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New countdown

ike all other multiple-point agreements, the 5-point agreement was only useful in averting a constitutional crisis just before dawn on 29 May. No one is surprised it has already begun to unravel.

The consensus everyone says is still elusive. Maoist hardliners disowned the agreement, the prime minister said he never meant he'd resign right away. And the whole thing is a mirrorimage of last year's drama with Madhav Nepal. So, one week on and the clock is ticking again, and there is

no indication anything has changed on the political front for us to be optimistic about the 28 August deadline. Even if Jhal Nath Khanal resigns, it seems forming a new government will take longer than the three-month deadline for the constitution.

The only opening is that the NC says it will agree to Pushpa Kamal Dahal as prime minister if he moves on decommissioning and integrating his fighters. But the Maoist chairman is under severe internal pressure not to do so, and also squeezed

by a newly-powerful Madhesi bloc in the house.

Although the CA committees immediately resumed the task of a draft constitution this week, progress will be hampered by continued deadlock in power-sharing. What needs to happen is for the political

leaders to respond to a very negative public mood and prioritise the peace process and constitution writing in the coming weeks. If Nepal's leaders keep haggling over power, there will soon be no power to haggle over. Dewan Rai



Editorial p2

What are we waiting for? We don't need a new constitution to start working on governance.







WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?

The failure of this country's rulers to once more meet the deadline for a new constitution is not as great as their chronic inability in the past five years to meet the people's needs for jobs and basic services. Somehow, the governance failure is eclipsed by their spectacular inability to frame a statute in time. In fact, it is looking like the constitution is holding development hostage.

A new constitution would lay down the rules of the game to govern a new Nepal. But of what use are rules if you are not going to follow them? In the past, this nation came to grief precisely because our feckless rulers forgot about the rules, they never bothered about implementing its provisions The 1990 constitution was adequate for the times, and could easily have been tweaked with new amendments to make it more inclusive and include failsafe mechanisms for decentralised governance. But the war was fought for a new constitution, and without it those who waged it will feel their sacrifice was in vain. For most other Nepalis a piece of paper was never the priority, they just wanted a government that worked.



Perhaps we attach too much importance to whether or not a constitution is written, and not enough on whether we have the governance capacity to deliver services. Why should delivery await a new constitution, anyway? What is stopping the transition coalition from going ahead with a

national campaign to create jobs, improve health care, education and irrigation. The idea is not just to ensure Nepalis have a longer lifespan, but also a better life.

We don't need a new constitution to tell us that the state must provide equal opportunity for all. An accountable elected government must allow all boats to rise together, not just the boats that are better placed.

Why do we have to wait for a new constitution to start work on leveling the playing field? Income equality is going to take time, but it is the state's responsibility to provide equal opportunity for all. It is criminal neglect of the state when family income determines a student's SLC score, when a dialysis patients drop out of treatment because they can't afford it anymore, when those with TB take only half the dose of expensive antibiotics.

Not equalising opportunity will be a perpetual cause of social unrest. You don't need a new constitution to start working on it.



TRUTH PREVAILS

Ketaki Chester's candour and open transparency on the tragedy are, and always have been, much appreciated ('Dipendra kicked his father after he shot him', Ketaki Chester, #555) It is signi-cant that her narrative of events has never changed on any single detail, nor have any of the other surviving witnesses to the massacre ever wavered in their version of events. Yes, Nepal's royalty has a history which is decidedly mixed, to say the least, and its track record has not always been glorious. That is not quite enough for some of us to write it off as a loss, or to deny the institution's utility as a custodian for a graduallydeveloping parliamentary democracy. John M Kelleher

10 YEARS

My sympathy and thoughts are with Ketaki Chester and rest of the royal family for the unimaginable loss they have suffered. I hope prayers and time will help heal their pain and suffering.

Very tragic and horrive account by Ketaki Chester of what happened during that night. It is very bold of her to give this account to the media, taking into consideration the current political climate. There will always be conspiracy theorists and you can't stop them, even if they sound the most bizarre. We continue to speak about the masaacre even today because guess the royal family did mean something to us all whether positively or negatively. Mrs Chester's account has reconremed a lot of what I have always suspected. There are many accusations about various royals colluding with Crown Prince Dipendra but then you have to look very closely of what happened that night: who

was hurt, the events leading up to the killings, what actually happened and what has happened since, the core motives behind the actions of the Crown Prince to kill so many people and leave so many witnesses behind.

Rishav

- Ever since I had an opportunity to gain a rsthand peek of how the palace functions in conducting their own and the nation's affairs, and how the royalties in reality treat the common Nepalis, I was completely disillusioned. The palace was in the hands of a coterie with constant (unhealthy) competition among sycophantic advisers. This was about a decade before the massacre. Yet, I continued to be a supporter of the monarchy thinking that it would act as a strong unifying factor in the mosaic of various ethnic groups. Yet the palace did nothing to integrate my group into the mainstream. The palace had lost the support of a group which had remained loyal to them despite marginalization long before the massacre. Girija Koirala also does not deserve credit for inishing off the monarchy, it fell from its own weight. Dhan B Tamang
- Everything that has been published is not enough to point Dipendra as the one and only person involved in the incident. Bijay Silwal
- Why is this retrospective with a clear leaning towards Gyanendra published now, when the political turmoil is at its

Sachchi Ghimire Karki

 It would give Gyanendra far too much credit to say that he had somehow planned it ('Flash back', Kunda Dixit, #555). Also, eyewitness evidence con rms that Dipendra's actions were not planned but were, indeed, the actions of

a drunken and drugged rage fueled by an over-sized feeling of entitlement coupled with incredible hatred towards his mother. That Dipendra was spoiled was widely known and being prevented for the >rst time in his life to do something he really wanted to do (marry Devyani), he lost it.

Hange

- So, let me get his straight. You are saying that the monarchy was jettisoned just to keep the Maoists happy so that they wouldn't continue their murder, loot and extortion? ('A sad ending', Editorial, #555). That it was chucked out just because the Maoists threatened to continue their, loot and extortion unless they got their way? That the Maoists needed an "achievement" so that they would not continue with their murder, loot and extortion? That the monarchy was not abolished because of the will of the majority of the people but because of threats by the Maoists? That the ten years of war and the destruction of Nepal was a total waste of time and the Maoists knew it? Hence the need for a "substantive achievement"? But surely this is appeasement and you know that appeasement does not work and never
- Dipendra isn't here to contest the accusations hence it is easier for all concerned or rather involved to throw all the possible blame at him. ('Dipendra's troubled childhood', #555). But who are these people trying to blame him, and for what reason?

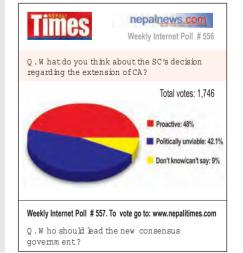
G Tamu

 It seems Vivek Shah is convinced Dipendra was responsible for the killings. If he had such strange personality, as Shah describes, why didn't he try to warn us beforehand? We only hear about his distorted personality after he published his book. Thousands of people like me are not in a position to believe what you say about him because he was an educated, humble and intelligent prince. Paras is much known for his notoriety in public even if he is assumed to have a normal personality.If Dipendra was indeed what you say he was, why didn't more people know about this?

Milan Amar

 Baburam Bhattarai reaf>rming the conspiracy theory he rst espoused 10 years ago is ridiculous, but also brilliant. It takes the loss of a much loved king, spins it with Mahendra-style nationalism, sprinkles some communist anti-imperialism and creates sympathy for his own party. The manner in which the GPK government bungled the aftermath only led credence to Bhattarai's position. As a very naive and scared 14-year-old I remember agreeing with every word of that piece. The Maoists used the tragedy as a very effective propaganda and recruiting tool. Bhattarai's contention that RAW designed a conspiracy against Nepal in consultation with the CIA (through the FBI!) is, well, absurd. But Bhattarai knew his audience well, he knew that a lot Nepalis would believe every word of it.

