The Media Ordinance:
A new media ordinance exemplifies the Nepali government’s efforts to tighten its control on the media in Nepal and block a free flow of information as provisioned by the constitution.

When Minister Ramesh Nath Pandey, who headed Nepal’s delegation to the UN Convention, spoke at Columbia University, New York, about Nepal on 23 Sept., he said, “The media writes against the government all the time, and we let it happen. If this isn’t press freedom, then we need to give the phrase a new meaning.” He also suggested that International support is a must to maintain such high values as “fair elections” and “democracy” and to fight a “war based on primitive ideology,” in Nepal. He confidently declared election dates for Nepal- April 2006- and gave interviews to The New York Times and CNN amongst others. In the international arena, the Minister- dressed in a sharp suit, with relatively good conversational skills in English [Ex Prime Minister Deuba on CNN still haunts Nepal’s history of Statesmen], and an entourage of men in black suits carrying briefcases and answering calls for him on his Motorolla cell phone- played his part and read his lines perfectly.

Continued on page 10...

Entertainment on Page 13...

Continued on page 5...
We would like to wish the New York based weekly Nepali Aawaz all the best for their future. Congratulations! Mr. Sambhu Moktan and Mrs. Nanda Moktan, NY.

Remember us for:
- Wedding
- Gathering
- Anniversary
- Birthday and More...

Shambu Moktan
Cell: 917 930 2336
Email: moktandigital@yahoo.com

Moktan Digital Video

DVD and VHS Tape with special effects titles and background music of your own choice at very low cost.
Letters

Hi,

It was a delightful surprise to read Nepali Aawaz, but the delights ended at that. Reading about constitution (Discussing the Constitution and A new Constitution?, NepA #1) on your last issue sent chills down my spine. So far all we have witnessed under King Gyanendra’s command is one disastrous step after another for Nepal. Changing the constitution, like it is speculated, would be perhaps the grandest of the disasters even in context of Nepal’s monarchy.

Name withheld, UK.

Hi,

It seems completely unrealistic to draft a new constitution for Nepal, particularly when it is done so secretly. But then we have to remember that this is the same King who pulled off “February 1st,” completely paralyzing the country by breaking down all it’s communications and putting emergency workers and the country’s citizens at grave risk in a country going through a civil war.

Pravin Maskey.

I had faith in this King. He is an educated man and a good businessman so I was very sure that he would not let Nepal become a failed state. But looking at the people he has left in charge with the country, and seeing how the government continues to lie to its people and the international community, I am utterly disappointed.

M. Gurung, California.

Hi,

I think its a good thing that your news magazine has started publication in New York, and is available online too. For a while, reading the paper really made me feel closer to home. It’s just been such a long time since I actually read a Nepali newspaper, so getting hold of Nepali Aawaz was quite a treat.

Bilasha, New York.

Dear Nepali Aawaz,

Congratulations on a great job with your paper. Wish you all the success.

Email.

Dear Nepali Aawaz family,

It feels great to know that a weekly newspaper is actually being published by Nepalis in New York. Congratulations.

Prakash Shrestha, Minnesota

Hi,

What a great new platform for Nepalis. Good stuff. I hope you will have continued success.

Rajendra B, Toronto.

Editor’s Desk

Last week when we launched Nepali Aawaz, we hoped that this year’s Dasain would take the meaning of peace.

Over the weekend, back home in Nepal villagers feared being abducted by Maoists despite the ceasefire they have declared like they have come to do almost every year before Dasain. Here in New York, a Dasain gathering at a Church in 2nd Ave between 33rd and 34th was a buzz about the potential terrorist-bomb attack on New York subways. Villagers in Eastern Nepal did end up being forced to attend a Maoist event though without any violent incidents [page 5], and in New York the threat level of the terrorist attack was decreased after the FBI said the information might not be “credible.” Just when it seemed like the worst was over, the government of Nepal declared its very controversial Media Ordinance [page 10].

While the Maoists use Dasain as an excuse to declare their own version of a ceasefire and gain what goodwill they think they can, the last several years the King and his supporters have seen the King and his supporters execute some of the most controversial political moves on its citizens during the height of the 10-day-long Hindu festival, the biggest of the year for Nepal. Villages where a vast majority of the people are Hindus and the King a “Hindu Emperor.”

The Media Ordinance is the latest of these moves; declared a day before most of the media houses in Nepal take their annual three-day Dasain break, it is a law that essentially gags, shakes down and outright threatens media from exercising constitutional press rights or for that matter publishing anything that is generally pro-democracy, which in Nepal today could be easily deemed as being un-nationalistic by the government. It means that should these very lines be printed or published in Nepal, Nepali Aawaz would possibly be subject to questioning by the government and perhaps even reprimanded for it. It ensures the government’s control over the kind of information that the media gets to publish and the common citizens gets to access.

While it rains through the weekend and the first half of the week in New York, the hope of a better leadership under the King in Nepal gets steady washed away with every major move made by his administration. Even worse, every such step seem to reveal an agenda to take and maintain absolute control over the country and her population, one that is rapidly fleeing the homeland. At a time when the government is already struggling to kill a Maoist insurgency, its hard to tell what direction the country is being led to, but we can rest assure that for our country, this Dasain isn’t one of peace. It is one of fear, anxiety and frustration, like it has been for several years now.

New York Bureau

Editor: Kashish Das Shrestha
Nepali News Editor: Bel Bhujel
Associate Nepali News Editor: Santosh Thapalia, Vishrva Parajuli
Correspondents and/or Regional Representatives: Bhaskar Rai (MN), Dawa FSherpa (IN), Neelam Surwar (San Francisco), Neeka Shrestha (NC), Sakar Bhusal (TX), Santosh Basnet (CA) and Shrejaa Shrestha (MD).

