

**Hertz**  
Take A Break From Your Work Load and Take Hertz Along with you.....  
Universal Rent a Car  
Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245625  
Movenpick Branch (01) 546063

# YEMEN TIMES

**DHL EXPRESS**  
we move the world  
Sana'a: Hadda St. (01) 441099/87/6, Zubairy St. 249878  
Aden: (02) 245627/8, Taiz: (04) 252455  
Hodeidah: (03) 286689, Mukalla: (05) 354844  
Seiyoun: (05) 404288, Ibb: (04) 407418

Monday, 31 August, 2009 • Issue No. 1290 • Price 40 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saaqaf www.yementimes.com

**Inside:**



**5** Malaysian Ambassador Abdul Samad Othman speaks to the Yemen Times



**8** Dr. Abdulla Abdulwali Nasher to the Yemen Times: "There is no future for Yemen except united."



**10** Renaissance dance masters

**EDUCATION**  
Along with this issue, your free copy of Education Supplement

## Government reinforces army to eradicate Houthis

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Aug. 30 — Bloody battles between the army and the followers of Abdulmalik Al-Houthi continue in Sa'ada and Amran governorates for the third week in a row.

Informed tribal sources said that the battles are taking place around the clock in most districts of Sa'ada. Government forces mainly use fighter helicopters, bombardiers, and fighter planes MiG-29 and F5 to destroy Houthi strongholds that ground forces cannot approach or penetrate.

"News is inconsistent about the material and human damage on both sides due to a media blackout and a government blockade on communication in Sa'ada and Amran," said the sources.

However, unconfirmed sources say that the death toll amounts to hundreds on both sides and that each of them both attack and retreat in battle. None of them has confirmed victory on the ground, although the government uses excess air force and heavy artillery against the Houthis.

The Supreme Security Committee chaired by President Ali Abdullah Saleh said that the army would continue their operations against the Houthis until they eradicated them.

The state-run Saba News Agency quoted a source in the security committee as saying that "the committee regrets that the Houthis did not respond to the call for peace, security and stability. It confirms that units of military and security forces as well as all citizens of Sa'ada and Amran will undertake their duty to track down the



The Ministry of Defense says that military forces have adopted new military tactics.

Houthis and open the road to deliver supplies and the needs of citizens in Sa'ada."

The committee demanded that the Houthis announce their commitment to the six conditions that it has offered to stop military operations and achieve peace in Sa'ada.

The conditions stipulated that the Houthis stop military operations, enable all officials of the local authority and security forces to return to the

districts they controlled, lift the military checkpoints they set up on public roads, and open all roads leading to Sa'ada and between the districts to enable citizens to move and allow local and international relief committees access to areas where there are internally displaced persons.

Two other conditions stipulate that the Houthis work with government apparatuses to disclose the fate of the six foreigners kidnapped in Sa'ada and those behind their kidnapping and the murder of three of them, as well as release army and security prisoners.

The government sent the Republican Guard supplied with modern Russian-made tanks to fight in Sa'ada against the Houthis. President Saleh already visited Tareq camp where this unit is based late last week. He talked to the soldiers and officers, urging them to join the army in Sa'ada. He expressed his confidence that the Republican Guard Forces would be able to achieve victory against the Houthis.

"All districts of Sa'ada will be cleared and we will not allow them [the Houthis] to play with security and sta-

bility," he said, describing them as a small group outside of the law, and pointing out that other units of the Republican Guard are ready to fight in Sa'ada.

The Ministry of Defense reported on its website 26september.net that it had "achieved qualitative success against the Houthis and their strongholds in Al-Hasama near the Saudi border.

It said that military and security forces achieved this success "after they developed their attacks and confrontations in the area. The Houthis resort to guerrilla war, setting up ambushes and sniping. The army used new fighting tactics to deal with the Houthis' guerrilla war."

The Ministry of Defense also revealed late last week and early this week that "fighter planes currently target the areas of Al-Anad, Rawnat Al-

Maqash, Al-Khafji and Matara near Dhayan, the second largest city in Sa'ada. The army believes that the Houthi leaders are in these areas.

A reliable source at the Ministry of Defense denied allegations circulated by the Houthis that the Saudi air force bombed Al-Malahidh in Yemen. The source called those allegations baseless and false.

"These false allegations are baseless," the source said. "We are familiar with the falsehoods that these elements and some supporting media outlets abroad circulate. They attempt to involve Saudi Arabia in the current confrontations - conducted by the Yemeni security and military forces and supported by citizens - against these elements to force them to surrender."

Continued on page 2

**Budget**  
Car Rental  
**50**  
1958 - 2008  
Budget Car Rental  
Call + 967 1 411727  
Fax + 967 1 411728  
24 hours (Hot Line) 711000052

**حليب أبان اليمن**  
YEMEN MILK  
FRESH TIT LACTEUM  
A-LEBARAH  
المؤسسة الاقتصادية اليمنية  
Yemen Economic Corporation  
info@yeco.biz, www.yeco.biz

**الوطنية للتأمين**  
AL-WATANIA INSURANCE  
www.alwataniansurance.com  
Sana'a, Tel: (01)272713, 272874, Fax: (01)272924, G.M: (01)276745,  
Hodeidah: (03)219941/44, Fax: (03)219945

**المستشفة الأهلية الحديثة**  
Al-Ahli Modern Hospital  
بالعلم والقيم .. نرعى مرضانا  
Sana'a, P.O. Box: 2785  
Tel: +967 1 272323/4 - 480441/2/3  
Fax: +967 1 274185 - 480445  
E-mail: majcorp@yemen.net.ye  
Website: www.tico.net.ye

**الشفاء للتمر**  
Al-Shifaa for Dates  
مناسبة شهر رمضان المبارك  
يسرنا في الشفاء  
توفير أفضل أنواع التمور والربط في جميع فروعنا  
افتتاح فرع خاص لها في شارع حدة - جولة ٤٠ - تلفون ٤٤١٠٨٠  
الإدارة العامة - صنعاء - شارع الزهيري - تلفون ٤٩٨٩٩٩  
فاكس: ٤٩٨٩٩٩  
info@al-shifaa.com - ٤٩٨٩٩٩  
www.al-shifaa.com

**DOOSAN DAEWOO**  
Without it you are Falling behind  
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen - Al Tahrir St. next to Taj Sheba Hotel  
P.O. Box: 2785  
Tel: +967 1 272323/4 - 480441/2/3  
Fax: +967 1 274185 - 480445  
E-mail: majcorp@yemen.net.ye  
Website: www.tico.net.ye

**ROYAL**  
ثلاجات روبال  
الجودة والجمال...  
شركة أرتكس التجارية المحدودة  
artex@net.ye  
02-263112  
04-238312

**Qarnaw**  
For Oilfield Services  
Regional and Local Transportation Service including Rigs and Custom Clearance and Exemption  
Oil Field Equipment / Material Supply  
Equipment Rental  
Tel: 01 448447/8, Fax: 01 448446, 3rd Floor, Sana'a Trade Center, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
E-M: saleh@qarnaw.com W: www.shalfgroup.com

تشكيلات واسعة من المطاحف  
مجموعة الجيل الجديد  
Union Trading Center  
Sana'a - Muqadisho St. (previously Sakhr) in front of Sana'a Hardware  
Tel: 219592-533252 Fax: 532880  
uniontradingcenter@yahoo.ca

Yemen Commercial Bank  
**Child's Treasure Program**  
for better future  
Toll free 8008000  
Phone 01-299988  
www.ycb.com.ye

## Both Yemenia black boxes retrieved

By: Salma Ismail

SANA'A, Aug 30 — Exactly two months after Yemenia Flight 626 crashed into the Indian Ocean, both black boxes of the ill-fated plane were finally retrieved on Saturday.