Battisputali







People, not power

The Madhesi alliance could end the dictatorship of the Big Three, but what does it mean for Madhesis?



BY THE WAY **Anurag Acharya**

ne of the main fallouts of the 28 May brinkmanship is that the Madhesi alliance established itself as the kingmaker party. But will that translate into welfare for the Madhes, or welfare only of the Madhesi leaders?

After being backed by the JP Gupta-led Madhesi Janadhikar Forum (Republic) with 13 lawmakers, the United Democratic Madhesi Front (UDMF) now has 71 members and has become the fourth largest political force in the country. But it seems to be just another collective platform for power bargaining.

Whenever questions are raised about this, the Madhesi alliance usually takes the moral high ground and accuses the non-Madhesi political elite and the media of not being sympathetic to "Madhesi aspirations". Once in a while you will see a Madhesi leader getting emotional over being unfairly branded "pro-Indian antinational".

The popular public sentiment and the strong rhetoric by the parties



has meant that nobody has dared to ask what is included in the "Madhesi aspirations" and what it chooses to exclude. But using this term in a mainstream political sense, one is still tempted to ask the Madhesi political elite who they actually represent.

JP Gupta's emotionallycharged speech in the CA on Sunday would have given some hope to the people he claims to represent. The only tragedy was that his eloquent speech on behalf of people of Madhes delved neither into the

socio-economic insecurity under which they are forced to live nor the physical insecurity people they face every day. So one wonders what sort of pressure Gupta and UDMF were trying to exert on the three parties and the CA ahead of the extension.

As a Madhes-basi I would have been more thrilled if Gupta had pressurised his counterparts over the economic abuse an underpaid daily wage laborer faces in Tarai everyday. The landless farmers of the western Tarai

and the factory workers of the eastern Tarai would have been more impressed if he had demanded farmer's rights and fairer working conditions. The students from Morang and Sunsari to Kailali and Kanchanpur would have applauded had he included even a sentence about how they are forced to go across the border to study because our education has neither granted them quality nor respected their right to be schooled in their mother tongue. Nepali Muslims and the Madhesi Dalits rank at

the bottom of the Human Development Index, and are almost invisible in our education system or civil service.

But all Gupta seems to care about is how few Madhesis are there in the Nepal Army. One is tempted to ask Madhesi leaders if in their visit to New Delhi last month they brought up the matter of the widespread daily abuse Nepalis have to face along the border at the hands of the BSF. Well, we'll leave that to some other visit, but this is the one single most important factor in wrecking bilateral relations between Nepal and India today Beyond the sugar coated lip service to the "Madhesi cause", the UDMF has failed to acknowledge the real aspirations of the Tarai-Madhes who do not want to be a vassal state ruled by the local elite. They want to be integrated in the social, cultural, political and economic mainstream of the heterogeneous mix that is Nepal. If the UDMF wants to establish its credibility in the Tarai-Madhes, its agenda should include the people and not power in Kathmandu. People will support their agenda for power sharing only if they see themselves as a part of that agenda. 🔼

काम सानो ठुलो भन्ने हॅंदैन। पसिनाको क्नै रङ र जात पनि हुँदैन। काम गरेर खान लजाउनु पनि हुँदैन। चोरेर, ढाँटेर, छलेर, लुटेर खान पो लजाउनुपर्छ । जो जहाँ रहेर जुन काम गर्छ क त्यसैमा रमाउन्पर्छ गौरब गर्नुपर्छ र समर्पित भएर गर्नुपर्छ । काम नै शक्ति हो, भक्ति हो र मुक्ति हो। कामको इज्जत गरौं, पसिनाको सम्मान गरौं।

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Save the Children's 'Every One' campaign has raised voice for the rights of healthy life of

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The village of the kidneys

SUN LL NEUPANE in KAVRE

More than 300 people from one village have sold their kidneys to organ traffickers

hile the trade of human organs is a crime in Nepal, widespread poverty and a lack of education mean it is an everyday reality. The practice is so common in one village close to Kathmandu that the area is known as the "Kidney Bank."

Three years ago, 24-year-old Kanchha Budhathoki was working at a garment factory in Kathmandu when a fellow worker promised him a better job.

"He said he would find me a good job in India. When we reached New Delhi, we went to a hospital and they tested my blood. Another day they gave me alcohol then they gave me an injection. I became unconscious and when I woke up I was in hospital and they had already taken one of my kidneys," says Budhathoki.

Kanchha's mother Lalkumari Budhathoki says she is deeply upset that three of her sons have sold their kidneys. "If they had told me earlier, I would have stopped them. They told me that they wanted to earn more money. I never take one cup of tea from that money and in future I won't take anything from that money because it comes from organ selling,' she says.

Badri Prasad Dhungana is a teacher at Kavre, and is trying to raise awareness against the growth of organ



trade in the village.

"This is a serious problem in our village. Six years ago only four people had sold their kidneys in this place, but now I have recorded that 95 people have sold their kidneys in my village and close to this area. In some families there are four or five members who have sold their kidneys," he says.

There is no exact data on the numbers of people in this district who are engaged in the organ trade, but the estimate is more than 300 people have

sold their kidneys here. Most Kavre residents are Dalits and Tamangs and live in abject poverty. Many are illiterate, so it's easy for the kidney brokers to take advantage of them. Gyan Bahadur Tamang unknowingly sold his kidney in India last year.

"Everyone was talking in Tamil so I didn't understand what they were saying," he recalls. "The next day I was taken to the same hospital and they gave me an injection. I became unconscious. When I woke up, they had taken my kidney

without telling me."

The broker had taken him to Madras, India's kidney capital where the organs sell for more than \$7,000 dollars on the black market. Gyan Bahadur received \$900.

Selling human organs is a crime under Nepali law and those found to be selling human organs or aiding the activity can face up to 10 years in jail and a fine of \$7,000. The law only allows for a blood relative to donate a kidney to an ailing family member. Local Journalist Bhim Gautam says the illegal kidney trade is booming, and the local government is not serious about controlling it. In 2008 a notorious Indian kidney broker, Amit Kumar, was arrested in Nepal. In May this year a Nepali man was arrested in New Delhi for trying to sell his wife's kidney. The two arrests however, have not affected the trade in Kavre.

Chuchhe Damia, a 49-year-old construction worker form the village, sold his kidney nine years ago for \$850, but says he regrets the decision.

He says, "At that time I was in danger of losing my land and my house. So I gave my kidney and I did it knowingly, but now I think it would have been better to sell my land and my house instead of selling my kidney. So I want to tell other people please don't sell your kidneys." www.asiacalling.org.

Take care

ELIPHA PRADHANANGA

Preventing kidney failure is better than expensive dialysis or transplants

abis Nyachhyon, 45, owns a small Costume jewelry shop at Lagankhel. He is a thin man and speaks with a soft voice.

At first glance, it is hard to tell that he is critically ill from kidney failure. The only visible symptom is his dark skin from the buildup of toxins. Nyachhyon requires a four-hour dialysis at the hospital twice a week costing him Rs 20,000 a month.

The only option left for him and thousands of others is a transplant, but by law only relatives can donate kidneys. None of his relatives have a match. "I would rather have done the transplant in Nepal where it only costs around Rs 400,000 but going to India would mean I have to get a kidney from the black market and I can't really afford that."

Dialysis is the only option for now. At the government Bir Hospital, it costs up to Rs 10,000 a month, but the machines are in heavy demand. At the National Kidney Centre it is double



that and private hospttials charge more.