Nepal Bureau

Nepali Desk Editor: Dr Pradeep Bhattacharya
Editorial Staff: Preena Shrestha (KTM), Sahara Shrestha (KTM), Tsp C.B (KTM)
Photo Contributor: Bhushan Shilpakar (KTM), Vasha Rai (KTM)
Marketing: Jaison Chaitse (KTM), Krishna Raj Shamsa Belbase (KTM)
Distribution: Satal Media (Western Nepal), Birat Media (Eastern Nepal)

New York Corporate Office

Publisher & Distributor: Moonlight Records Corporation
Executive Director: Chandra Prakash Sharma
External Relations & Marketing Manager: Gampa Sherpa

Contact Information:
Website: www.nepaliaawaz.com
Emails: General Information: info@nepaliaawaz.com
Comments/Feedback: letters@nepaliaawaz.com
Advertising: market@nepaliaawaz.com
Event listing: events@nepaliaawaz.com
Models: models@nepaliaawaz.com

Mail: Nepali Aawaz
51-01 39AV CC42
Long Island City, NY 11104

Nepali Aawaz: An International Weekly is published by Moonlight Records Corporation, NYUSA. Nepali Aawaz and Moonlight Records Corporation are both registered trademarks.
माउंडलीको एक महिनामा 13 को हत्या

माउंडलीको एक महिनामा घानो गर्ने एकत्रीय युद्धसुका प्रचारको काम 13 दिनहरूमा भएको राजद नागरिक सामाजिक आंदोलनलाई जनाउने हुन्छ।

माणुविविधकादेशी गर्दै दिनमा एकत्र प्रदर्शन हुन्छ। भएको नेपाली नेपालीमा पनि युद्धसुकाको साधन र छन्नी विभिन्न परिस्थितिहरू रहने छ।

युद्धसुकाको उद्थानको चिन्ता संशोधन गर्ने 30 दिनमा हामी पनि युद्धसुकाको साधन र छन्नी विभिन्न परिस्थितिहरू रहने छ।

पिक विविधकादेशी 30 दिनमा हामी पनि युद्धसुकाको साधन र छन्नी विभिन्न परिस्थितिहरू रहने छ।

पिक विविधकादेशी 30 दिनमा हामी पनि युद्धसुकाको साधन र छन्नी विभिन्न परिस्थितिहरू रहने छ।

पिक विविधकादेशी 30 दिनमा हामी पनि युद्धसुकाको साधन र छन्नी विभिन्न परिस्थितिहरू रहने छ।
युद्ध विराम पछि पनि छाएन शान्ति: अपहरण, हत्या, पकाउ, लुटपाट कायमेको –अनुशिल श्रेष्ठ, पूर्व नेपालमा

मादोबाकङ्गले पूर्व कमांड अपहरणको श्रेणीमा युद्ध विरामपछि संगठनका कार्यक्रम अपहरण विविधता निर्माण गर्न सक्छ। प्रतिकृतिपुर सङ्गठनमा गर्ने कार्यक्रम विविध पनि र मध्यस्थ सामाजिक अवस्थाको विषयमा विवादित नरेन्द्र गरेको थिए र शान्ति पनि आवश्यक छ। युद्ध समाप्तिका माध्यममा युद्ध विरामका पछि हत्या, पकाउ, लुटपाट कार्यमहत्त्वका केही सामाजिक अवस्थाको गलावट र भावना चुनौती छ।

माध्यममा उपलब्ध विवरणबाट धेरै प्राप्तिका विषयमा मादोबाक जनरल किरण मोहन राउल र उनको नेतालाई युद्ध विरामपछि चर्चा गर्नेको प्रयास भएको छ।

अघि र अपहरण

कार्यक्रमको विवरण

विज्ञापन र सामाजिक

मनोरंजन

मादोबाकले युद्ध विरामका पछि नेपालमा चर्चा गर्नेको प्रयास भएको छ। प्रति कार्यक्रमको विवरण देखाउन सामाजिक नेको विवरण र सामान्य लोकललाई तालिका र विवरणहरूलाई दिन्छ। प्रत्येक कार्यक्रमको विवरणले विवादित नरेन्द्र गरेका थिए र शान्ति पनि आवश्यक छ।
हयाको घटना उसले

विशेषता पार्टी भेका माओवादीले पुढै विराम गरेको एक माथिमा रदेनेपछि तिनीहरुले तयारी गरीएको गरिएको छ।

अध्ययनको क्षेत्र नेवा केन्द्र (इंस्टीट्यूटका) विश्वविद्यालय सम्झ हो भने, क्षेत्र समग्र विश्वविद्यालयहरुले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ। पूर्वीपर्याप्त मान्यता यस अध्ययनमा राम्राज्य २५ जनालाई माओवादीको ४ जनालाई हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ।

माओवादीका विद्वानहरुले पूर्वीपर्याप्त मान्यता विवादनहरुले माला माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ। अध्ययनको पूर्वीपर्याप्त मान्यता विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ।

सुरुवा पार्टीको सक्रियता

माओवादीले तीन भेकी माउंटेन पर्याप्त विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ। पूर्वीमा पार्टीको सक्रियतामा सहित विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ।

सुरुवा पार्टीको विविध सम्मान पाउनुभएको पार्टीको माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ। पूर्वीमा पार्टीको सक्रियतामा सहित विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ।

नयाँ पार्टीको कारण

भेकी पार्टीको सक्रियताको विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ। पूर्वीमा पार्टीको सक्रियताको विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ।

गैतिहासिक वर्तमान समय भन्नै, अधिक नेपाली प्रदेश समुदाय का माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ।

यस अधिकता अत्यल्प तालिका दिनोमा माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ। पूर्वीमा पार्टीको सक्रियताको विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ।

माउंटेनले हाम्रो पार्टीको सक्रियताको विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ। पूर्वीमा पार्टीको सक्रियताको विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ।

बनाप्रेरण वाहन बालीनाट्यका पाउनुभएको पार्टीको माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ। पूर्वीमा पार्टीको सक्रियताको विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ।

माउंटेनले हाम्रो पार्टीको सक्रियताको विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ। पूर्वीमा पार्टीको सक्रियताको विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ।

माउंटेनले हाम्रो पार्टीको सक्रियताको विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ। पूर्वीमा पार्टीको सक्रियताको विवादनहरुले माउंटेनले हाम्रो जनाहरुले भएको छ।
राजनीतिक नियन्त्रण कसको हामारा?

नेपालमा माघ १२को ‘हुँ’ प्रतिष्ठा बि जन-ता गर्ने प्रभावित भएको यस मार्गमा विन्यास, व्यापारिक र राज्यातील शस्त्रसूचीमा कुपोषण गरेर गरेको हुन। सरकारबाट एकैदिन अन्यथा सविंत्रि अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विदेशस्थलको छूटबहादुर छाउमा प्राप्त हुन्छ। यस सिद्धांतको भएको यस विदेशस्थलको, तस्बि बाटौ व्यापारिक र राज्यातील शस्त्रसूचीमा कुपोषण गरेर गरेको हुन।

"राजनीतिक द्रुतता कारणमा विनियम" भनेर जनता सरकारको अभिविन्यास भएको २५ मा नेपालको गाडी, बस, बस्याला र विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियमको प्रवासी भित्र दर्जा भएको पूरा विनियम...
Homosexuality and the Nepali Law

BASUJ DEV PHULARA

A frequently asked question in Nepal is, whether homosexual relationship is a crime or not. How does the Nepali law view homosexuality?

