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850, is currently studying for a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics. Specifically, he is interested in mechanization, agricultural prices, and the promotion of export commodities in Nepal.

II. MEETINGS OF NEPAL SCHOLARS

London Symposium on the Anthropology of Nepal, June 28 - July 3, 1973

Prof. John Hitchcock sent the following report of the London Symposium, which was organized and chaired by Prof. C. von Fürer-Haimendorf at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London:

During the course of the symposium a number of suggestions and comments were made regarding anthropological work in Nepal. A plea was made for all who do research in Nepal to make their results accessible to Nepali scholars. In this connection Dr. Gurung urged the use of English as a scholarly lingua franca. Dr. Macdonald suggested that all scholars send complete sets of their Nepal-related publications to Dean Sharma, Institute of Nepalese and South Asian Studies. He suggested also that they contact Dean Sharma when in Nepal and be willing if requested to give lectures on their research and related topics to Nepali students, colleagues and personnel of HMG. Foreign researchers were asked to involve themselves in more vigorous attempts to obtain research support for Nepali colleagues, and also to participate in research to forward Nepal's development. Dr. Gurung stressed the need for research on problems related to national integration in a multi-ethnic society. He placed a very high priority on work dealing with the relation between population and land, and in this connection mentioned as a model the recent work among the Gurungs by Dr. Allan Macfarlane, Cambridge University. Dr. Gurung also stressed the need for information on how various segments of the population were reacting to development. Because of the recent heavy influx of anthropologists and other social scientists into Nepal he foresaw a time when some would have to be directed away from already overcrowded regions.

Dr. Macdonald reviewed translation and publication plans for his extensive and growing collection of Tibetan materials, both oral and in manuscript. Dr. Jest described the multi-disciplinary ("from soil to linguistics") regional studies being undertaken

by the French; and Dean Sharma and Dr. Gaborieau mentioned the cooperative historical and archaeological investigations they jointly had undertaken in western Nepal. After expressing the hope that interest in development problems would not completely override attention to cultural studies, Dr. Ortner noted the lack of research on the role of women in Nepali society. Dr. Frank mentioned the existence of an outstanding library of Nepal-related material in Cologne.

It was suggested that Nepali colleagues seek support for a future international symposium of anthropologists, to be held within the next three years in Nepal. Professor Haimendorf outlined a plan for a volume or series of volumes on Nepal under his editorship, comparable in scope and intent to Americanists' handbooks such as The Handbook of South American Indians edited by Julian Steward. Dr. Hitchcock amplified plans for a volume outlining ethnographic information now available or needed on shamanism in Nepal and where possible presenting an analysis in detail of some one facet of each complex.

The symposium concluded with a tribute to Professor Haimendorf, not only for making the conference possible, but for his many scholarly contributions to anthropology in Nepal, and for the help and inspiration he always has so generously provided to colleagues, students and assistants.

The IXth ICEAS Congress in Chicago, September 1973

The following report was submitted by Ruth Schmidt:

A panel on The Himalayan Interface, chaired by Christophe von Fürer-Haimendorf, convened as part of the IXth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnographic Sciences in Chicago this past September. The panel focused on "the entire region as an interface between the several major cultural traditions which surround the Himalayas from a cultural, ecological and historical perspective." Over two dozen participants were listed in the initial program, and numerous others were added after the program was published, so it is not possible to list names. The papers covered a wide range of subjects; religion, social structures, and the Tibetan cultural area attracted much attention.

I have rarely gotten an intellectual "high" from an academic convention--but I did in Chicago. The business of the day was ideas. A few of the issues which emerged before, during and after the panel, were:

. . .Is there really a Himalayan interface" "Interface" implies a connection between two major culture areas-- can the Himalayas be seen as such an area of confrontation and syncretization of major cultural traditions?

Or are its cultures best seen in their own light (as distinctively Pahari, Newari, Tibetan, etc.)?