Arjun Raj Satyal, 59, has been under dialysis for 10 months. He used to go to Nepal Medical College, but shifted to Bir because he couldn't afford it any longer.

Kon Bahadur Thapa, 55, comes to Bir Hospital for a checkup every three months. His wife donated a kidney 12 years ago

and he had the transplant done in Lucknow.

"Transplant is a better option," remarks Thapa, "it is more expensive but after a transplant you can lead a more normal life."

But transplants are not for everyone. factors to consider include age, donor compatibility and cost. For the poor dialysis, as expensive as it may be,

is their only hope. Even a transplant is not the end of a patient's problems. After the transplant is complete, the patients need to take medicines through out their lives to maintain a healthy kidney. The medication can cost from Rs 20 to 25 thousand per month.

Patients must continue their regular dialysis once they opt for the procedure. "I tried to skip dialysis once," recalls Satyal, "but immediately I had difficulty breathing. One dialysis can keep me comfortable for three days, fourth day and I'm already having trouble."

Ideally patients should have dialysis every day, but most Nepalis can't afford it, says nephrologist Kalpana Shrestha at the National Kidney Centre. She says people in Nepal underestimate the need to take preventive measures to stop kidney degeneration (see box).

"You don't realise how valuable each part of the body is unless something like this happens," says

Satyal's wife Sabita Satyal. "People at the hospital treat patients like us with extra kindness maybe it is because they know that we are financially burdened."

Dialysis that started at few centres in Kathmandu is now available at several hospitals and clinics like Manipal, Charak and Gandaki hospitals in Pokhara. Dialysis centres are also available in Bharatpur, Biratnagar, Birganj, Dharan and Nepalgunj. 🔼

KIDNEY CARE

Preventive the causes of kidney malfunction is cheaper than treating dam aged kidneys.

- 1. Monitorbbod pressure
- 2. Monitorbbod sugar, diabetes
- 3. Reduce weight
- 4. Stopsmoking
- 5. Specialcare if there is fam ily history

nepalitimes.com

Staying alive, #290



3 - 9 TINE 2011 #556

Ecology is econom ics

Green jobs is a hybrid answer to econom ic and environm ental sustainability



unday 5 June is W orld
Environm entDay, and to
mark ithere willbe a rush
to organise neighbourhood cleaning
cam paigns, tree plantations
and num erous sem hars and
conferences. Buthanging the
green'tag needs to go beyond 5
June, ithas to be year-round way to
thinking. Sustainable lifestyles and
an ecobgiral consciousness doesn't
justsave the planet, italso makes
business sense. Being ecobgiral is
economical

The bestway to do this is to promote green jobs: work opportunities that expore ways to preserve and restore the environmentand at the same time are economically viable. Green jobs offera hybrid solution to address problem of unemploymentand environment sustainability, linking the twingoals of reducing poverty and protecting the environment.

The transition to a bw-carbon economy presents employment opportunities by opening new markets, and by stimulating eco-innovation and investment in more efficient production techniques. Prospects for creating green jobs can be developed in entirely new ideas or in finding ways in which the existing businesses can be made environmentally friendly.

The powercriss in Nepal's hurting the economy, but could have the unintended side benefit of spuring the manufacture of alternate energy systems.

Investment in the solar industry has seen tremendous growth in the last few years as people began to seek alternative renewable sources of energy for their homes and workplace. Necessity becomes the mother of invention, and helps the economy over the long run.

Green businesses can inspire innovation not just in energy sources, but also construction, transportation and agriculture. The green job industry is growing in Nepalwith people exploring environment-friendly business iteas. For example, organic farming is catching up, with even restaurants showing offorganic vegetables, fruits and coffee in theirmenus.

R ecycling is another sector where investments can be made, as done by Jam arko, a paper recycling company.

Job opportunities can also be developed in helping people design green buildings and technologies. The regular Green Scene's section of NepaliTimes profiles such green business iteas that actually working.

The green tag can be useful in attracting custom ers, but more importantly can help a business become costeffective. Being green focuses on cutting consumption of raw materials and energy, and production of waste through highefficiency strategies, which in turn



increase productivity and decrease cost. Even a simple change such as replacing the bulbs with CFLs, and installing solarpanels, can help a business cutelectricity bills. Such practices also help the business become socially responsible.

Lastmonth the Ministry of Labourand Transportation and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) organised a national conference on Climate Change and Green Jobs' in which plans to make government policies support green pbs were discussed.

The Geneva-based ILO began is Green Jobs Program in 2008 and has worked in several countries in the Asia-Pacfic region including India, Bangladesh, China, Thailand, Philippines and is now launching the initiative in Nepal.

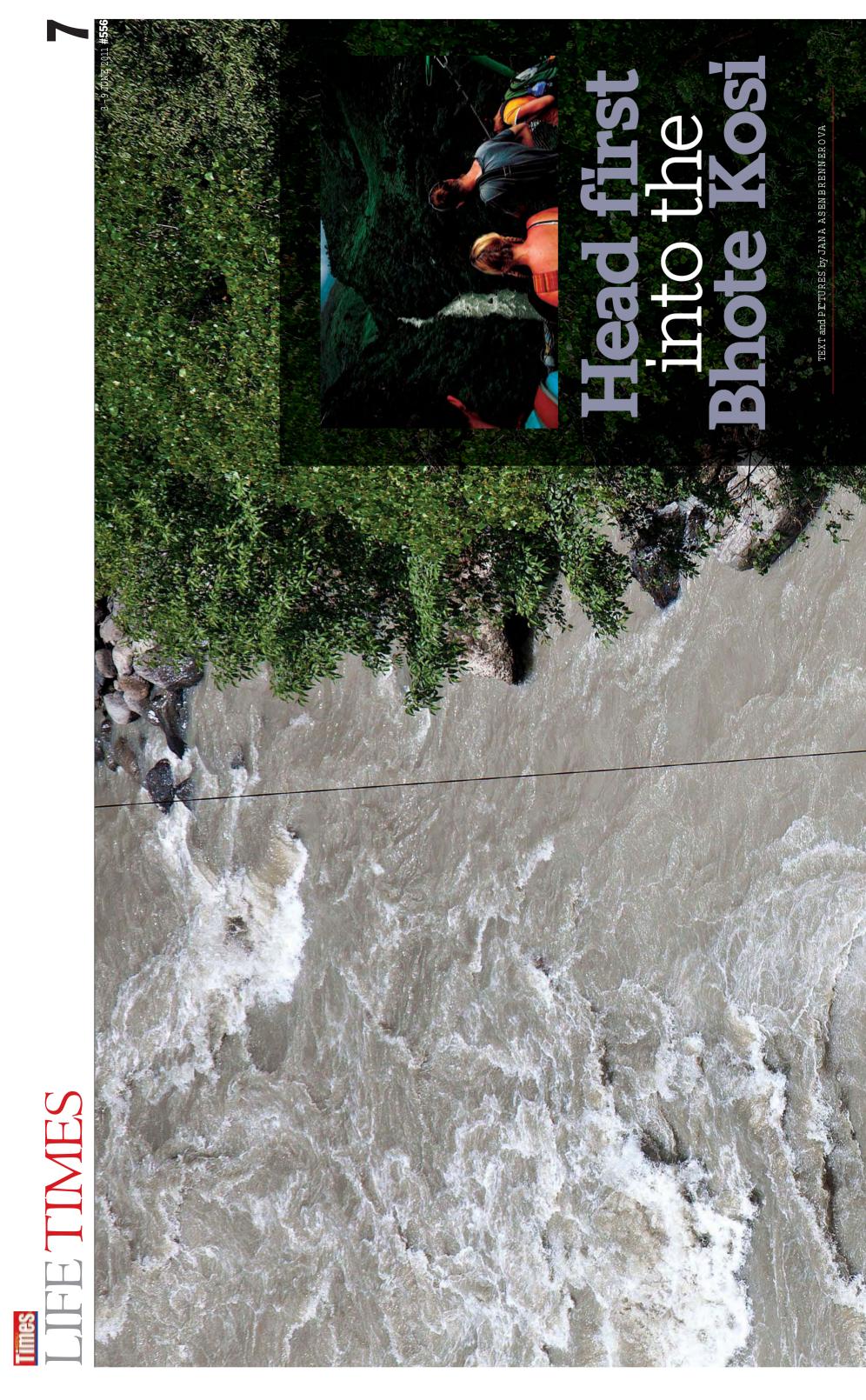
The need now is to help develop manpowerwith enterpreneurialskills as wellas technicalknow how for green jobs. The private sectorcan take a lead in greening is practices and move beyond tokenism.

