Where is Charlie Uniform?

A helicopter that crashed in the Himalaya nearly a year ago has never been found.

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NAVIN SUBEDI

A Nepali marked the start of a new year and a new decade on Monday. As the annual Himalaya public opinion poll results, Nepalis are generally optimistic about the future and high on achieving their goals, but are convinced they can be achieved through peaceful means.

Most respondents support the Maoists' demands for a new kind of arms, most are skeptical that they will.

The king has the biggest responsibility to resolve crisis. A majority favour an all-party consensus for peace talks.

HIGHLIGHTS

SUBHAS RAI

In response to the question “What needs to be done to get the peace talks started immediately?” nearly 60% believe all-party governmental arrangement, while 23% favored joint governments including the Mason. And 12.2% wanted an active role for the king in the process.

In answer to the question “Who should be involved in finding a solution to the present crisis?” 59% said it should be the king, while nearly 35% said it should be all-party governments. The Nepali Congress and the Oli were seen to have a role by only 2.5% and 3.7% respectively.

Nearly 70% of Nepalis think Maoist demands can be met by peaceful means, and 20% will vote for them if they lay down arms.

The Maoists have been quite a distance away from Bukur Danda when it went down. Nobody heard the sound of a crash, so it may have been hijacked, or landed in a remote area. The naturalist did not want his name used, but he is sure that the helicopter was flying to Bukur Danda area. He is also sure it was a Vietnamese Mi-17 helicopter and everyone agreed that it was flying low and lost.

The Mi-17 had been in contact with a Simrik Air (‘Charlie Uniform’), an Asian Airlines Mi-17, during a flight from Makalu Base Camp to Lukla with eight porters of a research camp, and was reported as being over the Arun Valley near the Apsuwa area. The expedition sent word to the military search and rescue team at Charikot that the search should be concentrated in the Sankhuwa and Apsuwa area. But the weather deteriorated as the monsoon made an early start in eastern Nepal and it was called off.

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US marines are still engaged in fighting Saddam Hussein’s troops in Baghda, but the Iraqi ambassador to the UN, Mohammad al-Douri, said on Monday, “The game is over.” The Americans are now bombing Tikrit, where Saddam is said to have fled. The US and UK are trying to cobbled together a government of Iraqi exiles to administer the country. For special analyses of the media’s role in the war, see p15 + 1.

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New year, new decade

Fear of the future

This new year, let’s pray for peace. And sanity.

PUNE - Raj Kumaran, a Nepalilander from PUNE, said on a dusty road in a small village in the Malviya National School, every year many villages between the Malviya National School and a village named Malviya were invaded and destroyed. The land of these villages has usually had better weather than the nearby villages.

It was a day for the village to settle the end of the Nepali civil war which was now a reality. The idea of these villages has occupied nearly 90% of all the land. It was always a reality, and the end of the conflict has finally come. But the peace process cannot afford to be complacent.

It’s only the last day of 2002. Politically, this has been a lackluster decade of abrupt transitions where self-interest and a complex game for the national interest took its toll. Even where progress was made in education, health, and local government was being renovated - it was seen how much more needs to be done. Several of the past ten years saw our nation divided, divided, divided.

As astounding, how our gave use peace. It is to imagine that the loss of a year was worth the gains. It was not just a war. It was an emergency, as in politics, were millions were displaced, schools were destroyed, and health facilities were destroyed.

It has been a year for PUNE, and the deadly conflict in Nepal is not over. It is only the end of the war. The post-war era will be even more critical, and the peace process cannot afford to be complacent.

As we move into the new year, let’s hope for peace. And sanity.

Main party leaders mainstream?

Today, who would you vote for? Political parties are headed in different directions. One hand, the Maoists say they have laid down their arms and taken part in the political mainstream. How can the gains be protected by talking to a government that has dismantled the same gains? And peace talks at this stage? Even so, the comrades have said that the most important thing now is to negotiate for a political mainstream. How can the gains be protected by talking to a government that has dismantled the same gains?

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DHURBA ALE

The insurgency did much in their speeches all over the country. In the past, they have given a special importance to elections. Now, the country is once again in the sphere of human rights. How can the gains be protected by talking to a government that has dismantled the same gains?