...Are western theoretical approaches and metalanguages adequate for describing indigenous Asian cultural categories? Some scholars maintained that we need to learn the indigenous systems in their own terms, in order to understand what is going on; others responded that this approach is too subjective and needs to be balanced by an objectively oriented analysis of the same data.

The papers presented in this panel will be published in a volume edited by James Fisher (who also organized the panel), titled Himalayan Anthropology: The Indo-Tibetan Interface, The Hague, Mouton, 1974. [ed.--Orders can be sent to P.O. Box 484, The Hague 2076, The Netherlands.]

Social Sciences Seminar in Nepal, October 15-17, 1973

The seminar for Nepali scholars, which took place on October 15, 16, and 17 at Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, was sponsored by the Institute of Nepal and Asia Studies, Tribhuvan University; and was organized by the Institute's director, Dean Prayag Raj Sharma. The inaugural address was delivered by the Education Minister, Krishna Raj Aryal, who urged development of "a research program whose result could be implemented immediately for the betterment of society and also to serve as the foundation and eye opener for further researches." He said His Majesty's government was prepared to assist such research and was waiting for scholars "to come with the plans and proposals."

The meeting, which was the first of its kind to be held at the University, was chaired by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Trailokya Nath Uprety. Dr. Uprety admitted the University had not been able to do much research in social science but assured the audience "The University is getting warmed up for action."

An American scholar, Dr. James Fisher, Carleton College, attended the seminar and wrote: "The seminar lasted three days and went off very well, Prayag Raj did an excellent job of organization and the meetings were interesting and frequently stimulating. Discussions got down to hard, fundamental questions. I think the decision to fund it was wise, and I for one cannot but conclude that it was an excellent investment."

Dr. Merrill Goodall, Public Administration, Claremont Graduate School and President of the Nepal Studies Association, has written, on the basis of other communications from Nepal: "We did well, I think, because we kept our profile low. And because we involved not only one or two academic people but many of them. Not just Dean Sharma but Prachandra Pradhan, Trilokya Nath Uprety, and others. And we were in touch with many in HMG--including Secretary Malhotra; the Chief Secretary; the former Prime Minister, Bista, and so on. And we got to Pashupati, Bekh Thapa, Ratna Rana, Rishi Kesh Shaha, and other independent citizens. The general lesson is that in Nepal you really have to get in touch with someone at each point on the

table of organization, and a few who are outside that table of organization. You can't depend on a single level for the action you want."

Dr. Goodall carried the major burden of initiating this successful venture --a seminar whose aim was to give experience and confidence to Nepali social scientists, and one which would enable them, as sole contributors and discussants, to provide leads, on their own initiative and from their own point of view, to non-Nepali social scientists interested in carrying on research in Nepal.

With the balance of funds allocated for this project, the papers delivered, and the comments by formal discussants, will be published in Nepal, in both Nepali and English.

III. ACTIVITIES OF OTHER NEPAL-ORIENTED ORGANIZATIONS

American-Nepal Education Foundation

The American-Nepal Education Foundation has moved its headquarters and changed its address to: P.O. Box ANEF, Oceanside, Oregon 97134. The Foundation provides photocopy service on 1,000 items listed in Hugh B. Wood's Nepal Bibliography (see NSA Newsletter No. 4), which is also available from the Foundation for \$3.50. Inquiries and orders should be sent to the address given above.

California Chapter, American-Nepal Society

The California Chapter of the American-Nepal Society (see NSA Newsletter No. 4) was formed on October 27, 1973. The group will meet every third month, the next meeting being scheduled for Feb. 9, 1974. Membership fees are \$4.00 per family or \$2.00 per single membership. For more information, contact Chapter President Veda B. Joshi, 525 Sierra Pl., El Segundo, Calif. 90245.