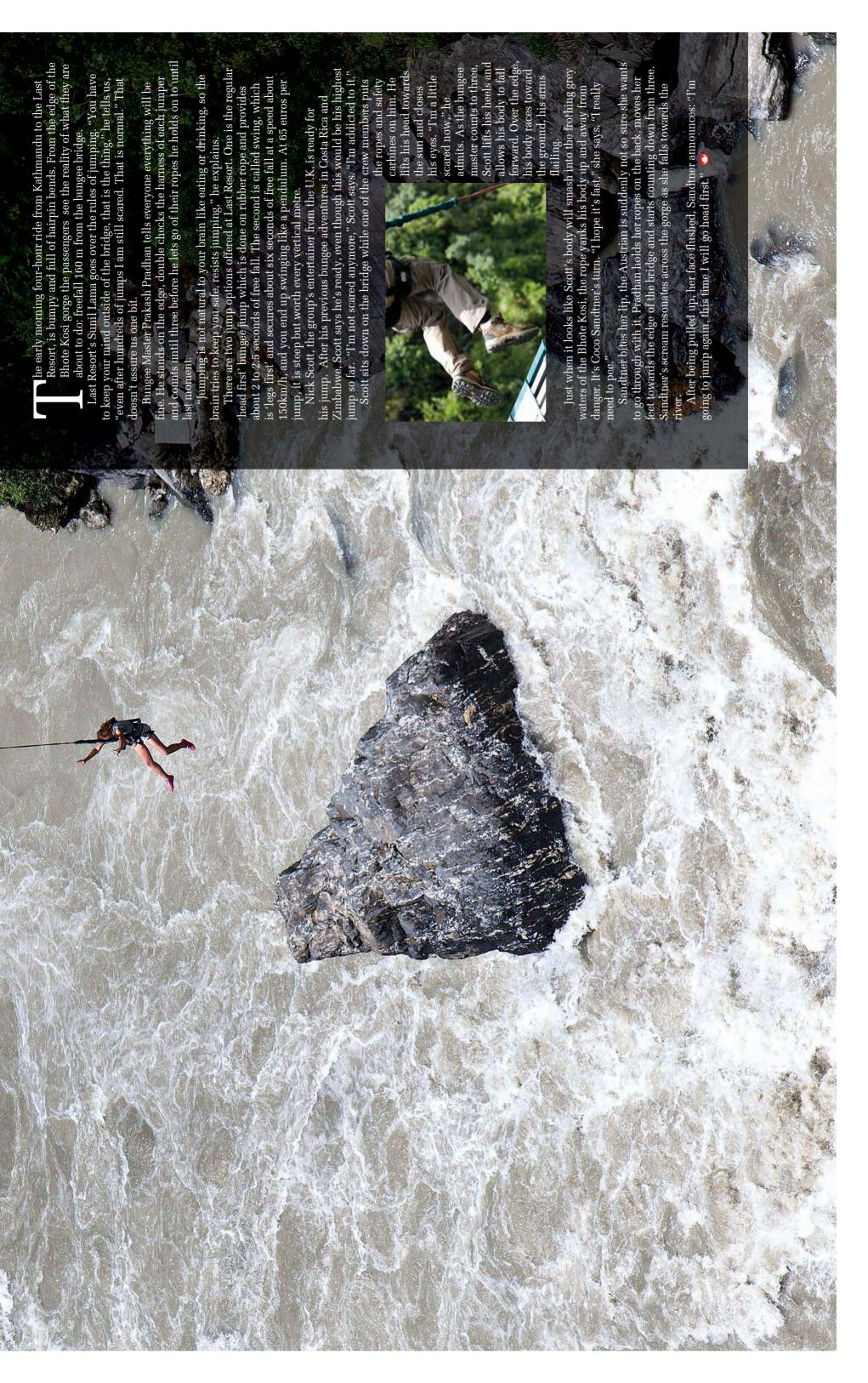
As a ratifier of the Kyoto Protocoland forbeing part ofReducing Em issions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and the Clean Energy Development Path, the governm enthas to play its part in facilitating green jobs. It needs to encourage investments in environm ent-friendly practices with charpolicies that support and reward sustainable economic activities (and penalise those that aren't). Green jobs prom ise triple return in form of sustainable enterprises: poverty reduction, and econom is developm ent.

















EVENTS

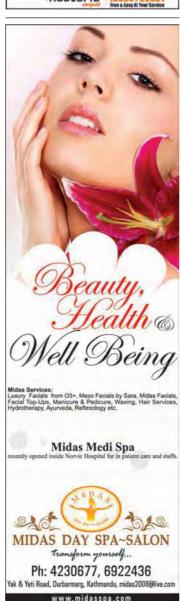


The G lass M enagerie, a play written by Tennessee W illiams brought into production by actor/directorEelum Dixit in support of the Spinal Injury and Rehabitation Centre. 11 to 12 June, 5.30pm, Kamalmani Theatre, Patan Dhoka, tickets are priced at Rs 1000 and are available at Dhokaima Café and the venue, 5522113

B ird Painting and Photography Exhibition, organised by Bird Conservation Nepal June 1 to 7, 2.30 to 5pm on the opening day, 10am to 5pm, Nepal Art Council, Babarmahal

Rooftop com edy, a screening of stand-up com edian Russell Peters organised by Sattya Media Arts Collective. June 2, 6 to 9pm, Sattya Media Arts Collective, Jawlakhel, Suggested donation Rs100 Stories from the locality and





E- car Rally

A fler the success of last two years'Spinal Injury Electric Vehicle Rally, the third E-carrally is going to be held on 18 June 2011. With the aim of supporting two in portant causes-electric vehicle promotion and spinal injury treatment, the rally will start from Maitighar Mandala and travel to Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Centre (SRC) at Saanga. A long with 59 Revas that are running in the country, the rally also seeks participation from other electric vehicles-Safa Tempos and Chinese electric scooters. A lithe proceeds from the eventwill go towards supporting indigent patients who will receive free and discounted rehabilitation services at SRC.

