

Glimpses of Progress

in

NEPAL

The word "NEPAL" is rendered in large, bold, serif capital letters. The letters are cut out, revealing a black and white photograph of a mountainous landscape. The scene shows terraced agricultural fields in the foreground, a dirt road or path winding through the middle ground, and distant mountains under a cloudy sky. The overall composition is set against a solid blue background.

1952 – 1961

NP

309.22355426 USOM/Nepal.

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OFF-SITE

Glimpses of progress in Nepal; a pictorial record of cooperative action in economic development, 1952 - 1961. 1961(?)

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Also in Nepalese.

1. Country description - Nepal. 2. Economic development - NP. 3. Planning - NP. I. Title.



31704



A pictorial record of cooperative action
in economic development

1952-1961

A.I.D.
Reference Center
Room 1656 NS



The Temple of Pashupatinath, on the banks of the sacred Bagmati River, in the Kathmandu Valley, is the most venerated Hindu shrine in Nepal. It is visited by thousands of pilgrims annually from India and all parts of Nepal.

Foreword

THIS BOOKLET presents a brief picture story of the American aid program in Nepal. It is hoped that it will be of interest, not only to the people of Nepal, but to those of other countries, as well.

American aid includes two general types of activity. The first is made up of projects relating directly to the individual needs and interests of all the people. These activities are developed as projects in Agriculture, Health, Education, and Village Development. Some are described in PART I.

PART II presents a description of the second general type of activity, designed to speed up economic development and to establish a sound administrative basis for future progress in Nepal's industry, commerce, and internal communications. This section describes project activities in Roads and Transport, the Hitaura-Kathmandu Ropeway, Industrial Development, Engineering Services, Telecommunications, Mass Communications Media, and Participant Training.

PART III summarizes the American aid program since its beginning in 1952. The information in this section points out how much American citizens have contributed to the welfare and economic progress of Nepal through taxes collected by the United States Government. This section also makes clear that American aid has continued to increase steadily, right down to this year of 1961.

‘**W**HATEVER may be the magnitude of progress made in the last decade is, after all, an achievement of Nepalese toil and cooperation, and that alone. I am confident that any problem concerning our national reconstruction, however insurmountable it may appear, can easily be tackled only when we labor hard, sincerely, and patiently.

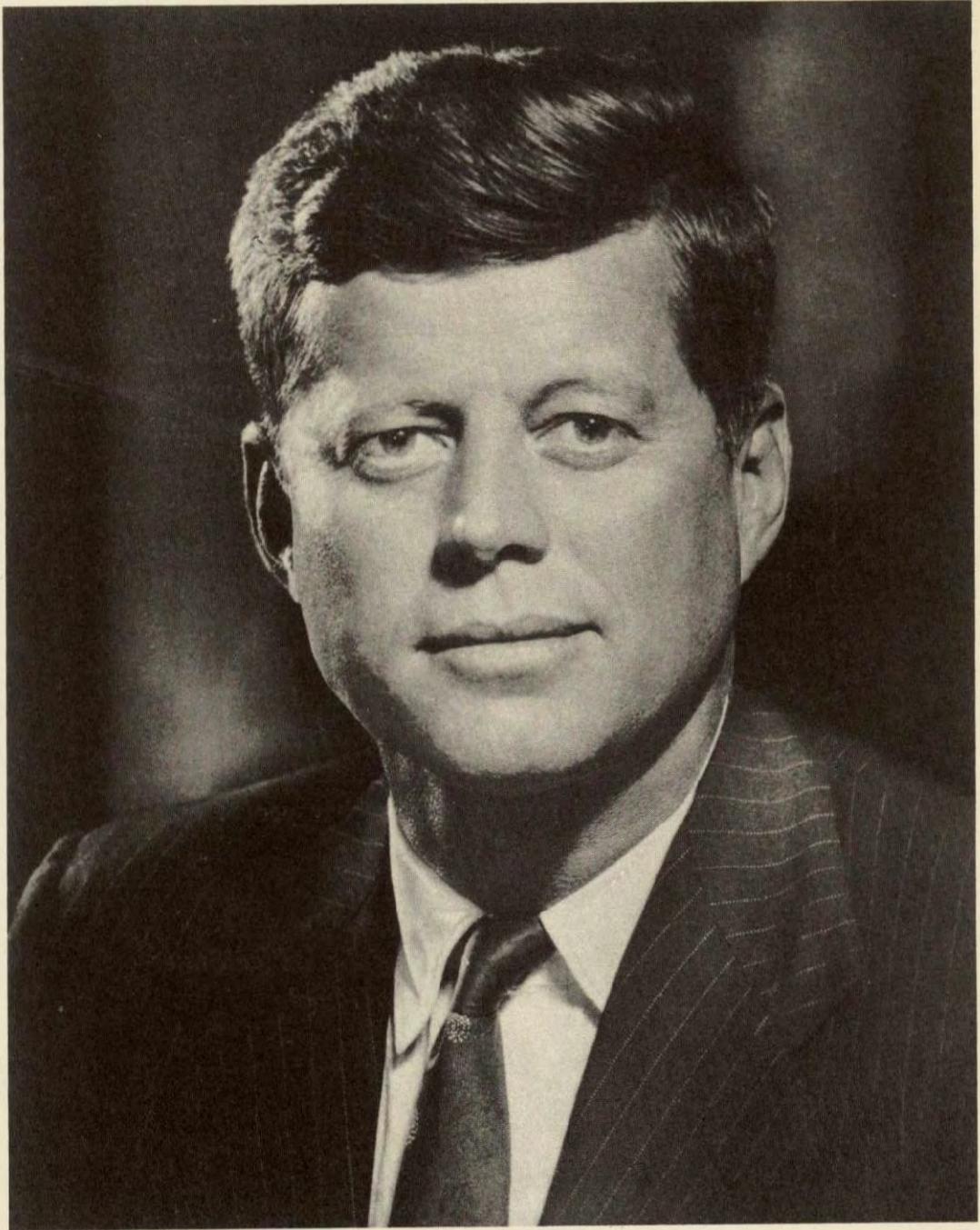
“The United States Operations Mission has extended much help to us in our various attempts to raise the living standard of our village people. I express my heartfelt thanks to the Government and the people of the United States for their valuable cooperation and sincere endeavor in this respect. I am pleased to note that this book has been published to make these efforts crystal clear.”

His Majesty, KING MAHENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEV



“**T**O THOSE PEOPLES in the huts and villages of half the globe, struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required”

From the Inaugural Address of
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, *January 20, 1961*



“IT GIVES ME much pleasure to add a comment to this book, which attempts to set out in graphic form the things which our two countries are doing together to raise the standard of living in this beautiful land.

“The friendly relations which have existed between the peoples of Nepal and the United States of America have been strengthened during the past year and a half by the establishment of resident Embassies in our respective countries, by the state visit of Their Majesties King Mahendra and Queen Ratna to the United States, by the ever-increasing number of Americans visiting Nepal, and by the growing awareness among the peoples of both countries of the role which Nepal can play as a responsible member of the free nations of the world. It is the fervent wish of all of us, to whom the interests of the Nepalese people are very dear, that she will continue to develop and prosper so that her people may live in peace and freedom.”

HENRY E. STEBBINS

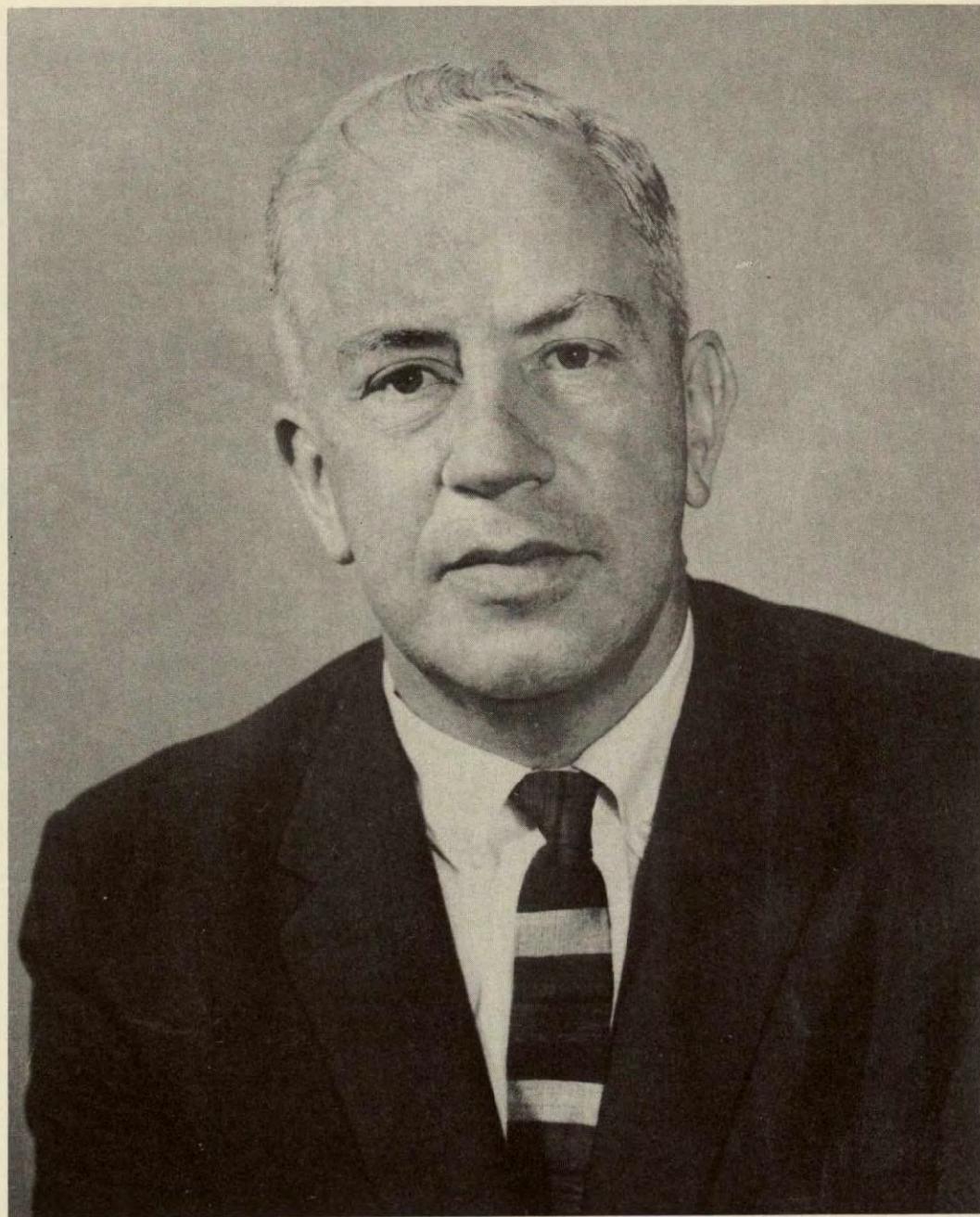
*Ambassador of the United States
of America to Nepal*

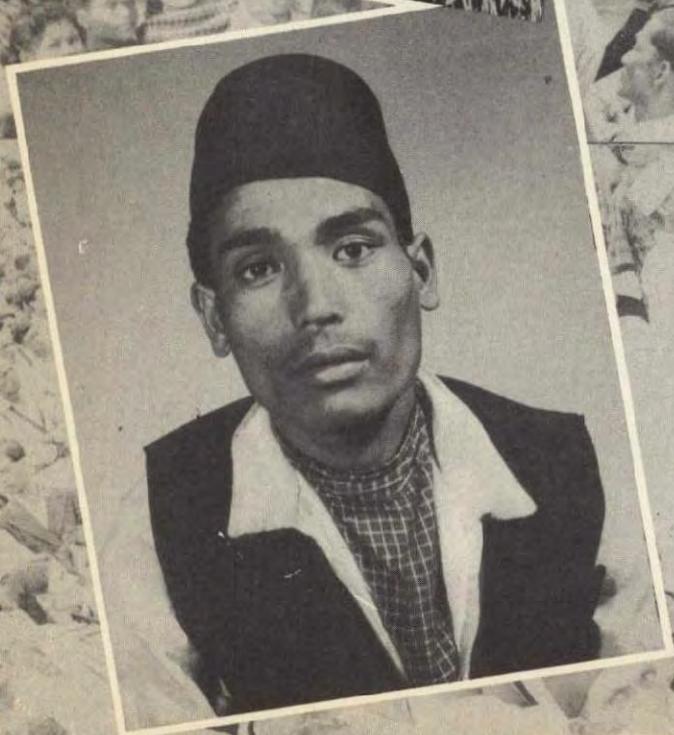


“THE ESSENCE of the United States Operations Mission Program in Nepal is cooperation. It is not merely a program through which the United States channels financial aid to Nepal. It is a weapon with which Nepal and the United States together attack their common enemies—disease, poverty, and ignorance. Economic assistance supplied by the United States to Nepal through the USOM Program is not designed to do the job alone; it is designed to help the people of Nepal to help themselves.

“Of all the resources of Nepal, the greatest is the human resource—the people of Nepal, themselves. It is to the development of this resource that our joint program is directed. This development, through our day-to-day cooperation, will win the battle and secure a better standard of living for all the people of Nepal.”

JOHN L. ROACH, DIRECTOR
*United States Operations Mission
to Nepal*





PART I

. . . about programs designed to help the people of Nepal in their homes, their farms, their villages, and their schools.



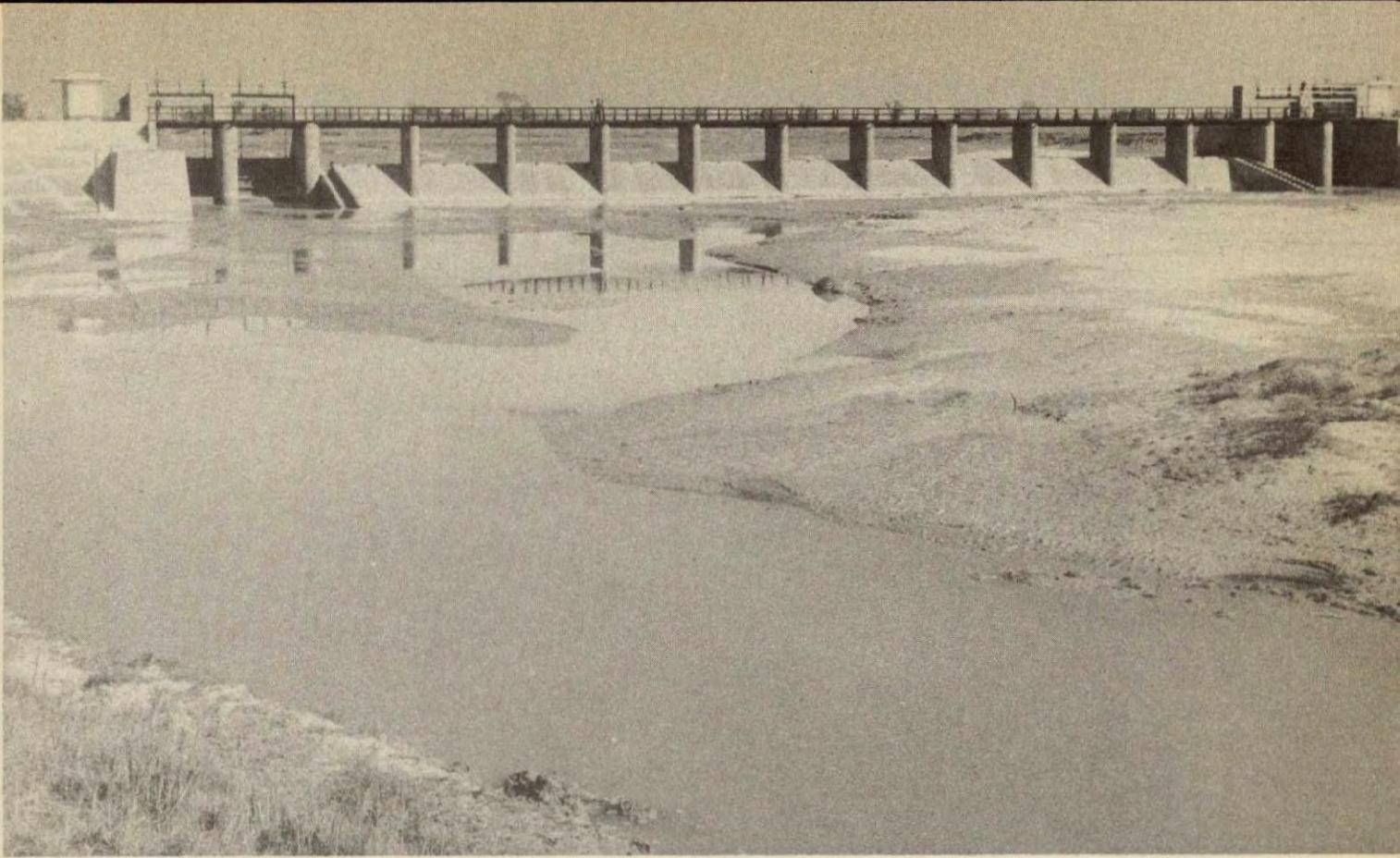
Agriculture

KNOWLEDGE of how best to grow food is vitally important, not only to Nepal, but to any country which must produce as much as possible of what it consumes. This is why the United States Operations Mission works with His Majesty's Government to improve the quality and quantity of crops raised by Nepal's farmers. Agriculture provides the means of livelihood for 90% to 95% of the people of Nepal.





Trained engineers must survey every area in which a dam is to be built. This assures proper location and type of construction to be used for the dam.



Tilawe Barrage, near Birgunj, is designed to store up water for irrigating nearby farms. It was constructed with American aid. Smaller dams of simple construction are often built through cooperative efforts of farmers.

EVERYONE KNOWS that the farmer's crops will not grow without water. During the rainy season, much of the required water comes, but the problem is to catch and store this water so that it will be available long after the monsoon is ended. Dams built across streams hold back this water, which is then released to supply irrigation systems during the dry season.



Before land is turned over to new settlers, it is first prepared by modern tractor-drawn plows. This eliminates much slow, difficult work, and makes it possible for farmers to properly utilize their land.



NOT LONG AGO, most of the Rapti River Valley in the Terai region of Nepal was covered with dense jungle, which made it unfit for human habitation. Cooperative efforts of His Majesty's Government and the USOM program in clearing the land, constructing an all-weather motor road, and clearing out malarial mosquitos have enabled His Majesty's Government to bring new settlers into the Valley, where they can grow valuable crops in the rich soil and thus increase their cash income.





Because every crop comes from seed planted in the ground, these farmers are interested in learning how to select good seed corn for the next planting season. The Gram Sevak (Village Development Worker) is instructing them.

This excellent cabbage crop was grown from improved seed on the Government Experimental Farm near Parwanipur in the Terai region of Southern Nepal.