LETTERS

Maoists take part in elections

Public opinion about Maoists taking part in elections today, who would you vote for? Political parties are headed in different directions. One hand, the Maoists say they have laid down their arms and taken part in the political mainstream. How can the gains be protected by talking to a government that has dismantled the same gains? And peace talks at this stage? Even so, the comrades have said that the most important thing now is to negotiate for a political mainstream. How can the gains be protected by talking to a government that has dismantled the same gains?

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**War and virus spook tourists**

There is no doubt that if political events have more impact on Nepal's fragile tourism industry than domestic incidents. After the ceasefire announcement in the end of January, new strikes occurred to scotch trekking for the spring season. Arrivals gave a 35 percent in February compared to last year. But the war is also and the SARS epidemic in East Asia dabbled all hopes. The fear of the war and the fear of disease combined, has affected the tourists' psychology, and this will also significantly hit the hotel business. In Kathmandu, the Diril Hotel declared that they have been hit by 20 percent loss. The city is left for the historians and documentary-makers, the authors and the critics. This is left for the historians and documentary-makers, the authors and the critics.

**Health Organisations (WHO) advisory in 4 April advising tourists to avoid certain countries that reported SARS cases. In its firstever round of this kind, the WHO asked the tourists that have visited SARS countries to take precautions at home. After the SARS outbreak in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan and China in late January, tourism to East Asia has been declining. Tourism to Europe has been on hold. The administrative task has been for the travel companies to inform tourists about the SARS situation in the Middle East and Europe. Up to 12 percent of the total hotel traffic in Nepal consists of the Middle East.

The ban has not helped as the SARS epidemic spread from Hong Kong around the Southeast. Hospitals in Nepal have been busy since the first 10 patients were admitted to the hospitals in the middle of the month. There have been 98 patients, of which 34 patients have been discharged. According to the records of the Department of Health Services, the SARS has been responsible for 34 deaths.

**Tourist arrivals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
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</table>

**Domestic Briefs**

- There has been a war raging in West Asia and a flu scare in East Asia, but amazing Nepal has escaped the infection so far.
- The WHO has issued an advisory in 4 April advising tourists to avoid certain countries that reported SARS cases. In its firstever round of this kind, the WHO asked the tourists that have visited SARS countries to take precautions at home.
- WHO exhorts its members to adopt the following measures to prevent the spread of the disease:
  - Avoid contact with patients with mild respiratory symptoms.
  - Wash hands frequently and thoroughly with soap and water.
  - Avoid close contact with anyone who has SARS.
  - Avoid crowded or poorly ventilated settings.
  - Avoid contact with patients with respiratory symptoms.
  - Avoid close contact with anyone who has SARS.
  - Avoid close contact with anyone who has been to SARS-infected areas.
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Aneesh Basnet, 19, from the University of Chicago, was one of the first to use DNA technology to analyze the blood cells of a child with thalassemia. By comparing the DNA of the child with that of her parents, he was able to determine whether she had inherited the disease from her mother.

The results were clear: the child had received the defective gene from her mother, who was a carrier of the disease. This information was crucial for her future care and for advising other family members who might be at risk.

Basnet's work has opened up new possibilities for the treatment and prevention of thalassemia. With the help of his team, he is now working on developing a gene therapy approach to cure the disease, which would involve inserting healthy copies of the gene into the child's cells.

This is just one example of how technology is transforming medical science and improving the lives of those affected by rare diseases. It is an exciting time for innovation in healthcare, and we can only imagine what the future holds.

As for Aneesh Basnet, he continues to be inspired by his work and remains committed to making a difference in the lives of those affected by rare diseases.
High above Pokhara, enjoy another kind of pillon ride.

WIN BAJRACHARYA

The engine whines, line the rear view mirror and say "Okay, let's go." The car is noisier, probably the closest experience to being stuck in traffic we have in Sikkim. And at that moment, the beauty of nature is all around us. We are a part of nature's creation. I find a light-headedness, and we started running my thoughts unspooling up to the next sentence, Shoper hopped on to the Tata Bus.

High flier

Gorga, however, is a 70-year-old former Captain who is ready to fly high at Pokhara. He is ready to fly high at Pokhara. He is ready to fly high at Pokhara. He is ready to fly high at Pokhara.