To registeryourelectric vehicle contact:
Uday Adhkari
Mobile:9841595707
011660848/7
infosirc@ wlink.com np
www.sirc.org.np

e contact:

Fantasized idea, an exhibition of paintings by Him an Gunung and Laxm an Kam acharya. Till 5 June, Siddhartha Art Gallery, Baber Mahal Revisited

Culturally Enlightened, a cultural tourism festivalorganised by 0 m M ahankalFim Production. 2 to 5 June, 11am to 6pm, Tundikhel Ground

Environm entFilm Festival, a three day film festival to mark environm ent day. 3 to 5 June, 6pm, Patan Durbar Square, Lalitpur

We may allend up in the same boat, installation arthy Michelle Hall. 5 to 12 June, 5.30pm on the opening day, Sunday to Friday 11am to 5pm, Patan Musuem, Lalitpur

Charya Dances, perform ance of a traditional genre of mediated dance and music by Rajendra Shrestha and Kala Mandap. 10 June, Durbar Hall, Bal Mandir, Naxal, Invitations only

Docum entary Film m aking, a six-day course on docum entary film m aking organised by Sattya M edia Arts Collective. 5 to 10 June, 10 am to 5 pm, Sattya Media arts Collective, Jawlakhel, Application can be downloaded from the website www.sattya.org and sent to collective@sattya.org, fee Rs 3000

Celebrating Fulbright in Nepal, an exhibition of artworks and photographs by US and Nepali Fulbrightgrantees. 7 to 21 June, Opening day 5.30pm, weekdays 11am to 6pm, Saturday 12 to 4pm, Siddhartha Art Gallery, Babar Mahal Revisited, 4218048

Know yourDSLR:DigitalSLR
Photography, a photography
workshop organised by Sattya Media
Arts Collective. 28 to 29 June, 11am
to 3pm, fee Rs 1000, forms are
available at sattya.org

Cine-Saptaha: series (II), a week bng screening of independent and non-com mercial Nepalifilms. 3 to 9 June, 4.30pm, Docskool Film Centre, Gaurighat, Ticket Rs30, advance booking required, 4471104

W hite Party, Launch of W hat Next. June 11, 7pm, Cube, Kamaladi, Rs 700(in advance) Rs1000 (at door)

Call for entries for Film Southasia, a festival of South Asian docum entaries. 29 September to 2 October, early submission deadline: 31 May 2011, final submission deadline (for films made after April 2010): 31 June 2011, Film Southasia Secretariat, Patan Dhoka, 5552141, www.filmsouthasia. org, fsa@filmsouthasia.org

MUSIC

Golden Moments-Tribute to Rock, a second series of Golden moments featuring artists Prism, 3 June, Bhumi Restro and Lounge, Lazimpat. Ashesh and the Nekhvam, 10 June, Cafereena, Durbar Marg, Abhaya and the Steam Injuns, 17 June, Moksh, Jhamsikhel, and the grand finale with Soaked, 24 June, 1905, Kantipath

AFK Music Contest, an open music contest to young musicians below 25. Interested ones can download the forms at www.alliancefrancaise. org.np and submit it at Alliance Francaise, Tripureshwor, Last date for submission 10 June

Fashion and Music fest, fashion show by students of EC with musical perform ance by Naren Limbu, Sirish Thapa, Bijaya Gurung and Shadows.

11 June, 6pm, 1905 Restaurant and Bar. Kantipath

International Music Week Concerts, an unique outdoorconcert organised by Alliance Francaise in Kathmandu along with Service Civil International featuring students of AFK, Kathmandu University School of Music and Manandhar Cultural Group. 21 June, 3pm, Dattatrya Square, Bhaktapur

Betty Argo in Kathm andu, popular French band live in concert. 26 June,, 6pm, Nepal Academy Hall, invitations only



Boudha Stupa Restaurant & Café

"Gyakok"
wood-fired pizza,

Himalayan Arabica Coffee

free Wi-Fi Boudha - 6 Tel: 2130681

An honest dram a

MARCUS BENIGNO

tthe pitofhis affliction with ADS, Prior wrestles with his ancestral ghosts, who A wrestes will his ancestally to mentand invite him to dance. Louis, a neurotic, gay Jew and Prior's estranged bver, appears and waltzes him away into an in passioned em brace. The frank display of affection and despairbetween the two men elicited giggles from the audience during a preview of Tony Kushner's Angels in America: Millennium Approaches at the NepaliTourism Board LastW ednesday.

"The audience will likely be shocked," says director Deborah Merola, who has staged several productions in Kathm andu. But the play is not trying to convince people of a lifestyle. It's a play about bss, recovery, healing. It's a universalplay."

Set in New York City at the height of the Reagan presidency and the emergence of the ADS epidem ic, the critically acclaim ed play portrays a cross-section of a society in flux. Through com edy and dark hum our, Angels in Am erica broaches the sensitive subject of hom osexuality at a form a tive stage in its popular perception.

AfterLouis leams of Prior's illness, he cowers and abandons him . Meanwhile, Roy Cohn, a cbseted gay kwyeralso diagnosed

with AIDS, offers a promotion to Joe Pitt, a devoutMorm on and Republican law clerk. Soon after, Joe's pill-popping wife, Harper, confionts him and his repressed hom osexuality. The ensuing conversations produce a raw depiction of the hum an relationship.

Tangents into the supernatural enrich the epic dram a as well as biblical allusions. In one scene, Harper, played by Sam una KC (pictured), finds herself in Antarctica with her in aginary companion, making snow angels, and in others, apparitions and angels descend

on Prior and Roy, sym bolising their slow and eventualdecline.

Political overtones suggest the faded hopes of American exceptionalism and the collateral scapegoating of minorities, an in portre Levant to the times. At the moment, the evolving LGBT rights movement in Nepal has been muddled and overshadowed by the largerpolitical situation.

Merola's direction delivers an incendiary perform ance evenly dispersed among its collaborative cast of bcaluniversity dram a

Angels in Am erica stages in Kathm andu

professors and debut and professional actors from Nepal, US, and France. While the minimalist set, Brechtian aesthetic and intentional role reversals and crossovers reinforce the play's powerfuld abgue and tightly woven nanative.

During a Q &A session, a spectator expressed concerns that the play revealed nothing positive about hom osexuality and that allhe saw was its negative portrayalnamely the travails induced by ADS and reactionary

BrentRose (pictured), who plays Prior, answered: "The point of the play is to show how sim larhom osexual relationships are to thatofheterosexualpeople. It's notabout making them the other orabout them being fabubus or 'bok how it's great to be gay!' It's about being hum an. These characters representAm ericans, and they represent hum an beings."

Angels in America: Millennium Approaches, 3 - 8 June, 5:30pm at the Nepali Tourism Board. Mature Content. Advanced Reservations: angelsinkathm andu@ gm allcom



Peri Peri

Thamel finally keeps it simple: chicken. Amid the fancy fare of courtyard dining along the upscale eatery row, the five-month-old Peri Peri is a spinoff from Nando's, a famed casual franchise operating in 30 countries, and is fast becoming Kathmandu's premier purveyor of poultry.

From chicken nuggets, livers and wings to wraps, pitas and plain-old, plated chicken, the menu is almost entirely, exclusively chicken. There's no going wrong.

Whether shredded, quartered, halved, or whole, every serving of its legendary Portuguese-Mozambican barbecue is marinated for 24 hours, char-grilled then lathered in a tangy concoction with just the right amount of kick. Tempered according to your buds' requirements, the dipping sauces, straight from South Africa, make up a matchbook of lip-smacking heat and tartness: mainly lemon and herb, medium, hot and extra hot.

Cutlery is provided, but is readily ditched for a hands-on, mouth-slobbering feast fit for a medieval court. Large helpings of spicy rice, reminiscent of Cajun pilaf, or fries compliment the carnage.

The full platter meal, a whole chicken with one large side, is more than ample for a small family of four, running a fair Rs 900 (surcharges excluded). And a bottle of brew falls mid-level on the Beer Index at Rs 280 for a San Miguel.

If you're looking for a good wrap or pita, head to Chick 'N' Felafel in Thamel instead for a tastier and more filling version at Rs 190. The occasional bone or cartilage in Peri Peri's shredded pita with cheese (Rs 340) made for an unappetizing surprise.