Nepal is a very conventional and a conservative society, and the law regarding human relationships are no different. Legally, Nepal recognizes only one form of biological and physical intimacy which helps in procreation. And it is not likely that this law will change in the near future.

In Nepal, homosexuality is seen as an attempt at doing away with the existing traditions and replacing them with individualism and related freedoms, which tend to threaten the existing system of religion and society. However, homosexuality is only an inborn differing attitude towards sex.

Nepal has neither homosexual laws nor sodomy laws. gays and lesbians in Nepal, who have frequently been complaining about humiliation and torture, have something to cheer for as there has been no ban to their activities. The Nepali society is male dominated and is very unequal in terms of sex, race and religion, although equality is guaranteed under the constitution as a fundamental right and no one be discriminated against on the basis of sex though.

Nepali society by and large disapproves homosexuality. Only penile-vaginal sex is understood as natural sex by the Nepali legal system. Any other forms are considered unnatural. However, laws against unnatural sex have never been enforced in the courts. While the Nepali society is fairly tolerant towards sexual minorities compared with neighboring South Asian countries, discrimination and societal stigma against sexual minorities do exist.

Provisionally, unnatural sex is defined in terms of human sexual intercourse with an animal only and does not specify any other forms of sexual intercourse or homosexual acts. Although homosexuals feel that they are not unnatural, the law does not recognize them as natural.

The Nepali law raises interesting questions about what is natural and what is not. What is the order of nature? Nature conceived by whom? And order perceived by whom? Even if one assumes that the “order of nature” is penile-vaginal intercourse between a man and woman, the law remains ambiguous about which sexual acts it seeks to prescribe. For some reason, sodomy and bestiality have been considered carnal intercourse against the order of nature.

Nevertheless, there are no reported judgments of the Supreme Court declaring oral sex as an offence punishable under Nepali law. On matters leading to homosexuality, only one case has so far been registered in the Supreme Court in the last 50 years and that too only recently. In this context, we will have to wait and see what interpretation comes from the Supreme Court.

Although unnatural sex is punishable under the national law, the Nepali legal system has failed to qualify the term. There is no legal recognition of homosexual couples. The questions of seeking patrimony or alimony or maintenance out of homosexual relationship have never come up before the courts. There is no provision in the law to seek relief or compensation. There is simply no legislation at present in Nepal, where same-sex couples could register as domestic partnership or civic contract union.

Even though Nepali law does not distinguish sodomy between males and between male and female, the law is targeted more against males than females. For that reason, the legal sections of the different statutes are used to blackmail gay and other men who have sex with men and to extort money and valuables from them. This more so happens in parks, certain streets and public toilets that function as an informal sexual networking area for gays.

In the same fashion, under the provisions of various personal family laws prevalent and in force in Nepal, two persons with homosexual behavior will not be able to inherit the assets of each other on the grounds of their inborn sexuality. If a will is made and is challenged by any other possible beneficiary, the said testament will not hold good in the courts, as it is likely to be struck down on the grounds of morality and being against public policy. If not challenged, it may go unnoticed.

The basic need of a human is the right to live, but the law fails to provide this to homosexuals. The laws, which are meant to protect people rather than to discriminate against them, especially those regarding sexuality, must be updated and enforced.

BASUJ DEV PHULARA is the Foreign Associate at Binod Roka and Associates PC, New York.

...
Crisis in Nepali Nationalism

Nationalism is an abstract idea. It resides in symbols; it is manifested in the emotional articulation of a set of intangible ideals. Although it is easy to find participants for a patriotic discourse, it is difficult to find a discourse of patriotism that is concrete and cohesive. Emotions are such because they defy definition and are rationally irreducible, and emotions are also such because everyone claims to “know” what they are. Patriotic emotion and nationalist ideals are rationally irreducible, too—but, everybody claims to know what being patriotic entails, and what the nationalist ideals of the nation are.

Patriotic emotions are undoubtedly shared. The ongoing insurgency, the multi-faceted struggle alongside or against it, the numerous “revolutions” staged in Nepal over the century, the occasional outburst of xenophobia exhibited by Kathmandu all serve as reminders of this truism. But, if confronted with the quest of enumerating the elemental constituents of patriotism, it is doubtful if there is a consensus to be reached.

One man in Nepali history actively created the modern idea of Nepali nationhood: Mahendra Shah. He individually articulated the idea of Panchayat, encoding into it the diverse elements he deemed to be fundamentally Nepali. He concocted the Nepal nation—a diverse garden, but one that spoke the same language, wore the same dress, and imagined the King as the source of the nationalist ideals. His Nepal was entirely Hindu, sang of the elusive Darlfe, and of rhododendron that flowered in a narrow mid-hill strip, and identified itself as a nation of brave warriors, and not one of subsistence farmers, or bonded generations, or repressed ethnic and religious identities. His Nepal worshipped Brikuti and Sita, but made no especial mention of the women. Buddha was born in Nepal, but Buddhists could be counted as Hindus, because both the king and the Buddha were incarnations of Vishnu.

Yet, it was the most direct prescription to a crippling problem—that of heterogeneity. If everyone ascertained to wear the same attire and speak the same tongue, it would be easier to share the same sorts of patriotic emotions. If everyone lived in the mid-hills, it would be easy to form an “other” out of the Indians. If everyone subscribed to the Panchayat “suited to the soil,” it would be easier for the populace to fear “Sikkimization.” Everybody would spend money during Dashain and Tihar; those who had other festivals would have the taste to celebrate them discreetly.

Comparison of census figures from 1951 and 1981 reveals a fascinating trend; so fascinating is the purported transformation of the populace in conformation of the moulds set by Mahendra Shah that the figures smack of fraud. Everything that Mahendra articulated—a nation that was predominantly Hindu and predominantly Nepali speaking—becomes realized in 1981, only for the trend to reverse in 1991, and further disintegrate in 2001. There is suddenly an explosion of mother tongues after the fall of Panchayat. Buddhism, a faith that had been in decline since Mahendra Shah’s articulation of Nepal in 1961, suddenly revives to its pre-1951 strength. There is a drastic drop in the reported number of Indian nationals in the Terai, and the new censuses show exactly who is feeding the nation.

But, the very thing that ought to be celebrated—the rise in freedom to articulate self-identity, which is the impetus behind the resurgence of regional and ethnic identities—also became the root of new ills. With Panchayat also fell any aspiration for homogeneity. Nationalism as articulated by individual political parties was necessarily divisive: the difference between a one-party system and a multi-party system is the choice between one unchallenged articulation of nationhood versus an everlasting conflict between competing articulation of essentially different notions of nationhood. If Nepali Congress leads the nation for five years, it will necessarily walk a different path than if UML were to have lead the country in the same period—and the paths are divergent. Yes, the common good of the people is supposedly the common goal for the parties, but the articulated differences between the one party’s goal and another’s makes all the difference.