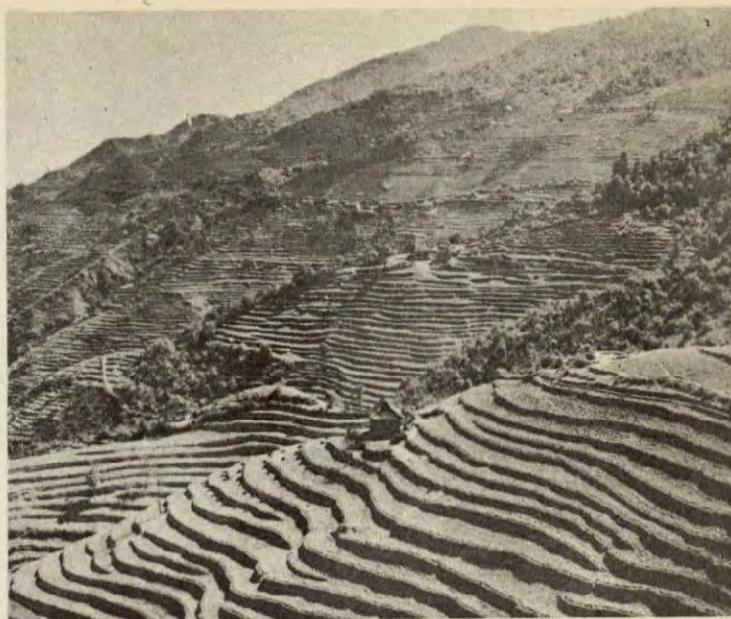
These energetic young men are learning to become teachers of agriculture. Their job will be to show farmers how to get more and better crops from their land; and they are beginning here with the preparation of a good seed bed.

ALL FARMERS know that trees, as well as grain crops, grow from seeds. They also know that, in order to have good trees, they must plant good seeds or use cuttings or grafts from superior plants. His Majesty's Government maintains an experimental farm at Kakani, a hill station near Kathmandu, where experts of the Department of Agriculture grow many different varieties of fruits. In this way, the cultivation of fruits suitable to conditions in Nepal can be introduced to the people and thus provide a valuable addition to their diet. Fruit-growing also provides a source of cash income.



By study and experiment, these men—and many others—learn how to produce healthy trees that will bear the best fruits.

Terraced fields clinging to steep mountain-sides make farming possible in the more rugged areas.



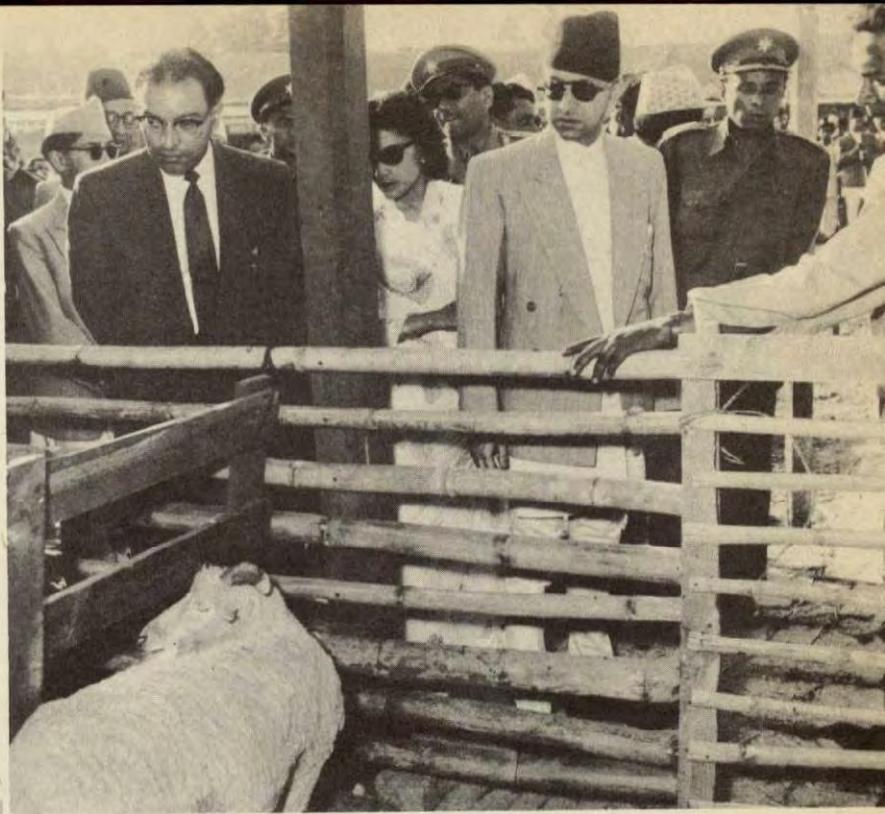
Certain varieties of rice grow better in some areas than in others, and under varying conditions. Working together in a continuing study of this problem, a Nepalese farm expert and American advisor examine rice grown in test plots in Kathmandu.



Breeding stock imported into Nepal will live in surroundings as ruggedly beautiful as this mountain pasture on the Chitlang sheep farm, not far from Kathmandu.

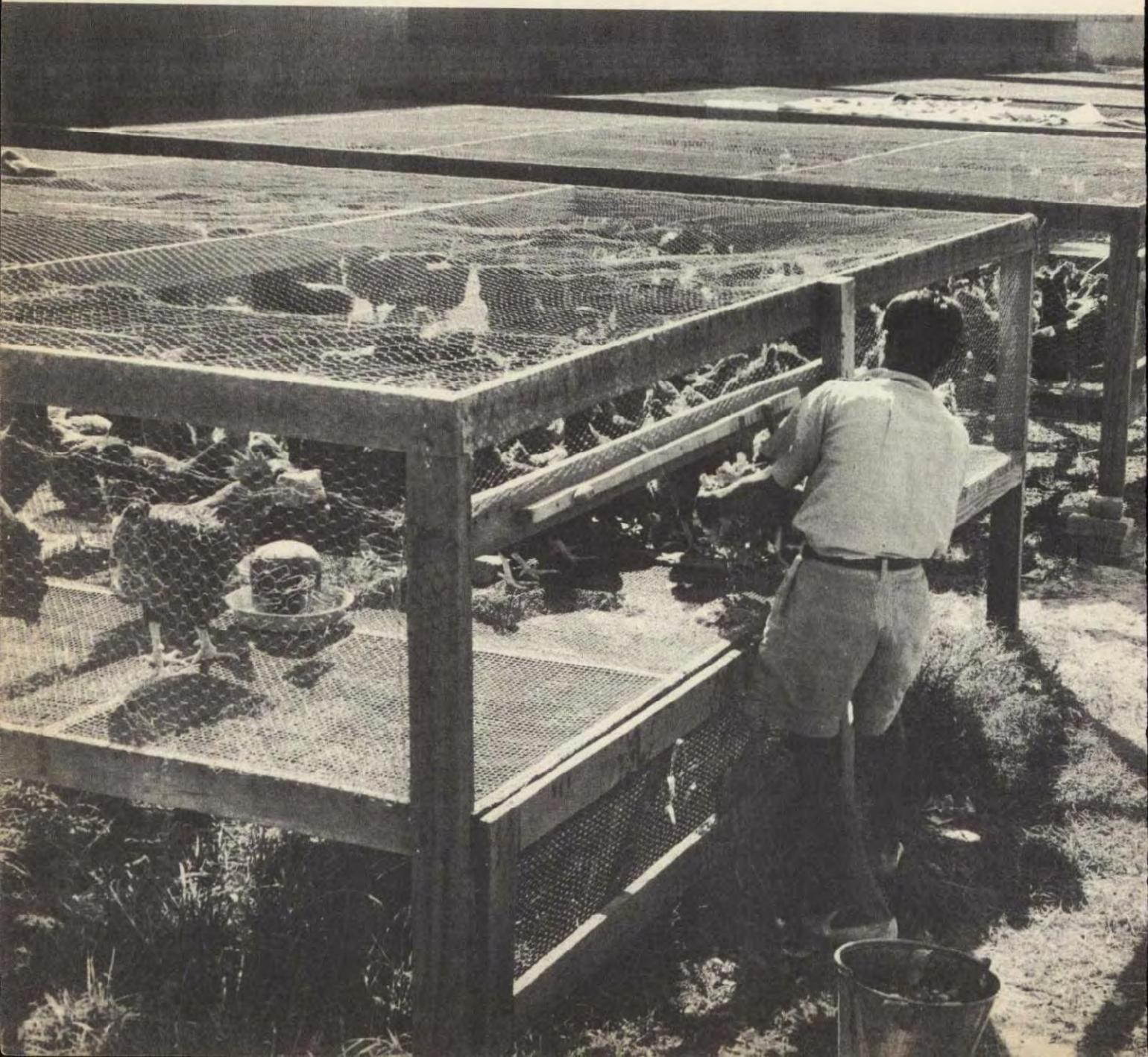
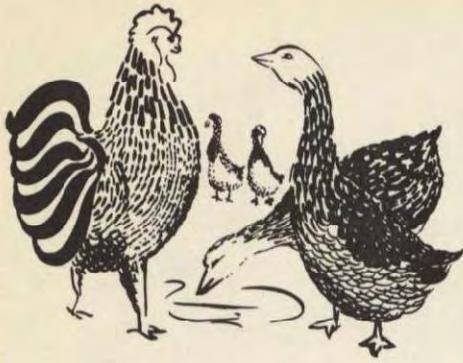


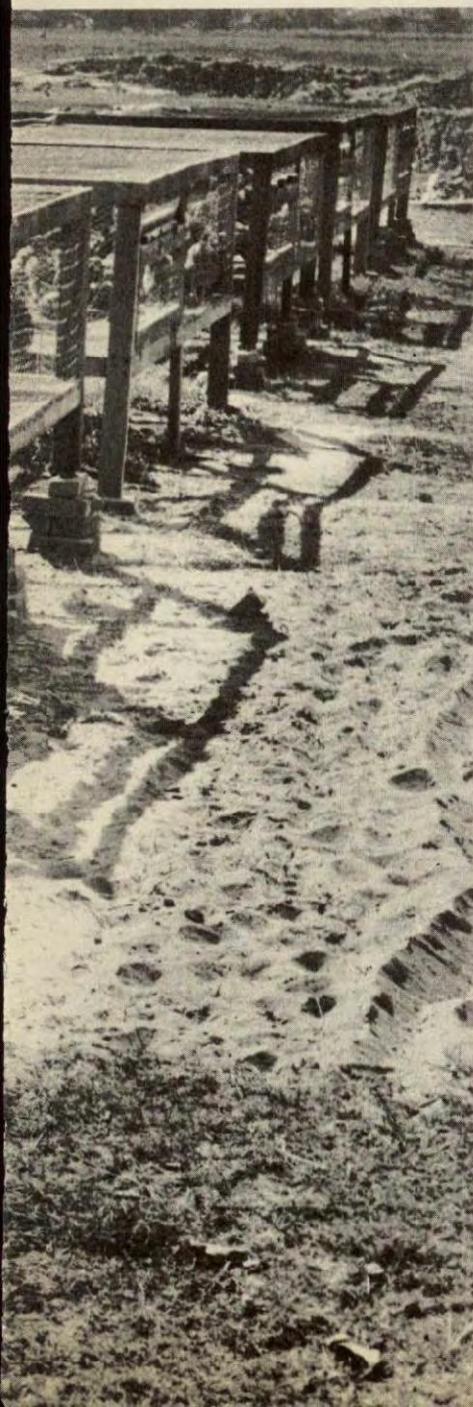
Attending a livestock show in Kathmandu, Their Majesties King Mahendra and Queen Ratna, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Himalaya, inspect sheep imported from America to be used in improvement of local breeds.



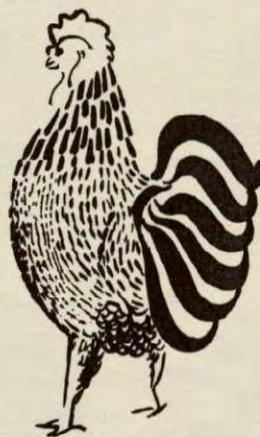
JUST AS better grain crops grow when high quality seed is planted, better farm animals result from careful selection of parent stock. The USOM program cooperates with the Ministry of Agriculture of His Majesty's Government to improve the quality of Nepal's farm livestock. Better domestic animals and fowls benefit the farmer in many ways and increase his income because he gets a better price when he sells them in the market.

Since most of the sheep pastured in Nepal have to withstand the hardships of mountain life, careful selection of breeds, combined with scientific care and feeding, improve their chances of survival over those of ordinary sheep. This is another part of the joint program of USOM and His Majesty's Government.





A pair of full-grown New Hampshire Reds, a superior breed of American poultry, on the Government Poultry Farm at Parwanipur. The basis of this flock was a shipment of 1700 baby chicks airlifted from America to Nepal in 1960.



New Hampshire Red hens are kept in these modern, off-the-ground pens. This breed, highly popular in America, was introduced to improve the quality of poultry raised in Nepal.



Village Development

FOR NEPAL to fully realize its desire to develop, and to benefit from the assistance offered to the people by His Majesty's Government and the USOM program, this assistance must reach all the people—in villages, as well as in towns and cities. The Village Development Program brings this help, and the message of progress, to the people of the villages and the rural areas around them.



This irrigation canal, of solid brick-and-mortar construction, was built through cooperative efforts of villagers near Patan, in the Kathmandu Valley.



IT IS A well-known truth that, by acting together for the common welfare, people can accomplish many things which would be impossible for individuals to do alone. Applying this truth, the Village Development Program encourages villagers to plan and work together—one of the primary objectives of the program. This means a fundamental change of attitude, a willingness to accept change, and a desire to improve their conditions by mutual cooperation and community effort.



Under the leadership of a Village Development Worker, these boys have formed a "Char Pate Club," an organization similar to an American 4-H Club. Here they are planting young trees in observance of Arbor Day.

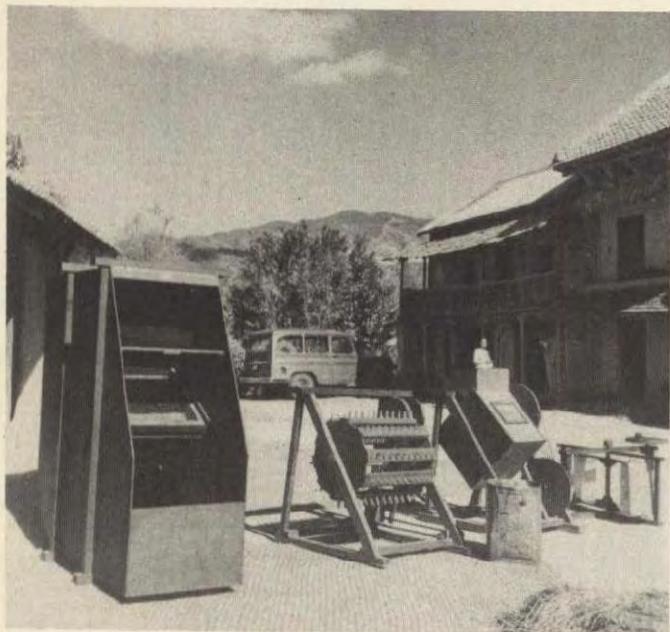


In an earnest discussion of water supply, one of their common difficulties, these villagers have learned the benefits of working together to solve their problems.



A demonstration of a grain thresher is held in a village. This is one of several simple, hand-powered farm machines developed for use by the individual "small farmer" of Nepal.

A simple winnower is demonstrated to show its advantages for the small-scale farm operation.

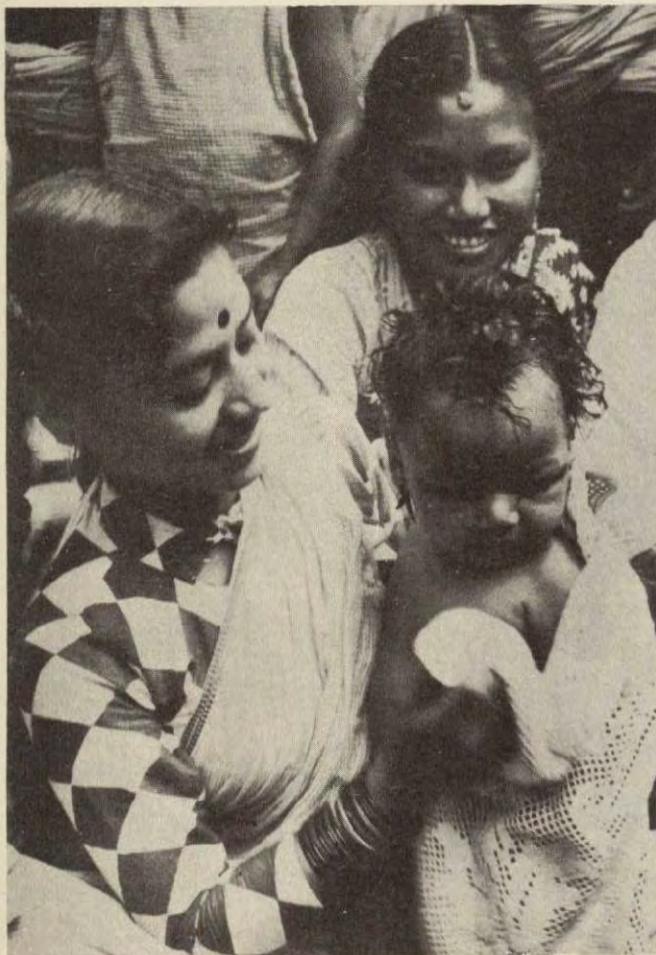


A group of hand-operated farm machines developed from basic Japanese designs for use in Nepal. Although expensive for the individual Nepalese small farmer, they are well adapted to cooperative ownership by farm communities. From left to right: winnower, thresher, huller, and honey extractor.

Tharu women of a Terai village draw water from a tube-well. Wells such as this have brought clean water to villages in the lowland areas.



