


7-1974

## Nepal Studies Association Newsletter, Issue 6

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

Cover Drawing by Sally Tomlinson

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Number 6

July 1974

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This issue of the Newsletter attests to the expanding interest in Nepal Studies throughout the world. New organizations are being formed and established ones have increased their activities. Twenty-five new members have joined the NSA in the past six months. The NSA National Conference scheduled for October at Southern Illinois University, the last major NSA activity scheduled under the original Ford Foundation budget, should contribute both to the excitement of this expanding area of study and to the future shape of the NSA. Members should come prepared with ideas for novel NSA projects and new resources to tap.

Two forms have been enclosed with the Newsletter. The first contains the Constitutional Amendment Ballot and an Executive Committee Nomination Form. All members are requested to vote on the amendment, as indicated in the following report in NSA Open Meeting. Individuals wishing to serve on the Executive Committee should fill in the nomination form, as explained below in Executive Committee Election. The second form is self-explanatory, requesting information for two new NSA activities. The first is to provide a reference service for persons throughout the world who would like to exchange scholarly papers dealing with Nepal for pre-publication comments. The second is to help individuals who are searching for educational materials to tap the numerous private collections of slides, pictures, films and tape recordings by providing a catalogue of available materials.

The Editor

## I. NEPAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION NEWS

NSA Annual Membership Dues

Since the official NSA calendar is being shifted from the academic to the calendar year, the annual membership dues will not be collected again until January, 1975. Members who have not contributed during 1974, however, are encouraged to do so. Please specify the year for which your contribution is intended, and send to:

Professor Robert Norman  
NSA Secretary-treasurer  
Graduate School of Public and International Affairs  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Executive Committee Election

An election for three new members of the NSA Executive Committee will be held in November, 1974, and names of nominees are now being requested. A nomination blank has been mailed to you along with this newsletter. The duties and manner of election of Executive Committee members is specified as follows in the Constitution:

The Executive Committee of the NSA is responsible for the general management of Association affairs. It will consist of nine persons chosen by mail ballot sent to all NSA members. Term of office is three years, and a year must elapse before re-eligibility. In the first election held under this constitution the three nominees receiving the largest number of votes will serve for three years, the three receiving the second largest for two years, and the three receiving the third largest for one year. The Executive Committee will annually submit a list of nominees for election to the opening seats on the Committee, taking into account availability and the need for representation according to geographical region, academic discipline, age and sex. Any eligible member supported by signatures of five members submitted to the Executive Committee will be included on the list of nominees. The Executive Committee will elect its own Chairman and Secretary-treasurer.

The retiring members of the Executive Committee are Barry Bishop, Bhuwan Lal Joshi, and Willi Unsoeld. The remaining members are:

Serving until December, 1975;

Merrill Goodall (Public Administration, Claremont College,  
Claremont, California)

John Hitchcock (Anthropology, University of Wisconsin)

Prakash Upreti (Anthropology, University of Wisconsin)

Serving until December, 1976;

Douglas Hall (Educational Development, New Educational Reform Associates, Inc.)

Bekh Bahadur Thapa (Minister of State for Finance, HMG)

Robert Norman (Urban Studies, University of Pittsburgh)

NSA Executive Committee Meeting, Phoenix, Arizona, January 25-27, 1974

The meeting was attended by Chairman J. Hitchcock, B. Bishop, M. Goodall, R. Norman, W. Unsoeld, and P. Upreti. A wide-ranging discussion of NSA objectives took place, much of which centered on the need to increase international and especially Nepalese involvement in the organization. All major issues discussed in the meeting are included in the following report on the NSA Open Meeting. The minutes are available on request.

South Asia Regional Council Meeting, March 29: the Nepal Studies Association and the Association for Asian Studies 26th Annual Meeting

Representing the NSA as Chairman of the SARC Country Committee for Nepal, John Hitchcock gave the annual report on NSA activities for the period April, 1973 - March, 1974. In keeping with an NSA Executive Committee decision, the present Country Committee for Nepal will serve until 1975, when membership will change in accord with NSA Executive Committee elections (to be held at the end of 1974).

J. Hitchcock

NSA Executive Committee Meeting, 8-9:30 A.M., April 1

The meeting was attended by Chairman John Hitchcock, Douglas Hall and Prakash Upreti. Douglas Hall had very recently returned from Kathmandu. Problems related to the heavy increase in scholars wishing to do research in Nepal were discussed at length and it was agreed that John Hitchcock in his forthcoming trip should convey concern of NSA members, and their desire to cooperate in finding and implementing viable solutions. Other problems discussed included expanded Nepali and foreign representation in NSA and ways that the NSA can improve multi-national communication among Nepal-interested scholars.

NSA Open Meeting, 4-5:30 P.M., April 1

Over 25 persons attended. Copies of the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting in Phoenix (January 25-27, 1974) and Merrill Goodall's report on the Conference on Nepal at Claremont (February 22-24) were distributed. Since the Association is nearing the end of the two-year period of its first budget, John Hitchcock reported in some detail on how the allocated funds had been spent and on plans for future budgeted activities.

Vice-chancellor Shakya and Rector Sainju have been asked to appoint an organizer for the Seminar on the Humanities. This is planned for the fall, 1974. By the end of this year copies of the Social Science Seminar papers, now being published, should be in the hands of all NSA members. The Institute of Nepal and Asia Studies will distribute copies to scholars and institutions in Nepal. An attempt will be made to provide copies to all U.S. libraries in institutions where Nepalis are resident and where scholars are engaged in Nepal Studies.

Money remains for sending theses, articles, etc., to Tribhuvan University and John Scholz, Newsletter editor, has written to scholars who have not yet sent copies of their theses. [ed.--The NSA will forward copies, off-prints, etc. of any books or articles on Nepal to Nepalese institutions. Authors are encouraged to send such copies to the Newsletter.]\*

The seed-money for initiating instruction in Nepali at the University of Wisconsin has encouraged the administration to support a program of instruction, beginning in the fall semester, 1974, in connection with a Wisconsin Semester in Nepal, scheduled for spring, 1975, under the direction of John Hitchcock and in cooperation with New ERA. In connection with the Regmi Translation Project Leo Rose would like suggestions, for forwarding to Regmi, about the most useful materials to be translated.\* Since the colleges and universities earmarked for receiving translations already are getting copies, those knowing of institutions with Nepal interests but not now receiving Regmi materials should communicate with Leo Rose. Through its Executive Committee the NSA will make every effort to assure continuing support for the Berkeley Resource Center.

Money remains for a final conference to forward scholarly communication among U.S. scholars. The Executive Committee has discussed the possibility of a national meeting, at a central point, in the fall of 1974.

It was formally proposed that the editor of the Newsletter be invited to sit as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee, finances permitting. The proposal was passed. Since this change requires an amendment to the Constitution, the proposal now will be submitted to the NSA membership by mail ballot, with majority support from those voting required for adoption. This will be done at the same time as balloting for new members of the Executive Committee.

In keeping with the desire to share NSA responsibilities among interested individuals and institutions, a new institutional base and Newsletter editor will be selected by the Executive Committee for a two year term beginning in 1975. Any person willing to undertake the responsibilities should communicate with John Hitchcock.\* The present institutional location has been extended beyond two years to coordinate the shift in editors with the Executive Committee elections.

It was urged that the Newsletter publish summary accounts of research undertaken in Nepal. This information now is given to Tribhuvan University before affiliated scholars leave the country. What is most desirable

\*Response from members is requested.

is not an essay based on the research but a summary of the purpose of the work and its results. It was felt that the most useful function of the Newsletter was circulation of information of this kind and that its function was not that of a scholarly journal. In keeping with this principle, many new book precis would be more useful than a few critical reviews. Summaries of contemplated research also are desired.

The U.S. Education Foundation in Nepal has expressed interest in team project which have a bi- or multi-national composition studying subjects which are determined to be immediately relevant to Nepal's future... "it may be possible for the Foundation to participate in the financing and arrangements." Contact J. Gabriel Campbell, Executive Secretary, U.S. Education Foundation in Nepal, Post Box 380, Kathmandu.\*

The problem of research overload and maintaining the present amicable relation between foreign scholars, their Nepali colleagues and HMG was discussed.

Bowling Green State University is interested in establishing an exchange program, involving one of its students and a Nepali student.

It was suggested that institutions in countries much involved in Nepali research be asked in rotation to edit one of the semi-annual editions of the Newsletter. France, for example, would provide material for an edition with special attention to French personnel, resources and research projects. This summer John Hitchcock will pursue this possibility.