And here we are now: with the knowledge that choices must be made, but without a clear sense of what are the choices. Clearly, the assertion that Nepal can become a homogenous entity was a false one. Or, to hunt for optimism, there isn’t yet a unifying ideal that can create the sense of homogeneity among the diverse population of Nepal. But it is even more difficult to imagine that a country that has very few parcels of heritage to share can transform itself into a unified nation.

Solving the “Maoist Problem,” or solving the ‘Monarchy Problem’ will solve none of Nepal’s problems—which is, the lack of a unifying, inclusive articulation of Nepali nationhood and nationalism. ”

Solving the “Maoist Problem,” or solving the “Monarchy Problem” will solve none of Nepal’s problems—which is, the lack of a unifying, inclusive articulation of Nepali nationhood and nationalism. By sheer numbers, Nepal ought to be a female articulation: that half of the species is naturally more abundant. Nepal should be a nation of third or fourth generation terai-dwellers, many of them with one or both parents of Indian origin. Nepal should be an amalgamation of numerous fractal ethnicities—each somewhat alike and comparable, but each unique. Nepal should be a nation not of Brave Gurkhas, but of servile domestic workers. Nepal should never be a nation of high-caste Hindus. Nepal should be either the Far-West, or the Central Plains, but never Kathmandu, never madals or momos or the eyes of Buddha staring sentry over the valley. Nepal should be another; Nepal should be anew.

But, how?
When Minister Ramesh Nath Pandey, who headed Nepal's delegation to the UN General Assembly, spoke at Columbia University, New York, about Nepal on 23 Sept., he said, "The media writes against the government all the time, and we let it happen. If this isn’t press freedom, then we need to give the phrase a new meaning." He also suggested that International support is a must to maintain such high values as “fair elections” and “democracy" and to fight “a war based on primitive ideology," in Nepal. He confidently declared election dates for Nepal- April 2006- and gave interviews to The New York Times and CNN amongst others. In the international arena, the Minister dressed in a sharp suit, with relatively good conversational skills in English [Ex Prime Minister Deuba on CNN still haunts Nepal’s history of Statesmen], and an entourage of men in black suits carrying briefcases and answering calls with his Motorola cell phone played his part and read his lines perfectly.

At home, on 20 Sept., the government’s Vice-Chairman Dr. Tulsi Giri had sung a different tune. Soon after being appointed Vice Chairman, he had already told the press that Nepal could go on without international monetary and financial help. Standing on a podium in Biratnagar with journalists in the audience, he reinstated that fact and got busy lashing out at the 1990 constitution of Nepal and the press freedom, amongst other democratic rights, that it entitles the people. He said," Because of the constitution, we are unable to take actions against newspapers that write things against the government.”

It came as no surprise to the media community in Nepal when on Sunday, 9 Oct, the government did what dozens of national and international watch groups and organisations had advised it not to do for months; it finally approved the media ordinance which was initially drafted in May 05. and held off because of the strong national and international opposition it created. The ordinance makes amends to the Press and Publication Act (2048 B.S.), Radio Act (2014), National Broadcasting Act (2048) and Defamation Act (2016 B.S.), now enforcing more radical punishment for defamation of the monarchy and ownership of of media, amongst

The timing of the ordinance being approved and made public is more than just coincidence; it was announced a day before the Nepali media community traditionally takes their annual break for one to three days for Dasain. During this time, many working professionals in Kathmandu from different parts of Nepal also go back home for the holidays. However, many newspapers and associations did criticise the move by the government and the Federation of Nepali Journalists have already stated that they will plan new protests against it. When the King took over on 1 Feb. 05, phone lines and the internet were forced out of service throughout the country so as to ensure protestors could not co-ordinate rallies and news could not easily reach out of Nepal.

In a press statement released by the Inte national Federation of Journalists, the organisation’s president Christopher Warren said, “Press freedom and journalists’ rights in Nepal will be swept away by these laws. In announcing these laws, the King has effectively declared he has no intention of upholding press freedoms guaranteed in the constitution of Nepal or respecting journalists’ rights.”

The Ordinance

Although clearer details about the ordinance don’t yet emerged at the time we are going to press, here is a general round up of what the new media ordinance:

- A media company may not own more than two types of media, i.e. they are only allowed to own two media forms amongst radio, television and print. A company already owning all three forms of media have been given one year’s time to chose the two they want. But the state itself own and operate radio, televisions and print media and it is unclear if this new ordinance is applicable to them. It is widely acknowledged that this particular clause is aimed at Kantipur Publications which has been critical about the King and his government. Kantipur owns the largest Nepali daily, and also runs a popular FM station and television channel.
- Items that may be defamatory of the royal family may not be published. If published, the publication and its editor are liable to punishment and fine as much as Rs. 100,000 (approx. $1,400).
- Rs. 50,0000 (approx. $7,000) shall be fined to those who publish, translate or import banned items.
- Heavy fine and penalty shall be slapped on any media that publishes items that may be “helpful” to “terrorists” [Communist Party of Nepal, Maoist].
- Any media that defies this law will be imprisoned for two years and/ or fined as much as Rs. 200,000 (approx.$2,800).
- FM stations may no longer broadcast political news, again.
- The Ministry of Information and Communication has also asked all media houses to not use news from foreign news agencies, and that the state owned media service Rastriya Samachar Samiti is the only organisation from which such news maybe subscribed.

The Media Ordinance:
A new media ordinance exemplifies the Nepali government’s efforts to tighten it’s control on the media in Nepal and block a free flow of information as provisioned by the constitution.

KASHISH DAS SHRESTHA
Nepali Aawaz contacted Rajendra Dahal, Editor of Himal Khabarpatrika, Nepal’s largest socio-political magazine, and a journalist of 23 years, to discuss the new ordinance.

NepA: What exactly is the government trying to do by making this move?
RD: When the King took over on 1 Feb., he had a clear agenda on his mind, to take the nation on particular path and all his moves since have been based on that. He setup a cabinet with token ministers while his closer allies decide how the country is run, by dismantling the parliment and the sansaad, he neutralised both Singhadurbar and the civil administration. Its a very systematic method of neutralising everything so that they [King’s government] may have a stronger control of things. Even NGOs, almost 400 of them, have issued notices for various reasons. So this is just another shake-down of the media and journalists. The plan was hatched almost five months ago, we know that. They have taken a very opportune time to announce it though. But we don’t know all the details yet, since the entire text of the ordinance has not been published for public. During the state of emergency [post 1 Feb.05] they used guns to try and control the media, but the media slowly raised its head again. And now they need to control it desperately, so this is the way they thought they could do so. I mean, Tulsi Giri already made it clear that the constitution is a hinderance for them to control the media.