Signals providing information as to their location had been reportedly picked up since early last month.

The flight data recorder was picked up on Friday, while the plane's cockpit voice recorder was retrieved on Saturday.

Known the black boxes, but usually orange in color, the recorders are equipped with batteries that can in theory power their signal transmissions for about 30 days. The French BEA accident investigation agency reported for the first time having picked up signals in early July.

The boxes can provide clues as to what happened during the last moments of the crash, which happened on June 30.

Both recorders will be sent in the coming days to the Investigation and Analysis Bureau in Bourget, France, where they will be studied in the presence of the investigations team members, the French news agency quotes the chief investigator as saying Saturday.

The flight data recorders record specific aircraft performance

parameters while the flight cockpit voice recorder records such things as conversation in the cockpit, radio communications between the cockpit crew and with air traffic control personnel.

According to the Yemeni Supreme Committee on Monitoring Civil Aviation Accidents, all the wreckage of the plane have been recovered and more bodies of the 152 passengers and crew were retrieved, the Yemeni state-run news agency reports.

Photographs of the wreckage are yet to be released to the media.

The search mission, which is made up of officials from the Comoros, Yemen and France and is headed by Comoros authorities, only started their search last Friday despite having received signals from the black boxes almost two months prior.

The state-run news agency also reports that the search will be extended till Sept. 15. According to Yemen's Minister of Transport, this was granted upon Yemeni request.

A number of news sources have been quoting high-ranking officials as saying that a French missile, from the French Naval Base in the Indian Ocean, could have been the reason the plane went down. Yemenia Air employees have also expressed the same concerns.

Yemenia staff have repeatedly

voiced their dissatisfaction and held demonstrations demanding more access to the crash site, more transparency in investigations and urging the Yemeni Prime Minister and Transport Minister to do more.

"Although it could be a possibility [plane shot by French missile], it is too early to say what the reason is," Al-Ariki said had previously told the Yemen Times. "Bodies have been found very far from the crash site, near Tanzania, which could mean that the plane exploded in the air. However, we need to investigate."

Up to now only a reported 37 bodies have been found.

Airbus under scrutiny  
The Airbus safety record was already under scrutiny following the crash of the Air France flight from Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, to Paris a few months ago, killing all 228 people onboard.

Although faults had been reported with the Yemeni carrier, almost two years ago it passed a full inspection by Airbus in May 2008, according to the Yemeni transport minister.

Yemenia Air was also not included on an EU aviation blacklist issued on July 14.

During a peaceful protest in Sana'a last month, a Yemenia employee said, "There's a conspiracy by France and

Airbus to cover up what really happened."

Another engineer with the airline added, "If the plane plunged into sea it would break into many pieces," and asked why no pieces have been found.

"The theory that the plane was shot down by a missile correlates with what the sole survivor said," says Yousef Al-Hiwati, another protestor who works with the airline. "She initially said she heard an explosion."

According to the BEA, a signal was picked up from two acoustic transmitters from the plane's flight data recorders during a sea search to locate the data recorders since early last month.

The plane, Yemenia Flight 626, was carrying 153 people from the Yemeni capital, Sana'a, to Moroni when it crashed early on June 30. Only one girl survived.

The French Charge d'Affaires in Sana'a had told the Yemen Times, "We are handling things with the widest possible transparency."

The French Embassy in Sana'a was however unavailable for comment on Sunday.

This was the airline's first accident in its 50-year history.

First created in 1978, it's a joint venture owned 51 per cent by the Yemen government and 49 per cent by Saudi Arabia.

## Swine flu count up to 24

By: Alice Hackman

SANA'A, Aug. 30 — Yemen has announced its latest two cases of H1N1 or swine flu, two medics now in confinement at home, bringing the total count of cases of the virus to 24 in the country.

The progress of the two medics' cases, said to be mild, is being monitored by the Ministry of Public Health and Population's surveillance team, said Abdul Hakeem Al-Kuhlani, director of combating diseases and epidemic observation at the ministry.

The two cases are believed to be linked to the lately-detected case of a 40-year-old man from Dhale'e who died last week. The man is the only fatality from the influenza in Yemen so far.

"If the case is very severe, they are transferred to isolation in hospital," Al-Kuhlani explained of the normal procedures when a case of the H1N1 strain of swine flu is detected.

An overwhelming majority of patients worldwide continue to experience mild illness, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), who released its latest update on the state of the H1N1 pandemic on its website on Friday.

"Although the virus can cause very severe and fatal illness, also in young and healthy people, the number of such cases remains small," it said.

"Evidence from multiple outbreak sites demonstrates that the H1N1 pandemic virus has rapidly established itself and is now the dominant influenza strain in most parts of the world," it said.

### A second wave

The WHO warns people to prepare for

a second wave of the influenza: "The pandemic will persist in the coming months as the virus continues to move through susceptible populations."

Among its recommendations, the WHO has warned people to avoid large gatherings or unnecessary physical contact.

Health ministers from the region, led by Minister of Health Abdul Karim Rase'a, have advised Muslims to rethink embarking on the Islamic pilgrimages of the Umra and the Hajj to Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia this year.

Considerably less Yemenis registered for the Umra and Hajj this year compared to last, according to the Ministry of Endowments and Guidance.

### H1N1 affects the younger

"The age groups affected by the pandemic are generally younger. This is true for those most frequently infected, and especially so for those experiencing severe or fatal illness," said the WHO.

"To date, most severe cases and deaths have occurred in adults under the age of 50 years, with deaths in the elderly comparatively rare," it said.

"This age distribution is in stark contrast with seasonal influenza, where around 90 per cent of severe and fatal cases occur in people 65 years of age or older," it added.

Yemen's first fatality, 40 years old, had not been traveling abroad, according to reports, but had been in contact with people who had.

The WHO stresses that the virus could potentially have a devastating impact in the developing world where people's overall health status is poorer and access to health care more difficult.

## Al-Qadasi buried before his killer captured

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, August 30 — After eight months at the morgue, the body of Dr. Derhem Al-Qadasi was laid to rest on Friday, despite his murderer still not have been brought to justice.