The results of the state's investment in development is there for all to see in the 2001 Sikkim Human Development Report. At 69.7 percent, Sikkim's literacy stands above India's national average of 65.4 percent. Female literacy is at 61.4 percent whereas the national average is 54.2 percent. Infant and under-five mortality are at 43.9 and 71 per thousand, well below the 67.6 and 94.9 respectively for the rest of India.

The government has distributed welfare benefits to people below the poverty line through measures like the Rural Housing Scheme, grants to panchayats, land for the landless and old age pensions. Janata Mela have been held in six constituencies in the first phase and plans.

In a bid to invigorate economic growth and social development, the state government has launched a number of initiatives. These initiatives include the Rural Housing Scheme, which provides subsidies to low-income families to construct or repair their homes. The government has also introduced the Microfinance Scheme, which provides loans to small-scale businesses.

The government has also launched the Janata Mela, which is a program that provides free primary education to all children. The government has also introduced the Janata Mela, which is a program that provides free primary education to all children. The government has also introduced the Janata Mela, which is a program that provides free primary education to all children.

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Marshall McLuhan’s echoes in the Iraq coverage.

SARAH BORER 11 - 17 APRIL 2003

In a real-time global village, the media is the message. It is no coincidence that in the war against Iraq, the United States has recrystallised some of their Cold War propaganda techniques. Times have changed, but McLuhan’s theories remain as relevant as ever.

The media coverage of the Iraq war is a case in point. McLuhan’s famous maxim “The medium is the message” rings true in the context of the current conflict. The media, acting as a medium, shapes the way we perceive and understand the war.

The phrase “theatre of war” becomes literal. The camera is the weapon, and the audience is the casualty. McLuhan’s theory of “hot” and “cool” mediums can be applied to the current situation.

The “hot” medium would be akin to the traditional media—television, radio, newspapers—which are more intrusive and direct. These mediums can be likened to the hot weapon of the Cold War, which is offensive and destructive.

The “cool” medium, on the other hand, is more subtle and less direct. It is more like the tank or the Bradley fighting vehicle, which is defensive and more about containment.

The future of Iraq. The Middle East. The Middle East as an opportunity to plug into anti-war sentiment. Commander Mullah Dadullah, a senior member of the Taleban, reportedly gave the following speech...

Resisting VAT

The constructive approach is more important than a critical one.

The media has become a participatory event. “The French phrase ‘medias’ comes up with phrase ‘the medium is the message’ and drew McLuhan’s brief chapter on...”

...and he had become something of a laughstock. Washington has about 8,000 troops. The United States is moving against Islamic fundamentalism.

We shape our tools and we shape our minds. The war in Iraq was a failure of the king’s men to put a bomb. The war in Iraq...
We don’t walk out of talks

Interview with Baburam Bhattarai, in Kathmandu, 1 April

Rishikesh: No one used to take you seriously seven or eight years ago, now you are the centre of national attention. How do you view this success?

Baburam Bhattarai: When I was younger, I thought success comes by fighting for your rights and competing. When I was in jail, I used to think I was losing. Now I think that success comes when you are able to fight. I believe that when you are honest and sincere, you will be successful.

R: It is also true that you have a very strong image for the people, who like you. People say that you are honest and sincere.

B: I hope so. I think I am sincere. I think I am honest. I try to be honest and sincere. I am not perfect. I make mistakes, but I try to correct them.

R: You have been very active in the recent past. What do you think about your role in the party?

B: I think I have a role to play in the party. I am not a leader. I am not a follower. I am a part of the leadership. I have been been part of the party for a long time. I have been involved in politics for a long time. I have been a part of the Maoist movement for a long time.

R: You have been elected as the new General Secretary. What do you think about your role as the General Secretary?

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**Book Review**

**The Man Without Fear: A Biography of Ben Affleck's Daredevil**

By Jeremy W. McCauley

This book provides a detailed and biographical account of Ben Affleck's role as Daredevil, the Man Without Fear. It delves into the character's origins, his evolution as a superhero, and Affleck's portrayal of the character in the film. The book also explores the role's impact on popular culture and its significance in the Marvel Cinematic Universe.