A function of the Newsletter could be to collect names and addresses of persons throughout the world with specific disciplinary interests who would like to exchange scholarly papers with one another for prepublication comment. [ed.--A form has been enclosed with the Newsletter requesting this information.]\*

J. Hitchcock

#### NSA Conference on Nepal at Claremont

NSA's Conference on Nepal, held at the Claremont Graduate School, February 22-24, attracted more than one hundred participants. There were scholarly papers and an exhibition of art, and these are usual at meetings of professional associations. But there was warmth, an abundance of fun, and high spirits. Nepal is a distinctive cultural entity and apparently gatherings of those interested in Nepal are unlike other sessions of academicians.

The conference began Friday afternoon, February 22, in Galileo Hall at Libra Centre, with three provocative papers on agriculture: Richard Palmieri, on culture and ecology of Tibetans in the Nepal Himalaya; Robert Hoffpauir on environmental deterioration in the central Himalaya; and John Scholz on administrative capability and Nepal's agriculture.

Site of the conference shifted Friday evening to the Montgomery Art Gallery.

Quantities of Claremont-style rakshi were available. Deepak Shimkhada, joined by Ambassador Yadunath Khanal and President Barnaby Keeney of the Graduate School, opened a fine exhibition of Nepali art. Approximately 200 copies of a 17-page catalogue of the exhibition were distributed. Highlight of the evening, and a highlight of the conference, was Deepak Shimkhada's formal presentation. In 1972 His Majesty authorized Deepak to photograph the interior wall murals of Hanuman Dhoka. Deepak's brilliant color slides of the murals were displayed and were given lucid explanation. Because of the great interest shown in the slides, Deepak's commentary is being reproduced and copies will be available to all interested NSA members by late April.

Saturday morning led off with three fresh, informative presentations on the new education plan by Edna Mitchell, Louis Alcorta, and Jyoti K. Sharma. A series of large display charts illustrating educational developments in Nepal were set up by Louis Alcorta in the foyer of Galileo Hall. Tom Ballinger produced the second session on Saturday morning--a remarkable discussion of Lainsingh Bangdel, contemporary Nepali painter. Tom's talk was illustrated by slides of great beauty.

Ambassador Khanal talked interestingly at lunch on Saturday on his responsibilities as ambassador to Washington. Then Bhuwan Lal Joshi spoke on modernization without loss of tradition. Bhuwan Lal seemed to suggest, to many in his audience, a vision of a world with options limited to poverty or anxiety. Rudra B. Shrestha challenged this perspective and there was lively, prolonged discussions. The first sessions after lunch dealt with "salvage anthropology", a concept first developed some years ago by John Hitchcock. Don Messerschmidt, Catherine Houghton, and Ron Ranson led the discussion. The final panel on Saturday concerned religious belief and public health practice and was conducted by Edward F. Crippen and Rudra B. Shrestha. Saturday's last event was a bhoj attended by 94 conference participants. The food was prepared with the expert technical assistance of Kyana Joshi, Bimla Kayastha, and Kanti Shimkhada. The concluding presentation was made Sunday morning by Leo Rose who traced the flow of research scholars in Nepal and outline likely next steps in Nepal-related studies.

Most of the conference registrants were American. There are fewer Nepali graduate students on the west coast today than there were a year ago, and perhaps only half as many as five years ago. The weekend of the conference was virtually gasless in southern California and not all of the resident Nepali families were able to travel to Claremont. The program of the conference was not planned by the Claremont secretariat; invitations to participate were sent to all NSA members in the western states. Everyone expressing an interest in presenting materials was given a slot in the program though we did extract promises to participate from two of our members. Despite this laissez-faire approach to programming, or because of it, the general scholarly level of the panels was at least as high as that of many professional meetings. There were a number of unusually effective presentations: the art historians, Deepak Shimkhada and Tom Ballinger, for example, gave us two dramatic sessions. Deepak

ment, Professor Khanal began service as Home Secretary in 1956, as member of the Planning Commission in 1957, as Foreign Secretary in 1961, as Ambassador to India in 1963, and again as Foreign Secretary in 1967. He expressed the Nepali perspective as delegate to the sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in 1959, 1960, and 1967.

RATNA S. J. B. RANA has been appointed to the National Planning Commission.

PROFESSOR C. SOUTHWORTH, 315 Riverside Dr., New York, New York, 10025.

CATHERINE TISINGER, 62 Dale St., St. Paul, Minnesota, 55102.

DR. T. N. UPRETI, 21-472 Dilli Ralnu, Kathmandu, Nepal.

#### New NSA Members

ROSS ANTHONY, P.O. Box 916, Kathmandu, Nepal, worked in Ilam from 1968-1970 as a Peace Corps agricultural volunteer. Currently finishing his PhD in economics at the University of Pennsylvania, and organizing the Dhorpatan Health Project.

KAZUNORI ARITA, Department of Geology and Mineralogy, Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan, has been in Nepal several times studying the geology of the Nepal Himalayas. He is currently planning an expedition to Eastern Nepal with other geologists, and is promoting an agricultural traineeship for a Nepali in Japan. He has published articles on Nepal's geology.

BARBARA N. AZIZ, Empire State College, SUNY, 56 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, 10010, did field research in Solu-Khumbu and Langtang during 1970 and 1971 for her PhD dissertation on religious and social change in Buddhist communities. Currently, she is teaching ethnography of the Himalayan Peoples and preparing a monograph from her dissertation. She has published several articles, and plans to continue her fieldwork in Nepal.

CHARLES R. BAILEY, The Ford Foundation, 55 Lodi Estate, New Delhi, 100 003 India, worked in Nepal from 1967-1970 first in a high school vocational agricultural program in Eastern Nepal and then in the STEP office in Kathmandu. "The main focus of my interest is regional planning with reference to human and natural resources of rural areas, or how to help organize men and resources for greater output, employment, and income, and more equitable distribution of same." Currently reviewing possibilities for Ford Foundation Grants to rural development projects in Nepal, India and Sri Lanka--and is interested in suggestions and ideas for such projects.

NAOMI (HAWES) and JOHN M. BISHOP, 19 Columbus St., Newton Highlands, Mass., 02161, studied the social behavior and ecology of the temple-living rhesus monkeys in Kathmandu and the high altitude langur monkeys in Melamchigaon, Helambu, in 1971-1972. They are interested in environ-



mental conservation and natural history, especially in relation to nonhuman primates, and have written several articles. Future plans include film studies of the Nepalese monkeys and participation in conservation efforts centered around the formation of national parks in Nepal.

JAMES WARNER BJORKMAN, 100 York St., #3-N, New Haven, Conn., 06510, has been in Nepal several times since 1970 to study the public administration and civil service of Nepal and their relationship to the national political economy and to development projects. He expects to return to Nepal this October to discuss possibilities of collaborative research in the related policy fields of administrative organization, agricultural production, and public health measures, and would like to discuss plans with NSA members interested in these topics.

PATRICK DWYER, 1720 Young St., #206, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96814, spent two years in Terathum with the Peace Corps and one year teaching in Kathmandu at the Lincoln School. He plans to study anthropology.

ALAN W. FAIRBANK, 1515 Pinecrest Road, Durham, North Carolina, 27705, has been in Nepal for several years, most recently as a Research Associate at CEDA. He is interested in the social and economic development of Nepal, particularly in programs for rural employment and development, about which he has written several articles.

MELVIN H. GOLDMAN, Box 188, Ringoes, New Jersey, 08551, worked in Nepal as a Peace Corps secondary school teacher (Beni Bazar, 1966-1967), as a teacher, teacher-educator, and curriculum textbook developer with USAID (1967-1972), and as organizer and president of New ERA (1972-1973). He is particularly interested in the socio-economic aspects of educational development, and applied research and training techniques useful for policy decisions. Currently he is studying economic and management aspects of development at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton, and continuing his association with New ERA.

DAVID J. HARGRAVE, TEDS, D-546, 2045 Half Day Road, Deerfield, Ill., 60015, has been in Nepal several times since 1969 to study language and do field research with the Summer Institute of Linguistics in Kathmandu. He is currently an Instructor in Linguistics at the SIL, University of Washington. Thulunge Rai is his primary focus, which he plans to continue studying in the near future.

RUTH G. HIGBIE, Route 1, Box 69, Reba, Va., 22735, taught science as a Peace Corps volunteer in Banepa from 1969 to 1971. Currently writing a book based on an attitude study completed in Nepal.

CATHERINE HOUGHTON, Department of Linguistics, Stanford University, Stanford, California, 94305, worked in Lamjung as a Peace Corps volunteer teacher, and has returned to Nepal several times to do anthropological and linguistic research. She is interested in education, small business and cooperative development as well as in linguistics and language planning, and lists publications.

HARJINDER SINGH JASSAL, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, SUNY, Cortland, New York, 13045, has published many articles on rural sociology

and village leadership in India. He is currently teaching courses on the peoples of South Asia, including materials on Nepal, and is interested in Nepalese culture and society.