NepA: Do you how the general media community in Nepal is going to react to this?
RD: Well, the Dasain mood has already swept in and people have already left for their homes so reaction is not really clear yet, but what is clear is that this new ordinance is not at all welcomed. There will be protests.

NepA: Is there any way that the government might retract this ordinance?
RD: They won’t be taking it back, regimes like this never do that. It will show some effects initially in the media, but once the media sector and civil society begins to put pressure, it is likely that this ordinance will just phase out. But it has been clear that the King will be going ahead with his plans regardless of suggestions or the problems his plans might cause to the people and the country. He has no care for it what so ever. At this rate, he will continue to push the country into a deeper dungeon and the chaos will only get worse.

NepA: It is known commonly that the state media have reported on the Maoist very biasly through the years. How might this recent event make a difference to the state media?
RD: The state media has hardly behaved like a responsible media. They are working under a dictatorship and the people there now are those with little experience in the field. They are just a mouth piece for the government and have lost any credibility they had.
Call Lauryn Hill the mother of hip-hop invention; with her 1998 solo debut The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill, the Fugees' most vocal member not only established herself as creative force on her own, but also broke new ground by successfully integrating rap, soul, reggae, and R&B into her own sound.
- All Music Guide.
Brilliantly executed, tight performances and amazing songs most of us know by heart: watching 1974 AD perform live is an experience not to be missed. Along with the constant studio and jam sessions in clubs, the band is known to give exceptional concerts at home and abroad.

Over the weekend, on Saturday 8 Oct. 05, they held the ‘Live At Home Ground’ concert at the Jawalakhel Youth Club. Starting at 4 p.m in the afternoon it witnessed crowds of up to three thousand people, who’d been lined up outside the venue long before the event even started. Kicking off with the number Rato Ra Chandra Surya, the band played its way through many well-loved songs, including Chhudaina Timro Maya Le featuring Nepsydaz. More photos on our website, www.nepaliaawaz.com

Rock Heads Atomic Bush Explode in Competition

Rock Heads, the battle between amateur bands at the Kathmandu Utsav in Bhrikuti Mandap came to an end on Friday, the 7th of October. As we had written in the last issue of NepA, the 35 bands that participated in the competition were initially divided into 8 groups, each group consisting of four or five bands. One band was selected from each of these groups to perform at the finals. The audience voted for two ‘wildcard’ bands, who got to play on the last day as well. While Iman B. Shah (BMI records) and Sadip Gurung (Musicland) were responsible for picking out bands in the preliminaries, the finals saw rock star Robin Tamang, producer Rajesh Bansal, Raymond and Sameer, all four also from the ‘Extreme Show’ on Kantipur FM, and rock bassist Daniel Karthak as judges.

Preliminary Selections

Day 1: Rock Edge
Day 2: Vhumi
Day 3: Metal Box
Day 4: Blood Blister
Day 5: Prakaanda Bimba
Day 6: Fallen
Day 7: Atomic Bush
Day 8: Cruentus
Wild Cards: Dr Punk and the Nomads

The Finals

Atomic Bush emerged victorious at the finals, earning them a cash prize of Rs 50,000. While the results didn’t come as a surprise to many, the winners were relatively humble when they stepped onto the stage to accept the cheque. A progressive rock band, members Bibhushan Basnet (Lead Guitar, vocals), Rajan Shrestha (Bass), Sunny Tuladhar (Lead Guitar), Alec Schiamma (drums) and Abhishek Bhadra (Keyboards) are all experienced musicians and have been playing with other bands for a long time now. Though Atomic Bush was formed only six months ago, the group

Atomic Bush rocks on stage and grabs the award as winners.
Current TV is a new television channel that let’s the viewers get involved like never before.

Anyone with a video camera and a broadband internet connection anywhere in the world, which could mean you, can make a show and have it broadcast to over 20 million homes across the US. If your video stories form Nepal, or the Nepali community, or anything in general is interesting enough, they will broadcast it. Designed particularly for the creative youth, their website www.current.tv has a very detailed step-by-step guide to making videos. Find out more at www.current.tv

Far Right: Malene Younglao rocks out raps.

Right: Lost In Translation star Scarlett Johansson makes a surprise appearance to welcome Current TV founder and former Vice-President Al Gore on stage.

Right Bottom: The highly anticipated group Fishbone gets the crowd going with an ecstatic performance.

Far Below: Suffrajett takes control with a mesmerising performance.

Below: Californian group Simon Dawes released their latest album What You Hear on 11 Oct.

All pictures: Kashish Das Shrestha
Female pop veteran Nalina Chitrakar’s album launches have always had either flamboyant or interesting, or both. The last one we can think of is when she landed at BICC on a helicopter. So what was the gimmick for the latest studio sessions ‘Jindagani’? A copy of the album, her fifth, was delivered by DHL at the event on 7 Oct. in Annapurna Hotel. Upon its arrival, Australian Ambassador Keith Bloomfield opened the package and officially launched the album. Ex-Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa was also present at the event. The album features ten tracks including a bonus track ‘Pani Pani’ from one of her older albums.

Nalina Chitrakar is also soon to be a mother as she is expecting her first child with husband Sanjeev Mishra in two weeks. This delivery, we assume, won’t be assigned to DHL. Congratulations to the to-be parents. Oh, and the new album.

Dharan’s singing sensation and Nepali music industry heartthrob Sabin Rai is back in the game with his 3rd album ‘Satha 2.’ The album is released by Taal music, where Sabin remains one of the major artists under their banner. There are 9 tracks in total, from which the single “Ma sansaar jitney” is already climbing the charts! “Timro Saath,” “Samjana harulai” and “Ishara” are other nice tunes you can find in the album. Most of the songs, which has a very modern rock edge from what we heard on Taal’s website, was arranged and composed by Manoj K.C, the lead guitarist of the rock outfit 1974 AD.

When Cool Pokharel died unexpectedly on 5 Oct. 2004, the music industry mourned a loss of a young rising talent and a friend. The eccentric singer’s posthumous album ‘Missing You’ has released in Nepal almost a year after his death. It contains previously unreleased songs. The album also includes a tribute featuring various artists such as Anil Singh, Pramod Nirwan (from Nirwan and music link) and Saroj Ranjit.