Thousands of supporters, family and friends followed his coffin to the cemetery from the morgue of the hospital where he was killed while on duty last December. His murderers remain at large.

Among the crowd were Minister of Justice Ghazi Al-Aghbari and leaders of the opposition party Joint Meeting Parties and ruling party General Congress Party.

The doctor was buried at the

request of his parents, wife and children.

In a press statement, his friends and family called on all to continue the fight for justice. Although they buried their martyr, they had not relinquished their fight for justice, they said.

They demanded God's justice from President Saleh, who they held responsible before God for all citizens regardless of their religious orientation and town of origin.

"Do those help to cover up the perpetrator and makes his arrest fails know that what they do is against the Sharia law?" they asked.

Al-Qadasi was the head of Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at Science and Technology Hospital in Sana'a,

when he was attacked by a group of 18 tribesmen in January of this year.

He was stabbed by the sons and relatives of patient Ahmed Al-Maflahi, 85, after he informed their family of his death. His assailants stormed into the hospital and threatened the unarmed security staff, before finding Al-Qadasi and stabbing him with a jambiyya knife.

Tawfiq Al-Maflahi pinned down Dr. Al-Qadasi while his brother Yusif stabbed him in the back, causing him fatal injuries in his right lung and main arterial vessels.

Despite four operations, fellow doctors were not able to revive him and he died three weeks later.

Following the incident, doctors in

both government and private hospitals in Sana'a, Taiz, Dhamar and Ibb went on a strike for weeks to protest against the attack and demand the attackers be brought to justice.

After huge pressure from physicians, activists, and the general public, the authorities arrested Tawfiq Al-Maflahi and four other involved in the murder.

Al-Qadasi's family, relatives and friends have held protests every Tuesday in front of the cabinet demanding the arrest of main killer Yusif Al-Maflahi, but to no avail.

Although Yusif Al-Maflahi holds an American passport, rumors say that he still lives in Sana'a under the protection of a prominent sheikh.

## Rockslide in Mahwit governorate kills 11

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Aug 30 — Eleven people in one family were killed and several houses were destroyed when a rockslide crashed down from a mountain overlooking Al-Madawer village in the western Melhan district on Friday, said Abdullah Ma'wdha, the head of operations in Al-Mahwit governorate.

"The rockslide fell down because the soil in the mountain was saturated with water from the torrential rain

that hit the area two days ago of the incident," he said.

"The three storey house of the victims was destroyed completely and neighboring houses were empty of residents," added Ma'wdha.

"Heavy rains that caused the rockslide continued for about six hours from 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.," said Ibraheem Saghir Rajih, head of planning committee at the local council in the district.

"There is no risk to people's lives in the area since all neighboring houses

to the place of the incident are unpopulated and were deserted years ago," added Rajih.

Heavy rains hit almost all the whole country last week, and Al-Dhla'a village in Al-Tawila district of the same mountainous governorate of Al-Mahwit, several rockslides have resulted in material losses of infrastructure.

The road that leads to Al-Dhla'a in Al-Tawila is reported to be blocked by rockslides and without water.

Mountainous areas in Yemen are

often subjected to rockslides that result in death, injuries or at least material loss.

In 2006, a huge rockslide fell down from a mountain near Dhafir village in Bani Matr district while residents were sleeping. Sixty-five people were killed, eight were injured and 23 houses were destroyed.

Many studies have revealed that the western highlands in Yemen are vulnerable to several types of disasters, including landslides and floods.

**UNHCR**  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

**UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES  
INTERNAL/EXTERNAL VACANCY NOTICE**

<b>Title of Post:</b>	Admin Clerk	<b>Date of Entry on Duty:</b> Immediate
<b>Position Number:</b>	10012573	<b>Duration:</b> 31/12/09-10
<b>Category &amp; Level:</b>	GL 4	<b>Closing Date:</b> 15/09/2009
<b>Location:</b>	Aden	

**DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**  
Under the direct supervision of the Admin. Office SO Aden, the incumbent is expected to perform the following duties, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

- Maintain hard and electronic office files and records; classify and code material relating to a variety of topics;
- Search and retrieve office files, and reproduce documentation and background material for reference and action by the supervisor, as and when required;
- Receive, register, route correspondence and office pouch. Maintain a follow up system
- Draft routine correspondence, memoranda and reports. Format more complex documents by using the appropriate technology.
- Main focus of the duties will be on Personnel Administration. Facilitate implementation of Personnel administrative formalities and processing of documents in relation to official travels, leaves and movements of staff. Support staff members with processing personnel-related documentation.
- Maintain office inventory and stocks of office supplies. Monitor the asset management track to ensure all admin procurements and disposal of UNHCR property are done and recorded accurately.
- Assist the supervisor to monitor and record expenditure/disbursement of funds.
- Following instructions from the supervisor make logistic and administrative arrangements for seminars, workshops, and briefings that may be required by the Office/Division.
- May regulate and monitor routine provision of services and/or shifts from providers, as and when applicable;
- Monitor office/compound facilities and equipment and in consultation with the supervisor take appropriate action to ensure proper functioning at all time.
- Any other responsibilities/functions deemed necessary by the supervisor/senior manager in order to meet the level of the services in the organization.
- Perform other duties as may be requested from time to time.

**QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**  
Completion of Secondary education or equivalent technical or commercial school with certificate/training in Business Administration, Finance, Office Management, Human Resources or other related field.

**Experience:** Minimum 3 years (for secondary education holder) or 4 years (for certificate/training holder) of previous job experience relevant to the function;  
Computer skills (MS office and People soft applications).  
Languages: Knowledge of English is essential. Knowledge of a UN second language and a local language is an asset.

**FOR EXTERNAL CANDIDATES**  
If no internal candidate is qualified, external candidate will be considered.

**IMPORTANT:**  
\* APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THE ABOVE MENTIONED CLOSING DATE WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, YOU MAY CONTACT THE ADMINISTRATION SECTION OF UNHCR.  
\* APPLICATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED BEFORE THE CLOSING DATE TO:  
Ms. Diana A. Sallam, HR UNHCR Sub. Office Aden  
UNHCR Sub-Office Aden P.O. Box 6090 or Fax # 02-234406

**وظيفة شاغرة**

**وظيفة شاغرة (محاسبة) بالشروط التالية:**

١- خبرة لا تقل عن سنتين في مجال يمن سوفت

٢- بكالوريوس محاسبة

٣- الدوام فترتين

٤- الراتب ٧٠,٠٠٠ (سبعون الف ريال)

**فمن تجد في نفسها الرغبة عليها ارسال  
السيرة الذاتية على الفاكس رقم ٤٧٢٩١٩**

## Continued from page 1

### Government reinforces army to eradicate Houthis



The Houthis had confirmed in a statement that Saudi fighter planes launched two attacks on Al-Malahidh in Sa'ada late last week in coordination with the Yemeni army. They said that they have photos that show Saudi military vehicles participating in the war in Sa'ada.