PAUL S. JOHNSON, 5098 Wilder Dr., Apt. 3, Soquel, California, 95073, was in Nepal from 1966 to 1970 teaching in Ilam district and working in various capacities with Peace Corps. He continues his active interest in development programs in Nepal.

RUDOLPH KASCHEWSKY, Zentralasiatisches Seminar, 53 Bonn, Liebfrauenweg 7K, West Germany, was in Nepal in 1968-1969 doing research in Tibetan religion and folklore. He has published articles in Zentralasiatische Studien, and is currently translating Tibetan texts on history and religion of the Tibetan monasteries in Nepal.

DONALD LIGHT, 142 Tapia Dr., San Francisco, California, 94132, is interested in Nepal's economic policies, trade, and general development.

ANTHONY C. QUANTON, American Embassy/Kathmandu, Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20521, was the Nepal Desk Officer in 1970-1971, and is now Deputy Chief of Mission in the U.S. Embassy. His main interest is Nepal's foreign policy and political-economic institutions.

JOHN C. RUSSELL, 7766 Caminito Glorita, San Diego, California, 92037, is interested in shamanism, ethnopsychiatry and culture and personality-oriented research. He will be in Nepal this fall to select a site for dissertation research, and is interested in contacting anyone with information on the village of Barpak in Central Nepal.

ARTHUR ST. GEORGE, Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, is interested in the growth, prevalence, and nature of voluntary organizations in Nepal. He plans to begin research in Nepal focusing on the impact of modernization on the occupational and family structure of Nepal.

FRANK A. SENDROWSKI, 136 Pearl St., Clinton, Mass., 01510, was a high school teacher in Lamjung from 1968-1970 and worked in Peace Corps training programs in 1972. He would like to contact anyone with information about the traders of Manang Valley who travel throughout Southeast Asia.

DEEPAK SHIMKHADA, 3730 South McClintock Ave., Apt. 546-G, Los Angeles, California, 90007, is currently finishing his thesis in art history on "The Nepali Paintings and the Rajput Style" at the University of Southern California. He is interested in Nepalese art, culture, religion and history, and has exhibited his paintings in several national and international art exhibitions.

SURENDRA B. SHRESTHA, 1528 Tennessee, P.O. Box 2157, Lawrence, Kansas, 66044, has worked in the Roads Department of HMG and with the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies. He is currently doing advanced studies on Asia, with emphasis on Sino-Nepalese relations and Chinese international relations.

LINDA STONE, U.S.E.F.I.N., P.O. Box 380, Kathmandu, Nepal, is currently doing anthropological field research in Nepal. She is concerned "with

how Nepalese utilize religious beliefs and actions to adapt to new technologies and forms of economic organization."

WENDY A. WOOD, Queens College, 1900 Selwyn Ave., Charlotte, North Carolina, 28274, lived in Nepal for several years and is currently studying the folklore of Nepal.

## II. ACTIVITIES OF OTHER NEPAL-ORIENTED ORGANIZATIONS

### American Tibetan Mastiff Association

Several persons are currently engaged in organizing an American Tibetan Mastiff Association. They request information concerning the whereabouts of Tibetan Mastiff dogs in North America, and about any publications about dogs of Tibet and the Himalayan region. Direct all responses to Don Messerschmidt, Box 307, Saratoga, Wyoming, 82331.

### Center for Economic Development and Administration

The first issue of the CEDA Samachar, a quarterly CEDA newsletter written in English, appeared in April, 1974. This newsletter seeks to give information on CEDA's goals, programs, and activities, to inform its readers of important problems and events in Nepal's development, and to spread useful ideas for policy makers and business leaders. It also welcomes suggestions for the improvement of CEDA's programs and services. The following account of CEDA activities was excerpted from the first issue.

Established in May, 1969 by a tripartite agreement between His Majesty's Government of Nepal, Tribhuvan University and the Ford Foundation, CEDA falls under the administrative canopy of the Institute for Business Administration, Commerce and Public Administration (IBACPA) of the University.

CEDA's activities can be divided into six categories: Executive Development, Policy Research, IBACPA Services, University Services, Information and Publication Services and Management and Consultancy. Through its Executive Development Program the Centre seeks to help the nation's policy makers improve the capabilities of government institutions. Since 1971 CEDA has been sponsoring a rotating series of three seminars, in Project Analysis and Management, Development Planning, and Development Administration, for senior HMG officials. During the course of the current fiscal year, CEDA will sponsor some 20 seminars.

The Policy Research Program is another source of CEDA's contribution to development in Nepal. Especially stressed by the

Centre are studies which result in data immediately useful in national policy formation or applicable to its current training programs, but, in addition, research extends and clarifies basic knowledge of Nepal so necessary for future development.

An extension of both Policy Research and Executive Development is CEDA's Management Consultancy Program. Under it, staff members engage public and private sector executives in intensive, face-to-face discussions of practical policy ideas or organizational and managerial recommendations arising from a research study or ad hoc organizational study.

CEDA also extends its services to IBACPA and the University in a variety of ways. CEDA staff members teach courses, undertake studies, prepare teaching materials and, under special arrangement, may be assigned to any of the Institute's campuses for varying periods of time. Seminars are conducted for and in cooperation with University and Institute faculty members and administrators. All of CEDA's research findings and publications are of course available to University faculty and students.

Current research projects undertaken by CEDA are listed in section IV.

#### The Himalayas Council

The Himalayas Council, c/o The Asia Society, 112 East 64 St., New York, New York, promotes interest in and attempts to broaden general understanding of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet. This is accomplished by presenting such activities as lectures, films, and panels which focus on a variety of cultural and historical themes. Some of the past presentations included "Panchayat Democracy in Nepal", a lecture by H. E. Shailendra Kumar Upadhyay; "The Social and Political Role of Women in Nepal", a lecture by Rita Thapa; "The Himalayan Kingdoms: Problems and Parallels", a panel discussion with Harrison Salisbury, Barry Bishop, Jean Baneth, A. N. Ram, and George Zeidenstein.

#### Himalayan Sikha "P&R" Volunteer Project, 1974-1975

The purpose of this volunteer project is to install a water-pipe line and a rope-line in Sikha Panchayat, to serve as a model for a non-governmental, voluntary cooperative approach to development projects, and to promote Nepalese-Japanese friendship. President Jiro Kawakita and Executive Director Tsutomu Yoshida have been organizing the project since September, 1973, and seek contributions of expertise, money, and ideas from those interested in the project. They can be reached c/o Sikha Panchayat, Mustang District, Dhaulagiri Zone, Nepal.

#### Nepalese Mountaineering Association

The Nepalese Mountaineering Association was formed recently to generate an appreciation of the sport among Nepalis. It will set

up a mountaineering institute, promote mountaineering clubs in the schools, assist foreign climbers, and safeguard the interests of professional Nepali mountaineers and porters. The already existing Himalayan Rescue Association will function as a subsidiary. Within a year the group hopes to scale a virgin Himalayan peak.

(from American Nepal Society Newsletter, June, 1974)

#### Study Programs in Nepal--The Associated Colleges of the Midwest

Seventeen undergraduate students from several private, liberal arts colleges in the American midwest lived and studied in Nepal from July to December, 1973 in a program sponsored by Tribhuvan University. This program, the first of its kind to be undertaken in Nepal, is described briefly below.

Pre-Nepal Orientation and Preparation: On March 26, 1973, all the students in the program assembled at Carleton College (where I teach Anthropology) in Northfield, Minn., to begin a three month academic course designed to prepare them for their future studies in Nepal.

Program in Nepal--Living Arrangements: Upon arrival in Nepal July 10, the group lived in the Kathmandu Guest House for a week of orientation and adjustment before moving in with Nepalese families, which had been arranged with the assistance of the U.S. Educational Foundation. This aspect of the program turned out to be educationally and personally extremely satisfying, for both the Americans and their Nepalese families.

Language Training: The firm linguistic background obtained in America was further developed during ten weeks of intensive (two hours per day) training in Kathmandu. The language course was contracted to New ERA.

Nepal Seminar: The students attended a seminar once a week at the Director's house. The subject was 'The Problems of Nepal as seen by the Nepalese', and the intent was to limit speakers to the seminar to Nepalese scholars and officials, from Tribhuvan University and elsewhere. It was not always easy to schedule the seminars, locate and persuade scholars to speak, and assign readings that were appropriate and easily available in local stores and libraries. Because of the exceptional talent available there were some interesting sessions, but as a whole this was probably the least structured and least successful phase of the program.

Research Projects: In addition to Language and the Seminar, each student conducted a limited research project, for which detailed background research had been done at Carleton College. Among the seventeen research projects actually undertaken in Nepal are "Traditional Wood-Carving and the Sociology of its Practitioners",

"Classical Sitar and the Influence of Western Music", "Ancient Newari Calligraphy", "History of Student Community Attitudes", "Tibetan Carpet Weaving and Adaptation of Tibetans to Nepal", "Comparison of Contemporary Kathmandu with 18th and 19th Century Descriptions".