Upcoming Releases
Nabin Bhattarai, G Major (Music.com)
Sunil Bardewa, Mero Guitar (Music.com)
Anil Singh, Audience (SAV)
Sushil Shrestha, Anamika (SAV)

Look out for details on more upcoming albums and recent launches on Nepali Aawaz every week!

Male and Female T-shirts available at www.samudaya.org/tshirts/
**Kavre Open Road Race Championship**

Arjun Prasad Dhakal won the men’s 12 km category of First National Kavre Open Road Race Championship beating competing Akkil Bahadur Bohora by just over a minute. Both are from the Gyanendra APF Club and have been dominating the men’s race lately. Arjun finished at 38 minutes 02:20 seconds and won Rs 5,000. Akkil was awarded Rs 3,000. Narayan Desar finished third.

**Nepalese U-14 enters Semifinal**

Nepalese U-14 team under the banner of Novel Academy has hammered Air Force School Delhi, India by 7-1 to enter into semifinal of the Subroto Mukerjee Cup football tournament in New Delhi. Nifty striker Nirajan Malla struck hat-trick in the women’s category, Olympian Kanchhi Maya Koju gave tough competition to Nirmala Bharati, who claimed the women’s six km event. Nirmala clocked 24 minutes, 36:06 seconds ahead of Koju who finished with the timing of 24 minutes, 53:13 seconds. Both are from the Nepal Police. Krishneshwor Shintakala of Bhaktapur finished third.

**ANFA selected U-19 probables**

The All Nepal Football Association (ANFA) has selected 30 U-19 hopefuls for the AFC U-19 Asia Cup Qualifying camp in Kathmandu. The Asia Cup Qualifying will be held in Kyrgyzstan from November 23. The final squad of 18 players is expected to be confirmed later this month. Nepal, which qualified for the finals after winning its group in Bangladesh for previous year’s competition, will play Bhutan and host Kyrgyzstan. Four goalkeepers, Sangeet Limbu and Raghu Prajapati will make up the midfield. Nabil Three Star Club dominates at the front with both Nirajan Khadka, Durga Lawati, Pankaj Lama, andwon Rs 5,000. Akkal was awarded Rs 3,000. Narayan Desar finished third.

**MMC takes lead**

Manang Marshyangdi Club has remained top position with Basanta Thapa scoring three goals in his last match of the 2005 Martyrs’ Memorial SamMiguel ‘A’ Division Football League as MMC hammered New Road Team (NRT) 5-0. The League will take a break as MMC hammered New Road Team SanMiguel ‘A’ Division Football League match of the 2005 Martyrs’ Memorial remained top position with Basanta Manang Marshyangdi Club has summoned for the camp are Suman Prakash Karki and Som Lama.

**Carlsberg Golf Classic**

Major Bejoy Moktan bagged the Carlsberg Golf Classic 2005 organised by Royal Nepal Golf Club under the sponsorship of Gorkha Brewery here at Re 1 Nepal Golf Course (RNGC). Played at strokeplay 3/4 handicap, CB Bhandari carded one-under 66 on Saturday, equalling first-day leader Moktan, who won the event on count back and will get the opportunity to represent Nepal in the Malaysian Open Pro-Am Event to be held in February 2006. Gorkha Brewery will bear all the expenses for Moktan. Major MC Gurung won the senior section title with 67, while Major Dal Bahadur Gurung bagged the super senior section title with 82. Pushpa Rai lifted the women’s title beating RNGC lady captain Shastika Shrestha. Other winners were DIG Niraj Pun (best front nine), Major MC Gurung (best back nine), Major RK Rai (most birdies), CB Bhandari (longest drive), Tashi Ghale (closest to the pin), Capt Machhindra Bahadur Rai (lucky fifteen), and Jamling Ghale (booby winner). All the winners received trophy and gift hampers from Carlsberg.

**U-19 ACC Trophy in Nepal**

Asian Cricket Council (ACC) has confirmed Nepal as the venue for the Under-19 ACC Trophy scheduled to be held in November this year. Defending champion Nepal has been drawn along with Bahrain and Brunei in Group ‘A’ of the upcoming Under-19 ACC Trophy Cricket Tournament. The winner will qualify for the U-19 Youth World Cup scheduled for February, 2006 in Sri Lanka.

**Sports Poll**

Do you think the government should monitor or have control over press?

- Yes
- No

Send your answer to letters@nepaliaawaz.com

---

**Table: MMC Takes Lead**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Played</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Draw</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Agstn</th>
<th>GDiff</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MMC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAC</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APF</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JYC</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends’</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankata</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRT</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machhinda</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahabir</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUC</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-26</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouddha</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-14</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New media laws will cripple press freedom in Nepal, says IFJ

The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), the global organisation representing more than 500,000 journalists in over 110 countries, is alarmed at the King's decision to dramatically change media laws in Nepal.

On October 9, King Gyanendra announced changes to media law that would come into force immediately, limiting media licences, banning the broadcast of news on radio and prohibiting a number of foreign publications. Most alarmingly, fines for defamation have been increased ten-fold.

"Press freedom and journalists' rights in Nepal will be swept away by these laws. In announcing these laws, the King has effectively declared he has no intention of upholding press freedoms guaranteed in the constitution of Nepal or respecting journalists' rights," said IFJ President Christopher Warren.

"In July, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Kirti Nidhi Bista, and Minister of Information, Tanka Dhakal, assured the IFJ that all articles of the Nepalese constitution were in force. These assurances have not been upheld, and the IFJ strongly condemns the amended media laws," said the IFJ president.

"Most people return home to the countryside during the festival, so by announcing the new laws on the eve of the holiday, King Gyanendra ensured many media workers unable to protest during the festival," said Warren.

According to IFJ sources, the amended laws were passed several months ago, but had not been introduced due to strong opposition from the Nepalese media and international condemnation. Penalties have increased dramatically, with journalists charged with defamation now facing a fine 10 times more than the previous amount, and a possible two-year jail term.

Radio stations are now banned from broadcasting news-related programmes, and foreign publications containing 'prohibited information' are banned.

Under the new law, any news that "causes hatred or disrespect" to any member of the royal family is prohibited, previously this law only applied to the king.

Individuals and organisations won't be able to hold licences across all three media. Those who already have licences for radio, television and print will have one year to choose which two media they will keep and allow the remaining one to be managed by a separate person or organisation.

Press freedom and the rights of journalists in Nepal have been repeatedly attacked since the royal coup on February 1, this year.

Statement from Amnesty International:

Journalist Maheshwar Pahari died in custody on 4 October, after 21 months imprisoned without trial. He was reportedly seriously ill, but the prison authorities had reportedly refused him proper medical treatment.