**Feature Story**

**Kathmandu Valleys Mid-Day Heat Will Be Tempered By Haze**

Temperatures approaching the mid-30s, while Kathmandu Valley’s mid-day heat will be tempered by haze. An active westerly moisture content in the mid-atmosphere (which would otherwise be dry in this season) and the incursion of dense haze in the lower atmosphere. An active westerly.

**Feature Story**

**India Trade Fair 2003**

The India Trade Fair 2003 was held from 11th April to 16th April. The fair featured various exhibits and activities, providing a platform for businesses to showcase their products and services.

**Conference**

**International Conference on Salsa**

The International Conference on Salsa was held in Kathmandu. The conference was attended by dancers, musicians, and enthusiasts from around the world. The conference aimed to explore the cultural significance and evolution of salsa dance.

**Event**

**Tennis Coaching Classes**

Tennis coaching classes are being offered in the Kathmandu Valley. Classes are available for both beginners and intermediate levels. The coaches are experienced and will provide personalized training to each participant.

**Event**

**Art Exhibitions**

Several art exhibitions were held in the Kathmandu Valley, featuring works by local and international artists. The exhibitions showcased a variety of art forms, including paintings, sculptures, and installations.

**Event**

**Live Music**

Live music events were held at various venues in the Kathmandu Valley. Concerts featured a range of artists, including local bands and international acts, providing a diverse and engaging musical experience for the audience.

**Event**

**Tours and Trips**

Tours and trips were organized to explore the natural and cultural heritage of the Kathmandu Valley. Participants had the opportunity to visit temples, monasteries, and scenic spots, providing an immersive travel experience.

**Event**

**Theatre Performances**

Theatre performances were held in various venues throughout the Kathmandu Valley. The shows featured local talent and were designed to entertain and educate the audience.

**Event**

**Cultural Festivals**

Cultural festivals were held to celebrate the rich heritage and cultural diversity of the Kathmandu Valley. These festivals included traditional dances, music, and food, providing a platform for cultural exchange and community building.
Nepal's wildlife

Bears, Nepal's largest land-based carnivore, are a common sight in the forests of the country's temperate zones. These magnificent creatures are known for their strength and agility, and they play a crucial role in the ecosystem by controlling populations of smaller animals.

The sloth bear (Melursus ursinus) is a medium-sized bear that is found throughout Nepal. It is known for its unusual behavior, such as sleeping during the day with its head on its desk. These bears are herbivorous, feeding on fruits, nuts, and even leaves, and they have a distinctive snoring sound that is often heard across the country.

The Himalayan red panda (Ailurus fulgens) is a small, arboreal mammal that is endemic to the Himalayan region. It is known for its reddish-orange fur and its large, bushy tail, which it uses for balance while climbing trees. These pandas are semi-terrestrial, surface from time to time, and they primarily feed on bamboo shoots.

The lesser Indian civet (Viverra zibetha) is a small carnivore that is found in Nepal. It is known for its ability to climb trees and its love for fruit. These civets are often seen during the day, and they feed on a variety of fruits, including figs and apples.

The Himalayan tahr (Hemitragus jemlahicus) is a medium-sized antelope that is found in the high-altitude regions of Nepal. It is known for its distinctive spiral horns, which it uses for defense and mating. These tahr are social animals and can be seen in groups of up to 30 individuals, especially during the breeding season.

The blue sheep (Pseudois nayaur) is a medium-sized mammal that is found in the high-altitude regions of Nepal. It is known for its blue-gray fur and its large, curved horns. These sheep areigrade animals and can be seen in groups of up to 30 individuals, especially during the breeding season.

The Indian wild ass (Equus hemionus indicus) is a large, carnivorous mammal that is found in the high-altitude regions of Nepal. It is known for its distinctive tail, which it uses for defense and mating. These wild ass areigrade animals and can be seen in groups of up to 30 individuals, especially during the breeding season.

The mountain goat (Oreamnos americanus) is a medium-sized mammal that is found in the high-altitude regions of Nepal. It is known for its distinctive horns, which it uses for defense and mating. These goats areigrade animals and can be seen in groups of up to 30 individuals, especially during the breeding season.

The Himalayan grizzly (Ursus thibetanus) is a medium-sized bear that is found in the high-altitude regions of Nepal. It is known for its distinctive body shape, which it uses for defense and mating. These grizzly areigrade animals and can be seen in groups of up to 30 individuals, especially during the breeding season.