Houthi spokesman Sheikh Saleh Habra told the Yemen Times over phone last Friday evening, "The situation is generally tragic in the governorate. The air force attacks villages, plantations, and water pumps as well as civilians, including women and children."

"The military solution which the government is talking about will not be in its interest, even if the war continues for a long time," said Habra. "They have to come back to the Doha agreement as a practical frame for peace."

Tribesmen prepare to fight  
In a related event, thousands of Hashed tribesmen in Amran are preparing to participate in the war against the Houthis. Media sources said that 3,000 fighters – in addition to other fighters mobilized last week – were made ready to participate in fighting against the Houthis in Amran's Harf Sufyan front. Fighters' names were registered and each of them was given YR 20,000 and 100 machine gun bullets.

This comes a few days after President Saleh announced the army will use new tactics in the war against the Houthi rebels.

The Houthis accused the Yemeni authorities of hindering the work of the humanitarian organizations trying to deliver aid to civilians in the northern areas of Sa'ada that have been attacked fiercely by the army for two

weeks.  
Yahya Al-Houthi, the political officer of the Houthis abroad, said in a statement to television channel Al-'Alam that "the Yemeni authorities reject the delivery of the aid offered by the International Committee Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to Sa'ada so that the world cannot disclose violations against human rights and suffering of citizens in the area."

On the other hand, Al-Houthi, who is also a member of parliament, denied any attempts of mediation between the Yemeni government and the Houthis.

"Currently, there is no any active mediation between the two sides with the exception of what was agreed upon in Qatar, the Doha agreement, which is considered to be the real reference to solve the crisis," he said.

He denied any coordination between the Houthis and the Southern Movement whose members demand secession of the south. He further confirmed that the Yemeni army has not won back any of the areas under control of the Houthis.

In the same context, the United Nations called the Yemeni authorities and Houthis to find safe passages for civilians under continuation of confrontations between the two sides in the outskirts of Sa'ada.

Antonio Guterres, UN High Commissioner for Refugees demanded that safe passages be provided to deliver humanitarian aid to the affected people in Sa'ada under shortage of food supplies.

The UN warned against a humanitarian disaster in the area as people are unable to go out of their houses under decrease of food supplies

In Brief

SANA'A

**Yemen to take part in Arab Economic Council meetings**  
Yemen is to partake next week in an extraordinary meeting for the Arab Economic and Social Council to be held in the Egyptian capital Cairo, preceding a regular meeting of the Council of Arab Economic Unity. Speaking to the state-run 26 sept.net

on Thursday, Trade and Industry Minister Yahya al-Mutawakel made it clear that the extraordinary meeting would discuss the reconstruction of the economic council in order to strengthen its role in the next phase in the light of a suggestion of the General secretariat and states members in Arab league. The Minister added that Yemen had

suggested to complete the reconstruction in consideration of combining the Economic Council into the Council of Arab Economic Unity due to overlapping in their specialties and functions. "There are some suggestions to set up a council of developing Arab states in the framework of the Arab League in order to support their economic and take care their development condi-

tions", al-Mutawakel added. He also said that Yemen would present a suggestion to set up an Arab fisheries ministerial council for developing the fisheries sector on the regional and international level.

**Chinese company wins contract to expand Yemen Mobile**

A Chinese company has won a \$ 13.6 million contract to expand the Yemeni Mobile Company, in a move aimed at raising the subscribers number to 3 million and expanding cell phone coverage throughout the republic.

Under the contract which comes with finance from the semi-state company, the Chinese Huawei company will import, install and operate the expansion networks according to modern world standards.

The expansion comes within the company's annual plans implemented at a total cost of \$ 27 million.

In the present time, the company is operating about 530 stations and has 2.4 million subscribers.

**TAIZ**

**Over 110 Somalis on Yemen coast**  
Security sources said on Friday that 115 Somali would-be refugees, including 45 women, had reached the coast of Raddum area in Shabwa province and the coast of Dubab area in Taiz province.

The sources added that 75 Somalis landed on Taiz's coasts while 40 others reached Shabwa.

"In collaboration with the Yemeni Red Crescent Organization, the Somali would-be refugees were sent to a camp of refugees in Khaeaz area of Lahj province", said the sources.

**ADEN**

**Piracy to be tackled in investment conference**

Head of the Media Committee of the Economic Investment Conference "Aden...Yemen World's Gate" Imad Mahdi said on Friday that the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Aden has added a new hub over piracy in the Gulf of Aden to be discussed in the conference.

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL



PROVIDING A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR 35 YEARS

A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site in a countryside setting. Sports facilities include soccer and softball fields, basketball and tennis courts. Large indoor multi-purpose area for volleyball, basketball, badminton, gymnastics, table tennis, musical and dramatic productions. Bus service available.

Main Campus

- Performance-Based curriculum for 5 years of age through secondary school
- Personalized education/small class sizes run by highly qualified & experienced teachers
- Over 40 computers available for student use, and computer instruction for all ages
- Extensive after school activity program involving music, art, craft, drama, & sports
- Advanced Placement (AP) college level courses available for qualified students
- Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities

SIS Pre-School

- Specific age appropriate experiences for 2, 3 and 4 year olds
- Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area
- Certified experienced British teacher assisted by paraprofessionals
- School hours are from 7:55 a.m. to 12:00 noon (Saturday through Wednesday)
- Arabic program from 12:00 noon - 2:30 p.m.

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen Phone: 370 191-2 Fax: 370 193 Email: gordonblackie@qsi.org Web site: http://yem.qsi.org

SIS Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA) Member of Quality Schools International

First-ever leadership development program in Yemen



Safer Exploration and Production Operations Company (SEPOC), Yemen's first national oil and gas company, last Wednesday celebrated the graduation of 33 of its managers from the first executive leadership development program in Yemen.

The training was held by trainers from international leadership consultancy company Franklin Covey, founded by leadership trainer and bestselling author Stephen R. Covey.

"The overall aim of SEPOC's executive leadership development program is to provide SEPOC with a pool of highly-motivated all rounded leaders to meet the future challenges of the organization's changing environment," said SEPOC in a recent press release.

"Buying a machine is easy, but it is difficult to build someone which you will consider an asset to the company," said Mohammed Al-Haj, executive general

manager of SEPOC, stressing his determination that the company would now move forward from success to success.

Despite a week-long retreat in Al-Mukalla to brainstorm and share ideas, participants followed all the training while at their desks or in the field, according to Abdullah Al-Hashedi, program coordinator and participant in the course.

The program's 45 male participants applied the principles they learned- trust, thinking win-win, and prioritizing among others- at work between seminars. To rate their effectiveness, their bosses, subordinates and peers all evaluated them online at the beginning and end of the course.

"We really learned from the comments," said production and operations manager and participant Khaled Amer at the graduation. "It was positive feedback."

Since it took over from American company Yemen Hunt in 2005, SEPOC has concentrated on developing its human resources to move the company forward into the future, said Mel Cozzens, human resources and workforce development advisor at SEPOC.