Although other student groups have come to Nepal for varying, but relatively brief, periods of time, the ACM group was the first to develop intensive linguistic and other cultural and intellectual skills prior to arrival and then to build on these skills by pursuing serious, in-depth projects and courses for an extended period in Nepal. As such, the program was difficult and demanding, but the rewards were also correspondingly great. Without exception the students completed all their work successfully and, as many remarked to me, regarded the time spent in Nepal as the most exciting educational experience of their lives. We are indebted to officials of Tribhuvan University and His Majesty's Government for their sponsorship and for making it possible to carry out this program.

(excerpted from a report by James F. Fisher, Department of Anthropology, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 55057)

#### Study Programs in Nepal--Pitzer College

Pitzer College sent its first "Semester in Nepal" group of seven students to Nepal in February, 1974. Some instructional services in Nepal were undertaken by New Era.

#### Tethys Society

Dr. Kazunori Arita, Department of Geology and Mineralogy, Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan, describes the objectives of the Tethys Society as "organical research of natural history of the Tethyan areas by scholars of various fields from the historical viewpoint of the Quaternary Period." The Society, consisting primarily of post-graduate students in geology meteorology, botany, zoology, and anthropology, has already sent four expeditions to Nepal, and is planning as fifth expedition of biologists in 1975. Results of these expeditions have been published in Japanese and English. (see Section V.)

#### U. S. Department of State Visitors from Nepal

Each month several Nepalese officials, scholars and influential citizens visit the U.S. as guests of the Department of State. In the month of July, for example, the following individuals will tour the U.S. for 30 days: Mr. Hari Nath Bastola, Vice President, Panchayat Study Group (arrives July 28); Mr. Gopal Prasad Bhattarai, Editor of the Gorkhapatra and Madhuparka (arrives July 9); Mr. Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, National Panchayat Member (arrives July 28).

Generally, the Governmental Affairs Institute in Washington, D.C. arranges the itinerary for the visitors at their request. At present Mr. Joseph Saba [tel. (202) 632-8326] is the Department Program Officer who handles arrangements for all visitors from Nepal. The itinerary is planned in the first few days after arrival, so invitations or other inputs into the schedule should be made by this time. Those interested in contacting the guest during his visit can obtain the final itinerary three to four days after arrival.

Organizations wishing to know who will be visiting may obtain the monthly "Arrival List of International Visitors" from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. Although this list is not available to private individuals, specific information about visitors scheduled for the next several months can be obtained from Mr. Saba.

#### University of California/Berkeley Manuscript Survey Project in the Himalayas

The University of California Manuscript Survey Project in the Himalayas has completed the second part of a long range effort to locate and preserve through microfilm important xylographs and manuscripts to be found in the monasteries and private collections of Nepal.

In 1972 the first microfilming took place at Teng-bo-che Monastery as a joint venture of the University of California at Berkeley and Tribhuvan University. At that time forty-eight rare texts were put on film. This work was followed by a larger group of faculty and students in 1973. Under the direction of Professors Frits Staal, Lewis Lancaster and P. S. Jaini, the Berkeley group broke into small teams and trekked into four regions of Nepal, including two restricted areas, visiting some fifty Buddhist monasteries gathering information on the volumes to be found in their libraries.

Among the list of texts which have been located in these sites are included the only known extant copies of biographies of important monks of Nepal as well as local histories. There are in addition to the histories and biographies some religious commentaries by Tibetan, Bhutanese and Sherpa lamas which can be classified as very rare and unique.

Since 1972, the project has deposited nearly 6,000 frames of microfilm in the East Asiatic Library along with texts which have been given by the Lamas as gifts to the University. A catalogue of the Tibetan materials of the Library, including the titles in the microfilm group, is now being compiled by Kunga Lama.

Future plans include a continued effort to aid the local authorities in Nepal in the preservation of these rare texts as well as a program of contact with libraries in India, Bhutan and Sikkim.

III. AIRPORT SECURITY-CHECK EQUIPMENT--  
NEW DANGERS FOR NEPAL-BOUND FILM AND TAPE

Everyone going to Nepal brings a camera, and many researchers carry tape recorders as essential equipment. Most everyone knows that film and tapes must be protected from the heat and humidity found in Nepal, but few people realize the dangers to undeveloped film and recorded tapes imposed by the airport security-check equipment. Don Messerschmidt sends the following letter, previously published as a letter to the editor in Popular Photography, March, 1974, to prevent others from experiencing disasters like his.

Just a few months ago I carried 13 rolls of exposed Kodak High Speed Ektachrome through several Asian airports. After processing in the U.S. I found them fogged beyond use. To aggravate my anger and upset, they had been exposed in the high Himalayas of Nepal in conjunction with a PhD dissertation and can never be replaced. Unsure whether X-ray and/or other detecting devices at the airports (in Bangkok, Hong Kong, and Tokyo) were at fault, I checked those 13 rolls against other exposed High Speed Ektachrome of the same batch which were sent separately in checked baggage: only the 13 were destroyed. Then, I checked with the private lab where they were processed. They, in turn, brought in a Kodak technician who cleared them of fault in processing. Lastly, I checked the Ektachromes against exposed Kodachrome II which was carried on the same flight in the same handbag: the Kodachromes were apparently unaffected (or at least not noticeably affected), although several other unexposed rolls of Kodachrome II which I also carried and which were exposed and processed after the flight appear overexposed.

Don encloses an informative article, "Traveler's Camera: What you should know about the new 'film-safe' X-ray methods" by Les Barry from Popular Photography, December, 1973. The article begins with a discussion of the difference between the older and the more modern X-ray equipment used in airports. The older machines are types of fluoroscopes which require "a relatively intense beam of X-rays to make the inspection effective. Film subjected to this type of inspection is heavily exposed by X-rays and is immediately rendered useless for normal photography." Newer machines, however, reduce the intensity of the X-rays to a more moderate level by using more sophisticated equipment. With the newer machines, manufacturers claim that undeveloped film can pass through inspection equipment up to 12 times without being affected, while J. K. Debenham of the Film Technical Services Division of the Eastman Kodak Company cautions against allowing film to be X-ray inspected more than five times. He explains that

The effects of X-ray exposure are cumulative; e.g., two equal exposures produce twice the effect of one. The duration, or shortness, of exposure time, in itself is not important; what counts is the total number of X-rays received by the film. This



ket exposed film is often re-sold as new. Fuji black and white film is cheap but very grainy. Higher speed Ektachrome and all black and white films are available in bulk in the U.S. along with simple bulk loaders and re-usable cartridges and can drastically cut the costs of taking pictures when research requires extensive photographic work. Developing black and white film in Nepal makes it possible to re-use the same cartridges many times.

Several research photographers have found black and white film development at Ganesh Photo, DAS Studio, and Raj Photo in Kathmandu to be relatively scratch-free and of consistently high quality. Fine-grain developer will be used when requested and special care will be taken in handling film if the photographer takes time with the studios to make friends, have a few enlargements made, and share work experiences with the staff. Ektachrome and Agfa color films can be developed in Kathmandu, but the work is inconsistent.

#### IV. SURVEY OF CURRENT RESEARCH IN NEPAL

Dr. Prayag Raj Sharma has furnished the Newsletter with a list of all foreign scholars presently affiliated with the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies. This list does not include scholars working on research projects sponsored by other Nepalese institutions, but it is the most complete list available of private scholars currently holding research visas for fieldwork in Nepal. Although the dominant position of anthropologists (12 out of 20) and of researchers from the United States (18 out of 20) comes as no surprise, the numerical degree of this dominance is rather striking.

Several reports on research projects not printed in the last issue are also included in this section, along with some comments received by the Newsletter about research and the role of foreign scholars in Nepal.

##### Foreign Scholars Currently Affiliated with the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies

Robert K. Boggs, Jr., Sociology, U.S.A.; "Dynamics of Bureaucratic Change in Traditional Polity: The Case of Nepal", researched in Kathmandu for 1 year beginning December 11, 1973.

Viet Burger, Agricultural Economics, Austria; "Impact of Tourism on the Balance of Payments, National Income, Agricultural Production and Employment in Low Income Countries: A Case Study in Nepal", researched in Kathmandu for 15 months beginning January 15, 1974.