Centre d'Etudes Himalayennes--Plans for New Bibliography

The following note was received from Mme. Boulnois, Centre d'études himalayennes, Musée de l'Homme, Palais de Chaillot, Paris 75016, France. Please send your reply to her:

The Centre d'études himalayennes (formerly: Centre d'études népalaises), [Recherche Coopérative sur Programme 253, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France], is now preparing for publication an Addendum 1967 - 1973 to: Bibliographie du Népal, volume I (Sciences humaines, Références en langues européennes) published in 1969 by Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

To prevent, as much as possible, errors and omissions in the Addendum, we are asking for the co-operation of authors: we should be grateful if you would make known to us your own publications, dealing with Nepal and/or other Himalayan countries, issued since 1967 (including Bhutan, Sikkim, Himalayan states of India). Books, articles, pamphlets, papers read at Congresses, theses achieved or in progress, and reviews will be listed in our Bibliography.

The Himalayan Circuit

The Himalayan Circuit, P.O. Box 1281, Kathmandu, Nepal, is a research oriented institution with an aim to provide all available source materials and information on any subjects and headings on or about Nepal to the research scholars, education institutions, libraries, different Foundations and Associations all over the world. We collect every possible unclassified material, printed and mimeographed, even to suit individual fields of interest and need, and make them available at a reasonable cost.

Japan-Nepal Society

The Japan-Nepal Society, 93-6 Suwa-cho Shinguku-ku, Tokyo, Japan, was founded in 1964 to promote goodwill, friendship and cooperation between the people of Japan and Nepal. The society now has over 650 members and 5 local chapters. In addition to aiding Nepalese traveling or studying in Japan, and Japanese who wish to visit Nepal, the Society has sponsored two symposiums on Nepal and collected materials related to Nepalese studies. The "Bibliography of Kambara Collection" (1970) catalogues their collection through 1970. In addition, they have published lectures and papers delivered to the Society under the titles Nepal: People and Culture (1970), Symposium: Nepal 1972, and Symposium: Nepal 1973. [ed.--I am not sure that these are available in English.] The president of the society is former Ambassador Shinrokuro Hidaka, and managing director is Mr. Jiro Kawakita of the Kawakita Research Institute.

New Educational Reform Associates, Inc. (New ERA)

New ERA, P.O. Box 722, Kathmandu, Nepal, or 27 N. Spring St., Concord, N.H. 03301, has continued to expand its activities in Nepal. It has assisted HMG's Curriculum Development Center in reviewing and evaluating the Science Teaching Enrichment Program, under contract with USAID. In June, it signed a three-year agreement with the Ford Foundation in New Delhi to provide information concerning development activities and events in Nepal. Several education symposia have been organized "in the hope of focusing the attention of concerned educators and administrators on specific aspects of educational development problems and of providing a fruitful interchange of ideas among individuals concerned with these problems The first such

symposium, 'Research for Educational Planning and Development' was held on June 7 in the Conference room of the Kathmandu City Hall and was attended by nearly all of Nepal's officials most closely associated with educational planning and research." The second symposium, scheduled for September 21, 1973, featured a talk by Dr. Arthur Coladarci on "The Problems of Educational Change in the Developing World." (See Section V)

Currently, New ERA is helping groups from Pitzer, Leslie College, University of Puget Sound, and other institutions organize "study abroad" programs in Nepal. The following information excerpted from a longer New ERA memo should be of interest to students and faculty who wish to form a Nepal Studies program:

ACTIVITIES FOR PARTICIPANTS IN WORK/STUDY TYPE PROGRAMS IN NEPAL

New ERA is capable of planning, organizing, and implementing various types of educational programs for groups of foreign nationals who plan to reside temporarily in Nepal as part of an academic "semester abroad" or "work/study" project. New ERA will design a unique program around the desires and needs of each group and, wherever possible, will further individualize activities around the skill levels and interests of each participant within the group. Programs will generally consist of a combination of one or more of the following five components.

I. Language Studies

Obtaining an introductory understanding of the Nepali language should be a basic goal for every foreign national in Nepal. New ERA can arrange for basic language classes led by Nepali instructors who are highly experienced in the aural-oral method of language teaching and learning.

Upon request, advanced classes in spoken Nepali or in Nepali literature can be arranged to suit the skill level of participants who have had previous experience in the language. In cases of special interest, New ERA is also prepared to arrange introductory classes in the Newari language or in Sanskrit.