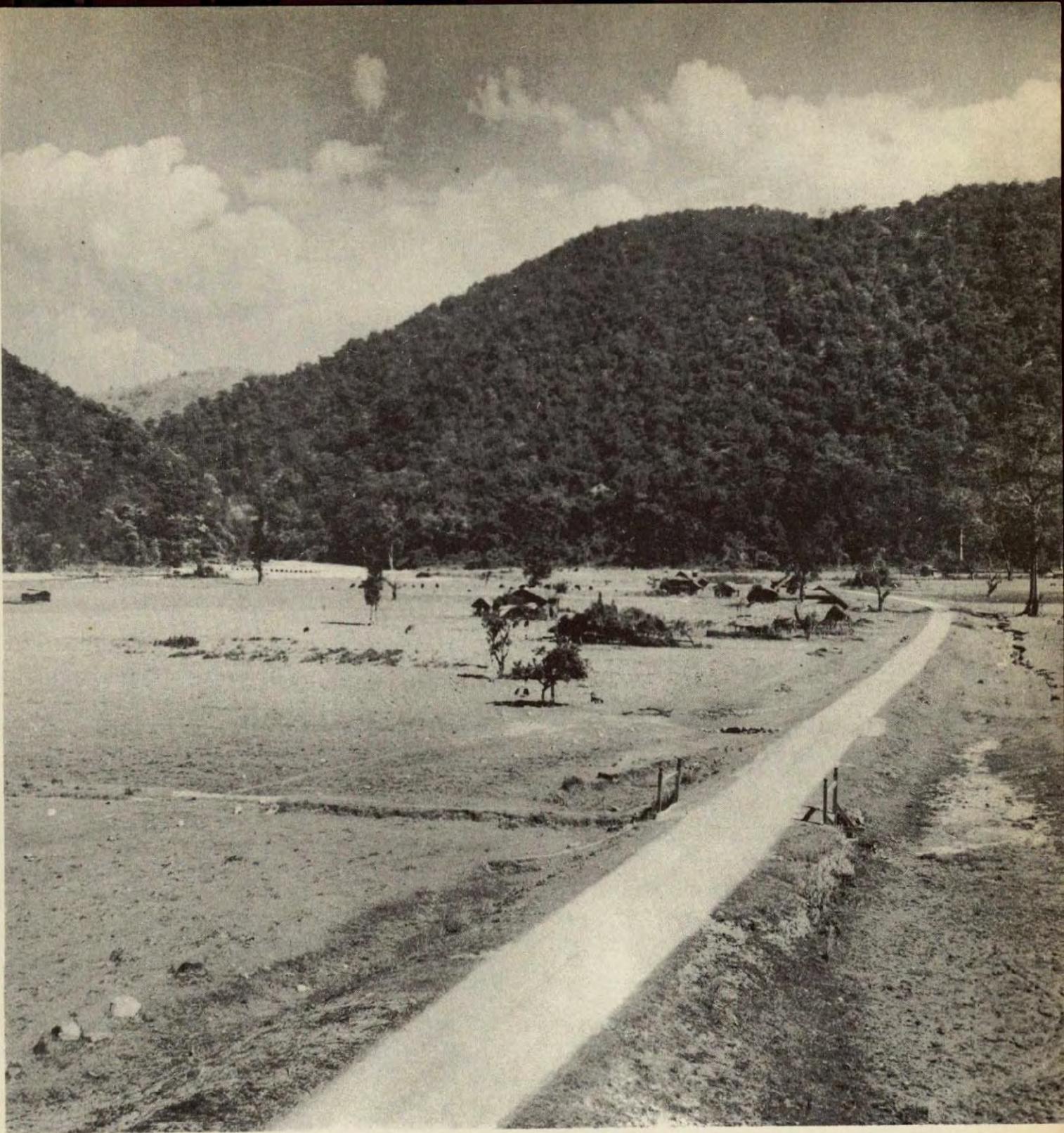
Knitting is a useful skill, especially when there are few other activities to attract one's attention. A Gram Sevika trainee shows a village youngster how to knit. His intense interest in what he is learning indicates that he will probably put this skill to good use during his lifetime.



A Gram Sevika (woman Village Development Worker) demonstrates to some village women the proper method of bathing a baby. This is but one of the many useful services included in the Village Development Program of His Majesty's Government and USOM. While in training to become Gram Sevikas, young women spend much of their time in the villages.



Roadbuilding is a major activity of the Village Development Program. Many miles of roads have been constructed by the cooperative efforts of villagers.



This excellent motor road links Hitaura with Narayangarh, 52 miles distant, providing convenient all-weather travel through the Rapti Valley in the Terai area of Nepal.

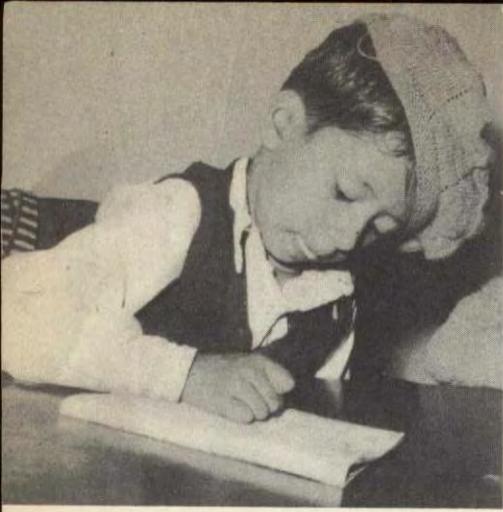


Kathmandu from the air, showing the Tundikhel, one of the largest parade grounds in Asia.

Education

IT HAS BEEN truthfully said that Nepal's most important natural resource is its people, their ability to acquire new skills and techniques, and their willingness to apply these new-found skills and techniques to working for the betterment of Nepal. The Education Development Project of His Majesty's Government was established with the cooperation of USOM to bring to the people increased opportunities to broaden their knowledge and develop their productive skills.

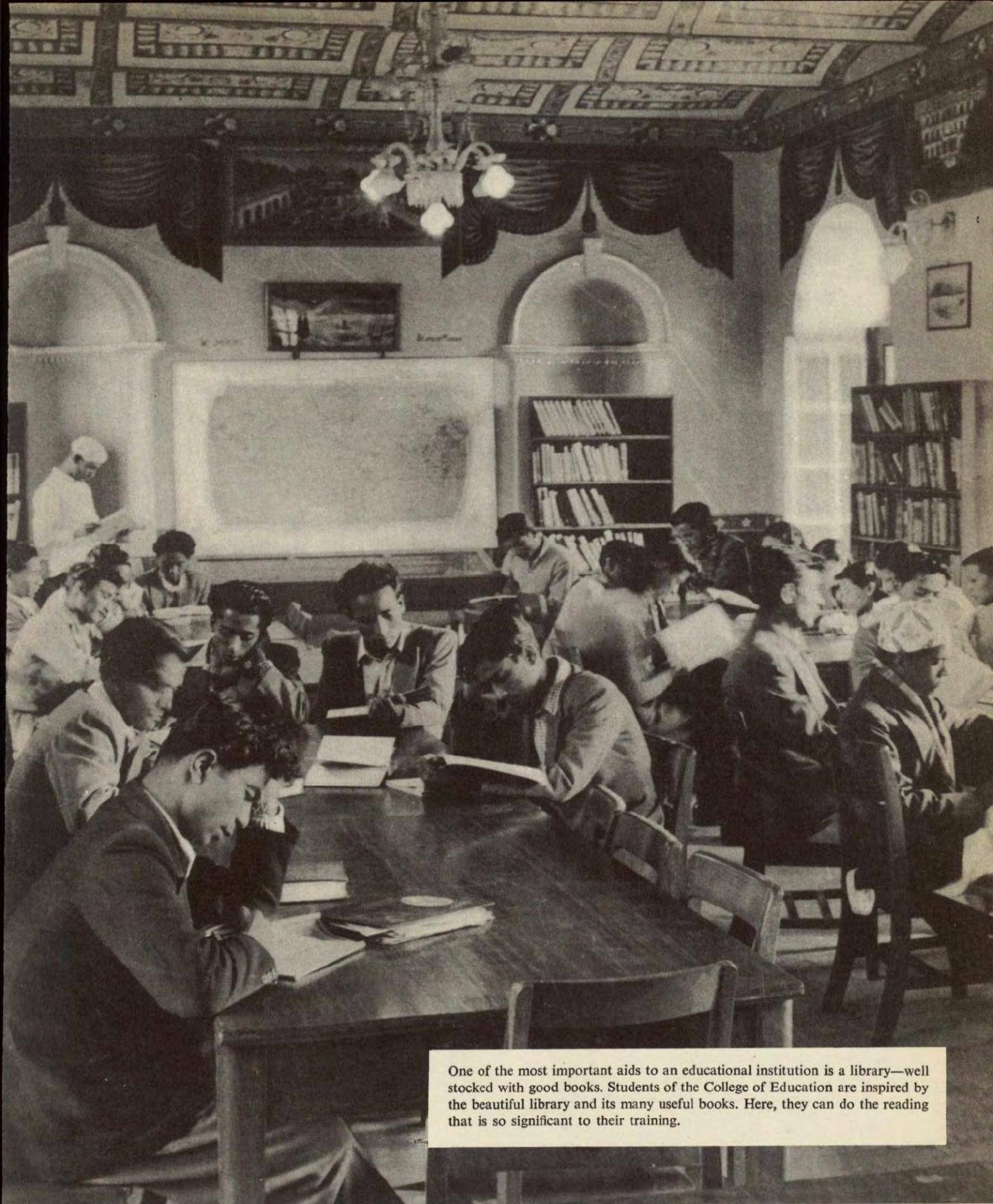




Learning requires intense concentration—especially if one is a youngster in a primary class of the Demonstration School at the College of Education.

This teacher is conducting a class in mathematics in the Multi-Purpose School at Pokhara, in Western Nepal. Built with American aid, this school serves as a model educational institution in design, construction, and teaching methods.





One of the most important aids to an educational institution is a library—well stocked with good books. Students of the College of Education are inspired by the beautiful library and its many useful books. Here, they can do the reading that is so significant to their training.



When people are determined to become educated, or to educate their children, they will do it in spite of handicaps and obstacles. In villages where there are no school buildings, classes are held out-of-doors.

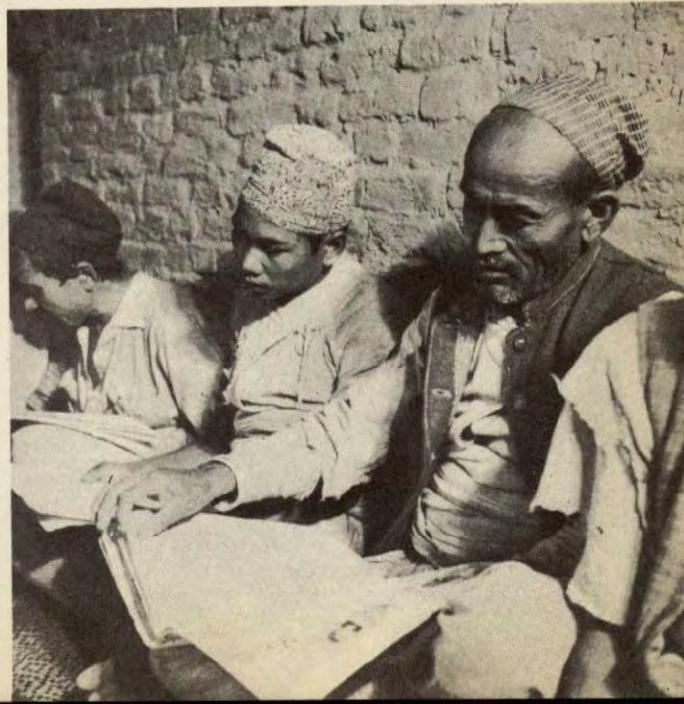
Every country requires numbers of people who are trained to work effectively with their minds. Nepal, trying hard to develop herself quickly into a modern nation, also needs even greater numbers of workers who can perform skillfully with their hands. To meet this need, the school system provides training in hand work—skills such as these students are acquiring in a carpentry class.





Part of the course of teacher-training in the College of Education consists of practice teaching in the Demonstration School. Student-teachers thus gain first-hand experience with children in the classroom.

By learning to read, people overcome the barriers of ignorance and poor communications, thus broadening the horizons of the mind. These adults are learning to read in an evening class in a Kathmandu Valley adult education center.





Planned outdoor activities help to develop the body. These children, attending the Demonstration School at the College of Education, engage in supervised recreation on the school playground.

RECOGNIZING the importance of education to the development of Nepal as a modern nation, His Majesty's Government and USOM cooperated in establishing the College of Education in Kathmandu. Here, young Nepalese men and women find opportunities to obtain training to prepare themselves for careers in the field of education.

The extensive facilities of the Central Library, in Kathmandu, are open to faculty and students of all colleges in Nepal. They offer opportunities for reading and research in many fields.



Training received in an American university has helped these faculty members to make the College of Education an effective teacher-training institution. The College is one of the major activities under the Education Development Project.





Above: Pedestrian traffic crowds the narrow streets of Kathmandu.



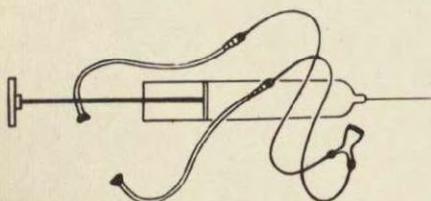
Left: Indra Chowk in the heart of Kathmandu.



Below: Fruit and vegetable shops near Indra Chowk.

Health

NO NATION can be strong, productive, and happy unless it is healthy. His Majesty's Government and USOM, therefore, are cooperating to develop several kinds of public health projects in order to bring the benefits of better health to the people of Nepal.

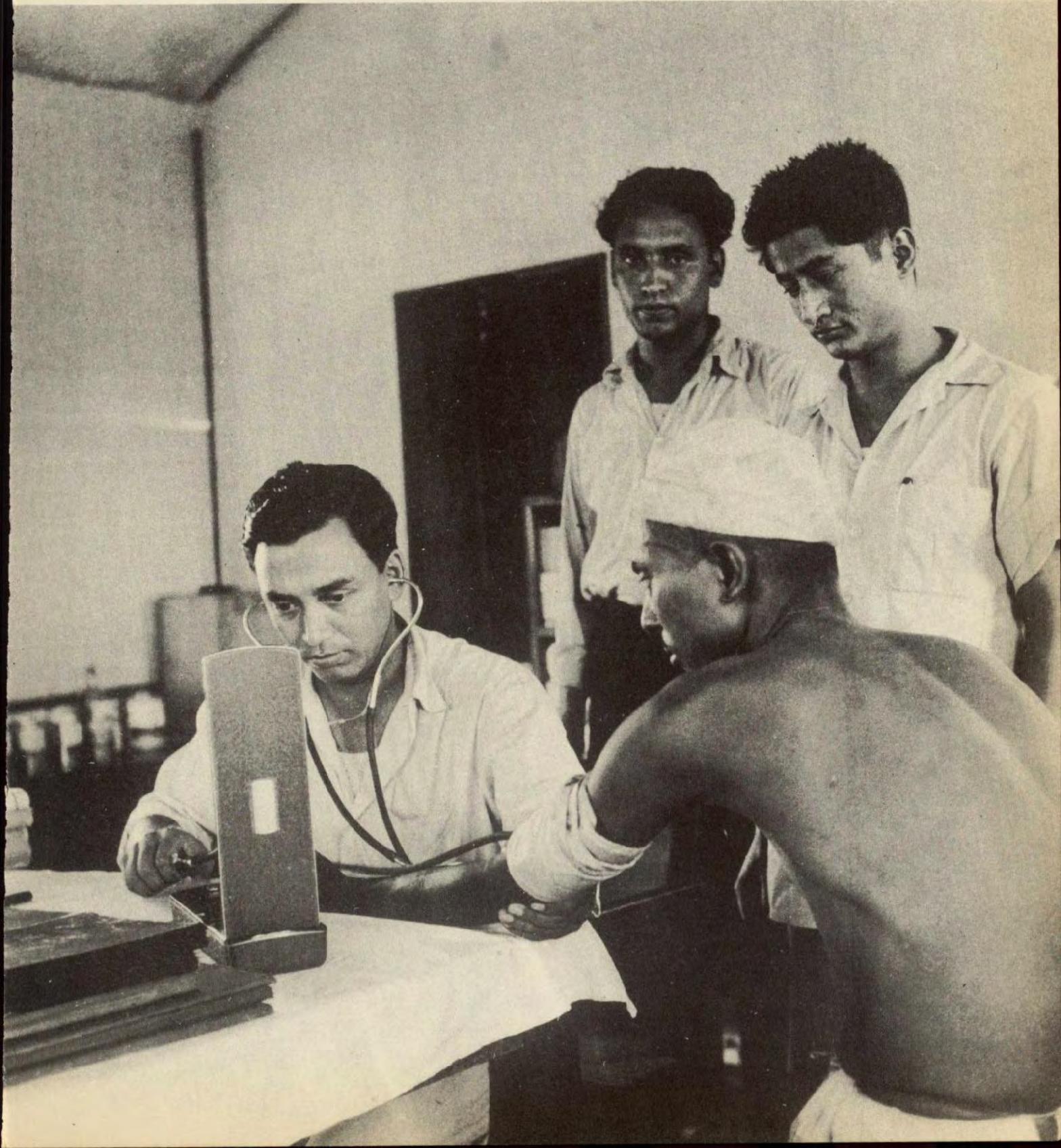


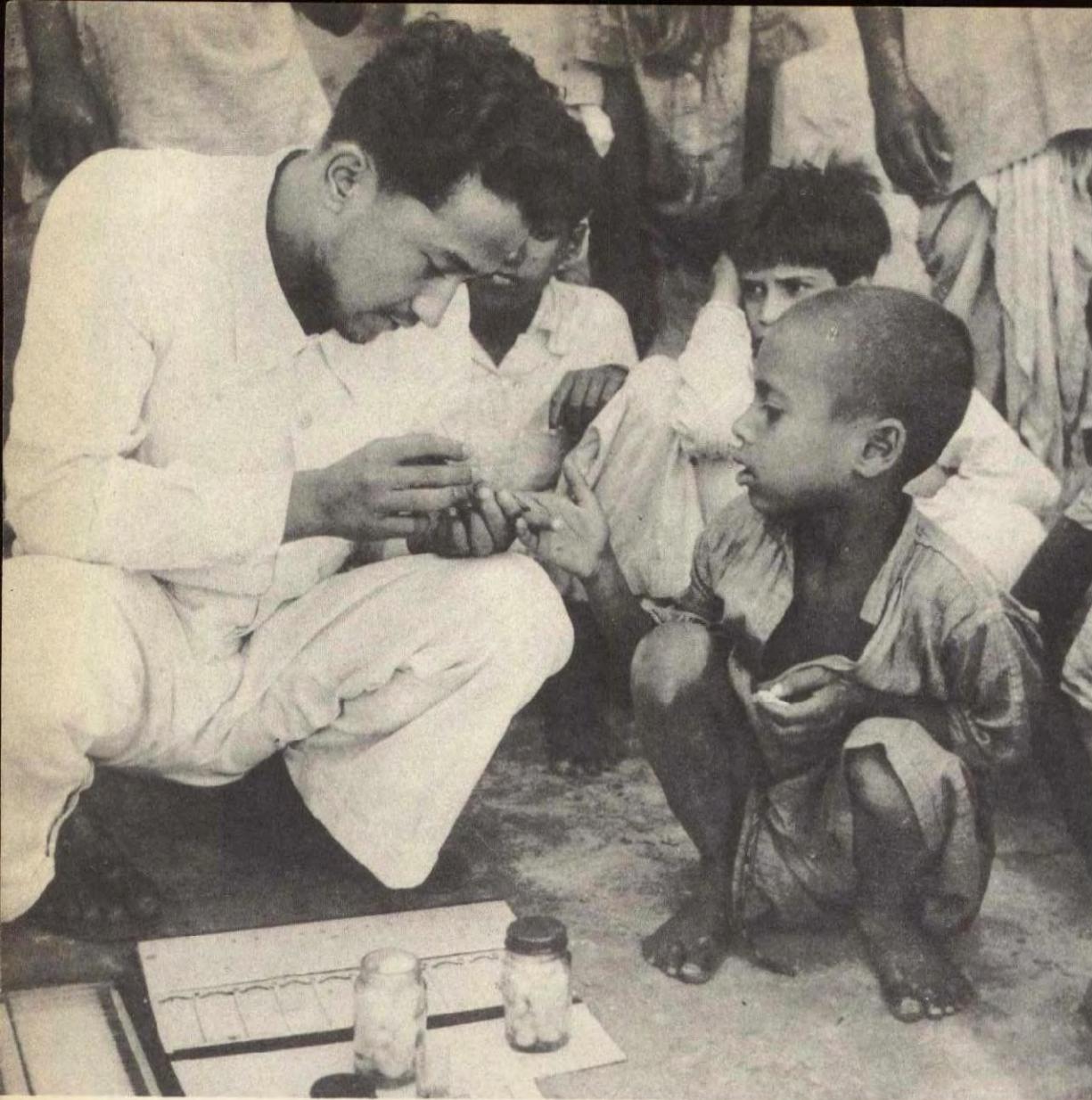


His Majesty King Mahendra laid the cornerstone of this modern hospital which was opened in September, 1961. The hospital offers much-needed medical services to the people of the Rapti Valley area. It is an important part of the Bharatpur Health Center where young men and women are being trained to give health services to the people.