- Richard Burghart, Anthropology, U.S.A.; "Study of Hindu Asceticism", researched in Janakpur for 2 years beginning October 24, 1973.
- Peter Calkins, Agricultural Economics, U.S.A.; "The Effects on Nutrition, Marketing, Employment and Income Distribution of Expanding Fruit and Vegetable Production in the Trisuli Triangle", researched in Trisuli for 1 1/2 years beginning June 26, 1973.
- Lynn Bennett Cambell, Anthropology, U.S.A.; "The Religious Life of Hindu Women in Nepal", researched in Kathmandu Valley for 2 years beginning July 6, 1972.
- James G. Campbell, Anthropology, U.S.A.; "The Jhakris: A Study of Shamanism and Religious Healing in Nepal", researched in Kathmandu Valley for 2 years beginning June 17, 1972.
- Daniel W. Edwards, Public Administration, U.S.A.; "Bureaucracy in Nepal: Development in Administration from the Rana Years to the Present", researched in Kathmandu and Palpa for 1 year beginning November 30, 1973.
- James F. Fisher, Anthropology, U.S.A.; "Social Change in Solu Khumbu", researched in Solu Khumbu for 4 months beginning February 21, 1974.
- Melvyn C. Goldstein, Anthropology, U.S.A.; "Cultural-Ecological Analysis of Tradition and Development in the Limi and Surrounding Area of Humla", researched in Humla for 15 months beginning February 14, 1974.
- John Gray, Anthropology, U.S.A.; "Rituals, World-view and Behaviour among the Chetris of Nepal", researched in Godawari for 1 1/2 years beginning June 27, 1973.
- Nancy Levine, Anthropology, U.S.A.; "Cultural Contact among the Ethnic Group in Humla", researched in Humla for 2 years beginning May 7, 1973.
- Robert I. Levy, Anthropology, U.S.A.; "Newari Psychological Processes", researched in Kathmandu for 1 1/2 years beginning April 18, 1973.
- David John Lichter, Anthropology, U.S.A.; "Himalayan Ethnography and Ethnographic Semantics", researched in Gorkha District for 2 years beginning June 27, 1972.
- Andrew Erik Manzardo, Anthropology, U.S.A.; "The Effects of the Dispersal of a Close-Knit Nepali Ethnic Group into a Large-Scale Trading Society", researched in Pokhara Valley for 1 year beginning February 13, 1974.
- Richard Gordon Olsen, Comparative Education, U.S.A.; "The Concept of Atman in Nepalese Philosophy", researched in Kathmandu Valley for 2 1/2 years beginning May 17, 1972.
- Tod A. Ragsdale, Comparative Education, U.S.A.; "Interaction of Village and School Cultures: A Study of a Nepalese Primary School", researched in Pokhara Valley for 1 1/2 years beginning April, 1973.
- Linda Stone, Anthropology, U.S.A.; "Religion and Economic Changes in Nepal", researched in Nuwakot District for 2 years beginning November 12, 1973.

Charles M. Uphaus, Agricultural Economics, U.S.A.; "Evaluation of the Impact of Irrigation on Hill Agriculture in Nepal--A Study Proposal" researched in Gandaki and Lumbini zones.

Haakan Wahlquist, Anthropology, Sweden; "Study of a Multi-Caste Peasant Community, Arun Valley, with Special Emphasis on Demography", researched in Arun Valley for 2 years beginning September 8, 1972.

Terry Ellingson Waugh, Ethnomusicology, U.S.A.; "Study of Buddhist Music in Monasteries in Nepal", researched in Kathmandu Valley for 1 1/2 years beginning May 5, 1973.

### Reports on Research Projects

ROBERT BOGGS, "Dynamics of Bureaucratic Change in a Traditional Polity: the Case of Nepal", PhD candidate, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, Ca., 94720. "This is a study of the ideological, organizational, and political preconditions of economic development in a centralized traditional polity undergoing rapid social change. I hope to answer the following questions: (1) Do Nepal's political, bureaucratic and private elites and subgroups within them differ significantly in their attitudes and values important for development? (2) What are the sociological correlates of different elite attitudes and values? (3) What is the nature of the relations among these different elites? (4) How do these intra- and inter-elite relationships affect Nepal's capacity to develop both economically and politically? (5) Given the present structure of elite relationships and trends in the differentiation of these elites, what are the country's prospects for fundamental political and economic change in the future? I will collect the data necessary to answer these questions in three ways: (1) A questionnaire study of various Nepali elites concentrating heavily on bureaucratic decision-makers in departments concerned with development in one or more government ministries at both the central and district levels (2) Intensive interviews with knowledgeable informants in and out of government (3) An examination of records, reports, regulations and other materials prepared by His Majesty's Government and foreign development agencies on development administration and inter-elite relations."

VEIT BURGER, c/o American Embassy, Kathmandu, Nepal. "My topic is 'The Economic Impact of Tourism in Nepal'; the study is financed by Cornell University and commissioned by the National Planning Commission in Nepal. The objectives are to analyse the contribution of different types of tourism to two broad economic goals: (1) national income generation (2) its distribution (personal and regional). Hence I will look at various aspects like tourism's contribution to Nepal's balance of payments (how import-intensive are various categories of tourists), its contribution to employment generation, tourism's regional impact, and its potential increased demand for locally produced items, mainly agricultural products. The fieldwork will take about 15 months and consist of three phases: phase 1, to administer a survey of tourist expenditures; phase 2, to conduct a survey of the input structure of

industries directly and indirectly related to tourism, which will show how much of a dollar spent by tourists goes to imports and payments to the three factors of production; phase 3, to explain why tourism is still very import-intensive and indicate how agriculture could benefit to a greater extent from tourism generated demand."

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal. The following research projects are being sponsored by C.E.D.A., according to the CEDA Samachar of April, 1974:

1. "Regional Development Study of the Far Western and Far Eastern (Kosi) Development Regions", carried out in conjunction with the National Planning Commission and the Canadian International Development Research Center. Ratna S. J. B. Rana is project director, working with a team of experts in regional economy, sociology, forestry, irrigation engineering, demography and geography. Interviews with government officials and household surveys have been carried on in the field. The final report, scheduled for release in September, is expected to influence Nepal's Fifth Economic Plan.
2. "Panchayat Development and Land Tax", undertaken by Bhawani Dhungana, will examine the success of the experimental land tax system now operating in the 12 village panchayats of Jhapa District and determine whether and in what form it can be applied in other areas.
3. "Executive Development in Nepal", conducted by Daya Chandra Upadhaya and Dr. Jose V. Abueva, is designed to determine the values, attitudes, and opinions of Nepalese administrators about national development. Since the questionnaires are similar to those used in other Asian countries, the project can compare the results with the situation in other countries.
4. "Comparative Evaluation of Road Construction Techniques in Nepal", financed by the International Labor Office and under the leadership of Dr. Hans Rieger, will help develop criteria for choosing road construction techniques which result in the greatest benefit in terms of employment generated and skills developed.
5. "Economic and Social Implications of Khajura and Jamuni Resettlement", sponsored jointly with the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies will attempt to compare the settlers' current living standards with conditions in their former villages to determine the effect of resettlement on their social, economic and religious lives; to examine their relationships with the previous established residents in the resettlement districts; and to evaluate the effectiveness of the HMG resettlement program. Dr. Khem Bahadur Bista is co-director, and will lead an interviewing team of students from the University of Wisconsin.

DHAN BAHADUR GURUNG, "Effectiveness and Future Prospects of the Result and Method Demonstration in Extension Teaching in Nepal", American University of Beirut, Lebanon.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal. "An Extensive Survey and Study of Teaching Methods in the Subject Matter Areas

of Science, Language Arts, Mathematics, and Social Studies", conducted by Sundar S. B. Mathema, Richard H. Pfau, Kedar M. Pradhan, Lokendra B. Rayamajhi, and Sushil K. Shrestha, will use two objective measurements (the Flanders Interaction Analysis System and the Activity Categories Instrument) to gain detailed descriptions of teaching methods being used in the Nepalese school system. Comparisons will be made between the methods of trained and untrained teachers, between the districts included in the New Education Plan and those not yet included, and among various types of schools and teachers. The purpose of the study is to improve the methods of classroom observation useful for feedback procedures and to use these techniques to evaluate and improve education policy in Nepal.

KIYOTOMO MIKAME, 1-977, Kosugi-goten-cho, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki 211, Japan, is engaged in five months of anthropological field research in Nepal. He is studying the changing structure of the caste hierarchy, with emphasis on the process of sanskritization of tribal groups.

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION, Kathmandu, Nepal, has undertaken a number of feasibility studies dealing with various aspects of development. Among projects undertaken in the past year are the following:

- 1) Micro-plants in the hilly region of Far Western Nepal (Baglung, Rolpa, Rukum and Salyan Districts)
- 2) Study of Environment in Shukla Phant, Kanchanpur District
- 3) Study of urbanization along Araniko (Kathmandu-Kodari) Highway
- 4) Possibility of horticulture development in Far Western Hills (Mahakali zone)
- 5) Urbanization in Nepal
- 6) Possibility of industrialization in Nepalgunj area
- 7) Fuel problem of Kathmandu Valley and its solution
- 8) Tar Irrigation in Pokhara valley
- 9) Possibility of setting up paper mill around Hetauda
- 10) Middle-level Manpower

TIKA KUMAR PRADHAN, "Procedures and Impact of Extension Programs in Karnali Zone in Nepal", American University of Beirut.