II. Socio-Cultural Studies (Cognitive Domain)

New ERA can arrange for activities which will promote an intellectual understanding of the arts, history, geography, religions, peoples, cultures, political structure, and other aspects of Nepal. After a basic framework for understanding has been built in the classroom, a wide range of experiential activities will be arranged within the Kathmandu Valley. Informal talks, dinners, and seminars with noted Nepali sociologists, historians, artists, and religious leaders will also be arranged. If desired, arrangements will be made to allow participants to live for a few days or weeks in a Nepali household of typical joint-family structure.

III. Socio-Cultural Studies (Affective Domain)

Most participants, especially those without prior experience in an economically poor, non-Western culture, will experience some level of "culture shock" in Nepal. New ERA is prepared to arrange

activities which will focus attention on these reactions and try to place them in perspective for the participants. This component of the program does not involve any counselling activity; New ERA takes no responsibility for assisting participants overcome the emotional problems of "culture shock," nor does it guarantee that the participants will effectively adapt themselves to their new environment.

IV. Technical Studies

New ERA is prepared to provide general assistance to participants in their areas of special interest. First, New ERA can arrange for basic seminars with Nepali professionals in their fields of interest. Secondly, New ERA can provide each participant with a list of libraries and other resource institutions that might be of interest to him as well as the names of professors within the University system and officials within governmental departments and private agencies who might have similar interests or otherwise be of assistance. Other assistance can be provided by New ERA as required. New ERA feels very strongly, however, that too many foreign nationals come to Nepal with pre-planned studies that reflect solely their own interests and not Nepal's needs. Government officials have occasionally expressed resentment to foreign students who want to write vague, general "survey" papers or researchers who are interested in esoteric, academic subjects of no direct importance to the problems Nepal faces. New ERA will, therefore, insist that all sponsoring institutions and all individual participants for whom it provides technical studies assistance answer the question, "What will Nepal get out of this?"

V. Field Experience

New ERA is prepared to arrange field trips beyond the Kathmandu Valley to meet specific objectives of the participants. Accompanied by a language instructor who will also act as cultural or technical informant, interested participants will visit specific areas for an extended period of up to a week or more.

These five components can be combined in nearly any fashion to form a unique program. It is a sponsoring institution's responsibility to provide New ERA with the basic parameters and description of the type of program desired. Once the basic parameters have been supplied, New ERA will then generate a specific proposal and present it to the institution for approval. A word about budgetary considerations: Crude estimates can be made by applying the following rule of thumb:

Total costs--\$1.00 per participant/hour in organized activities
PLUS \$50.00 per participant per field experience.

Sponsoring institutions should be aware, however, that the final estimates may vary upward or downward from the rule-of-thumb estimates by 50% or more depending on the specific program parameters desired.

IV. NEPAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND DISSERTATIONS

Nepal Bibliographies

The following information supplements the list of bibliographies begun in NSA Newsletter No. 4.

- Boulnois, L. CARTES DU NEPAL DANS LES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE PARIS ET DE LONDRES, Tome 1 in the series BIBLIOGRAPHIE DU NEPAL, Vol. III, SCIENCES NATURELLES. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 15, Quai Anatole-France, 75700 Paris, France, 1973, (F.F. 64.20), 122pp. A catalogue of maps of Nepal kept in Paris and London libraries in chronological order with cross indices.
- Dobremez, J.F., F. Vigny, and L.H.J. Williams BOTANIQUE (Botany), Tome 2 in the series BIBLIOGRAPHIE DU NEPAL, Vol. III, SCIENCES NATURELLES, 1972, 126 pp.

Dissertations on Nepal

These references are current additions to the list of Nepal-related dissertations published in NSA Newsletters Nos. 3 and 4.