More training is planned after Ramadan, said Cozzens, and soon the leadership program will be complemented by the transfer of all the company's data onto an enterprise resource planning system to enable the company's new leaders to make better-informed decisions.

SEPOC has now reached well above its desired quota of Yemeni employees, with over 90 percent Yemenization, said Al-Hashedi.

Covey's best-known book, The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People, has sold more than 15 million copies worldwide since its first publication in 1989.



Invitation for General Bid No. (16) for the year 2009

The TV and Radio General Corporation declared its interest in inviting for general bid number (16) for the year 2009 at 100% government funding for:

**Importing, fixing, licensing, testing, operating and guaranteeing two power generating units for Sa'ada local radio broadcast station.**

All the interested importers and specialized companies must apply with their written request for this bid during the official work time to the following address:

The TV and Radio General Corporation  
General Administration for Projects  
Tel: (01/ 230752)

Cost for buying the bid documents (YR 200) non refundable.  
The deadline of selling the documents is: 22/9/2009.

The bids must be presented in a red wax sealed envelopes t the bids and tenders committee's secretariat at the corporation. The names of the bidding company and of the project along with the tender number and the bidder's name must be written on the envelop, which should contain the following documents:

- An unconditional bank guarantee of (US 2,500\$) valid for 120 days as of the date of bid opening or a cashable check.
- A copy of valid tax certificate for the year 2009 (feign bidders with no existing business activities in Yemen may furnish a copy of equivalent VAT registration document from their home countries).
- A copy f valid insurance certificate for the year 2009 (insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefit from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen).
- A copy of valid registration and classification for the year 2009.
- A copy of valid Zakat certificate for the year 2009.
- A copy of valid commercial registration valid for the year 2009.
- A copy of valid profession license certificate for the year 2009.
- A copy of valid sales tax registration certificate for the year 2009.

The deadline for receiving the proposals is at 11:00 am on Tuesday 29/9/2009 at the corporation's main premises.



Invitation for General Bid No. (17) for the year 2009

The TV and Radio General Corporation declared its interest in inviting for general bid number (17) for the year 2009 at 100% government funding for:

**Importing, fixing, licensing, testing, operating and guaranteeing TAPE LESS portable TV cameras.**

All the interested importers and specialized companies must apply with their written request for this bid during the official work time to the following address:

The TV and Radio General Corporation  
General Administration for Projects  
Tel: (01/ 230752)

Cost for buying the bid documents (YR 100) non refundable.  
The deadline of selling the documents is: 22/9/2009.

The bids must be presented in a red wax sealed envelopes t the bids and tenders committee's secretariat at the corporation. The names of the bidding company and of the project along with the tender number and the bidder's name must be written on the envelop, which should contain the following documents:

- An unconditional bank guarantee of (US 2,300\$) valid for 120 days as of the date of bid opening or a cashable check.
- A copy of valid tax certificate for the year 2009 (feign bidders with no existing business activities in Yemen may furnish a copy of equivalent VAT registration document from their home countries).
- A copy f valid insurance certificate for the year 2009 (insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefit from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen).
- A copy of valid registration and classification for the year 2009.
- A copy of valid Zakat certificate for the year 2009.
- A copy of valid commercial registration valid for the year 2009.
- A copy of valid profession license certificate for the year 2009.
- A copy of valid sales tax registration certificate for the year 2009.

The deadline for receiving the proposals is at 11:00 am on Tuesday 29/9/2009 at the corporation's main premises.

**Fly Now**  
Enjoy your time with Yemenia Holidays Packages

Amman \$654	Mumbai \$858	Kuala Lumpur \$1151	Beirut \$738	Cairo \$661
Camaran (Island) \$574	Aden (Yemen) \$336	Damascus \$829	Sharm (Egypt) \$754	LaGuardia (Egypt) \$826
Rayan (Yemen) \$308				

Full Packages Include tickets, Hotel Accommodation, Breakfast, Transportation  
Hotels 4 or 5 Stars

Yemenia Office - 60th Street- Tel:450782  
Email: holidays@yemenia.com

**Yemenia Holidays**  
اليمنية للصالات

**رمضان مبارك**  
Ramadhan Mubarak

**اليمنية**

Congratulates Yemeni people and political leadership on the advent of Ramadan, and would like to inform passengers and clients of the new working hours during Ramadan and Al-Fitr Eid holidays as follows:

First:	Second:
<p>Al-Siteen, Hadda, Zubairi, Beer Obaid and Al-Hasaba Offices:</p> <p><b>A- From Saturday to Wednesday</b> First shift: From 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Second shift: From 9 p.m. to 12 midnight.</p> <p><b>B- Thursdays:</b> Al-Siteen office: First shift: From 12 noon to 3 p.m. Second shift: From 9 p.m. to 12 midnight.</p> <p><b>C- Thursdays:</b> Hadda office: First shift: From 12 a.m. to 3 p.m. Second shift: From 9 p.m. to 12 midnight.</p> <p><b>D- Fridays:</b> Al-Siteen office First shift: From 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 after midnight.</p>	<p>Special services offices (VIP)-Al-Siteen Road</p> <p><b>A- From Saturday to Wednesday</b> First shift: From 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Second shift: From 9 p.m. to one after midnight.</p> <p><b>B- Friday: working hours</b> First shift: From 1:30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Second shift: From 9 p.m. to 12 midnight.</p>
Third	
<p>Eid Al-Fitr Holidays (Al-Siteen Road Office)</p> <p>First shift: From 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Second shift: From 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.</p>	

**Yemenia** For more information or enquiries call (454545 – 250800)

**care**

**Invitation for Bids**

Name of the Project: "Improving Access to Quality Primary Education in Yemen" Funded by Dubai Cares

Project location: Hajja Governorate

Goal: The overall goal of this project is to help the government of Yemen to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for education and gender equity in primary school enrollment and completion.

Care International in Yemen and its partners, Ministry of Education and HYDRO Yemen invite applications from the reputed companies for the construction of following schools in Hajja Governorate.

Site no	Name of school site	Name of Village	Name of District	No of classrooms	Bid Security
PH.1 01	Al Noor	Al Marzam	Harad	6-classrooms single storey	2.5%
PH.1 02	Al Zubairy	Al Teen	Harad	6- classrooms single storey	2.5%
PH.1 03	Al Noor	Al Nashamma	Aslam	6-classrooms double storey	2.5%
PH.1 04	Al Najah	Al Dahilia	Aslam	4-classrooms single storey	2.5%
PH.1 05	Abu Kakar Seddique	Al Hiwar	Aslam	4-classrooms single storey	2.5%
PH.1 06	Al Nahdhah	Al Garubah	Aslam	4-classrooms single storey	2.5%

Interested bidders may obtain bidding documents for one or more than one schools in (English and Arabic) from 29<sup>th</sup> of August, to 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 during office time (10am-3pm) Saturday to Wednesday upon non refundable cost 50\$ or equivalent per package at the following addresses:

<p><b>Care Country Office Sana'a</b> CARE International In Yemen Behind Mujahid Street, Arwa School Street, Tel: 243379, 504377</p>	<p><b>Care Project Office Hajja</b> CARE International In Yemen East of Al-Dahram, Civil Affairs Area Hajja Tel: 7221464</p>
---	--

Bids, one copy each (English and Arabic) with following documents must be submitted by hand in sealed envelopes to Care Country Office in Sana'a address mentioned above.