IAN STEVENSON, Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville, Va., 22901, will soon "make a preliminary survey about the feasibility of investigating cases of the reincarnation type in Nepal and also among the Tibetan people of the northern border areas of India." Dr. Stevenson has written Twenty Cases Suggestive of Reincarnation investigating this phenomenon in several different countries and would appreciate information about such cases in the Himalayan area.

Research in Nepal--Comments and Opinions

During the Newsletter's survey of current research in Nepal, several comments and opinions have been noted about research priorities and the role of foreign researchers in Nepal. One member familiar with much of the research on Asia carried on in U.S. universities offered the following impressions:

First, as one may expect, there tends to be much greater focus on the economy and the development of Nepal and far less interest in Nepali civilization and culture (in the broadest sense of the terms) than in the case of most other Asian countries. Second, a large percentage of the doctoral dissertations are being prepared by South Asians (mostly Nepalis?)--a situation which has its counterparts in the research being done on many (but not all) aspects of Indian society and civilization, of Korea, and of certain Southeast Asian countries. Finally, while it may be presumed that many of the people doing doctoral research on Nepal do know some Nepali, the topics that have been chosen may well be ones where a fluent command of the language is not necessary. Many Westerners doing research on India today often rely on English; in contrast, a higher percentage of the research on East Asia appears to be conducted by people who are making use of their knowledge of Chinese, Japanese, or Korean.

Several members expressed concern over the number of foreign scholars and their methods of operation. One scholar currently doing research complained of the overcrowded conditions and the resultant competition among researchers--he suggested more joint projects involving several scholars, perhaps from different countries, as a remedy for the present chaotic situation where projects are planned and executed individually with little or no coordination. Another scholar added that the task of coordinating research should be given to Nepalese academicians: foreign scholars would share any grant money for research with Nepalese colleagues who would have equal say in determining the goals and research methods of the project. By giving equal voice to Nepalese scholars, this arrangement, it was argued, would also reduce the problem of academic imperialism.

This argument was reversed by one member, however, who thought that "cooperation" between foreign and Nepalese scholars would add greater difficulties to the already complicated lives of Nepalese academicians. Foreign funds and foreign guidance of scholarly research and research seminars would simply create new ties of dependency while transplanting the destructive publish-or-perish syndrome of American university life, "all in the name of research orientation and intelligent social problem-solving". The apparent success of the NSA-sponsored Social Science Seminar in Nepal has demonstrated the potential power of foreign funds to control and divert the newly-developing academic community in Nepal. Although this member did not argue that foreign research in Nepal should be restricted, he did caution against direct interference with Nepal's academic institutions: the academic community should be allowed to develop its own standards free of dependency on foreign funds and foreign scholars.

Dr. Walter A. Frank sent the following comments about research priorities:

It is my impression that the importance of scientific work in a country like Nepal is not yet satisfactorily appreciated. In Nepal we find a field of ethnical conditions as nowhere in the rest of the world. Because Nepal has preserved them literally uninfluenced until just a generation ago by her hermetic isolation towards influences from outside, the research conditions there are optimal. But now the outside world pours into the country, and changes take place almost from day to day. So, to study this preserved medieval state with its outstandingly differentiated ethnical structure, work has to be done NOW.

A complete ethnography of Nepal prepared in the way I did it for Middle Nepal, will give very practical help to any scholar working on any subject connected with the ethnical factor in the distribution of the population. In addition, demography and ethnography (systematized) could also be a basic accessory for the research on problems related to national integration in a multi-ethnic society, as Dr. Gurung stressed to be necessary.

Last but not least I want to emphasize the importance of using a common language in all publications about Nepal, as Dr. Gurung suggested in London. It would be not more than fair towards Nepal and her scholars to use English as a lingua franca, as Dr. Gurung suggested. Thus it should be the aim of NSA, to convince scholars, writing in different languages, to join the English writing party.

#### V. NEPAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES, DISSERTATIONS, NEW BOOKS AND RECORDS

In addition to the regular listing of new bibliographies and dissertations on Nepalese subjects, beginning with this issue the Newsletter will include brief descriptions of new books about Nepal which may be of interest to NSA members. This listing is intended to be more descriptive than presently available bibliographies and limited to major publications; a more comprehensive but less descriptive listing of new books and articles on Nepal can be found in CEDA's periodical Nepal Documentation (see Nepal Bibliographies). Since information has been obtained from a variety of sources, some listings are incomplete. Members are encouraged to submit notes of new books which come to their attention.

#### Nepal Bibliographies

Gyawali, Bharat M., Garland L. Standrod, Ram Nath S. Poudel, and Surendra Wagley. NEPAL DOCUMENTATION, NO. 3, 1973. CEDA Occasional Bibliography

- #3, Documentation Center, Center for Economic Development and Administration, P.O. Box 797, Kathmandu, Nepal. (80pp.) Includes books, articles, and government documents written in English and Nepali, listed by author with subject and geographic indices. This and the previous issues are available for \$4; future issues can be subscribed to at \$7 for two issues or \$14 for five issues.
- Gyawali, Bharat M., and Garland L. Standrod. INFORMATION RESOURCES ON NEPAL. Documentation Center, Center for Economic Development and Administration, P.O. Box 797, Kathmandu, Nepal. 1973 (84 pp.). An indispensable guide to all major sources of information on Nepal throughout the world. This volume lists not only bibliographic resources and reference works relevant to Nepal studies, but also gives names, addresses and brief descriptions of all major libraries, museums, and governmental, international and foreign organizations of interest to the scholar. An essential book for those contemplating research in Nepal.
- Hendrick, Basil C., John O. Anderson, Ratna S. J. B. Rana, and Judith W. Grimes. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NEPAL. Metuchen, N. J.: Scarecrow Press, 1973 (302 pp.). Books and articles are listed according to subject categories, and an author index is included.
- Shulman, Frank J. DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS ON SOUTH ASIA, 1966-1970: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY COVERING NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AND AUSTRALIA. Michigan Papers No. 4. Ann Arbor: Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies Publications. 1973 (228 pp.; \$3.50 paperback). Annotated listings of dissertations on India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Bhutan, and Sikkim as well as Nepal, indexed by author, institution, and subject.

#### Dissertations on Nepal

Since the Newsletter began listing dissertations on Nepal in issue #3, several members and organizations have asked how to get these dissertations. The following information was obtained from the University of California/Berkeley Library, and has been included along with the continuing list of previously unmentioned dissertations.

There is no standard method of obtaining all dissertations listed in the Newsletter. If you wish simply to borrow a particular dissertation, the first place to look is the author card catalogue of any major university library. Chances are poor that dissertations from other universities will be there, though in Berkeley, for example, many dissertations from German, French and British universities are routinely acquired through various exchange programs--since these are often very low priority cataloguing items, it would be wise to check directly with the person in charge of their acquisition for an up-to-date listing.

If the dissertation is not available in the library, the interlibrary loan department might be able to borrow it from another library. This service generally costs one or two dollars for shipping costs, and takes



from two to five weeks. Since the university at which the dissertation is filed may have only one copy, it is possible that they will not send it. In this case, the only alternative is to purchase a copy or go directly to that university.

The easiest method of purchasing most dissertations is through one of the national collection centers. In the U.S., most universities (with some notable exceptions like Harvard, Chicago, and the University of California) file all doctoral dissertations with Xerox University Microfilms, Dissertation Copies, P.O. Box 1746, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106. All dissertations listed in the Newsletter with UM numbers (sample: UM 72-24,350) may be ordered directly from this company, at the price of \$4 for microfilm or \$10 for a soft-covered xerographic reproduction. The order form must include the author's name, title, and the UM number of the dissertation, and specify whether a paper or microfilm copy is desired. Before ordering a dissertation, you may wish to check the UM number and read the more detailed abstract published in the Dissertation Abstracts International [indicate in the Newsletter as DAI with volume number, date, and page; sample; DAI 33 (Sept. 1972) 1175-B]. Since some dissertations have been listed in the Newsletter before being assigned a UM number, the DAI should be checked even when not included in the Newsletter reference.

Most French-speaking Universities in Canada and France submit dissertations to Bureau europeen de l'AUPELF, Service de microfiches, 173 boul. Saint-Germain, 75272 Paris, France. Microfiches copies are available on demand, but require a special projector--microfilm projectors will not work. Available dissertations are listed in the Repertoire des These de Doctorat: Soutenues Devant les Universites de Langue Francaise.