- Antholt, Charles. IMPLICATIONS OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE RAPTI VALLEY, NEPAL, 1972-1981. Cornell (MS).
- Basnyat, Prabha S. BASIC GUIDELINES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF FUTURE HOME SCIENCE TRAINING, EXTENSION, AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN NEPAL. Southern Illinois University, 1972, 268pp. DIA 33 (Sept. 1972): 1175-76-B; UM 72-24,350.
- Bhattarai, Mohan Deva. PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CURRICULUM LABORATORY FOR NEPAL. George Peabody College for Teachers, 1972, 176pp. DAI 33 (Oct. 1972): 1310-11-A; UM 72-25,360.
- Chauhan, R.S. POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEPAL: CONFLICT BETWEEN TRADITION AND MODERNITY. University of Rajasthan (Political Science). New Delhi: Associated Publishing House. Published under the title The Political Development in Nepal 1950-70.
- Sainju, Mohan Man. POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE COOPERATIVE SYSTEM AND TILLER PARTICIPATION IN NEPAL. North Carolina, 1972, 180pp. DAI 33 (Feb. 1973): 4502-A; UM 73-4871.
- Thapa, Deepak J. THE COSTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION: A CASE STUDY IN NEPAL. M.A. thesis, Claremont Graduate School.
- Upraity, Trailokya Nath. FINANCING ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN NEPAL. The American-Nepal Education Foundation, P.O. Box ANEF, Oceanside, Or. 97134. (\$6.00) Background study of education in Nepal, with some emphasis on financing elementary education.
- Yadav, Ram P. STRATEGIES TO COORDINATE MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE SPECIFIED OBJECTIVES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION IN NEPAL. Cornell.

V. SURVEY OF CURRENT RESEARCH IN NEPAL

The Nepal Studies Association is conducting a survey of all major research projects currently under way in Nepal. In addition to promoting communication between Nepal scholars working on similar problems, the results of the survey will hopefully reveal the overall pattern of research priorities. The success of this survey depends on information received from our readers. If you know of any current research projects in Nepal, please encourage the project leader to furnish a brief description of the project, or send the researcher's name and address to the Newsletter.

We are also interested in the reaction of our readers to this pattern of priorities. Two themes dominate the opinions received to date: one group believes that all research should be directly related to important policy issues; and a smaller group favors intensive study of pre-modern cultural groups before their cultures are irrevocably altered. If enough readers respond, the June issue of the Newsletter will print letters on the subject of research priorities in Nepal.

The following list contains all information on projects received before December 1973, addresses are included only if they have not already been listed in the Newsletter:

NICK ALLEN, "My present research is directed towards producing a diachronically-oriented account of the Thulung Rai, with special reference to their oral traditions and ritual life, based on field work among them between September 1969 and March 1971." He is currently writing a "Sketch of Thulung Grammar" and an account of shamanism in the Thulung Rai area.

L.S. BARAL reports he is currently engaged in the following research: 1. The Panchayat system of Nepal; 2. Class Organization in Nepal; 3. The Prime Ministership of Dev Shamsher; 4. Life and Times of Mathbar Sinha Thapa.

BENGT-ERIK BORGSTRÖM, University of Stockholm, Sweden, carried out field work in Kathmandu Valley between October 1971 and April 1973 which traced the connections between one gaon panchayat and the rest of Nepalese society. "Theoretically I have concentrated on the process of differentiation of the society as a result of the international economy penetrating Nepal to an ever-increasing degree. In order to study this problem it is necessary to have a picture of the kinds of relations involved which go from the most isolated hut in the panchayat to the centers of power in Kathmandu and even further." He hopes to carry out a follow-up study in 5-6 years, and extend his analysis to other geographic areas, perhaps in cooperation with other anthropologists interested in this approach.

PETER CALKINS will continue fieldwork on his dissertation "The Impact of Expanded Horticultural Production on Income, Employment, and Nutrition in Nuwakot District, Nepal" through December 1974. Fieldwork will include a general survey of the economic status, involvement in

horticultural production, nutritional beliefs, and consumption patterns of 200 families in each of three study zones within Nuwakot District. In addition, a daily record of consumption, employment and income will be compiled for 14 selected families over a one year period. Econometrics and linear programming will be used to analyze the data.