But for a well-cooked and flavourful chicken spread in a cozy environment, roost yourself at Peri Peri's where all that's missing is a complimentary bib. Marco Pollo

Facing the Army Camp entrance in Jhamel, do an

about-face, and the chicken

marks the spot.

***1 Bread hwater $\star\star\star$ Service Deal-rbus *** Rep-eat?





DalBhatdiet

abouthaving rippling, abdom inal muscles. Justkeep yourweightin the normal range. Unfortunately, once the weight is gained, bsing it **DHANVANTARI** is a difficult proposition. Buddha Basnyat, MD Patients on a dietgenerally

oroverweightpeople bsing even smallamounts of weight and increasing physical activity can preventplenty ofm edicalcom plications. O verweight is defined as a body m ass index (BM I = kg/m 2) of 25 to < 30 and obesity is defined as BM Iof30 orm ore.

Thankfully, Nepaldoes nothave obese people, butwe togetherwith the restofSouth Asia are sure set to be an overweight nation. Forget

eatfatand protein to your heart's contentwith very bw carbohydrate, is probably im practical in Nepalbecause of the lack of variety of m eat and fish.

The LEARN Lifestyle, Exercise, Attitude, Relationships and Nutrition) diet is based on intensive lifestyle m od fication and m ay be too 'idealistic' form any, but very beneficial if you can bring about these changes in your life. The Zone dietcom prises of 40 percent carbohydrate and 30 per centeach protein and fat.

My favourite, however, is the DalBhatdietalso known as the O mish dietafferDrDean O mish, a professorofmedicine from the University of California in San Francisco. But I think even the good doctorwould be stunned at seeing the mountain of rice that m any Nepalis consum e here twice a day with a minimal exercise plan. Probably the only group ofpeople in Nepalthat can efficiently dealwith this vast am ount of rice-eating are porters abng the H in alayan trails.

The O mish diet is vegetarian based and fat restricted.A m od fication of the 0 mish dietwith controlled rice consumption but plentifuldaland vegetables with a tasty acharto bootm ay be a very suitable and practical option for the Nepalipalate. 💟



The official date of the monsoon onset (10 June) is only a week ahead but the driving force of ongoing wet pre-monsoon is the westerly front pegged by giant bw pressure positioning over the eastern Himalaya. Unless the southwesterly monsoon wind advances with enough strength to drive away the westerly front, we wont be able to receive the monsoon rains. A break from the regular showers can be expected in the com ing week. Expecthotand hum id days ahead in the weekend.











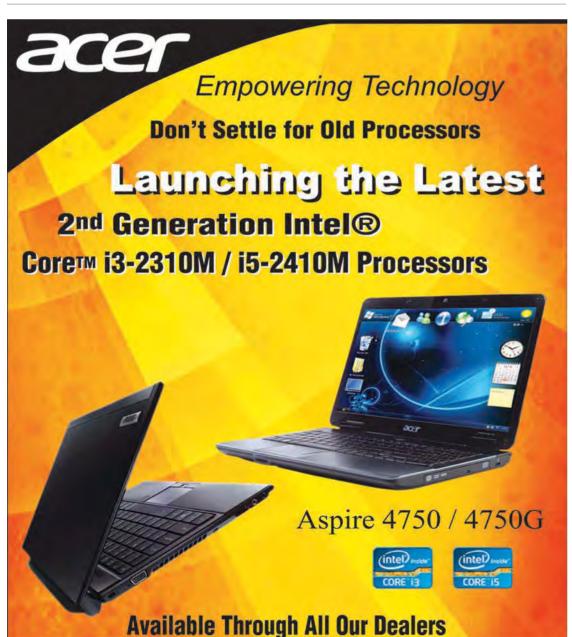
WHATCHA READING: A localobserves the streetarton the walls of HotelHim alaya on Sunday moming. This is part of Artudio and In ageschool's initiative to create street arton empty walls of the city.



onurlifieko: The Municipality police confiscate properties of street vendors in Basantapuron Wednesday.



BURNT: The localpolice exam ine the salvaged goods at a garm entstore in Narsingh Chowk, Thamel, where a fire broke out Wednesday evening.



bse about5 percentoftheir bodyweight over the first six

m onths, but by 12 to 24 m onths

they are back to mangalman'

ineffectiveness of weight reduction

diets may be due to compensatory

changes in energy expenditure that

oppose the maintenance of a bwer

body weight as well as genetic

The Atkins diet, which lets you

weight bss:

and environm ental factors. Here

are som e com m on diets used for

(square one). The bng term

MERCANTILE Hitti Pokhari , Durbar Marg , Kathmandu , Nepal Tel: 4440773, 4445920, Fax: 977-1-4437088 OFFICE SYSTEMS Email:market@mos.com.np

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Sex and surveillance

Public figures now have a higher chance of being caught on candid cam era in com prom ising positions



It is impossible to hear about sexual or sex-crime scandals nowadays, whether they involve Dominique Strauss-Kahn or Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, or the half-dozen US congressmen whose careers have ended in the past couple of years, without considering how they were exposed. What does it mean to live in a society in which surveillance is omnipresent?

Like the heat beneath the proverbial boiling frogs, the level of surveillance in Western democracies has been ratcheted up slowly, but faster than citizens can respond. A concerted effort is underway in the US and UK to brand surveillance as positive. New York City subway passengers are now advised that they might experience random searches of their bags.

Activists in America assume their emails are being read and their phone calls are monitored. Telecom companies Verizon and AT&T have established areas on their premises for eavesdropping activity by the National Security Agency.

The spate of sex scandals is a sign of more serious corruption and degradation than most commentators seem to realise. Yes, sex criminals must be punished, but political careers are ending because of consensual affairs.

Consensual sex between adults is no one else's business. But now that public figures, especially those deemed to be 'of interest' to intelligence agencies are susceptible to being watched three-dimensionally, the chances of being compromised high. And there is no end to this crash-and-burn surveillance strategy, owing to the nature of the information that is caught in the net.

After all, the human sex drive, especially if it compels risky or self-destructive behaviour, has held appeal for dramatists since the ancient Greeks, who originated the story of Achilles and his vulnerability. And, because sex scandals are always interesting to read about, certainly compared to yet another undeclared war, they will always be useful diversions.

Citizens' attention can



be channeled away from, say, major corporate theft and government malfeasance toward narratives involving two hapless individuals (and their wives and children, who are usually suffering quite enough without the media's heavy breathing).

Another reason to mourn the normalisation of a surveillance society lies in the link between sexual privacy and other kinds of psychological liberation. That is why closed societies monitor their citizens' sexual lives. The combination of sexuality and privacy has an anarchic, subversive effect on citizens.

Connecting with another person in an unscrutinised, uncivilised, unmediated, unobserved way inevitably reminds people that there are aspects of the human soul that cannot and must not be subjected to official control.

For this reason, closed and closing societies have always feared sexual liberationists, and have sought to link political dissidence with sexual anarchy. A surveillance society falls softly into place, and people realise too late that everyone has secrets. Think about your own privacy and secrets.

Official surveillance has been marketed as a national-security imperative. In fact, it gives the state the power to blackmail anyone it wishes. Consider the official US diplomatic cables released by WikiLeaks that revealed that State Department employees were asked to obtain biometrics on public officials at the United Nations. Are we entering an era of geopolitics by blackmail?

Naomi Wolf is a political activist and social critic whose most recent book is Give Me Liberty: A Handbook for American Revolutionaries.





TW N TOWN: Darchula in Nepaland Dharcula in India are separated by more than just the Mahakali River, there is also a big development gap between them.