In Britain, the British Library Lending Division (BLL) of the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries has initiated in 1971 a scheme of microfilming theses and making either xerographic or 35 mm microfilm copies available for purchase or inter-library loan. Available dissertations are listed in the BLL Announcement Bulletin.

If the dissertation is not available through one of these national organizations, or if you do not have the proper reference number, you can write either to the appropriate academic department or the library service of the university where the dissertation was filed. They can either refer you to the correct duplicating service or make a copy to send to you. In the U.S., however, the university copying service is very expensive, often costing up to \$0.20 per page. With the author's consent, it may be less expensive to pay the university to send a microfilm copy (\$4-6) of the thesis to Xerox University Microfilms and then order the reproduction from them, though this involves more time and effort. In India, where duplicating services are often not available, it seems to be extremely difficult to obtain a copy of dissertations by mail. All universities in any country will probably have different procedures for handling your requests.

One additional proviso exists for recent dissertations: most universities give the author the right to withhold his/her dissertation from circulation for one to three years, until some form of the basic research has been copyrighted. During this period, direct correspondence with the author may be the only way to obtain the dissertation.

- Agrawal, Govind Ram. HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS: A PROPOSED MODEL FOR NEPAL. Texas Technological University, 1974. To be published by: Center for Economic Development and Administration, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Chalise, N. R. LAND REFORM IN NEPAL. Bombay University, 1969.
- Dwivedi, Ramji. PANCHAYAT DEMOCRACY IN NEPAL. University of Gorakhpur, 1970.
- Joshi, Tulasi R. EXPLORATION OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC ECOLOGY OF KATHMANDU, NEPAL: A FACTOR ANALYSIS APPROACH. University of Pittsburgh, 1972, 270 pp. DAI 33 (June 1973): 5906-07-B; UM 73-13, 195.
- Lohani, M. P. A STUDY OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN NEPAL--1951/52 - 1962/63. Bombay University.
- MacFarlane, Alan Donald James. POPULATION AND ECONOMY IN CENTRAL NEPAL: A STUDY OF GURUNGS. London, 1972.
- Messerschmidt, Donald Alan. SOCIAL STATUS, CONFLICT, AND CHANGE IN A GURUNG COMMUNITY OF NEPAL. University of Oregon, 1974. Social conflict between Gurung subtribes in a northern Lamjung village has generated changes in social interaction for the purpose of redefining or defending status. The dissertation examines, both historically and situationally, certain dominant social, economic, religious, and political considerations, and the manipulative and innovative aspects of conflict and change, status and identity.
- Nepali, G. S. THE NEWARS OF NEPAL. Bombay University, 1960.
- Prindle, Peter. SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS OF A BRAHMIN VILLAGE IN EAST NEPAL. Washington State University, 1974.
- Reinhard, Johan. DESKRIPTIVE ANALYSE VON SCHAMANISMUS UND HEXEREI BEI DEN PURBIA RAJI SUDWEST NEPAL --(Descriptive Analysis of Shamanism and Witchcraft among the Purbia Raji of Southwest Nepal). University of Vienna, Austria, 1974.
- Shah, Sukhdev. MONEY IN NEPAL: AN ANALYSIS OF GROWTH AND FLUCTUATIONS IN THE NEPALESE MONEY STOCK, 1957 - 1972. University of Hawaii, 1973, 320 pp., DAI 34 (Dec., 1973) 2899-A; UM 73-28,807. Various regression models are used to explain the variations in the Nepalese money stock for the 15-year period, and these models are compared with the method of monetary analysis adopted by the Nepal Rastra Bank. Two introductory chapters describe the real and monetary sectors of the Nepalese economy.
- Shrestha, S. NEPAL AND THE UNITED NATIONS, 1955 - 1968. New Delhi School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, 1972, 282 pp.

Taylor, Daniel Carl. POPULATION EDUCATION FOR NEPAL. Harvard University, 1972, 111 pp.

Trier, Jesper. ANCIENT PAPER OF NEPAL. RESULTS OF ETHNO-TECHNOLOGICAL FIELD WORK ON ITS MANUFACTURE, USES AND HISTORY. Copenhagen University, 1972, 275 pp. (English, with resume in Danish). Printed in Jutland Archaeological Society Publications, as vol. 10, 1972. Write to: Forhistorisk Museum, Moesgaard, Aarhus, Denmark.

### New Books on Nepal

- Berreman, Gerald D. HINDUS OF THE HIMALAYAS: ETHNOGRAPHY AND CHANGE. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1972 (440 pp.; \$4.95 paperback).  
Although the major part of this book appeared in the earlier 1963 edition, the author has added an account of his return to the same village near Dehra Dun, India, ten years after the original study. In addition, a supplementary bibliography of relevant literature published between 1963 and 1971 and a prologue originally published under a separate title have been added.
- Caplan, A. Patricia. PRIESTS AND COBBLERS: A STUDY OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN A HINDU VILLAGE IN WESTERN NEPAL. New York: Chandler Publishing Company. 1972 (103 pp.; \$3 paperback).  
This book studies changing economic and political relationships between high and low castes in a Nepalese Far Western Hills village. It is argued that the increased economic activities of the past several decades have benefited mainly the high caste Jaisies and Brahmins. The Cobblers, although they have increased their political awareness, have not been able to overcome their political disadvantages despite the potential opportunity for increased influence within the panchayat system.
- Chauhan, R. S. THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEPAL, 1950 - 1970. New York: Barnes and Noble. 1972 (336 pp.; \$13.50).  
This revised dissertation discusses political development in Nepal since 1950 in terms of traditional forces, democratic elements, and the monarchy. It outlines the struggle between traditional and progressive influences, with obvious sympathy for the latter. Much detailed new data from the author's 1965 - 1966 field survey of Village, District and Zone Panchayats is included, making this work of interest to specialists as well as general readers.
- Donner, Wolf. NEPAL: RAUM, MENSCH UND WIRTSCHAFT -- (Nepal: Man, the Environment, and the Economy). Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz. 1972 (506 pp.).  
An investigation of the relationship between man, society and the environment, stressing the difficulties involved in raising the standard of living in Nepal. Although geography provides the organizational basis of this book, the author's all-encompassing scope includes useful information and analysis of the Nepalese culture, society and economy as well as physical resources, patterns of migration, and settlement patterns.

- Fleming, Robert Sr., and Robert Fleming, Jr. BIRDS OF NEPAL. Bombay: private publication. 1974 (estimated at \$12).  
This book combines the 24-year study and writing talents of Robert Fleming, Sr. with photos and an introduction by his son. The limited edition, containing 150 plates, may be obtained through Marci Gregg, 2001 Woodberry St., Hyattsville, Md., 20783.
- Frank, Walter A. ETHNISCHE GRUNDLAGEN DER SIEDLUNGSSTRUKTUR IN MITTEL-NEPAL UNTER BESONDERER BERUICKSICHTIGUNG DER TAMANG -- (The Ethnic Configuration of Settlement Patterns in Middle-Nepal, with Special Emphasis on the Tamangs). Innsbruck-Munche: Universitatsverlag Wagner. 1974 (\$16.70).  
The author gathered data on the ethnic composition, patterns of personal and household expenditure and the standards of living in 18 districts of Central Nepal, as part of his dissertation research. This data is presented in much detail along with several more analytical chapters and a description of research methods.
- Furer-Haimendorf, Christoph von. (ed.) CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF NEPAL, Proceedings of a Symposium held at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, June/July, 1973. Warminster, England: Aris and Phillips, Ltd. 1974 (265 pp.; L6).  
This collection of papers presented at the Symposium by English, French, German, Nepalese and American scholars represents a cross-section of the most recent anthropological research in Nepal. Among the topics covered by contributors to this volume are shamanism, inter-caste marriages, underlying patterns of Nepalese rituals, and comparative economic institutions among different tribal groups.
- Gongal, Sushila Devi. FOREIGN EXPERTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF NEPAL; A SURVEY ON THEIR REPORTS. CEDA Study Series Occasional Paper No. 4. Kathmandu: Center for Economic Development and Administration. 1973 (168 pp.; 4 Rupees NC).  
This revised M.A. thesis includes summaries and evaluations of foreign advisors' reports on Nepal's personnel, financial, district, and general administration. The author concludes that "in the initial stages, foreign experts played a vital role in bringing administrative change as a revolt against old, wretched ways of living and century-old feudal relationships. But the major role of the advisors came in conflict with the different values, the attitudes towards life and the concept of society of Nepalese people. The Western ideas and systems largely failed as being unsuitable for a developing society like Nepal." Still, foreign advisors continue to "play an essential role in the fertilization of ideas, bringing new insights and conceptual guides to Nepalese administration."
- Heimpel, Christine, Stefan A. Musto, Peter P. Waller, and Dieter Weiss. PLANNING REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS: FIVE CASE STUDIES FROM ETHIOPIA, BOLIVIA, NEPAL, PERU, ZAMBIA. German Development Institute, 1 Berlin (West) 10, Frauenhoferstr. 33-36. 1973 (315 pp.).  
This volume of case studies examines--on the basis of actual consulting assignments executed by the German Development Institute-- the problems involved in the organization of the search process for suitable programs,

the identification of the most promising sectors for developmental activities, the examination of their interdependence inside and outside the selected region, and the implementation of programs, including the possible changes this may necessitate in the regional political and administrative decision-making structures. Transport, agriculture, health and rural education provide the focus for these studies, which test various field method approaches under actual working conditions. The section on Nepal reviews a study of the Kosi zone in Eastern Nepal.