- A bank guarantee or payable cheque Valid for 120 days from the date of Bid opening as a Bid Security of 2.5% of the bid amount
- Valid income tax certificate
- The Bids shall be valid for a period of 90 days after bid opening
- Experience of at least a minimum of five projects in construction of public buildings

Deadline for the submission of bids is 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 2009, 10:00am at Care International Sana'a office. Bids received after deadline and time will be returned unopened.

Bids will be opened on same day (3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2009) at 11.00 am at Country Office Sana'a in presence of Bidders or their authorized representatives.

**CARE International in Yemen reserves the right to reject any or all bids.**

**INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN** **بنك اليمن الدولي**

Your Goal is Our Goal

**DEAR CLIENTS**  
**Ramadan Mubarak**

IT IS OUR PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE  
RAMADAN'S WORKING HOURS  
AS FOLLOWS:

Morning  
From 10 am To 3 pm  
Evening  
From 9 pm To 1 am (after midnight)

Malaysian Ambassador Abdul Samad Othman to the Yemen Times:

## “We have successfully removed all the barriers that prevent women from taking part in nation-building efforts.”

**A**mbassador Abdul Samad Othman has experience as a diplomat for over 26 years in the United Nations, Latin America, Southeast and East Asia and now the Middle East. He has expertise on security, economics, trade, financial and international issues; he graduated in Mass Communication before doing higher studies in Public Administration. In addition to his formal duties he is interested in social work and in Yemen he is the patron of Malaysian Students Association. He is married with three children.



**What are some of the aspects of Yemen's relationship with Malaysia?** Malaysia enjoys truly very close, constructive, dynamic and active bilateral relations with the Republic of Yemen for a long time. Our relations have started hundreds of years ago when many Hadramis made voyage to the east not only for trading but also to spread the faith of Islam to Southeast of Asia. Therefore you can find so many Southeast Asians of Hadramout origin live in Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and in other countries in the region. For that, we must thank our great-great grand parents from Yemen who brought the light of Islam and introduced it to all of us in Southeast Asia.

In recent decades, Malaysia and Yemen have doubled efforts to build up even greater relations. We could see active exchanges of visits by both by leaders of governments and privates sectors.

Education is one of the most important sectors that see tremendous achievement of cooperation between

judicial and executive authorities. The separation of power occurs both at federal and state levels in keeping with the concept of federalism which forms the basis of our government.

His Majesty the King is elected by the Conference of Rulers for a term of five years. He acts upon the advice of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. He appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court. As the Supreme Commander of the Malaysian Armed Forces, he exercises the prerogative of mercy in respect of court martial offences. His Majesty is also responsible for safeguarding the special position of the Malays and Islam as the official religion, and the legitimate interests of the natives of Sabah and Sarawak.

**“Malaysia truly Asia” is the slogan used to promote Malaysia around the world, why have you chosen this line?** It simply means that Malaysia represents a truly Asian culture and people. We are proud of having a multiracial

due to certain sensitivities and peculiarities, especially when we look from historical perspective, all the three main races agreed that there was a need for special treatment for the Malay indigenous ethnic group when they negotiated for independence from the British 52 years ago.

During the colonial rule, the British separated the three races into different economic activities. The Chinese were in business sector, the Indians worked in plantation, while the indigenous Malay remains in villages. These economic differences remained after we got our independence in 1957. While the Chinese and the Indian who were brought by the British to the then Malaya were given citizenship, the indigenous Malay has been economically marginalized ever since.

Thus, there is a need for a special approach to address this unbalanced economic condition among different communities in the country. Despite so-called “discriminating” laws in favor of the Malays, the fact remains that they constitute the biggest group of poor society in Malaysia and the so-called “discriminated against” ethnicities are enjoying bigger slice of the economic cake of the nation.

Is ethnic tension a concern for the government? Especially since the last elections, in February 2008, indicated a soured national mood, with voters in opinion polls saying their greatest concerns were ethnic tensions, income inequality, rising prices of fuel and food and a surge in crime.

Yes, the Malaysian Government has always been concern about this issue that is very sensitive in nature. We need to handle this issue with extra care since it could easily cause disunity among all Malaysians. Leaders of all different political parties in Malaysia are united not to take advantage of racial issues to pursue their political goals.

**What are the strong industries in Malaysia, what are the challenges?**

Malaysia has successfully been transformed from an agro-based into an industrial-based economy. We have been working very hard to achieve what we have now and it is a truly tremendous achievement. Malaysian economy is currently based on export of manufacturing products. We are currently the 19th biggest export nation in the world and therefore need to keep improving quality of our products in order to be accepted by the world market. Our industrialization process has achieved quite a mature level, and therefore, we have moved towards expanding our quality high tech-based industry.

There are many challenges that need serious attention both from our government and the private sector. As we are competing in the global market, we have no choice but to produce cheap but quality products so that we can export them to all parts of the world. Maintaining our competitiveness is very hard to do, as all other countries are doing their best to sell their products too. If we get carried away with reducing the quality of products in order to keep prices low, tomorrow might not be as bright as today. In short, we have no choice but to produce world class products to be accepted by global community.

**Between the 1980s and 1990s there was a shift from an agriculture-based economy to one based on manufacturing and industry in areas such as**

**computers and consumer electronics, how did this happen?**

As I said earlier, Malaysia has been able to transform its economy from an agriculture based to an industrial based economy with hard work and tremendous sacrifices. It is not an easy journey. Once could easily give up half way and return to status quo. But we were fortunate to have strong leadership at a crucial time. Yes, Dr. Mahathir Mohamed was no doubt the architecture of modern Malaysia that showed to the world that a small and young country such as us could also achieve progress and prosperity built according to our own model.

He has a strong character that believes Asian countries could also succeed if we work hard toward the right direction. He has led the country with energy and vision while providing good leadership for others to follow.

Mahathir does not believe in supremacy of certain group of people because to him, all human being are born equal, except for those who do not believe in themselves. He pushed all Malaysians to believe that we all benefit from the same country and its fortunes and therefore we have to work hard to achieve our goals.

Mahathir believed that to bring prosperity to a country, we must start with efforts to create jobs opportunities for our people. Only with jobs, can we change the standard of living for the people, and the fastest way of creating jobs is by developing the manufacturing sector. It was all started from there where we have successfully developed a good investment climate that has attracted foreign direct investments from developed world. And from there, we have never looked back and this is Malaysia that you see today.

To me that is the only secret of our success in transforming our economy. And all his good policies and approaches continue to be implemented even after he handed over leadership to his successor six years ago.