Remote control for prosperity

Despite m essy politics in Kathm andu, Darchula finds its peace dividend







ALL PICS: RUBEENA MAHATO



Down on the farm

At just 30, Hari Singh Mal of Gokule (pictured) has achieved more than most Nepalis his age. In a place where there was no culture of growing or eating vegetables, he started farming tomatoes and spinach after bringing seedlings from Delhi. Thanks to road connectivity, he now has a much bigger market than he could ever imagine. Today he grows all kinds of vegetables and fruits and supplies them to as far as Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Nepalgunj and Pithauragad in India. Other farmers, encouraged by his example have followed suit and now Gokule, lying along the fertile Chamelia river basin is largely self-sufficient in vegetables. "I earn Rs 200 thousand a year staying in my own village," says Hari Singh, "it is this road which has made this possible. I just hope there weren't all these bandhs."

Another farmer Dharam Singh Joshi earns Rs 500 a day after the road opened up new markets. He is upbeat about Darchula's future, all the district needs now is irrigation. "If the government just chipped in, we could grow even more food," he says.



s the farthest district in Nepal's far-west, Darchula is the last place one would find stories that would be inspirational for the rest of the country. Yet, in the past five years with the end of the war and the arrival of the road, communities in this remotest region of Nepal are changing for better. The first sign of change is access: a district that one had to travel to via India is now a rough 9-hour ride from Dadeldhura.

The contrast between Darchula and the namesake Indian district of Dharchula across the Kali River couldn't be starker. On that side, smooth roads, a bustling market, developed infrastructure and on the Nepal side, it is still dust and squalour.

Despite the bumpy ride, most Nepalis prefer to travel from Dadeldhura rather than face hassles at the Indian border. And now, farmers have a market within Nepal for their produce. For a place that has long been synonymous with food deficit, farmers here are producing a surplus of vegetables. Vegetables used to flow in from India, now it is going in the opposite direction.

"This is a changed place," says farmer Hari Singh



Mal from Gokule village, "I couldn't have imagined a few years ago that I would be supplying vegetables to the Indian market." (See box). Local communities are now setting up technical schools and colleges. Just across the river in Baitadi is the only other college in Nepal besides Rampur that offers a BSc in agriculture. The campus feels like an oasis of learning (See box).

More than anything else, locals say, it is the improved security situation that has enabled change. During the war, Darchula was a restricted area. The Maoists required "visas" for villagers to travel to another VDC, the military harassed any visitors. Development agencies all needed permits and had to pay "donations" to the Maoist parallel government. The ruins of the airport building in Gokule is still a testimony to the violence of the war years.

Narayan Joshi of a community organization, Sankalpa, remembers being banished to a Maoist labour camp for travelling without a permit, and being regularly interrogated by the army. "There was no development for many years, we were pushed back decades," says Joshi, adding that aid groups now venture to the most remote parts of the district running health, sanitation and education projects, collaborating with women's groups to build schools, toilets and drinking water systems.

And there are roads being built everywhere. After the completion of the road from Darchula to Tinker at the Tibetan border, this will be the shortest route to Mansarovar. "There is a great potential for developing this place," adds Joshi, "people suffered so much during the war. There is new hope now."

Sowing seeds of change

The last place you'd expect to see an agriculture and veterinary college in Nepal is in a remote township the far-west. Yet, there it is: the Gokuleswor Agriculture and Veterinary Science College across the river from Darchula in Baitadi (pictured below). When Parmananda Joshi, the college's principal and other like-minded people decided to open a college in the middle of nowhere, their peers scoffed.

A year later, this community-run and managed college is looking forward to its first batch of 21 students. The remoteness of the place means retaining qualified teachers is a challenge, but the road will hopefully change that.

At Rithha Chaupata VDC, the community

has set up another agriculture training centre. The Latinath Higher Secondary School now runs a CTEVT-accredited course for 40 students. "We wanted to run a technical course that could be of use to this place," says Suresh Bista (pictured below), who returned after graduating in Sydney to uplift his home district with what he believes is the only way to make Nepalis prosperous: agriculture. Bista divides his time between working in his farm, helping local farmers and supporting the school.

"Now that there is peace, there are lots of possibilities here," says Bista, "if we can tap the Indian market alone, we will be prosperous."





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The CA on trial

Editorial in Kantipur, 30 May

कान्तिपुर

The political parties have accepted the need for a consensus to move the peace process and agreed to form

a national unity government. A short deadline of three months means that there is no time to waste on bickering political gains.

The people have tolerated this extension only because their aspirations for peace, prosperity and progress of the country are greater than their dislike for those they have trusted this task with. But if the political parties interpret people's tolerance as support for their ugly politicking, they are seriously mistaken.

Inspite of their solemn promise to mend their ways and work in the interest of the people after the extension, they have not shown any urgency or sincerity in their actions. The need of the hour is to focus on forming a national unity government and begin the task of peace process and constitution writing. The parties must immediately decide on the new leadership and size of the cabinet.

Despite flaws, Nepali leaders possess a special characteristic: they come to table talks to resolve their

differences. They agreed for a way out of the deadlock, even at the eleventh hour. But when it comes to implementing those agreements, they have miserably failed.

Considering the amount of work to be done, it is already late and parties should immediately implement what has been agreed upon. Madhesi parties who have so far been excluded from the major negotiations should be also included in the process. The leadership should understand

that unless they deliver on their promises to complete the major task of peace process, they will lose the legitimacy and mandate to write the constitution or ask for another extension if need be.





VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The mission of Equal Access Nepal (EAN) and its international affiliate, Equal Access International (EAI), is to create positive change by providing critically needed information and education to millions of needy Nepali people. EAN achieves this through: production of locally designed and targeted media programming; innovation in the cost-effective use of emerging communication technologies; and linking of media programs with ground-level partnerships and community engagement activities. EAN produces some of the most popular radio and new media programming in Nepal, addressing issues as diverse as youth life skills, health, governance, conflict transformation, gender, and education. Equal Access Nepal is seeking applications from dynamic, creative, and experienced candidates for the following positions based in Kathmandu:

Executive Director

The Executive Director (ED) will provide overall strategic and managerial leadership for Equal Access Nepal and will represent EAI in-country. The ED will lead members of the senior management team in achieving the objectives of EAN's programs; will oversee the general administration and financial management of the Kathmandu and field offices; develop and maintain key partnerships among donors and stakeholders; ensure performance-based, motivating team management of all staff; and lead resource development efforts. The ED will have a passion for and experience with creative uses of communication to empower communities and to strengthen national programs aimed at reconstruction and long-term development in Nepal.

Qualifications/Essential skills

- A minimum of seven years of experience in a senior-level management position in international development.
- Advanced university degree or commensurate experience in communication, social sciences, business, or a related field.
- Energetic, decisive team leader with a particular interest in evaluation and measurable results.
- Good listener and participatory, motivating management approach.
 Experience working with international donors and other external stakeholders at a high level.
- Demonstrated track record at resource development for development programs.
- Background in media and NGO governance is highly desirable.
- Excellent Nepali and English written, oral, and presentation skills required.

Program Director -

The Program Director (PD) will lead EAN's program teams focused on project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and excellence in reporting. These responsibilities also include on-time program management; quality, results-driven programming content; and innovations/new program development. The PD will be a member of EAN's senior management team and, as such, will be involved in strategic and operational decision making for the organization. She/he reports to the Executive Director and works closely with Directors for Finance and Operations and Strategic Partnerships. The PD will be a leading representative of EAN among external stakeholders, including current and potential donors.

Qualifications/Essential skills

- A minimum of five years of experience in a supervisory position related to programs in international development.
- Advanced university degree or commensurate experience in communication, social sciences, research and data analysis, or a related field.
- Significant experience in media production and management.
- Motivating, organized team leader known for using a participatory management approach.
- Demonstrated experience with evidence-based decision-making, monitoring, evaluation and achievement of measurable results.
- Experience working with international donors, partners, and other external stakeholders.
- Excellent Nepali and English written, oral, and presentation skills required.