Jha, Braj Kishore. INDO-NEPALESE RELATIONS, 1951 - 1972. Bombay: Vora Press. 1973 (174 pp.; 25 Rupees IC).

Indo-Nepalese relations are viewed from the wider perspective of the power balance in Asia in this revised PhD dissertation (Patna University, 1968). From the Indian side, the author calls for greater sensitivity to the problems and the feelings of Nepal as well as the other smaller states in Asia. From the Nepalese side, this quote from the conclusion indicates the author's point of view: "King Mahendra's perilous policy of hobnobbing with China in utter frustration and disappointment has not only brought Nepal to the verge of destruction, but also created a constant source of headache for Indian security.... Thus India, too, is confronted with a major crisis in her relation to Nepal."

Jhingron, A. G. and K. S. Valdiya. (ed.) HIMALAYAN GEOLOGY, VOL. 3. Hindustan Publishing Co., distributed in U.S. by International Scholarly Book Services. 1974 (app. 450 pp.; \$14).

Papers presented at the third seminar of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, 1972, at Delhi are included in this volume, covering a variety of regional geology surveys and specialized studies in petrology, sedimentology, tectonics, seismology and geophysics.

Mojumdar, Kanchanmoy. ANGLO-NEPALESE RELATIONS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Calcutta: Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay. 1973 (195 pp.; 35 Rupees IC).

POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND NEPAL, 1877 - 1923. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal. 1973 (331 pp.; 37 Rupees IC).

Both of these companion volumes were originally written as dissertations, the first at the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, and the second at the University of London. The author has reviewed many British and Indian Documents in his studies, which seek to highlight important factors and events which influenced the course of Britain's and India's relations with Nepal. The first book discusses the earlier contacts between Nepal and British India, while the second concentrates on the active cooperation between the two governments from the time of Jang Bahadur Rana's death in 1877 to the "Treaty of Friendship" signed in 1923. Both books discuss the different perspectives of the two governments, and the geo-political factors which have continued to affect relations between India and Nepal.

Muni, S. D. FOREIGN POLICY OF NEPAL. Delhi: National Publishing House. 1973 (320 pp.; 37.50 Rupees IC).

The author argues that "the foreign policy of Nepal... has been a well-planned strategy for the Kingdom's defense, development and 'self-assertion' as an independent sovereign nation in the midst of the international power politics." (p. 233) In this revision of his PhD disser-

tation (University of Rajasthan, 1971), the author begins by considering the determinants and objectives of Nepal's recent foreign policy. Then, in ever-expanding spheres he discusses Nepal's relations with India, with other nations in the region, and finally with all nations and international organizations. Much information is well organized and critically reviewed.

Ohta, Yoshihide, and Chikara Akiba. (ed.) GEOLOGY OF THE NEPAL HIMALAYAS. Tokyo: Saikon Publishing Co., Ltd. 1973 (286 pp. plus maps; 15,000 Japanese Yen).

This first volume in the series "Contributions from the Tethys Society", sponsored by the Himalayan Committee of Hokkaido University, is the cumulative result of eight geologic expeditions to Nepal. Detailed field mapping and laboratory investigation have been used to analyze the geological development of the Nepalese Himalayas. In addition, the topographic and geological features of eight regions in Nepal are described in great detail. Written more for professional geologists than for the average reader.

Pant, Y. P. and S. C. Jain. LONG-TERM PLANNING FOR AGRICULTURE IN NEPAL. Delhi: Vikas Publications, distributed in the U.S. by International Scholarly Book Services, Inc. 1973 (182 pp.; \$7.50 in U.S.).

Written by two prolific scholars with many years of experience in Nepal's economic institutions, this book attempts to provide an analytical basis for both short-term and long-term agricultural policy. Drawing heavily on analytic methods used in India for agricultural planning, the authors begin with Nepal's present agricultural policies and economic conditions: the growth of agricultural output, cropping patterns, Nepal's investment in agriculture, its price and income policy, and the effect of its land reform on cultivation efficiency. In the last two-thirds of the book, the authors are concerned with 20-year projections of supply, demand, and foreign trade, and conclude with some general policy implications of their study.

Pradhan, Prachanda. (ed.) A NEW DIMENSION IN NEPAL'S DEVELOPMENT: THE REGIONAL APPROACH IN PLANNING AND PEOPLE-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY. CEDA Study Series Occasional Paper No. 3. Kathmandu: Center for Economic Development and Administration. 1973 (106 pp.).

The papers in this volume explore the policy implications and justifications of Nepal's new regional development strategy. As suggested in the Preface, this strategy envisions the creation of "growth axes" centered in Surkhet, Pokhara, Kathmandu and Dhankuta in order to help "reduce inter-regional disparity, strengthen integration of the national economy, eliminate imbalance among projects, and analyze regional economic structures." Nepalese policy-makers active in planning this strategy and foreign scholars concerned with development policies have contributed articles on such topics as the regional incidence of governmental investment and taxation, the changes in administrative structure necessary for a regional development strategy, and the need to focus development policies on rural resource mobilization rather than on GNP growth.

Wood, Hugh B. (ed.) THE CHANGE PROCESS: WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM NEPAL. Published by Oregon Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, distributed by The American-Nepal Education Foundation, P.O. Box ANEF, Oceanside, Or., 97134. 1973 (52 pp.; \$2). The four articles in this symposium are concerned with the process of social change and the adaptation of educational methods to both change and cultural differences among people. Written by educators reflecting on their experience in Nepal, the symposium begins "with some observations on what happens when one culture 'rubs' on another, especially when there is 'value imbalance'--when one people prizes the achievements or possessions of the other on a mostly non-reciprocal basis. This is followed by an examination of some of the agents which brought about, in a centuries-old, largely dormant culture, a craving for education and development. The third paper reveals some of the pitfalls of trying to borrow other culture's educational system... and illustrates the necessity and process for relating curriculum content to the indigenous characteristics of the culture. The final paper, in quite a different way, provides examples and suggestion in the field of art education." (pp. 1-2)

#### New Books on Nepal--Soon to be Published

The following information on books not yet in print is incomplete and subject to change. It is included to give NSA members a better idea of the type of work currently being completed; more complete listings will be included when available.

John Beyer, BUDGET INNOVATIONS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: THE EXPERIENCE OF NEPAL. Praeger Publishers.

James Fisher, ed., THE INTERFACE OF THE HIMALAYAS. The Hague: Mouton Publishers.

Fred Gaige, SEARCH FOR NATIONAL UNITY IN NEPAL. Berkeley: University of California Press.

John Hitchcock and Rex Jones, eds., SPIRIT POSSESSION IN THE NEPAL HIMALAYAS. Warminster, England: Aris and Phillips, Ltd.

Janch Bujh Kendra, (official publication) GAZETEER OF THE DISTRICTS IN NEPAL.

Dorothy Mierrow and Hemanta Mishra, WILD ANIMALS OF NEPAL. Kathmandu.

Pratapaditya Pal, THE ARTS OF NEPAL, VOLUME I: SCULPTURE. Los Angeles County Museum of Art. For information, contact Deepak Shimkhada, 3730 S. McClintock Ave., Apt 546, Los Angeles, Ca., 90007.

P. S. Rana and K. P. Malla, eds., NEPAL IN PERSPECTIVE. Kathmandu.

#### Recordings Made in Nepal

MUSIC OF A SHERPA VILLAGE. Recorded by John Melville Bishop in Melamchigaon, Helambu, Nepal in 1972. Ethnic Folkways Album FE 4320.

It's rather a comedown from one's notions of the mystical and exotic lands of the Himal to find that Melamchigaon people produce a cheerful and rather bouncy kind of music featuring, as instrumental accompaniment, a type of lute with a skin head that sounds for all the world like an Appalachian banjo. The album contains nine examples of the music of the region, from religious songs to dances, and is one of the results of a year's stay in the village by anthropologist Naomi Hawes Bishop and her husband, photographer John Melville Bishop.

(from The Sourdough Crock: Newsletter of the California Folklore Society, Vol. 3 (4): March, 1974)