References

THE ETHNOMUSICOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF DR. A. A. BAKE
Carol Tingey

Arnold Bake pioneered ethnomusicological research in Nepal, as well as in many other areas of South Asia. The recordings and data collected during his two field trips to the Kathmandu Valley in 1931 and 1955-56 have survived as an invaluable resource for scholars today. The collection, which is distributed between a number of locations, may be itemized as follows:

Sound recordings
i) Wax cylinders (1931). 75 recordings, including Buddhist mantras and Newar devotional and seasonal music. Originals and tape copies held at the National Sound Archive (NSA).
ii) Reel-to-reel tapes (1955-56). 92 recordings, including caca (carya git), Vedic chants, dapha, other Newar and Nepali devotional, seasonal and festival music, nava baja, women's songs, gaine songs, music of peoples outside the Valley and army jhyaur.

Ciné films
Approximately 3 hours of b&w and colour film (1931 & 1955-56), covering mudra, carya dance, Newar masked dances and festivals. Also included a documentary film on Newar life, A Year in Nepal, by Colin Rosser (1956). Originals held at the National Film Archive. Video (VHS) copy at SOAS Centre of Music Studies.

Photographs and transparencies

Field notes and research reports
Including song texts and English translations, reports and other data

As an aid to scholars using Bake's Nepalese field-work material, Carol Tingey has produced an annotated guide to the collection (M.Mus.Diss., London 1985). For a review of the collection, see her paper "The Nepalese field-work of Dr. Arnold Adrian Bake" in Ethnomusicology and the Historical Dimension, ed. M.L. Philipp (Ludwigsburg 1989).

WHAT'S NEW AT TU:
An interview with Vice Chancellor Basudev Chandra Malla
Martin Gaenszle

1990 brought sweeping political changes to Nepal. The popular movement, organized by the previously banned Congress Party and United Left Front (ULF), succeeded in forcing the Palace to reform the constitution and introduce a multi-party democratic system. How have these political changes affected Tribhuvan University (TU), the country's major institution of higher education? And what do the changes mean for foreign researchers who seek affiliation with TU?