Maheshwar Pahari, who was working for a Pokhara local newspaper, the Rastra Swabhiman Weekly, was arrested by a group of uniformed soldiers on 2 January 2004 in Khorako Mukh village, in Lwang Ghalel Village Development Committee (VDC) in Kaski district. On 23 August 2004 the Kaski District Administration Office confirmed that he was in "preventive detention" in Kaski jail, Pokhara. They reported that he was being held under the 2002 Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Control and Punishment) Act (TADA), which gave the security forces the power to arrest suspects without a warrant, and for police to detain them for up to 90 days. He had previously been detained from November 2001 to December 2002 on suspicion of association with the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) (Maoist).

There have been conflicting reports as to the nature of Maheshwar Pahari’s illness. It has been reported that prison authorities had repeatedly refused requests for him to be moved to Kathamandu for treatment, and had refused to let his friends and colleagues see him. A local human rights organisation has also expressed fears that he was tortured. Maheshwar Pahari was reportedly moved to the western regional hospital in Pokhara a week before he died.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In the course of the nine-year internal armed conflict, Amnesty International has documented thousands of cases of arbitrary arrests, unacknowledged detentions, torture and "disappearances" at the hands of the security forces. The human rights situation deteriorated further after the king seized executive power on 1 February 2005, with the security forces exercising virtually unchecked power. Many journalists have been arrested and detained without trial, or have "disappeared", at the hands of the security forces.

Amnesty International: Further information on Pahari’s Death

New media laws will cripple press freedom in Nepal
Season's Greetings to Nepalis everywhere. We wish you a peaceful and prosperous Dasain and Tihar.

Jaya and Gautam Shrestha

Dear Chhori and Chhora,

We hope your college is going well. We miss you very much and wish you a wonderful Dasain.

Gopal and Jyoti Shrestha
Kathmandu

Hi Sumit,

I'm looking forward to seeing you during the fall break. Hope the Dasain party was fun.

Shweta.

to all my Auzie Kangaroos- Sonam, Bunny, Porsai, Engligh Lads- Jankgo, Dennis, Dawa, Indian homies- Mebra, Zaman, Pakhrin, Bansal, Jain, Cintury... wats up guys!!! having a gr8 time! Regards from the West Coast, Tashi.

To Andazification,

Not bad for a first album. Somewhat cliche but alright. Have a good dasain in the west coast, east side boys!

To all our readers,

Thank you for your tremendous support to our first issue. We wish you all the best of season's greetings.

Nepali Aawaz.

Congratulations to Nepali Aawaz on a grand first issue. Hope Nepalis everywhere have a great Dasain.

Robin Giri, Denver.

Dear Chhori and Chhora,

We hope your college is going well. We miss you very much and wish you a wonderful Dasain.

Gopal and Jyoti Shrestha

Kathmandu
Events in Australia:

City: Hurtsville
Organiser: Gurkha- Nepalese Community
Event: Cultural Fusion- Dasain and Tihar Cultural Prog.
Venue: Marana Hall, Hurtsville Entertainment Center, MacMahon St.
Date: 22 Oct. 05
Time: 7PM (doors open at 6PM)
Tkts: Adults (16 yrs +) $25, others N/A
More Info: Music, dance, great buffet.
www.gnc.org.au

Events in Nepal:

City: Kathmandu
Organiser: N/A
Event: Grind
Venue: Mahendra Police Club
Date: 14 Oct.05
Time: 4PM
Tkts: Rs. 200
More Info: Dance party by the pool side.

City: Kathmandu
Organiser: British Council
Event: Hey DJ!
Venue: Hotel Yak & Yeti
Date: 28 Oct. 05
Time: 8 PM
Tkts: Rs. 699 (Includes snacks and one drink)

City: Kathmandu
Organiser: Partynepal.com
Event: Project Peace 2005
Venue: Dasarath Stadium
Date: 29 Oct. 05
Time: 2PM
Tkts: Free
More Info: The third annual street dance festival with some of the funkiest DJs fro, Nepal and UK. www.partynepal.com

City: Kathmandu
Organiser: N/A
Event: X-Treme Rock Show
Venue: Dasarath Stadium
Date: 29 Oct. 05
Time: 1 PM
Tkts: Rs. 100
More Info: Various rock bands from Kathmandu take over the stadium for a rock show!

State: Alabama
Organiser: N/A
Event: Dasain Celebration
Venue: Cuisine of India, 3674 Airport Blvd., Mobile, AL
Date: 12 Oct. 05
Time: 9PM
Tkts: N/A

Events in USA:

State: New York
Organisers: Ridgewood Nepalese Society Inc.
Event: Dasain Gathering
Venue: 16-16 George Street, 2nd Floor b/wween Wyckoff Ave and Cypress Ave, Ridgewood
Date: 15 Oct. 05
Time: Dinner
Tkts: $35
More Info: Mohan Jwala, Ph: 646-299-0447

State: Pennsylvania
Organiser: Nepali students from Bryn Mawr, Haverford and Swarthmore
Event: Dasain- Tihar Gathering
Venue: Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA
Date: 15 Oct. 05
Time: Evening/ night
Tkts: Suggested contribution- $5/ person
More Info: Bibhav, email- bacharya@haverford.edu

State: Ohio
Organisers: Nepali American Organisation of Ohio
Event: Dasain Dance Party in Columbus
Venue: N/A
Date: 15 Oct. 05
Time: N/A
Tkts: $10 [members], $12 [non-members]
More Info: Website http://www.naoo.org

State: Oregon
Organisers: Nepal Association of Oregon (NAO)
Event: Dasain Festival
Venue: Mulnomah Arts Center, 7688 SW Capitol Blvd, Portland.
Date: 15 Oct.05
Time: 6PM- 11PM
Tkts: $12
More Info: Tika thappay ceremony by elder members of the community to all participants, variety of Nepali songs and dances, NAO fund raising [silent auction, promotion of ticket sale for Magical Night of Giving]. Ph:

State: Indiana
Organisers: Ball State University
Event: Dasain Celebration
Venue: Scheider Apartments Community Center, North Tilllston Ave.
Date: 15 Oct. 05
Time: 1PM
Tkts: N/A
More Info: Ball State University

State: Maryland
Organisers: America Nepal Society (ANS)
Event: Annual Dasain Tihar Mela
Venue: Bible College (Pashupati Buddha Nepali Mandir)
Date: 16 Oct. 05
Time: 9 AM
Tkts: Free

More Info: A day long program with delicious foods, cultural programs by professional artists, children’s show and a lot more.

