tional Nepali Pandit. This may be useful
in a basic approach to the language or as
a complementary component for
advanced learners. A knowledge of
Nepali for theoretical or practical
purposes has been felt ever since the
beginning of the interest in the Himala-
ayan region. Especially anthropologists
working on Nepal are sooner or later
faced with the necessity of knowing
Nepali. The courses are conducted by
enthusiastic and academically qualified
native teachers.

The courses in Nepali are of a
maximum two-year duration, the
courses in Tibetan and Sanskrit of one-
year. The introduction of second year
courses for Tibetan and Sanskrit is
currently under consideration. Each
year is divided into two semesters at the
end of which examinations are held. For
successful participation in each one-
year term a certificate equaling twenty
credit hours is issued. A regular visit of
the classes, held five times per week for
two hours, is necessary for formal and
academic reasons.

All adult bona fide learners are
eligible for admission. Permission to
reside in the country at personal risk for
the period of the course is granted to the
successful applicants by the Nepalese
immigration authorities. The present visa
fee is 60 US Dollar per annum.

The next term starts on August 1st,
1992 and will end in June/July 1993.
The course fee for the term 1992/93
amounts to approximately 250 US Dollar
or equivalent foreign exchange.
Requests should be mailed to: The
Campus Chief, Campus of International
Languages, Tribhuvan University,
Pradarsani Marga, kathmandu, Nepal.

Manfred Treu

PUBLICATIONS

Himalaya Environment and De-
velopment: Twelve Years of
Research

The study on Himalayan ecology has a
long project tradition in the Depart-
ment of Geography at the University of
Berne, Switzerland. Since 1979
numerous projects have been under-
taken on various regions and themes,
but always turning around the same
basic questions: What are the most
important natural processes within
the Himalayan ecological system?
What is the human impact on these
processes and what are the ecological
consequences for the future planning
between sustainable development,
especially with regard to the use of
natural resources? Many of these
studies took place in collaboration with
United Nations University as well as
local partners in the Himalayan states.

A forthcoming volume "Himalaya
Environment and Development"
edited by B. Messerli, Th. Hofer and
S. Wymann will summarise the results
of the Bernese Himalayan research
and at the same time anticipate future
activities.

Chapters included: Regionalization
of the Himalaya, Wyss, M; The Him-
alayan-Lowland interactive system:
Do land-use changes in the mountains
effect the plains? Lauterburg, A;
Deforestation-changing discharge and
increasing floods: Myth or reality?
Hofer, T; Forest changes in the Indian
Himalaya, Kuster, H-J; Mountain haz-
ards mapping in Nepal's Middle Mount-
tains. Maps of land use and geomorphic
damage (Reprint). Kienholz, H, Haf-
ner, H, Schneider, G; Tamrakar, R;

Mapping of mountain hazards and
growth stability (Reprint). Zimmermann, M,
Bichsel, M, Grunder, M, Mool, P;
Mountain hazards mapping in the Khumbu
Himal, Nepal, with prototype map, scale 1:50,000
(Reprint). Zimmermann, M, Bichsel, M,
Kienholz, H; The Langmoche
flash-flood, Khumbu Himal, Nepal
(Reprint). Vuchard, D, Zimmer-
mann, M; The 1985 catastrophic
drainage of a moraine-dammed lake
Khumbu Himal, Nepal: Cause and con-
sequences (Reprint). Vuchard, D,
Zimmermann, M; Jalkini Area: An
analysis of changes in land use and
geomorphological damage between
1979/80 and 1988 and a general
introduction to the agricultural system of
Jalkini. Bosshart, U; Land use
changes and soil fertility status in
small watersheds in the Middle Hills
of Nepal: Signs of pressure. Wymann, S.
The greening of the Siwalik Himalayas.
Mukerji, A.B. (Chandigarh)

The volume will be published early 1992 and can be obtained from
Arbeitsgemeinschaft GEOGRAPHICA
BERNENSIA, Hallerstrasse 12, CH-3012
Bern. Price is approx. 30 Sfr.

Th. Hofer, B. Messerli & S. Wymann