- JAMES GABRIEL CAMPBELL, "Conversations with Himalayan Gods: A Study of Temple Mediumship in the Religion and Society of Jumla Hindus," Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Religion, Columbia University. Fieldwork began in 1972 and will continue through mid 1975. "By examining the dhamis (temple mediums) within the context of a general ethnographic study, I hope to define the sociological and symbolic roles of this institution of temple mediumship within Jumla culture (particularly among the Chetris). . . . By training and inclination, my methodological stance is a combination of anthropology and history of religions."
- LYNN BENNETT CAMPBELL, "The Cow and the Tiger: A Study of Women's Role in the Collective Religious Symbolism and Kinship Structure of High Caste Nepali Hindus." Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Religion, Columbia University. Fieldwork in Kathmandu Valley and Jumla began in 1972 and will continue through the fall of 1974. "My specific interest is the study of Brahmin and Chetri women focussed on three levels of phenomena and their interrelations: (1) collective symbolism (various and contradictory meanings attached to women in religious myths and rituals); (2) social structure (kinship and marriage patterns, normative ideals . . .); (3) private or subjective experience."
- VICTOR S. DOHERTY, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin. Field work in Pokhara will be completed by December 31, 1973. He is studying "kinship and marriage systems--older and modern --and the relation of these systems to economic choice in a context of economic development" among Chetris and Gurungs.
- WALTER A. FRANK, "Ethnische Aspekte der Siedlungsstruktur in Mittelnepal," will be published shortly as part of a continuing study to improve the taxonomy of ethnic groups in Nepal.
- HIROSHI ISHII, Ph.D. candidate, Tokyo University, is completing a social anthropological study of Newari village in Kathmandu Valley based on field work completed between Jan. 1970 and Feb. 1972. The study emphasizes inter-caste relationships and their change over time.
- RUDOLF KASCHEWSKY, Seminar für Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaft Zentralasiens der Universität, D53 Bonn, Liebfrauenweg 7, W. Germany, is presently translating and describing a Tibetan mystery play and liturgical celebrations from Tibetan monasteries in Solu-Khumbu, Nepal.
- KOSHIRO KIZAKI, Institute of Earth Sciences, University of the Ryukyus, Naha, Okinawa, Japan, has recently contributed to the book, "Geology of the Nepal Himalaya," and will continue his studies of Himalayan geology if research funding is continued.
- ROBERT I. LEVY, c/o USEFIN, P.O. Box 380, Kathmandu, Nepal, "began work in April 1973 on a two and one-half year study of the Newars of Bhaktipur. The study involves cultural and psychological anthropology; the focus being the effect of various aspects of Newar culture on the private

lives and psychological organization of a number of Newars selected to represent various typical social roles."

CHIU-WEN LEU, Institute of Ethnological and Overseas Chinese, China Academy, Hwakang, Yangmingshan, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China, is studying the historical and anthropological relations between China and Nepal.

PRACHANDRA MALLA, Stage Chief, Royal Nepal Academy, Kamaladi, Kathmandu, Nepal, will complete his study in March of the history of Nepalese theatre. He has collected data on costuming, directing, acting and financing of dramatic productions.

NEW ERA, INC., P.O. Box 722, Kathmandu, Nepal, "has undertaken a study of the attrition of trained middle-level manpower in Nepal, under a contract with the National Planning Commission. Nepal's institutions which train middle-level manpower in the fields of medicine, engineering, forestry, nursing, agriculture extension, and vocational teaching were visited in order to obtain data on all graduates trained in the 1960-70 period and on the training activities and programs of the institutions. Similarly, all major agencies and organizations employing graduated middle-level manpower were visited in order to obtain data on technicians actually employed over the same period. A questionnaire concerning training and employment conditions of middle-level technicians was developed, tested, modified, and distributed to the more than 2,000 present and former middle-level technicians. In-depth field interviews were then conducted with a sample of nearly 400 such technicians in order to obtain more detailed information. The sample was selected to represent a reasonable cross-section of geographical distribution of technicians throughout the country and of the ethnic distribution of individuals within each field." The final report, scheduled for completion in September 1973, will "provide quantitative data on the attrition rates of trained manpower, indicate factors associated with or contributing to the attrition rates, and suggest measures that the training and employing institutions could adopt to alleviate the attrition problem."