Please submit: a cover letter clearly stating your reasons for applying and a summary of relevant skills; contact information for three referees; and salary requirements. Please include an updated CV/resume and send to the following address or email, no later than 7th June 2011.

EQUAL ACCESS NEPAL

PO Box No: 118, Lalitpur, Nepal,

Email: vacancy@equalaccess.org.np

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted for selection process. Telephone enquiries will not be entertained. We encourage all suitable candidates, including women and people from marginalized communities, to apply.

Please visit http://www.equalaccess.org/about-career.php and www.equalaccess.org/work-with-us for detailed position description.

No smoking

Lokendra Kumar Shrestha in *Nepal Samacharpatra*, 31 May

समाचारपत्र

Every second, smoking kills one person in the world. According to a WHO report published in 2000, 15,000 people die every year in Nepal because of cigarette smoking. Nepal stands ahead in countries with female smokers. The world celebrated antitobacco day this week and while various anti-smoking awareness programs have been conducted in Nepal as well, the impact remains limited.

The Bhaktapur Cancer Hospital was established by Nepal Cancer Relief Society and the state runs the BP Memorial Cancer Hospital in Bharatpur. But these two institutions are not enough to combat the impact of smoking. The society has been conducting awareness programs in 42 districts through its branches, and plans to establish cancer hospitals in all five regions. Operations have already begun in Lagankhel and



A fund has also been established for anti-tobacco activities whereby one paisa from every cigarette is contributed to the fund and so far Rs 450 million has been collected. Ironically, the government recently provided Rs 270 million to support Janakpur Cigarette Factory. The state has to shun this duplicity and look to provide alternate employment to the people involved in the tobacco industry.

In the long run, we need to move towards being a tobacco-free country. Bhutan has set an example by implementing strict anti-smoking laws. We need to raise awareness, prohibit sale and distribution of tobacco and take action against cigarette manufacturers. A bill for tobacco control is expected to be implemented next month but the strength of the tobacco mafia preventing its implementation cannot be underestimated.



Save Everest

Editorial in *Naya Patrika*, 2 June

गयाँ पत्रिका

Fifty eight years has passed since Tenzing Norgay Sherpa and Sir Edmund Hilary conquered Everest. Thousands have reached the peak since. Conquering the highest peak in the world is a dream of all daring mountaineers. With different world records, Everest has attracted a lot of summiteers in recent times.

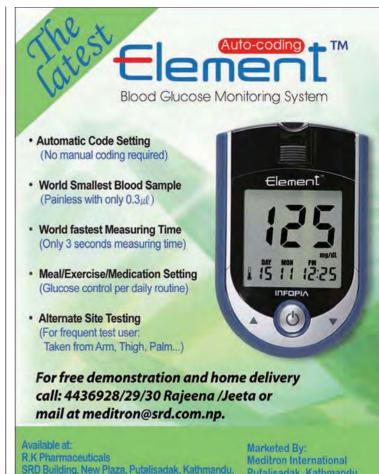
Everest raises Rs 2.5 billions in revenue yearly for the government. The contribution it makes to the economy of the nation can hardly be overstated.

A recent study put Everest region as the fourth best destination in the world. Every year over 30 thousand tourists visit this area, many of them specifically to ascend to the summit. But, the rise in temperature worldwide, in recent times combined with the human encroachment has taken a toll on it. Global warming is causing the Everest snow to melt and the waste piling up due to irresponsibility of the climbers and their support teams is making Everest uninviting.

As a result of awareness campaigns, climbers and their support teams have started bringing back the waste, but there are trashes that has been piling up for years. This has not only made the mountain unattractive but has polluted the Everest region and contributed to raising global temperature. It is also assumed that the bodies of estimated 150 climbers who died on their way to the summit are still in the area.

The government is happy to get royalty paid by the climbers but has done nothing for its improvement, cleanliness and management. If the government wants to save Everest for the future generation, it has to urgently introduce and implement eco-friendly expedition policies.

We can not just make Everest a source of revenue, we should also shift our focus to conserving it. Immediate attention is imperative.





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3 - 9 JUNE 2011 #556

Take your tim e

🖳 o now that it has been established (just as a $oldsymbol{\mathcal{J}}$ wise ass prophesised last week) that in Nepal the new day begins at 6AM and not midnight, a precedence has been set for future constitution-writing and Nepal's politicians can all sleep soundly for another 90 days. This is also because a perfectly acceptable new constitution has already been drafted and just needs the John Henry of 601 sabasads. Anyone wishing to have a dekko should go to: www.onlineconstitution. net/index.php?title=Main_ Page and send comments to ass@nepalitimes.com.

മാരു

The floor of the August house was something to behold last Saturday as we approached the stroke of the midnight hour. The loud snoring from the back benchers threatened at one point to halt the proceedings and the Speaker told the Snorers to cut it out. CA members then went off to brush their teeth and came back in their pajamas.

Now that he is not PM anymore, Makunay looked like he didn't have a care in the world. Comrade Cloud was nodding off, Comrade



New ly designed reclining seats for Constituent Assembly members so they can work day and night to fi nish the constitution in time.

Yummy threw back her head and was fast asleep with her mouth open, and Low Minister Prabhu Sah (also known as the "Domestic Prabhu") slinked off to a sofa in the chambers after tabling the government proposal. But poor Jhol Gnat couldn't rest in peace because, JPTG kept asking him to step down when all he wanted to do was lie down.

മാരു

Learning from this experience, and since CA members will have to work day and night to finish off the constitution in the remaining 83 days, it is important to make the Constituent Assembly/Parliament conducive to deal-making in the wee-wee hours. Which is why the Assembly Sercretariat has fast tracked the proposal to upgrade the floor for nocturnal dealmaking with the following design and procedural changes:

• International airlines have been asked to bid for the supply of **601 Slumberettes** which look like normal CA seats in the daytime but can be transformed into a reclining bed at the touch of a button. Vibrator massage for the lower backs can also be fitted if requested.

- Each CA member will also be entitled to a Good Knight Kit which includes a tooth brush, shaver and foam, contoured eye mask, ear plugs, iPod that plays lullabies like "Aija Nidari Chhunumunu Chhunumunu..." and pills for CA members with acute sleep disorders.
- Lights in the Plenary
 Hall will be equipped with
 dimmers so as to make it
 easier for members to drift off
 when The Speaker announces
 a cat-nap break.
- Workaholic CA members who are too stressed to sleep will need stronger remedies, and the services of a team of hypno-therapists has been acquired to hypnotise members.
- Members who talk in their sleep will have microphones fitted into their lapels that feed the words into the public address system for the benefit of fellow members as well as to be broadcast live on national television.
- Members who sleep walk will be encouraged

to go up and down the aisles to prevent Deep Vein Thrombosis, but floorcrossing will not be allowed.

- Keeping in mind that there are quite a few conjugal CA members, twin beds will be provided and can be curtained off for privacy, if so required.
- CA members who are in the habit of downing a chhota or bada peg at bed-time can visit a special mini-bar below their desks which is also well stocked with midnight snacks
- Bed tea will also be provided in the morning
- To cope with the morning rush hour to the loo, existing urinals will be augmented with arsenals

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Comes news that left baddies are going after rights baddies. Minister for Disinformation, Comrade Conflagration is fending off attacks from Adhikar Baddies who want him out of office. Fireball actually went by the nom de guerre of Comrade Kanchan, but looks like even Mahara Bhaisap (try as he might) can't clear his name now. But the Homework Minister did manage to frame the police chief and replaced him with his own "ho manchhe'