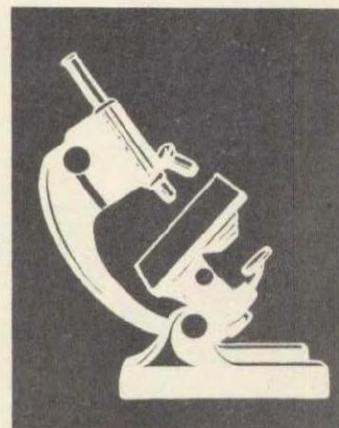
ASSISTANCE is being given by the people of America to improve the health of the people of Nepal by means of three major project activities: (1) public health services, (2) malaria eradication, and (3) assistance to the Bir Hospital in Kathmandu.

A doctor at the Bharatpur Health Center, in the Rapti Valley, tests a patient's blood pressure during an examination to learn more about his health. His Majesty's Government and USOM are working together to extend public health services to all the people of Nepal.





An important step in eliminating malaria is to find people who have the disease and cure them. Mosquitoes then cannot get infected blood from them and pass it on to others. This small boy permits a doctor to take a tiny sample of his blood which will then be tested to learn whether the boy has malaria.



DOCTORS have learned that malaria is spread among humans by the anopheles mosquito. The mosquito bites a person suffering from malaria and in so doing sucks up some of that person's blood, which has the tiny malaria-causing parasites in it. When the same mosquito bites another person who *does not* have malaria, it conveys the disease to him by injecting into the bite some of the infected blood.

In training to become assistant health workers, young women gain practical experience in a village home. They will teach mothers and children how to avoid contamination of food and water and thus prevent illness.



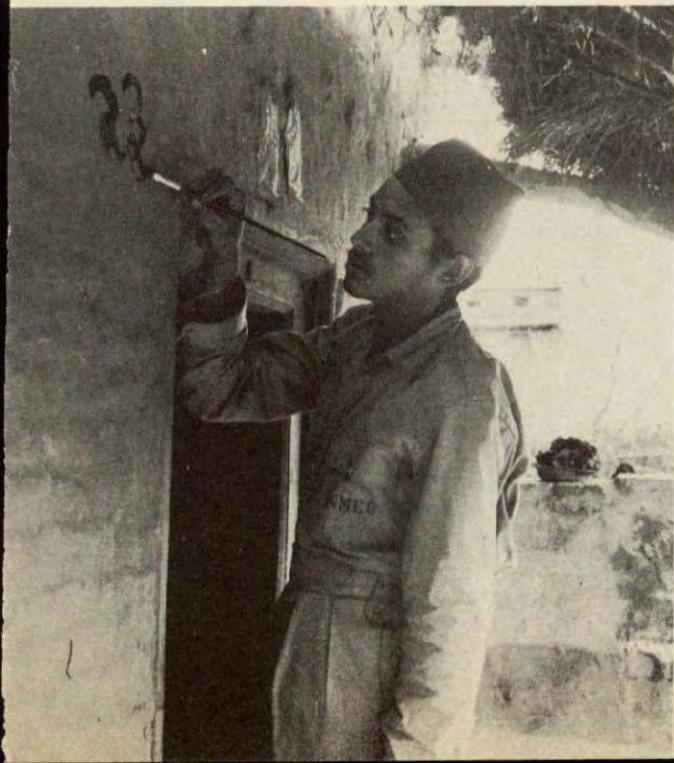


Two workers from the Nepal Malaria Eradication Organization (NMEO) collect mosquitoes for examination. By examining adult mosquitoes collected in this way, doctors can determine if they are infected with malaria.

WHEN it is found that some of the people in a village, or even in a single house, have malaria parasites in their blood, health workers try to cure them. They also work to destroy the disease-carrying mosquitoes and thus prevent the spread of malaria to other people.



Spraying with DDT is done in dwellings where the malaria-carrying anopheles mosquito might hide or settle down to rest. DDT poisons the mosquito on contact. This worker of the NMEC is spraying the inside walls of a house. Any mosquito alighting on these walls will be killed by the DDT.



As soon as a house has been sprayed with DDT, a worker from the NMEC numbers it. The number helps the health workers to keep a regular inspection schedule so they can arrange another spraying when it is required.



Although vaccination is not painful, it is a new experience for most people in Nepal. This boy shows his apprehension at having to "take the needle."

SMALLPOX has marked, or caused the death of, a great many people in Nepal. It can be prevented by vaccination. Many countries have virtually wiped out this disease, and Nepal is also fighting it. Dry vaccine, used for the first time in Nepal to inoculate the pupils at the Narayangarh School, is a new type which requires no refrigeration until it is prepared for use. Protection of people against smallpox is one of the services of the health centers at Bharatpur and Hitaura, respectively, in the Rapti Valley.



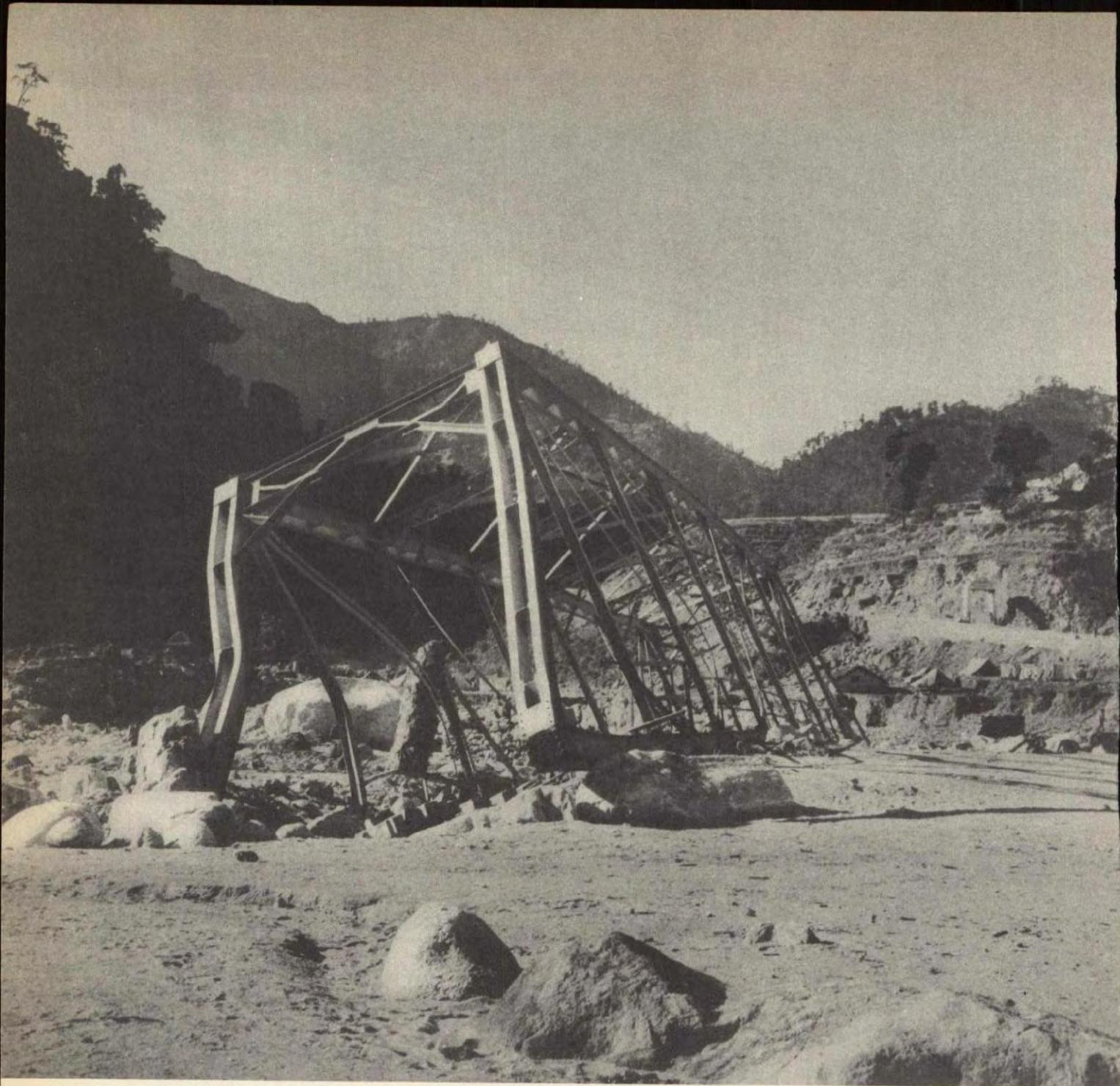
Grass and bamboo huts have given way to modern buildings, new equipment, and up-to-date methods at the Health Center in Hitaura.



Flood and Famine Relief

ASSISTANCE from USOM has not been confined to construction projects and other highly technical services. At times, American aid reaches the people of Nepal under circumstances which make it a very personal expression of American goodwill. Such conditions prevailed in Nepal at the time of the disastrous floods of 1954, and again during the famine conditions of 1957. The American people supplied food grains, salt and sugar, medical supplies, clothing, fuel, seed, and many other things to help His Majesty's Government relieve the suffering of the people, to repair the damage to roads and bridges, and to carry out reconstruction work.





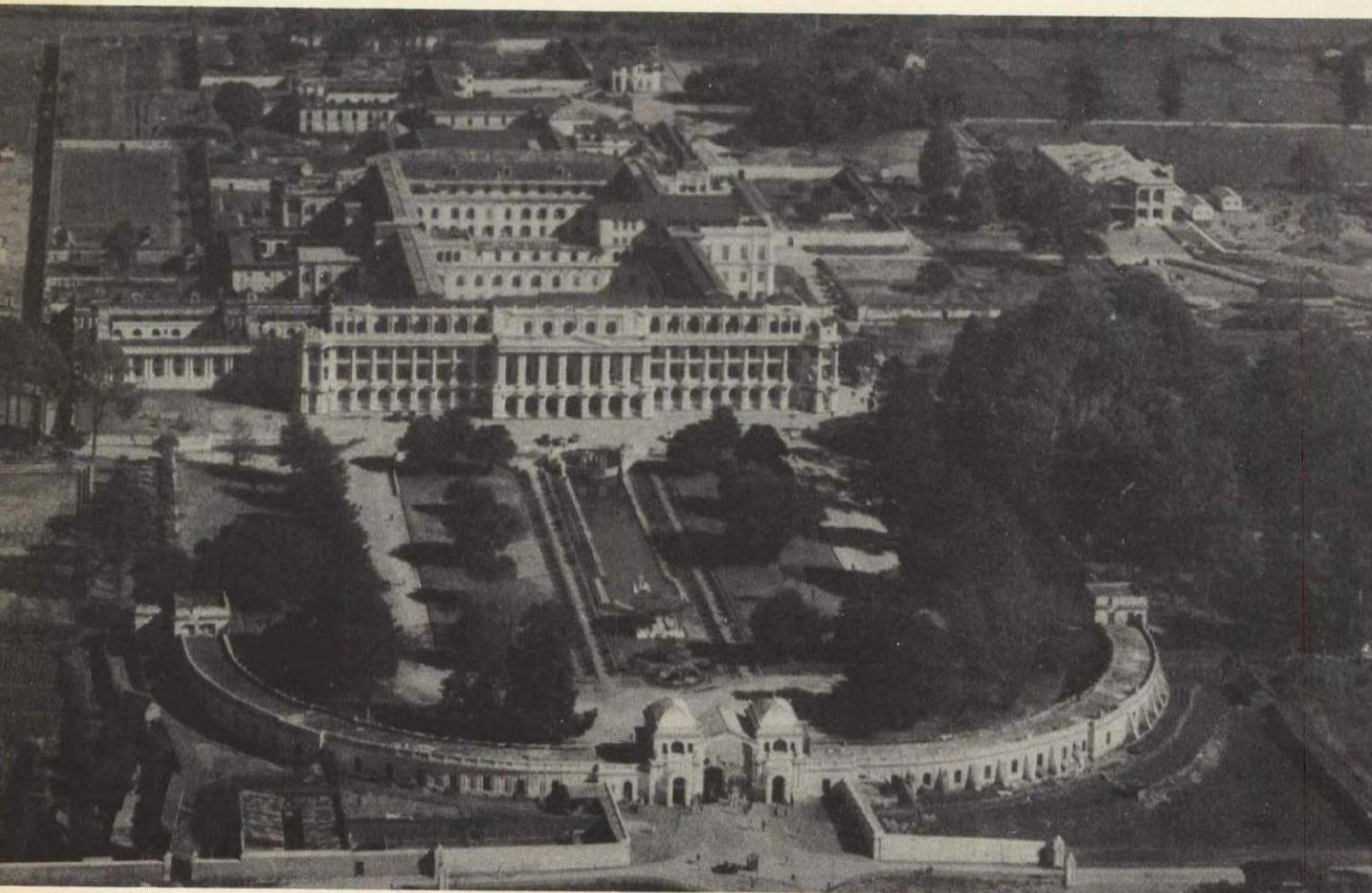
Twisted steel remains of the Bhainse Bridge, which spanned a tributary of the Rapti River, bears mute witness to the terrible, destructive power of the flood waters which rushed through the river valleys of Nepal during the disastrous floods of 1954.



Thousands of sacks of food grains were rushed from America to relieve the shortage of food in the flood-ravaged areas of Nepal. Bullock carts carried the relief supplies from the rail-head at Birgunj to other points for further distribution.



The flood-caused food shortage reached near-famine proportions. Wheat was rationed to the public, even in the capital city.



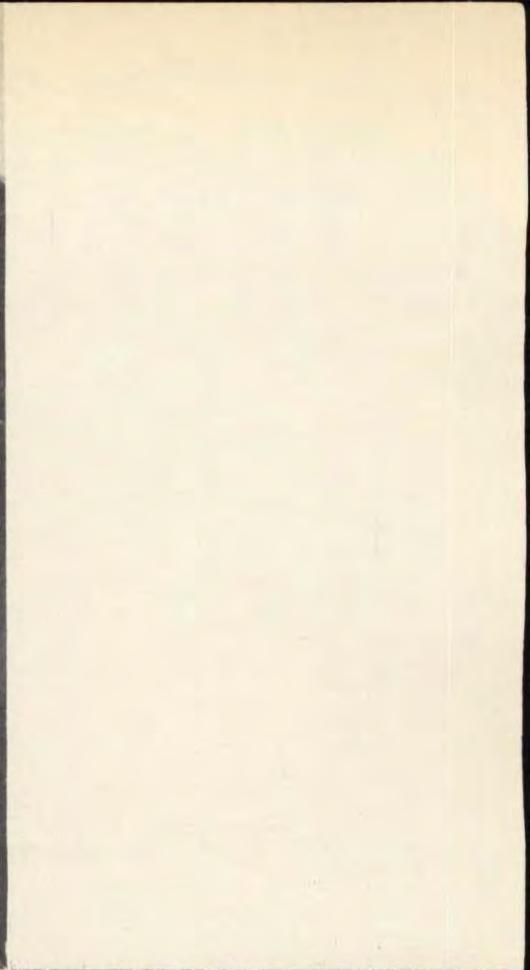
Singha Durbar in Kathmandu, seat of His Majesty's Government, was formerly a palace of the Rana prime ministers. It now houses the several Ministries and many of the departments and other agencies of His Majesty's Government.

PART II

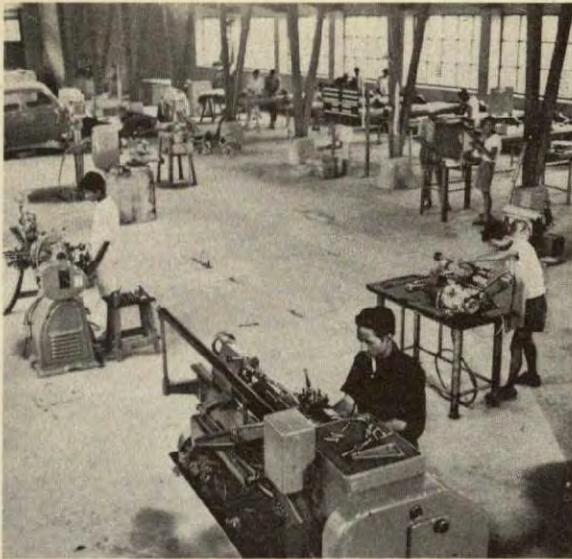
. . . pointing out how His Majesty's Government, with American aid, is accelerating the economic and industrial growth and development of Nepal for the ultimate benefit of all the people.



Natural resources of Nepal range from mineral deposits and grazing lands in the high mountains . . .



. . . to the great timber-producing forests of the Terai lowlands.



The Industrial District at Balaju, near Kathmandu is part of the comprehensive scheme to encourage the establishment and growth of new industries. The new factory building below is one of several which provide space for small-scale industrial enterprises.