State: Maryland
Organiser: Kathmandu Kitchen Restaurant
Event: Dasain Sanjh
Venue: Kathmandu Kitchen Restaurant, 22 W Allegheny Ave. Towson
Date: 16 Oct. 05
Time: 6PM
Tkts: N/A

State: Seattle
Organisers: Nepal Seattle Society
Event: Dasain Gathering
Venue: Egan Hall, 123 N 79th St.
Date: 22 Oct
Time: 5 PM - Midnight
Tkts: Free for NSS members, $20 for non-memers
More Info: Free Buffet and discounted beverages, International environmentalist and community members performing Nepali cultural shows

State: New York
Organiser: Nepal Assoc. at the Cornell Uni. and Ithaca Nepal Community
Event: Dasain Celebrations
Venue: Telluride House, Cornell Uni, Ithaca
Date: 23 Oct 05
Time: 2PM- 7PM
Tkts: N/A
More Info: Ashish Bajracharya, email- ab377@cornell.edu

Events in the UK

City: London
Organisers: Deurali Entertainment in Association w/ Nepal Network
Event: Bijaya Dashami Special Dinner and Dance party
Venue: Oceanic Club [158 station road, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 7AW]
Date: 17 Oct 05
Time: 7PM- 11PM
Tkts: 12.50
More Info: Tara, Ph: 07821901192

City: London
Organisers: London Chanchale Kancha
Event: Dasain and Tihar Dance Party
Artists: DJ Juju [Ireland & Londond], DJ Enriq [Spain], DJ Paolo [Italy], DJ Chanchale Kancha [Nepal & London]
Venue: Digess Club [10 Beak St., Soho, W1P 8RA]
Date: 18 Oct. 05
Time: 9PM
Tkts: 10 [booked] 15 [door]
More Info: Lok Gurung, Ph: 02072635010

City: London
Event: Dasain and Diwali Celebration
Venue: The Hough End Centre, Manchester
Date: 23 oct.
Time:12 noon
Tkts: N/A
More Info: Jeeta Dangol, Ph: 07739721666

City: London
Organisers: Nepalese Arts Association UK
Event: Suur Sandhya
Venue: Oak Farm Community School, Farnborough
Date: 23 Oct. 05
Time: 6:30 PM (sharp)
More Info: Surendra P Shrestha, Ph: 07984940171

More Info: Surendra P Shrestha, Ph: 07984940171
Drivers Wanted
$500-$900 per week.
Full-time drivers with Mini-Van or Cargo
Vans needed for courier company.
Regular and steady work.
Call Nadeem: 908 687 4000

Help Wanted
Gas station/conv. Store in
Chilhowie, VA-24319.
Call: Sam Avadi
703 725 2130

Help Wanted
Dunkin Donuts
Now Hiring counter person for
A store in Howard Beach (Queens).
New York. Must have legal papers.
Call: 917 589 4407

Help Wanted
Dusting Lady required
Dusting, light gift packing, glass
china gift, will train
Call: 212 260 3100

Help Wanted
Full / Part time
Cell phone store in
Moorestown in Southern Jersey.
Call: Rohit at 917 622 6364

Help Wanted
For Gas Station cashier/deli
Help in Connecticut.
Call: 203 650 6889/203 913 1254
Starting rate: $8

Help Wanted
Indian Restaurant
Indian Restaurant in South Jersey
Tandoori chefs, tandoori helpers
Cook helpers Accommodation available
Call: 609 703 7688

Distributors Wanted!
We are looking for regular distributors in the following regions: Toronto, London and Sydney. Please contact us at market@nepaliaawaz.com
Some conditions apply

Calling All Nepali Events Managers and Organisers:
Want to promote your event FOR FREE on Nepali Aawaz? Send us the following details:
State/ City:
Organiser:
Event:
Date:
Time:
Venue:
Tkts:
More info:
Email us at events@nepaliaawaz.com and let the Nepali diaspora know about your event.

Do you want Nepali Aawaz to be the official International Media Partner for your events?
With us as your international media partner, you would receive a unique medium of promotion that no Nepali media can offer. Find out how by emailing us with your event details at events@nepaliaawaz.com

Do you know about any interesting things happening in your Nepali community?
If so, tell the global Nepali community about it. Email us at info@nepaliaawaz.com

Photos Wanted!
To anyone in the international Nepali community: if you have RECENT (max. 6 days old) interesting photos or photos from events organised by the nepali community, we will publish it in our Photo Feature. email us at info@nepaliaawaz.com

Help Wanted
Indian Restaurant in Long Island
Looking for experience Curry, Tandury Chef, waiter. Accommodation available
And sponsorship for right candidate.
Call: 516 382 5871/5872
Subscribe to Nepali Aawaz

Nepali Aawaz, an international weekly, every Wednesday

Nepali Aawaz is an international weekly published in New York, USA. The news-magazine will be published every Wednesday. Please allow 2-4 days for the paper to reach states other than New York in the United States of America and approximately 5-7 days for Canada, UK, Australia and Hong Kong. For our readers in Nepal, we will soon be publishing a special Nepal Edition of Nepali Aawaz.

All other states and countries: We will send you your copy of Nepali Aawaz either on a regular subscription basis or on single issue order, though which you may order only the issue[s] you want, on regular news stand prices. NO EXTRA SHIPPING CHARGE.

Subscription form and single issue order form available on our website www.nepaliaawaz.com

Mail the form to:

Nepali Aawaz
51-01 39AV CC42
Long Island City, NY 11104
Visit Nepali Aawaz on the internet!

What is Nepali Aawaz?

Nepali Aawaz is an America-based weekly news magazine that caters to Nepalis worldwide. This international weekly features a round up of news, in-depth articles about various issues, a glance at entertainment, culture and sports, and a section on the international Nepali community. Read more F.A.Q.

Subscribe Now

Subscribe to Nepali Aawaz to save as much as $40/year outside Nepal and Rs.60/year inside Nepal. You can either subscribe online using an e-check or a credit card, or you can download our subscription form and mail it to us.

Advertise:

Nepali Aawaz reaches Nepalis worldwide, providing advertisers a unique opportunity. Click here to find out our advertisement rates.

www.nepaliaawaz.com
Robin of “Robin and the New Revolution” performs in Kathmandu.
Photo: Kashish Das Shrestha.
Clockwise from top left: Children enjoy the traditional Dasain swing in the outskirts of Kathmandu (photo by Bhushan Shilpakar), a round of Langur Burja (photo by Bhushan Shilpakar), a Dasain goat market in Kathmandu (photo by Bhushan Shilpakar), young Nepalis check out Nepali Aawaz, students from Minnesota State University, Moorehead, celebrate Dassain on Oct 11, 2005.