MAKATO NUMATA, Professor of Ecology, Faculty of Science, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan, is continuing his studies in conjunction with the Japan-Nepal Society on the biota and vegetation in the wet Himalayas in east Nepal.

SHERRY B. ORTNER will spend 1974-75 in Kathmandu and 1975-76 in Solu-Khumbu studying "(1) the economic and social structural factors underlying the institution of female monasticism among the Sherpas; (2) the internal organization of the nunneries as institutions; and (3) the meaning of participation in the institution for the nuns themselves."

PETER PRINDLE, "Socioeconomic Relationship of a Brahmin Village in East Nepal," Ph.D. candidate, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington. Fieldwork was conducted in Okaldhunga District from June, 1970 - June, 1972. "The primary aims of this study were threefold: (1) to provide ethnographic data pertaining to a Brahmin community; (2) to describe the socio-economic relationships that link this community with the outside world; and (3) to determine

the degree to which this community constitutes a closed socioeconomic system." He concludes that "the social structure within the village has depended upon the villagers' relationships with the Nepali Government (especially the courts and agencies who affect land ownership) and the Newari shopkeepers of Okaldhunga Bazaar."

APRIL PUTNAM, "Multiethnic Internation in a Resettlement Area of Nepal (Rapti Valley, Chitwan District)," Ph.D. candidate, Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan. Between Dec. 1972 - May 1974 she is collecting data from 900 households in one panchayat, representing over 15 different caste/ethnic groups. "Major lines of research include: (1) quantifiable differences among ethnic groups (landholdings, family size . . .), (2) stereotypes and their relation to observable data, (3) intra-ethnic group change and its relation to the physical and social environment of the resettlement area, and (4) variable situational relevancy of ethnic group membership."

KIRAN NATH PYAKURYAL, Ph.D. candidate, University of Delhi, India, is presently doing research on the "Efficiency of Resource Allocation in Nepalese Agriculture."

(MRS.) AMITA RAY, Department of Archeology, University of Calcutta, India, is studying "Sivaism in Nepal," using techniques of anthropology and socio-religious history. "My study mostly depends on the objective evidence of archeology, excavation, epigraphic records, dated or datable literary texts and actual iconic objects."

DAVID SEDDON, P.M. BLAIKIE, D. FELDMAN, and J. CAMERON, are involved in a preliminary study of the development impact caused by construction of several roads in the vicinity of Pokhara. The anticipated five-year study will consider the impact of roads on "land tenure, agricultural production, marketing and patterns of distribution of products, income and consumption patterns, the changing relationship between ethnic, caste and class differences and relations, political structure and migration." Questionnaires, random-sample surveys and in-depth fieldwork involving individual village studies of up to six months will be used.

The following persons are involved in research on Nepalese subjects, but information about their projects was unavailable at the time of printing.

BODH NATH ADKIKARY, Ph.D. dissertation, Revenue administration in Nepal

ELLEN ANDORS

GRAHAM CLARK, anthropological study in northwest Nepal

TIM DE YOUNG: Ph.D. student doing research on water resource administration in Nepal

BETSY A. GOODALL, "Tanka Prasad Acharya: A Political Biography," to be completed in late 1973.

MERRILL R. GOODALL: Study of bureaucratic systems and elite in Nepal, to be completed in late 1973.

DAVID L. JONES, is working on the problem of syncretism in Humla.

CHRISTIAN KLEMERT, is studying house forms in the Himalayas.

NANCY LEVINE, is studying the religion of a Tibetan ethnic group in Nepal.

LINDA STONE

MINTO J. THAPA, Ph.D. dissertation, "Receptivity of Administration in Nepal to Change."