Industry

TO IMPROVE the standard of living in Nepal, more industries must be developed. They must be suited to the resources and the needs of the country, and to the skills which can be acquired by the Nepalese people. His Majesty's Government, assisted by the USOM program, is attacking this problem by means of the Nepal Industrial Development Corporation. Help in the form of capital, technical advice, and training is being offered to encourage individuals to set up business enterprises which will add to the wealth of the country by creating more employment for more people, and by producing consumer goods and services for domestic use and for export.

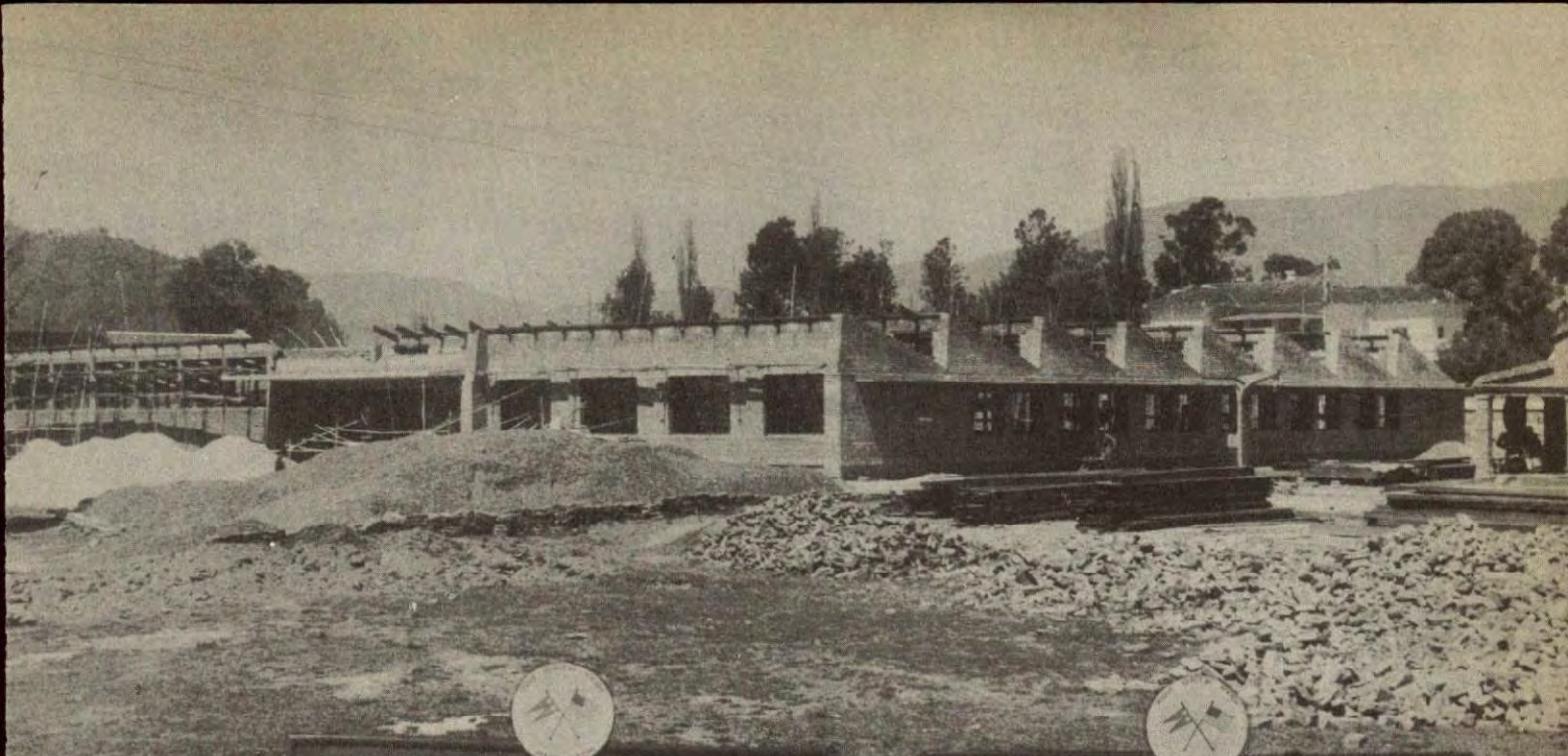




This drill was brought to Nepal under the USOM aid program. Its diamond-tipped bit can bore through rock to depths of two hundred feet to bring up samples lying below the surface of the earth. These samples are then tested to determine their composition and the nature and quality of any minerals that may be found in a particular place. At the time this photo was made, the drill was being used in an exploration for iron ore, and to train Nepalese workers in its operation.

A Nepalese technician searches for deposits of minerals. With the geologists hammer, he digs out pieces of rock which will be tested for traces of useful minerals. The rope carried by his assistant suggests the difficulty of working in mountainous regions. They use the rope in climbing steep rocky formations where minerals are likely to be found.





UNDER CONSTRUCTION

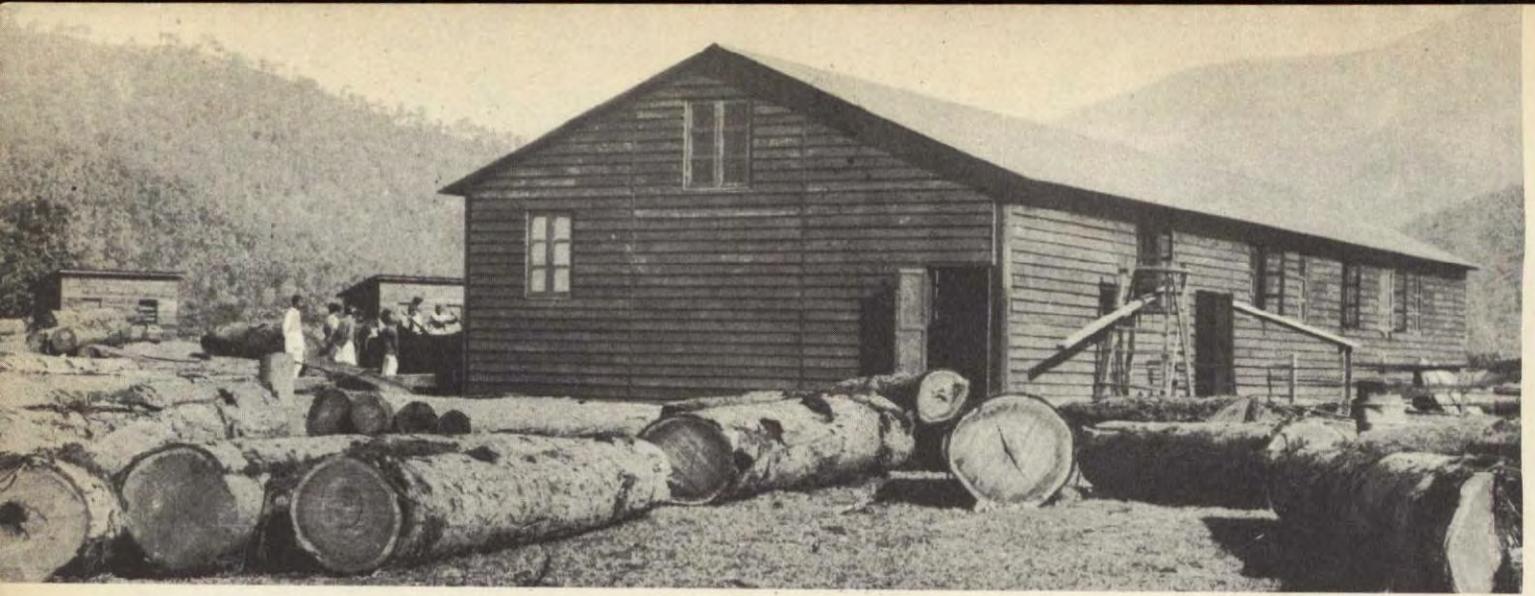
- BUILDING FOR THE NEPAL BUREAU OF MINES
- ANOTHER JOINT PROJECT OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVT OF NEPAL AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THROUGH USOM
- IN THIS BUILDING:
 1. MINERALS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY
 2. ORE TESTING DEPARTMENT
 3. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH LABORATORY
 4. TECHNICAL LIBRARY
 5. AUDITORIUM
 6. OFFICES FOR THE BUREAU OF MINES STAFF

बन लागेको

- नेपाल खानी विभागको भवन
 - श्री ५ को सरकार र यु. एस. प्रो. एम. मार्फत संयुक्तराज्य अमेरिका सरकारको झर्को संयुक्त योजना
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१. खनिज र रसायनिक प्रयोगशाला
 २. खनिज जाँच विभाग
 ३. वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला
 ४. प्राविधिक पुस्तकालय
 ५. लेक्चरर आदि गर्ने ठुलो कोठा
 ६. खानी विभागका स्टाफका निमित्त आफिसहर

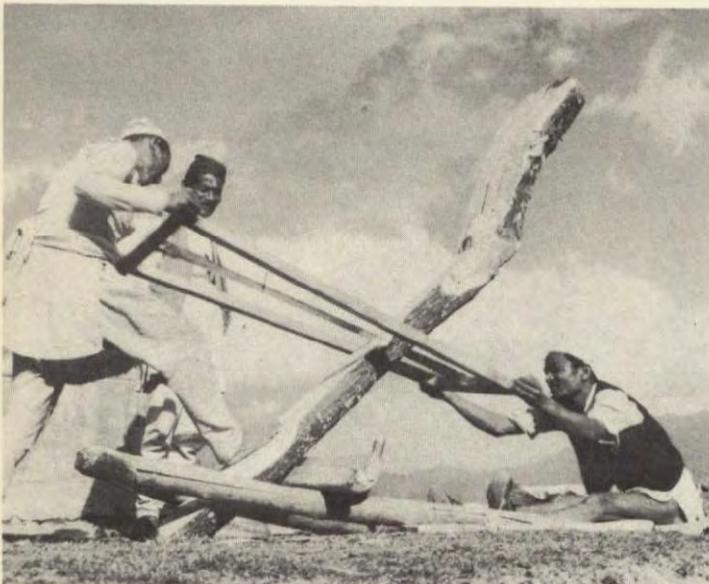
When samples of minerals are found in any part of Nepal, they are sent to the Nepal Bureau of Mines in Kathmandu for scientific testing to determine whether mining operations are worth the effort. This building, under construction with American assistance, will be occupied by the Bureau of Mines. The crossed flags of America and Nepal, at the top of the signboards, symbolize the cooperative spirit with which projects are undertaken by His Majesty's Government and USOM/Nepal.

BECAUSE valuable mineral deposits are so often found in mountainous areas, there is hope that a profitable mining industry may be established in Nepal. However, if this is to occur, the minerals must first be located. Teams of technicians have covered many parts of the country in their search for mineral deposits. Many of these mineralogists are Nepalese who have been trained under the USOM program.

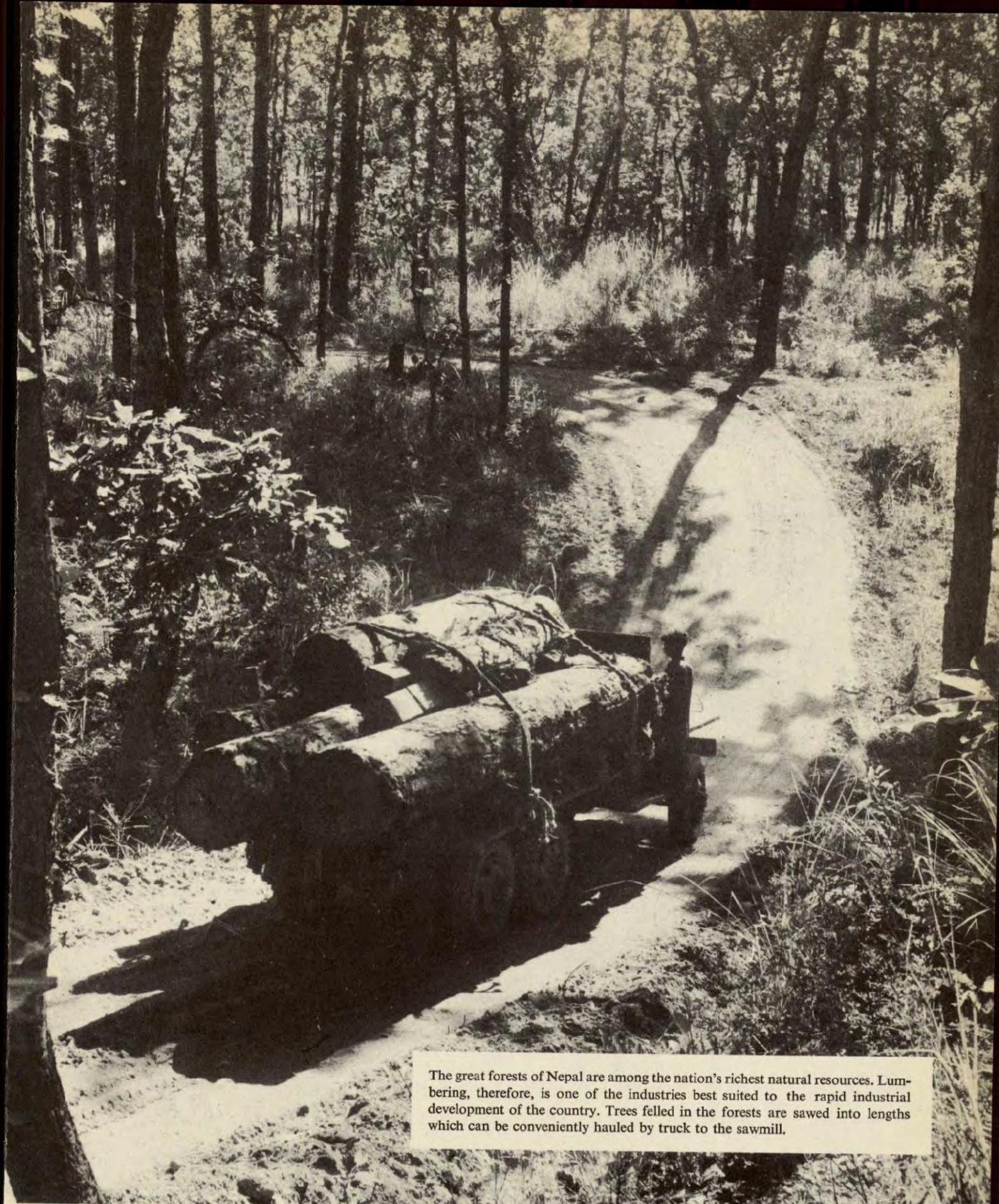


Logs wait at the sawmill in Hitaura to be converted into lumber. Powered by diesel engines, great saws are housed in this building which was, itself, constructed from lumber taken from the surrounding forests.

NEPAL HAS great potential wealth in her fine hardwood forests. Lumbering is being developed in Nepal to add to the financial resources of the people and the government. The Hitaura sawmill, operated by the Nepal Timber Corporation, is being expanded to increase its capacity to 700,000 cubic feet of lumber per year.



For centuries, hand methods have been in use in sawing logs into lumber for house construction, furniture-making, and other uses.