**Do you see Malaysia become an economic or political world power in the next ten years? What about its position in Asia?**

Malaysia does not have ambitious plan to become a world power. We are quite happy with what we are doing now and of course we would continue to play our constructive roles toward creating a just, peace and fair world within our limited capacity. After all we are just a small developing country with modest achievements.

**Malaysian women are proud to have obtained their rights and still practice their religion in a modest culture. How did this balance happen, and how can other Muslim countries learn from this when it comes to women's rights?**

Again, we believe that all Malaysians, regardless of their gender, have roles to play in moving the country forward. We have successfully removed all the barriers that prevent women from taking part in nation-building efforts. All our communities have reached the consensus that women have vital role to play in ensuring the country achieves progress and prosperity.

Our Vision 2020 stated that Malaysia will achieve a developed nation status



while maintaining our religious and culture values. This has always been our faith where progress and values must move forward together hand in hand. By doing so, we make sure that all the people without prejudice of their gender, are able to achieve prosperity while maintaining our religion and values. And again, this has been a unique achievement that we are always proud of. If you think that Malaysia has something to offer, we are more than happy to share our experiences with anyone who believes so.

**Kuala Lumpur is a favored destination for many Arabs, especially from gulf countries. Why do you think this is the case? And is Malaysia also a favored destination for westerners? Can you give some numbers?**

Tourism is our second most important sector in term of contribution towards national income of Malaysia. Thank God that our tourism sector has become yet another success story of the robust Malaysian economy that we have built over the past three decades. We have introduced and implemented good and successful tourism promotional strategies that have increased the number of foreign tourists coming to Malaysia. Strategies such “Malaysia Truly Asia” have proven effective in attracting the world to visit our beautiful country.

But strategy alone will not guarantee foreign tourists will come to visit us. Our own people have to be educated and disciplined so that government efforts can easily be implemented and supported by our citizens. We believe that each and every one of us has our own role to play.

With consistence and effective promotional strategies, numbers of foreign tourists have steadily increased every year. In 2008 we hosted around 22 million foreign tourists, compared to 20.9 million in 2007. For the first half of 2009, tourists' arrival in Malaysia has

reached to 13.3 million despite of the financial crisis that the world is experiencing now. In terms of financial return, we are happy to see the increased revenue from tourism sector. In 2007, tourism contributed USD 13.14 billion towards the national economy, and this has increased to USD 14.2 billion in 2008.

Yes, tourists' arrivals from the Gulf States have increased significantly, due to the fact that Malaysia is a Muslim country with rapid development that could cater their needs. Malaysia is a moderate Islamic country that blends spiritual practices with modernity, and this is a real strength attracts foreign tourists.

**As you celebrate the Independence Day today, what do you want to say to the Malaysian people in Yemen and around the world?**

I simply wish to greet all Malaysians who are living in Yemen “SELAMAT HARI KEBANGSAAN!” or Happy National Day. As we are celebrating our 52nd anniversary of our independence today, we have to be proud of being a citizen of Malaysia, our beloved country that has achieved tremendous progress and prosperity.

While living in foreign land, we have to maintain our undivided love and loyalty towards our mother land, our King and our leaders.

Our experiences in Yemen should be a good lesson to all of us. Explore this vast and interesting Land of Sheba so that we can learn positive things to bring home to Malaysia when we finish our tour of duty in this beautiful country. Mean while, all Malaysians are also an unofficial representative of Malaysia, and therefore we must show positive example of Malaysia to all our Yemeni brothers and friends. By doing so, each and every one of us is playing our individual role in promoting beautiful values of Malaysia in this country.



our two countries. We are very happy to see the increase in number of Yemeni students studying in Malaysia, and also Malaysians studying in Yemen. We have built up many partnerships between higher learning institutions of both countries and the number is growing.

We have even brought two Malaysian university programs one in the International College at University of Science and Technology and a branch Campus of International Twintech University. The same goes to other sectors such as trade, industry, culture and other fields.

As the Ambassador of Malaysia in Yemen, I am pleased to witness these dynamic, strong and warm relations that we have built over the years. I am optimistic that this relationship will flourish further in the year ahead. More and more Malaysian companies are eager to come to trade and invest in Yemen. And, inshallah, God willing, we will see the first Malaysian-made car on Yemeni roads very soon. In general, I am happy to see these greater integrations between our two countries and the future is promising.

**Malaysia is a constitutional monarchy, what does this really mean?**

It means that His Majesty the Yang Di Pertuan Agong, the King of Malaysia is not only our Supreme Head of State, but also a symbol of unity among all Malaysians. The Malaysian Federal Constitution clearly defines the separation of powers between the legislative,



## Words of Wisdom



The fall-out from technology advances, notably globalization, is clearly ahead of us. We need to grapple with this and the sooner we assess the issues and decide on what we need to do, the better prepared we will be. A main component of globalization is liberalization.

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,  
(1951 - 1999)  
Founder of Yemen Times

OUR  
OPINIONSa'ada and  
independent media

The news from Sa'ada varies dramatically according to the sources. The fight between the army and the Houthi rebels has taken its toll over the media landscape once again.

If you read an official paper you will think that everything is going according to plan and that the army is winning. If you listen to what the rebels are reporting, you will think that it's another shaky attempt by the government to regain its control over the area, while the Houthis' guerrilla tactics are making the soldiers wish they were somewhere else.

Conflicting reports are only natural because each side of the fight wants to show their strength and demonstrate that they are winning. However, what is troubling is how different the news on the humanitarian conditions is, whether reported by either side or by supposedly neutral relief organizations.

Thousands of Yemenis have fled their homes and four new camps for internally displaced persons have been set up outside the conflict zones to host the refugees. In the beginning of the war, aid could not reach the affected people. The government blamed this on the Houthis who allegedly blocked the roads to the camp areas. Today aid is gradually reaching the victims in the camps, but no one knows what is happening in the war zones.

Our responsibility as media is to find out what is happening and report on it so that we form a public opinion on what is going on and help direct attention to where it is needed. Unfortunately, we can't do our job because access to Sa'ada is very limited and government sources do not talk openly to the media.

So, eventually, everything we report is more or less second-hand information, despite the fact that we try really hard to obtain information from its main sources. We have even tried dialing up the numbers of Sa'ada citizens at random to come closer to the real story.

I am very jealous when I see photos from inside the conflict areas and quotes with numbers and facts in the official press. It is very unfair that state-run newspapers are granted free access to these areas while we, as independent press, are marginalized.

It is the sixth Sa'ada war, and each time there are new tragedies and more disturbance to people's lives. Hopefully, this time will be the last and an end will be put to this bleeding wound.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

The proportional  
representation system

By: Abdullah Muhsen Al-Akwa'a

Anyone following the democratic process in Yemen and its accompanying developments and changes, be they positive or negative, would clearly see that it needs to be constantly developed and improved to keep current with national, regional and international developments. The process undoubtedly benefits by all available means and technologies today, and it will continue to make use of future developments that will affect it positively.