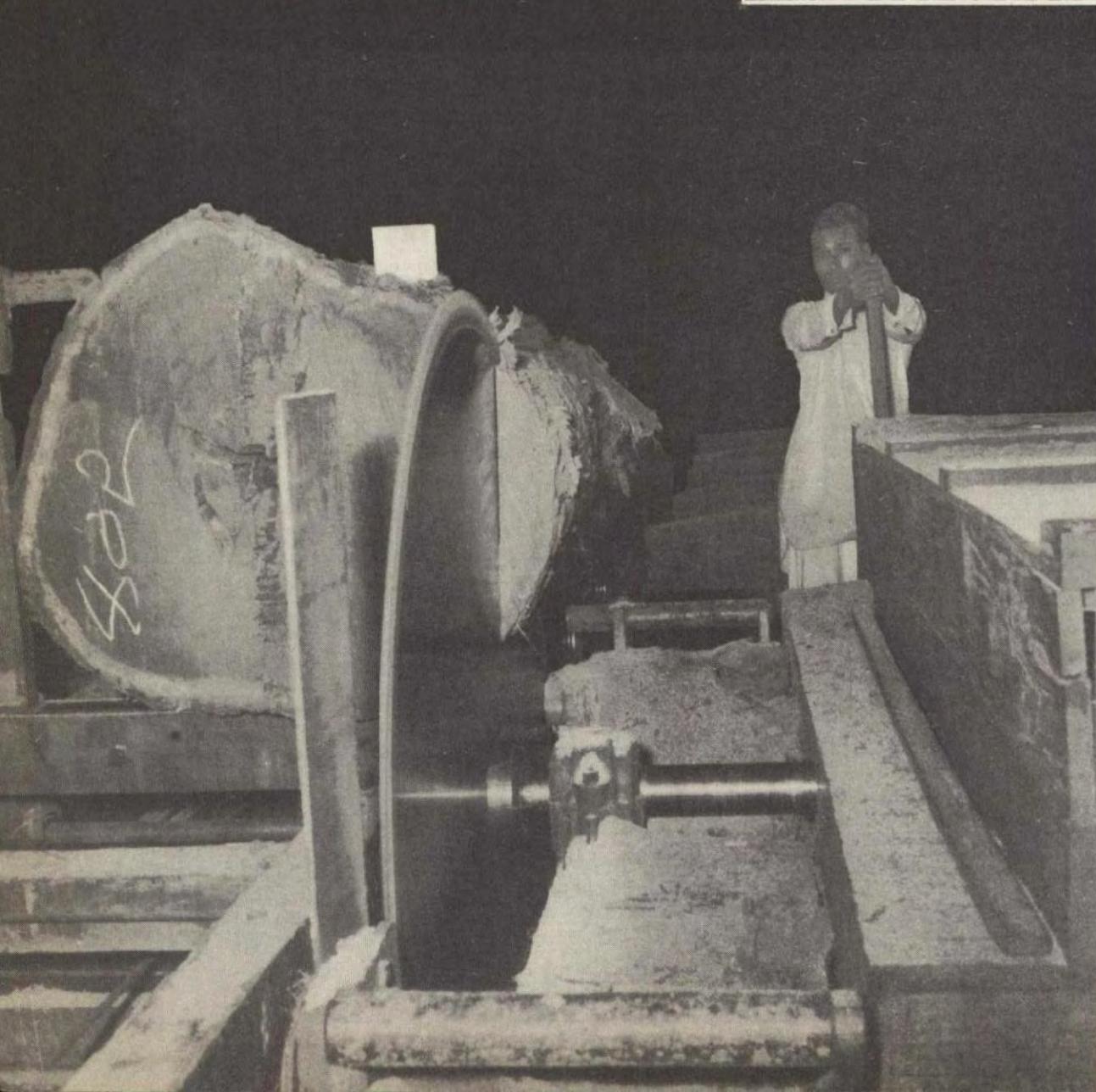


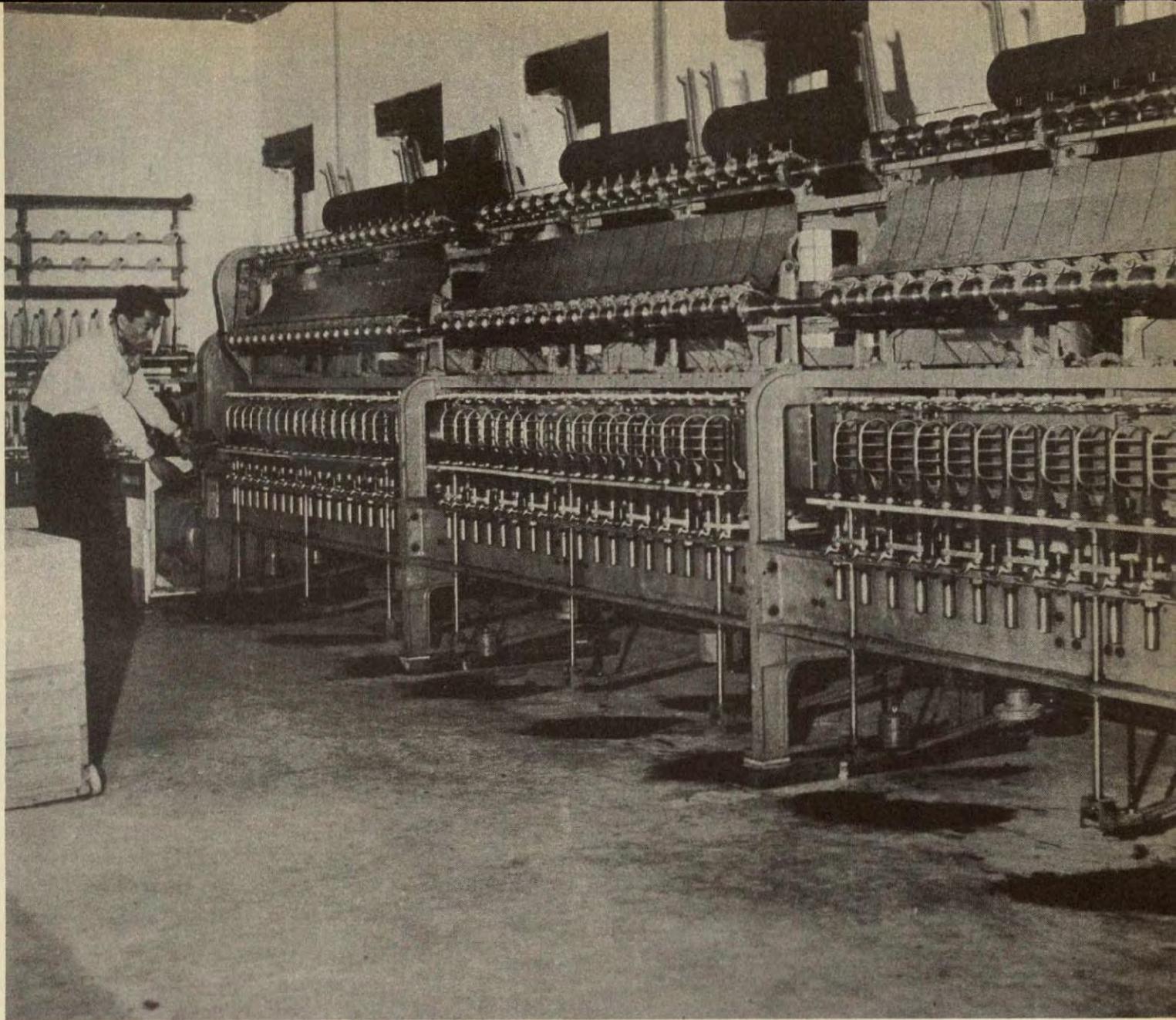
The great forests of Nepal are among the nation's richest natural resources. Lumbering, therefore, is one of the industries best suited to the rapid industrial development of the country. Trees felled in the forests are sawed into lengths which can be conveniently hauled by truck to the sawmill.

At the Hitaura sawmill, the Nepalese manager and an American technician inspect some of the lumber stored in the yard. American forestry experts have assisted in all stages of development of this lumber mill.



Giant saws slice big trees into boards, beams, and other forms of lumber to be used in the construction of homes, hospitals, schools, and other buildings in Nepal.





Textile manufacture is one of the first new industries established under the Industrial Development Project. These machines in a new Kathmandu factory spin yarn from the wool of Nepalese sheep.



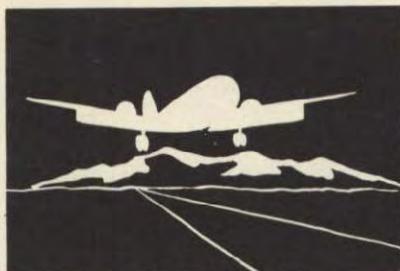
Village women continue to use hand-spun yarns for making cloth.



Two "Pilatus Porter" light aircraft, here being examined by the public at Gaucher Airport in Kathmandu, supplement the fleet of DC-3's. This type of plane can take off, fly at high altitudes, and land again on short, rough-surfaced fields. It is thus ideally suited to conditions in Nepal.

IN A mountainous country like Nepal, where road construction is difficult and costly, air transport offers quick and efficient means of internal movement of people and goods. To assist His Majesty's Government in developing air transportation, USOM has contributed a fleet of three Douglas DC-3 aircraft for use by the Royal Nepal Airline Corporation.

Air transportation is playing a vital role in developing tourism in Nepal. Increasing numbers of tourists demonstrate a growing world-wide interest in this country. This, in turn, is expected to be a source of increasing revenue and foreign exchange, and better mutual understanding with other countries.



An RNAC aircraft unloads at Gaucher Airport. The airline operates on a regular schedule that includes several international flights each week from Kathmandu to Delhi, Calcutta, and Patna.





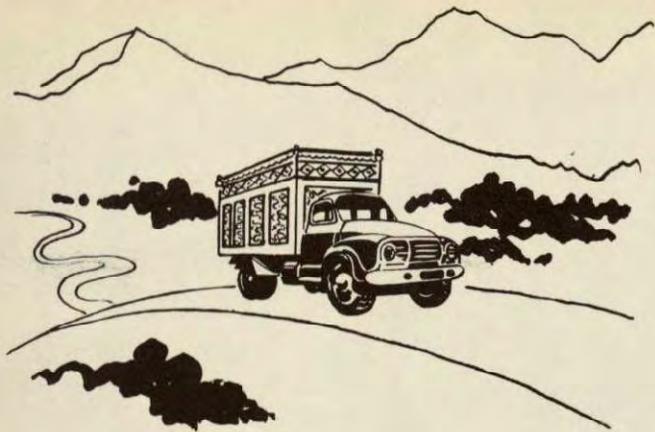
Roads and Transportation

A HIGH STANDARD of living in any country depends upon the ease of movement of its people and goods. The Regional Transport Organization is responsible for road construction throughout Nepal. The USOM program has assisted this group by providing skilled engineering advisors, by bringing road-working machinery into the country to speed up construction, and by training Nepalese workers to operate and maintain the equipment.





Hardy hill-folk labor where machines can not easily be brought in. This group is at work on a section of the Kathmandu-Trisuli road.



This modern loader, at work on the Hitaura-Birgunj highway, is one of many in use to make road construction in Nepal easier and faster.





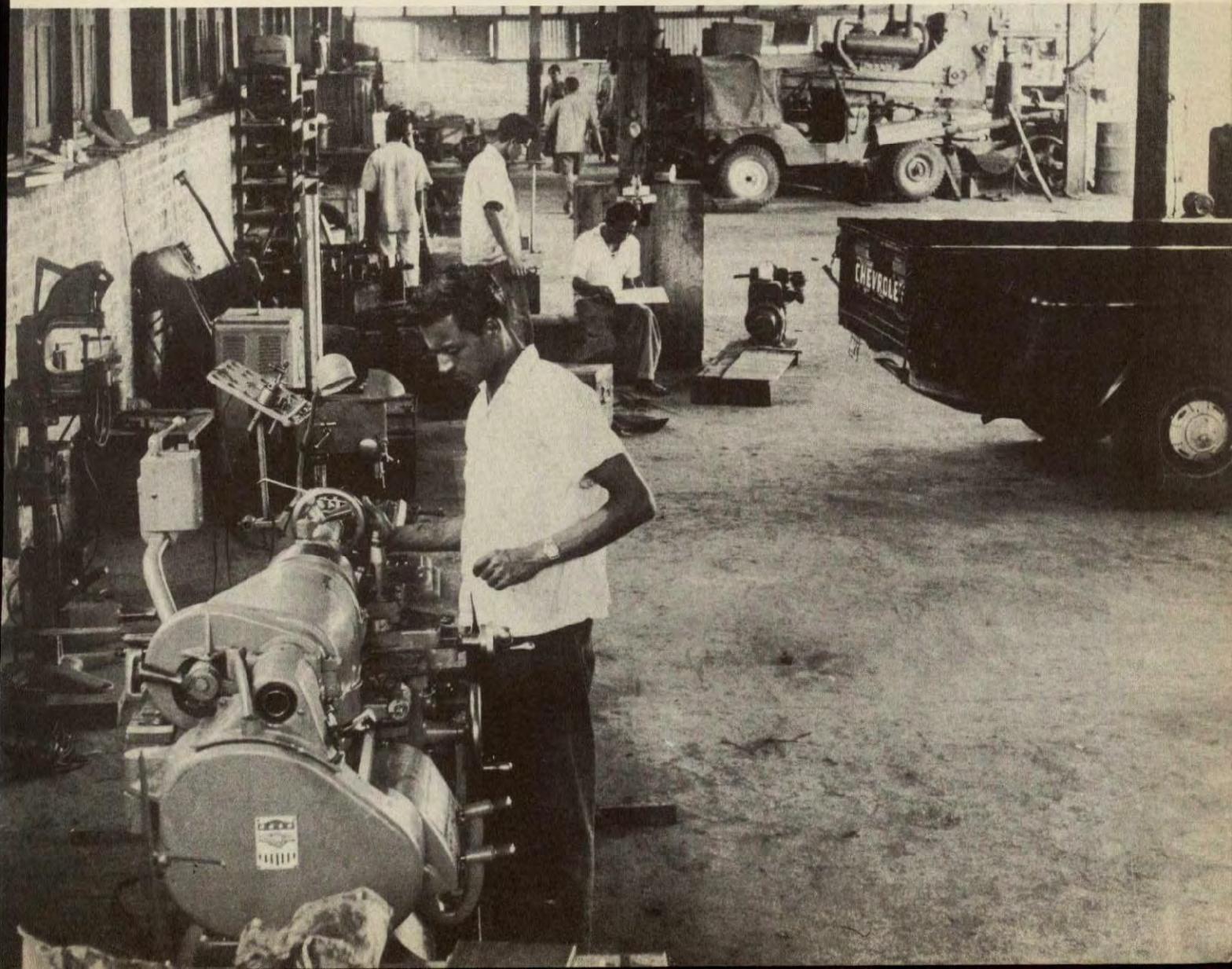


Up-to-date methods and modern machines make a dramatic impact as they hew out highways through the jungles of the Terai. More and better roads are improving Nepal's communications, and are helping to develop both human and material resources through cooperative effort.



Under the guidance of USOM advisors, Nepalese mechanics learn to keep road-building machinery in good operating condition, and to make emergency repairs in the field.

The huge machines used in road construction sometimes need repairs that are too complicated to be made in the field. The Regional Transport Organization maintains a "heavy equipment center" at Hitaura. In this repair shop, Nepalese technicians acquire the advanced mechanical skills needed in rebuilding and maintaining the trucks, tractors, bulldozers, and earth-movers used in road-building operations.





Tar is poured over a well-rolled gravel base to make a hard-surfaced road near Kathmandu.



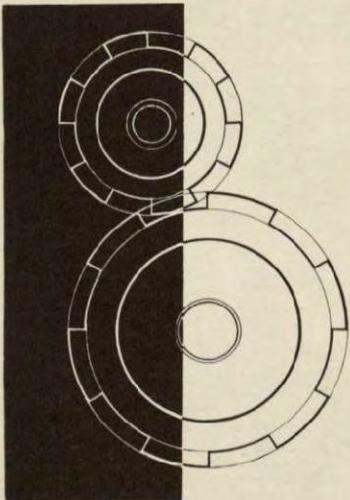
Hand labor serves in the production of gravel for use in Nepal's road-building program . . .

. . . and it is often a hot, thirst-provoking job.



Engineering Services

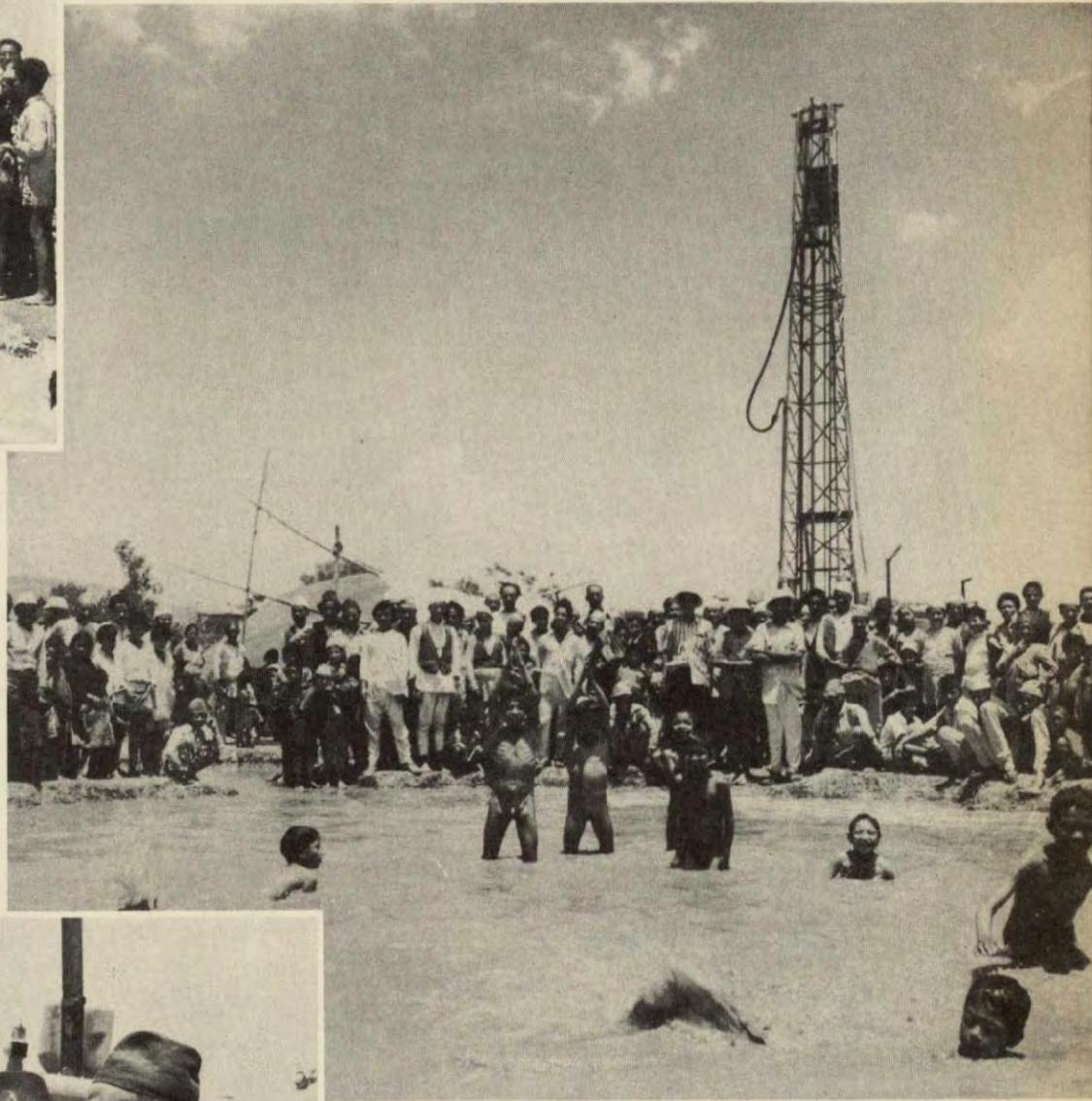
NEPAL'S development program is in need of men with engineering skills. To demonstrate what can be accomplished through the application of modern engineering methods, to train Nepalese workers in engineering skills, and to build some of the structures which require engineering services, His Majesty's Government and USOM have undertaken several interesting development projects.



An American technician operates his "drill rig"—a machine which bores to depths of 1,000 feet or more—in an attempt to bring in a supply of drinking water. The keen interest of the Nepalese people, and their fascination with modern machinery, is reflected in the faces of the crowd gathered to watch the operation.



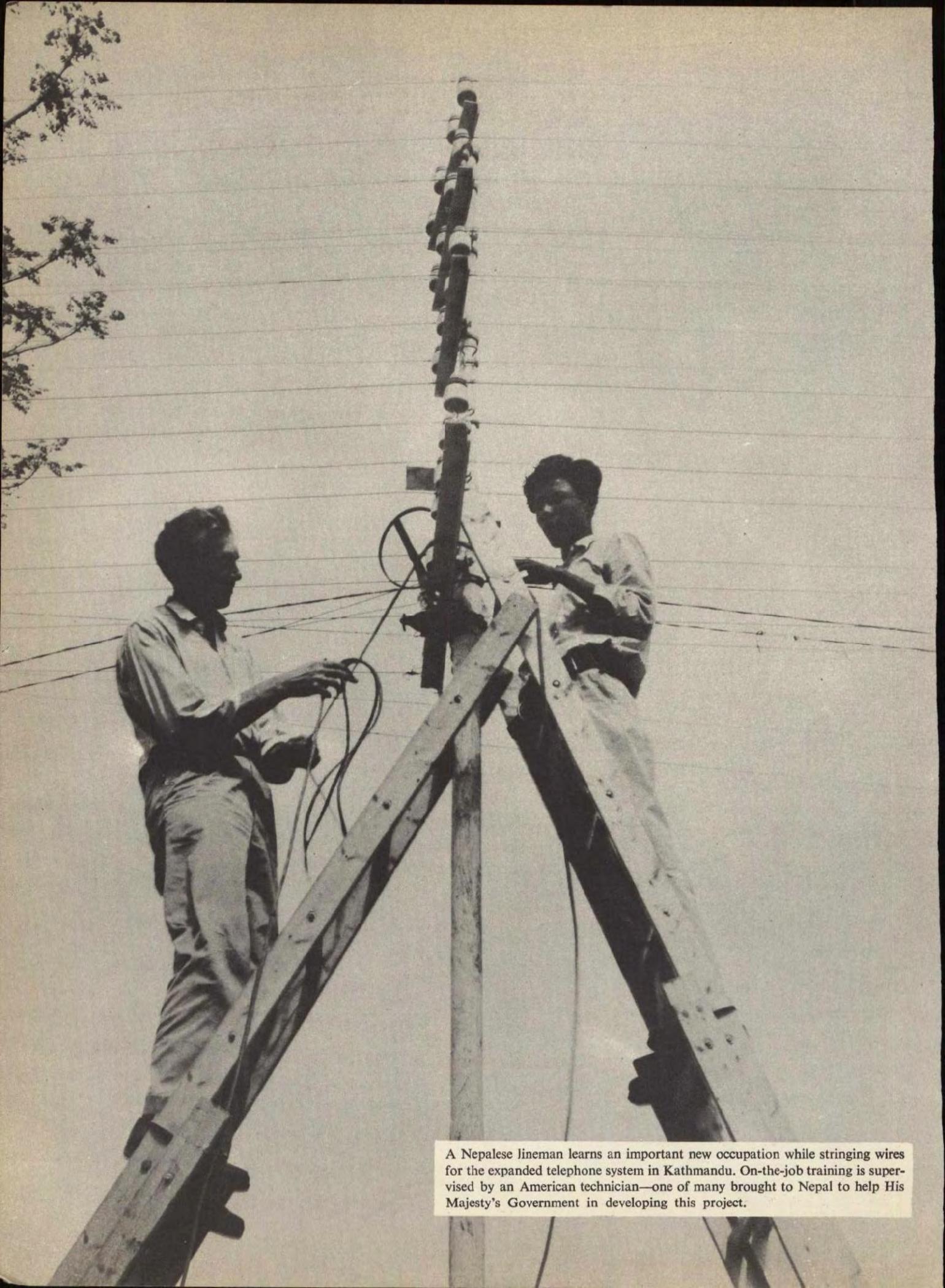
Success rewards the efforts of the well-driller as a stream of sparkling drinking water gushes forth from the depths of the earth.



The joy of the people at acquiring a good water supply is demonstrated by the frolicking of these youngsters in the overflow from the new well near Thimi, in the Kathmandu Valley.



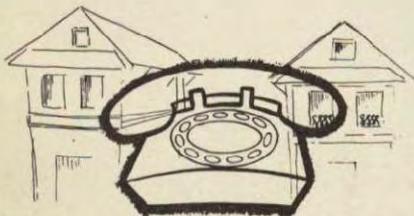
The local representative of His Majesty's Government expresses the gratitude of the villagers to the USOM technician upon his success in bringing in a well that will give a plentiful supply of clean drinking water to the villages in the area.



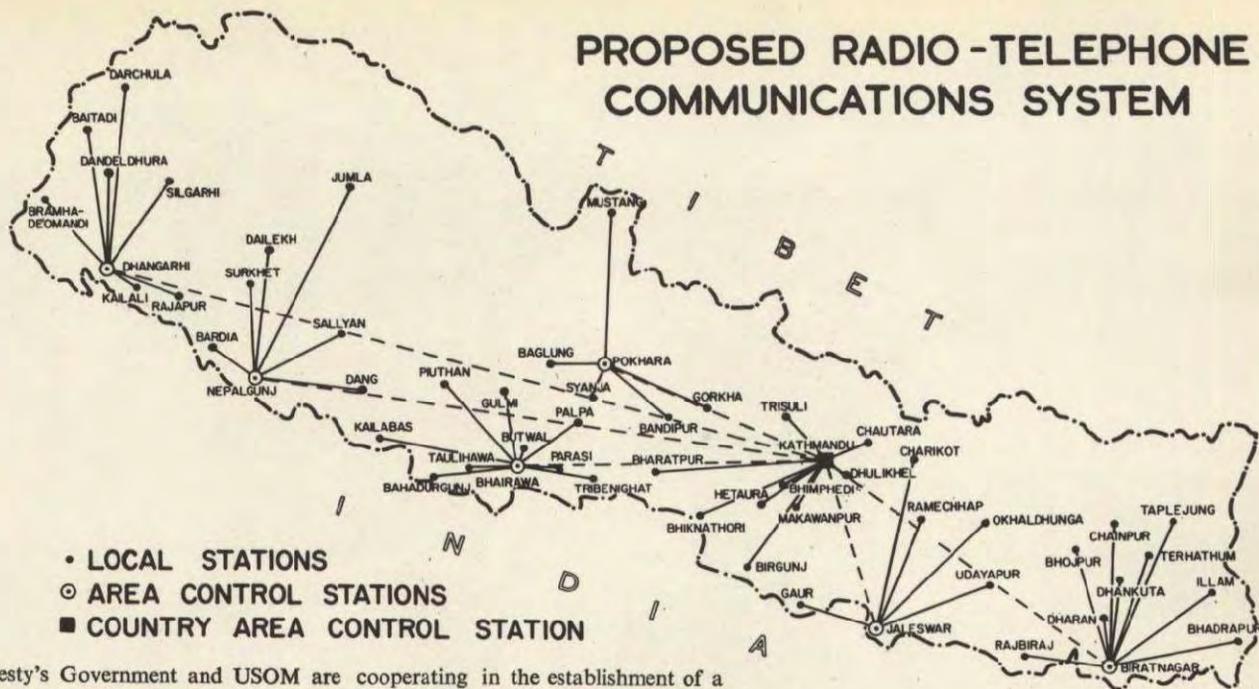
A Nepalese lineman learns an important new occupation while stringing wires for the expanded telephone system in Kathmandu. On-the-job training is supervised by an American technician—one of many brought to Nepal to help His Majesty's Government in developing this project.



Classes held in Singha Durbar, the Government Secretariat building in Kathmandu, provide training for Nepalese technicians who will operate and maintain the complex electronic equipment being installed. To carry messages outside of Kathmandu, the telecommunications system includes radio "links" forming a nationwide network of transmitters and receivers.



PROPOSED RADIO-TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

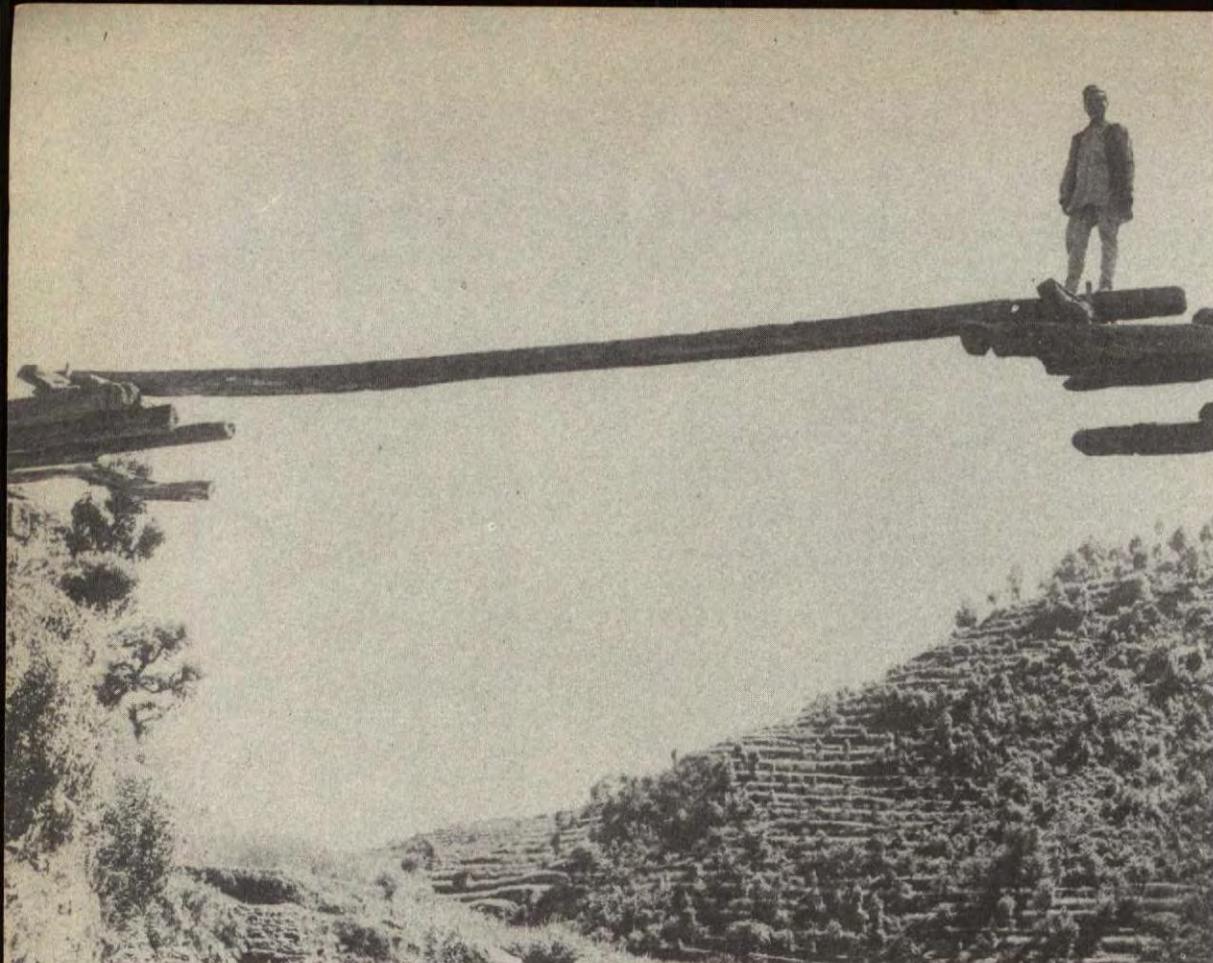


His Majesty's Government and USOM are cooperating in the establishment of a radio-telephone communications network which will serve the entire country. There will be a station in every district, each of which will be linked to the capital city. A modern automatic telephone exchange has been installed in Kathmandu. In the photo, an underground cable is laid across Judha Sadak in the heart of the city.

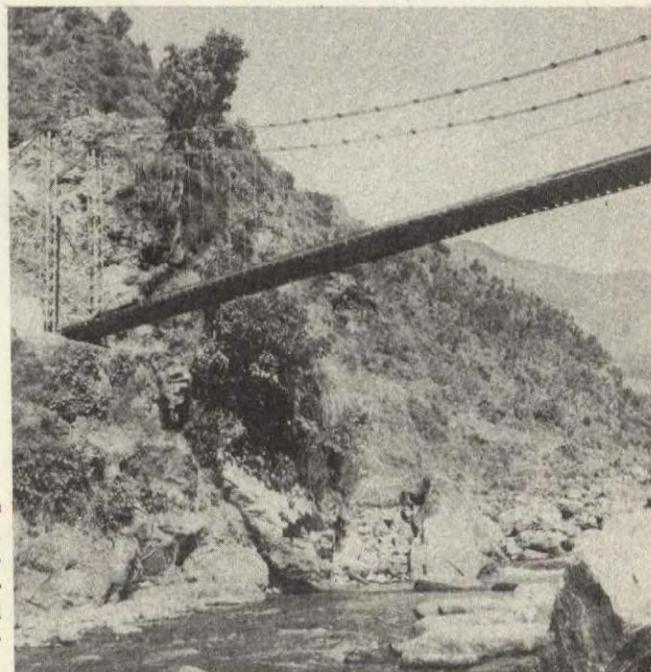




To overcome the possibilities of long delays and serious damage to sensitive instruments, resulting from carrying equipment over precipitous mountain trails by porters, His Majesty's Government contracted for the services of a helicopter to transport delicate equipment to distant locations rapidly and safely. This aircraft saved many months of time in carrying on the work of the project.



A typical make-shift bridge of crude logs, in the mountains of Nepal.



The new-type steel suspension bridge which now spans the Boksi Khola, at Jalbirey, in East Number One District. Many more of this type will be constructed under the Suspension Bridge Project, thus helping to improve communications between mountainous areas which are often isolated from each other by swollen streams and rivers made impassable by heavy monsoon rains.



These workers are completing the final stages of construction on the first suspension bridge built under the Nepal-America Suspension Bridge Project. The span carries a foot-trail across the Boksi Khola at Jalbirey, in East Number One District.



Radio Nepal's 41- and 200-meter antennas beam news, educational, and cultural programs to distant areas of the country.

BECAUSE NEPAL is a rugged, mountainous country with few roads or other communications, radio is the best and quickest way for the Government to reach the people in all parts of the country simultaneously.

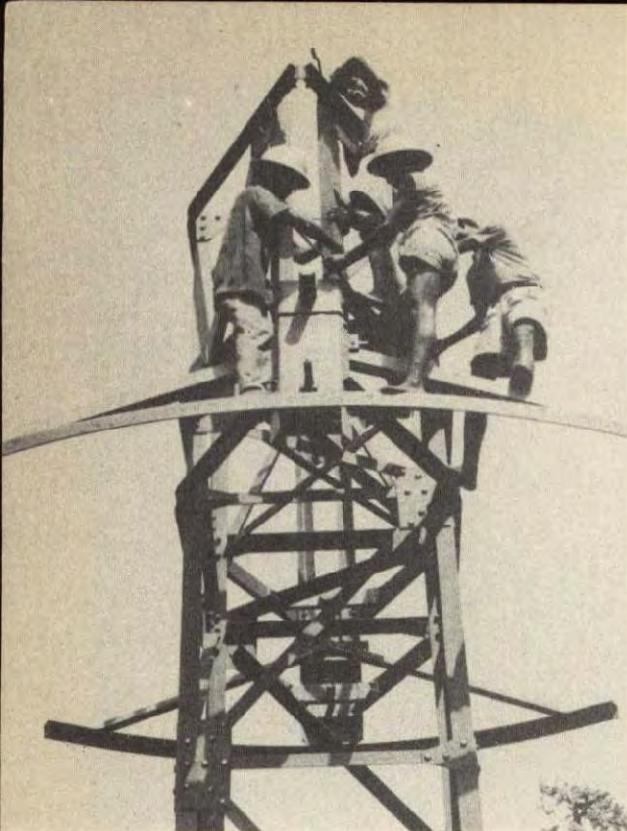
Radio Nepal has studios and transmitting equipment which send out news, cultural, and educational programs to people all over the country.



Trained technicians are at the controls of Radio Nepal throughout its daily broadcasts. An expansion of studio facilities, currently under way, will increase the flexibility and scope of the station's operations.

Nepalese musicians put on a program of folk music during a cultural broadcast. This type of program often is included in adult education broadcasts.

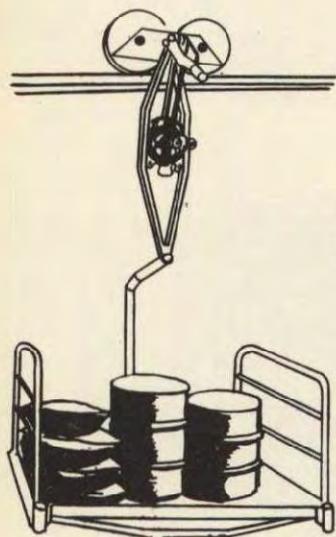




Nepalese mechanics working on this tower are gaining skills and experience which will help them to maintain the ropeway system.

A ROPEWAY can easily traverse high mountain passes and deep valleys in a straight line. The new Hitaura-Kathmandu Ropeway is a modern, continuous, overhead type, bi-cable transport system. It can carry loads of 1250 lb. on each carrier, or platform, suspended from steel cables on supporting towers. It will transport food, machinery, and other essential goods into Kathmandu at the rate of 25 tons an hour.

The new ropeway follows a route approximately one-fourth as long as the Tribhuvan Rajpath, the present truck road into Kathmandu from India. Goods thus brought in will reach the people in surrounding hill areas more quickly and at lower cost.



Goods will be transported on pallets like the one shown in the drawing. The pallet is suspended from grooved trolley wheels which run on the fixed cable.

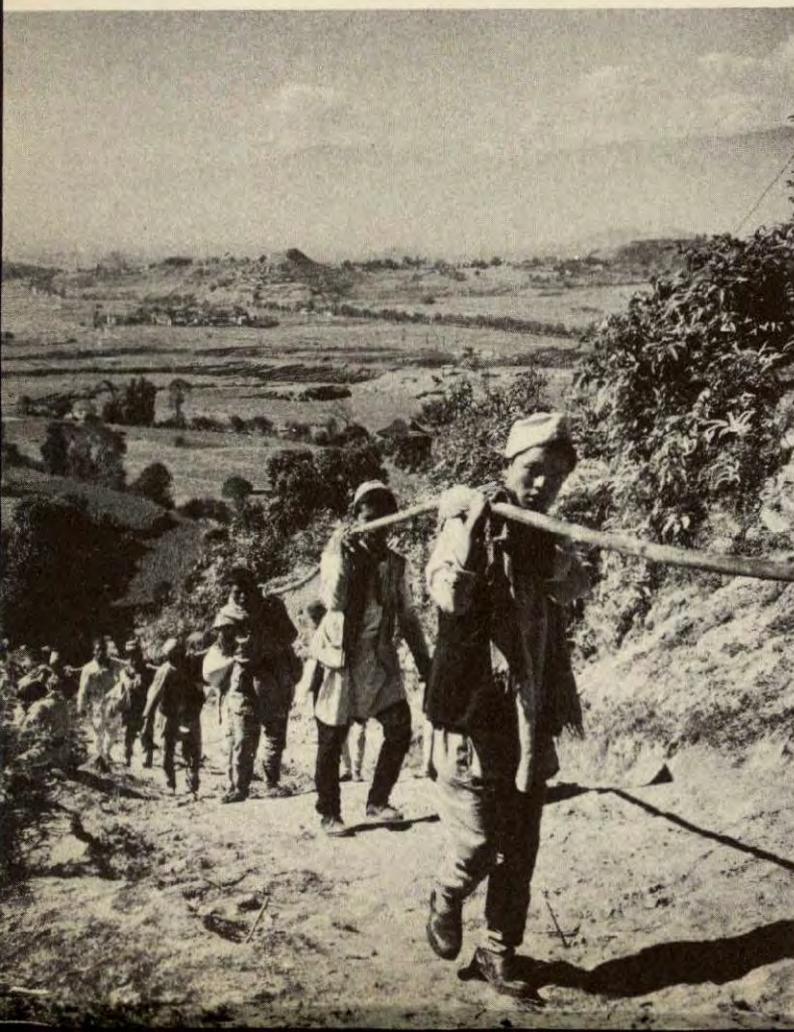
Cable for the ropeway arrives on huge drums which are carried by truck as far as possible.



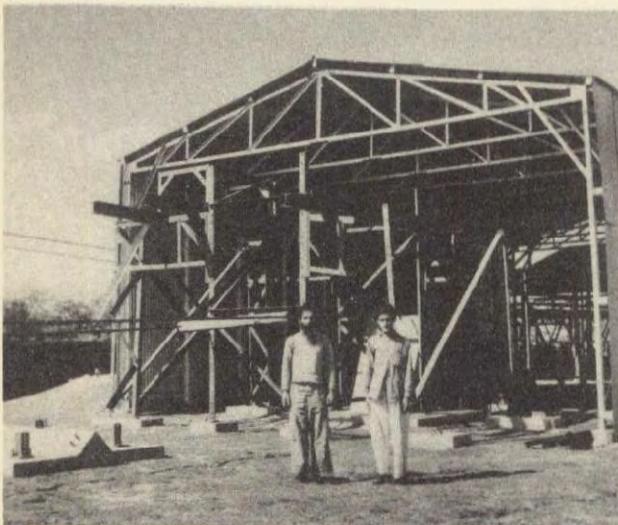
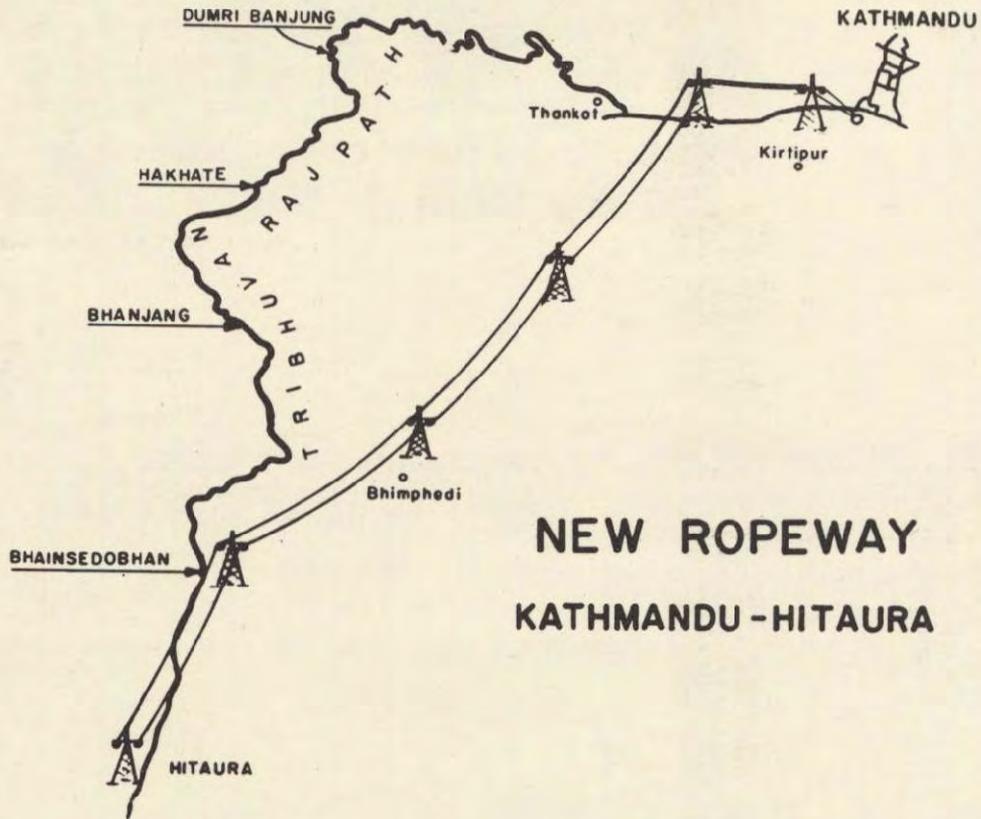
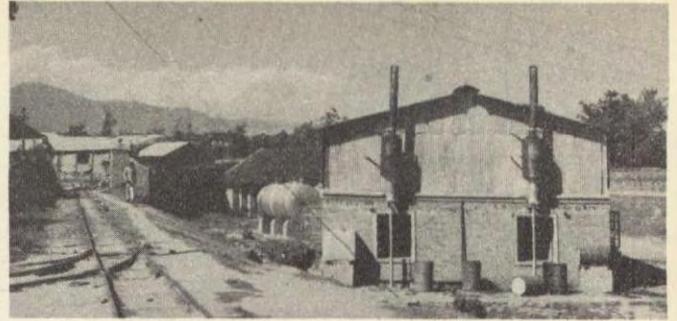


. . . over the top, and down into the next valley.

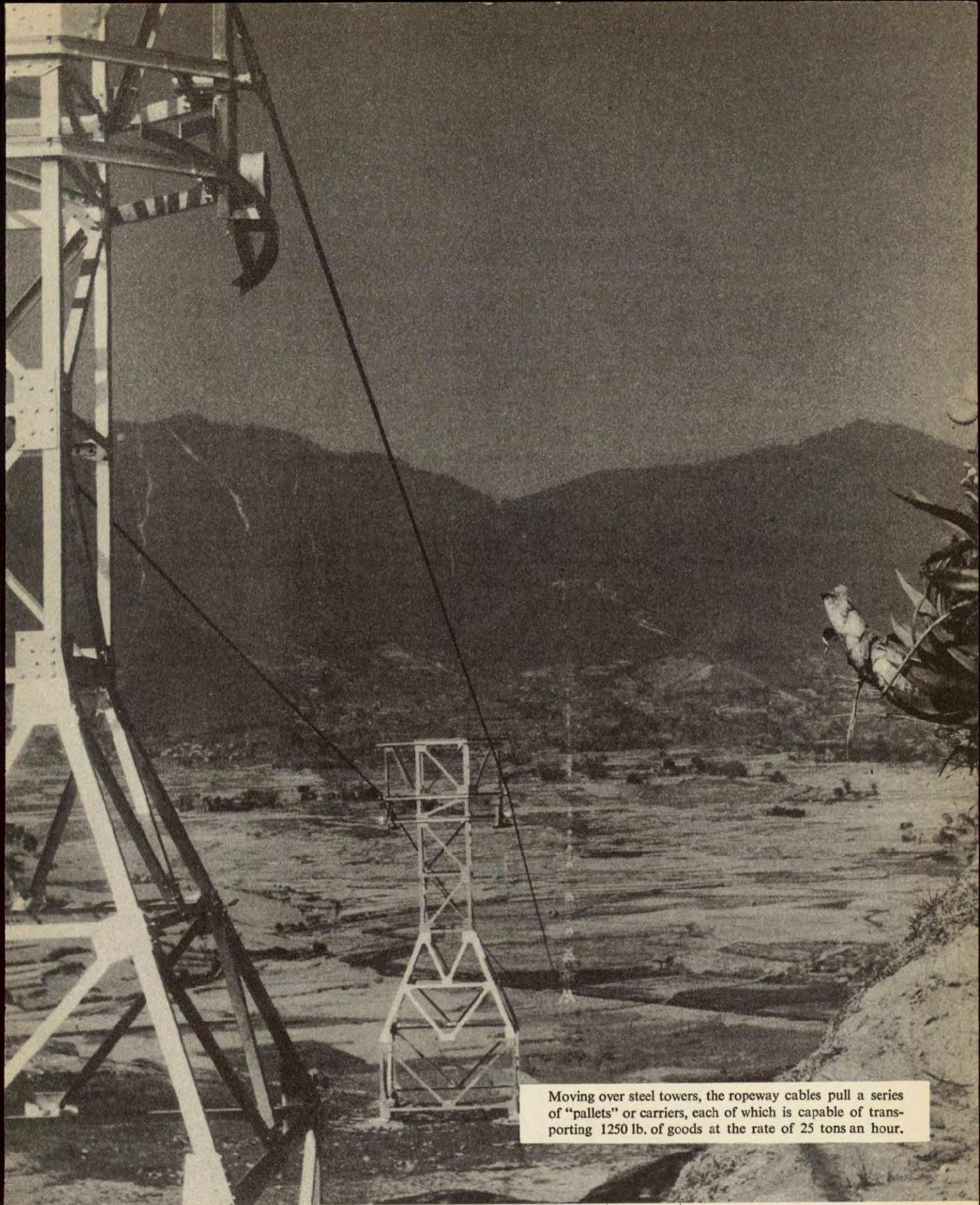
Strong and willing hands pull it up the mountain-side . . .



Diesel-powered generators in this powerhouse provide the electric power required to pull the traction cables over the ropeway's supporting towers.



Large steel structures provide sheltered handling facilities at each end of the ropeway, where goods of all kinds are loaded and unloaded from the ropeway pallets.



Moving over steel towers, the ropeway cables pull a series of "pallets" or carriers, each of which is capable of transporting 1250 lb. of goods at the rate of 25 tons an hour.

THE USOM training program supplements and makes more effective all development projects in which Nepal and America are cooperating. New skills and techniques, vital to national development, have been and are being acquired through this program by hundreds of Nepalese.

Well-trained citizens are among the most valuable assets of Nepal. Since 1952, when the USOM training program began, 216 carefully selected men and women have been sent to the United States and other countries for specialized training in many fields. Upon their return to Nepal, trainees contribute their training and experience to the various projects that are designed to improve the living standard of the Nepalese people.

The training programs are arranged, either in America or in other countries, where the necessary facilities are available.

A participant receives his certificate from the Director of USOM in a ceremony at USOM Headquarters in Kathmandu, marking the completion of the 1960 training program.





A group of 22 participants, who have completed their training courses in America and other countries under the USOM program, with the USOM director, center, and American advisors.



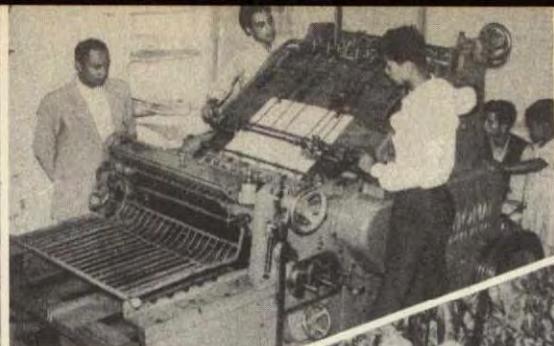
A participant from the Publicity Department of His Majesty's Government receives his certificate upon completing a course of training at the Regional Service Center and the National Media Production Center of the Philippine Government, in Manila.



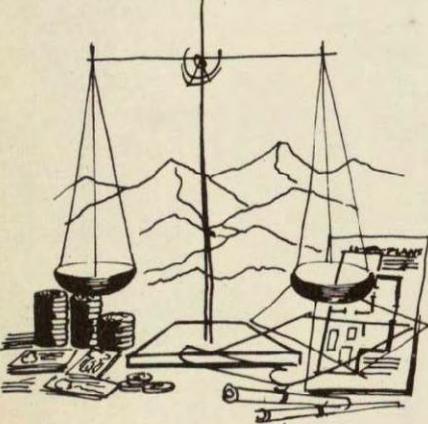
The Stupa of Boudhnath—center of Lamaist Buddhism in Nepal.

PART III

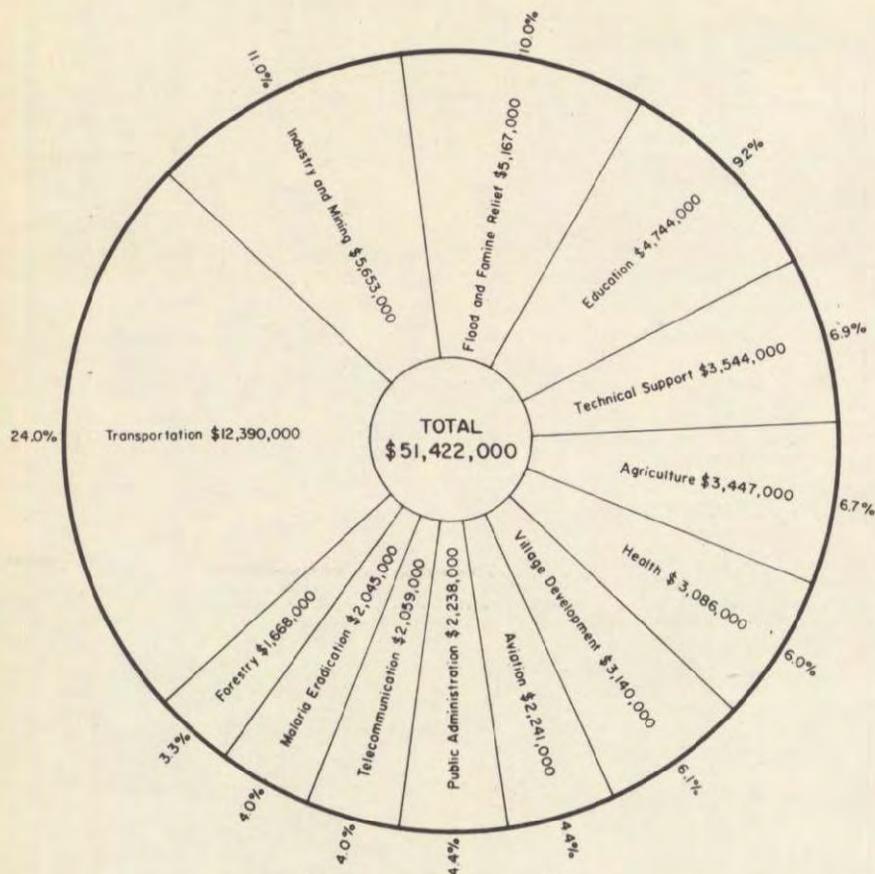
. . . presenting a brief summary of American aid—its extent and growth. All assistance given through the USOM program supports projects originating in His Majesty's Government. Technical and financial support is channeled through appropriate agencies of the Government to the individual programs to be developed.



Summary



U.S. Aid to Nepal, by Economic Sector. Fiscal Years 1952 through 1961



U.S. AID TO NEPAL, BY ECONOMIC SECTOR
Fiscal years 1952 through 1961

	Dollars, or Dollar Equivalent
Agriculture	\$ 3,447,000
Forestry	1,668,000
Industry and Mining	5,653,000
Transportation	12,390,000
Aviation	2,241,000
Telecommunications	2,059,000
Education	4,744,000
Health	3,086,000
Malaria Eradication	2,045,000
Village Development	3,140,000
Public Administration	2,238,000
Flood and Famine Relief	5,167,000
Technical Support	3,544,000

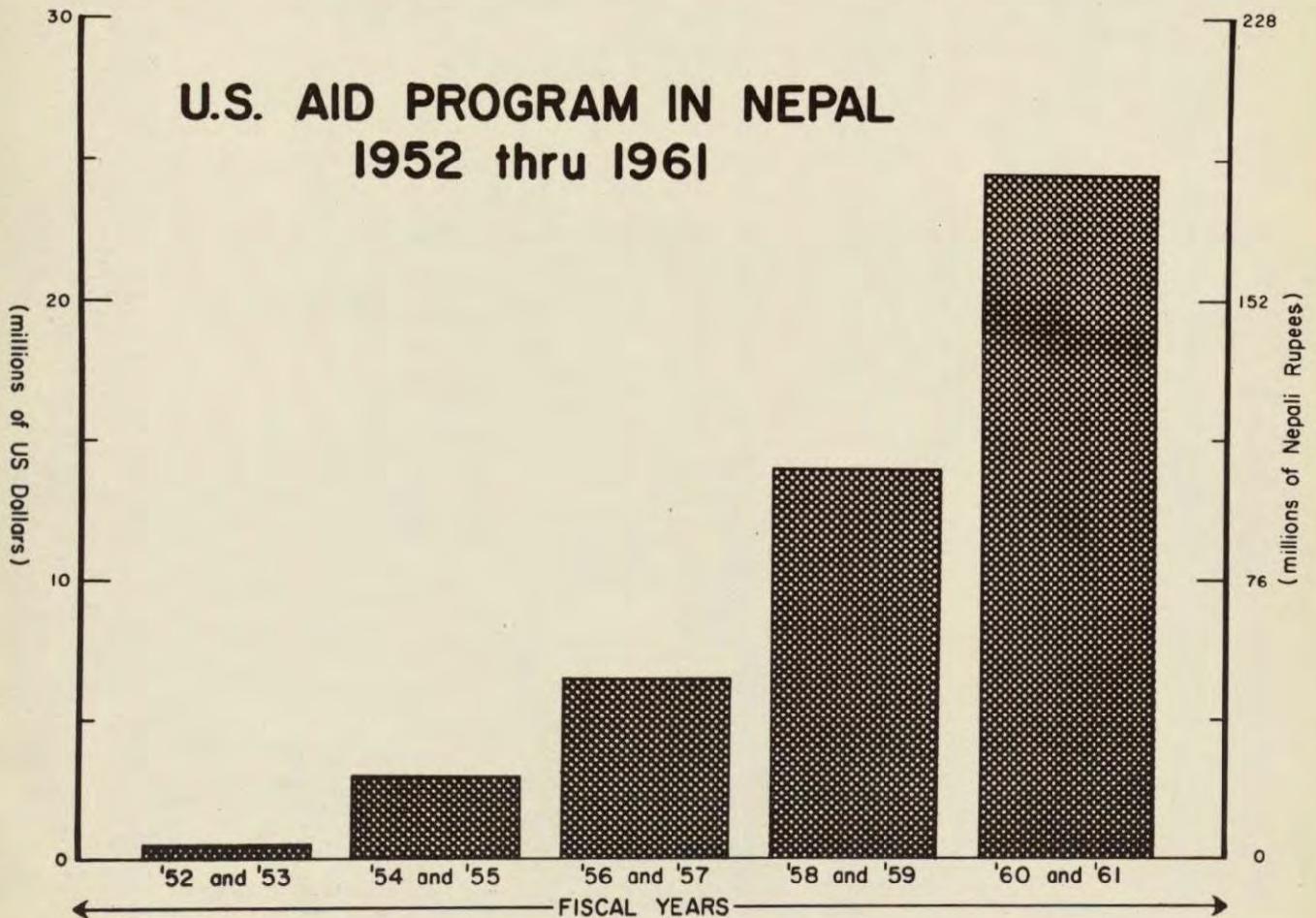
Total \$51,422,000

THE FIGURES in the table on page 98 are a combination of U.S. Dollars and U.S. owned Indian Rupees which have been made available by the United States for the economic development of Nepal. These funds have been used to support the activities described in this book.

It is the sincere and earnest hope of the United States that the technical advice, training, goods, and services provided by the expenditure of these funds will help Nepal achieve its objectives of economic self-sufficiency and improved standards of living for its people.



Every American assistance project in Nepal is the result of a specific agreement signed jointly by representatives of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the United States of America.





Air-view of Kathmandu, showing Swayambhunath Temple.



Durbar Square in Patan.



Photographs, Typography and Layout by Communications Media
and Education Divisions, USOM/NEPAL

Artwork by Peter Cross

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