Developing and improving the democratic and electoral processes is not limited to the latest technology but the latest political thought and theory. This is how changes in the electoral systems take place. There are many such systems approved around the world that undergo amendments from time to time according to the country's needs, conditions and objective requirements that necessitate the system's improvement.

When we look at the stages of parliamentary elections conducted in Yemen before or after unity, we can see that the direct election of individuals was adopted, with some development on Yemen's side. The 1988 election in the former North Yemen, for instance, adopted a system to elect a specified number of members in addition to the 20 percent of the MPs that had been appointed by the president.

It is noticeable that the 1988 election did not employ any technologies from start to end; all processes were manual during registration, ballot casting and announcement of results. The electoral campaigns were individual without partisan logos because partisan activities were forbidden by the constitution at the time.

The 1993 election, which happened to be the first after unity, was based on political multiplicity as provided for by the newly united country's constitution that emphasized the right of partisan practices. The election was direct for all individuals without any additional appointments. Conventional manual mechanisms were used and most of the nominees competed under their parties' umbrellas in all constituencies in Yemen.

Noticeable progress occurred in the voting mechanism for the 1997 elections, namely the use of partisan and other insignias. This solved the problem of the necessity of writing the nominees' names which helped illiterate people to vote properly. The decision to do this was made after a long dialogue within the government coalition concerning the feasibility and importance of using such signs. It was a qualitative development in the voting

mechanism that distinguished it from previous elections.

A new and distinct technique was adopted in the 2003 elections when voter lists included photos and data of the voters, which was plausible progress. This innovation helped to solve various problems, like identification of voters who previously committed voting fraud for voting in the place of absent or dead citizens.

That election had another positive development, which was to conduct vote counting at the electoral center's first committee instead of moving all ballot boxes somewhere else. There were over 100 boxes in some constituencies that had to be shipped to the constituency's main committee. This process was associated at times with risks of the boxes being intercepted and even fired at by some nominees' supporters who believed their candidate might be defeated.

Such actions could and did lead to people being killed or injured, which incidentally is one of the negative aspects of individual electoral system. Another negative side to this system is that it used to take days to complete counting votes, causing tension in several constituencies.

This brief review of the previous elections shows that it is only logical to keep perfecting the electoral process to keep abreast of developments and the growing awareness of voters.

One particular agreement discussed by political parties was a qualitative advance in the awareness of voters, political elites in the government and its opposition. This advance would have put Yemen high in the ranks of democracy, a place it deserves both regionally and internationally. The agreement was on general elections, especially proportional representation. Studies and discussions were held concerning the possible ways and means to implement this kind of representation so as to revive hope in a better life – a life democracy could ensure.

Free and fair elections are the best means to attain democracy when its proper principles and mechanisms are specified. This is a good guarantee for the public that democracy will not be voided of its spirit, nor will it be manipulated.

Growing attention has been given lately to studying electoral systems in order to choose the best, wisest, most representative and most fair. It is often said that the electoral system is the political mechanism that is most subject to manipulation, for better or worse. Choosing it is a purely political process that does not depend on the views of neutral experts who can tell which system is the best. Rather, it is political interests that play an effective

role, if not the main role, in the selection.

Therefore, and despite what was said above, we Yemenis at this critical phase need to adopt an election system that would direct public and political parties towards a future that bears hope for all. Political parties must use their energy to accomplish the objectives of development, prosperity and a decent life.

The details of proportional representation are undoubtedly many, such as: what system should be adopted? What counting means should be used to calculate seats for individuals or parties? What ballot paper formula should be used? Should a voter vote for a single nominee or for his or her party list? Does he or she have one option or multiple options?

Designing an electoral system affects other election procedures, including specifying constituencies, how to register voters, how to design the voting slips, how to count votes and so on.

Selecting an electoral system is one of the most serious decisions for any democracy because it can have grave consequences that influence the country's political life. Such selected electoral systems tend to focus on utilizing the incentives provided by these systems. However, of late, electoral systems have been selected through calculated procedures.

An emerging democracy needs to choose a specified electoral system to select its legislature. It is possible for a political crisis in an existing democratic system to change its present electoral system. Even in the absence of such a crisis, supporters of political reforms may change the electoral system and the political agenda of their country. Decisions to change or keep a present electoral system may be affected by two factors:

- Political powers' lack of adequate familiarity of electoral systems, which results in their unawareness of the available options and the consequences of each of them.
- The opposite of the above point: political powers use their knowledge of the ins and outs of electoral systems to push towards selecting certain systems they believe to better serve their political and social conditions.

In addition to the calculated effects, the selection of an electoral system may have unexpected outcomes. In the long run, it could turn out that the options adopted might not have been the best for a healthy political practice.

For these reasons, the setting behind choosing a certain electoral system may be as significant as the approved option itself. As said above, choosing an electoral system is a political matter in the first place rather than being a technical issue judged by independent experts. Political interests are usually the most important considerations among available options to be pondered when opting for an election system.

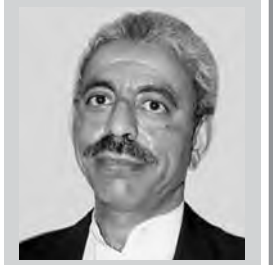
Because of this, the options are usually few. At the same time, short-term political calculations can lead to a long-term absence of vision of the best proportional representation advantages for electoral systems.

Abdullah Muhsen Al-Akwa'a is former deputy chairman of the Supreme Election Committee (SEC)

This article was a working paper presented by the writer at Yemeni Center for Historical Studies and Future Strategies (Manarat)

Source: alsahwa.net

## COMMON SENSE

The hated war in Sa'ada:  
Outside the context  
of good governance!

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

It is really difficult for the observer to hear the sound of screaming Mig-29s and F-5s as they take off from their nearby base round the clock and not think of the very strong possibility that these screaming vehicles of death and destruction are about to kill some innocent child, somewhere in the hills and valleys of beautiful Sa'ada. Never mind that this child and his entire family have already been forced to flee their original home, where they once lived peacefully trying to make an eager living growing some of the best pomegranates anyone can find in the world and not just in Yemen. Never mind also that there is a possibility that the Government would have to bear full responsibility for taking the life of an innocent Yemeni child, who is already deprived of all the peace and quiet that a child needs, in order to grow of sound body and mind. As it is the people of Sa'ada are already faced with the unadulterated deprivation of sound health facilities and fruitful educational facilities that will breed future generations of productive intellectually inspired Yemenis. It is this kind of breeding that normally produces loyal and God-fearing citizens, who would certainly be expected to be grateful if the Government would stop insisting that the population of one of the governorates of Yemen should be at the mercy of mercenaries of death, who the Government depends on to unleash the payload of its deadly fighter jets. A friend of this observer once opined, it would be more fruitful if the Yemeni Government channeled all the money used to buy these useless weapons he was seeing on parade in the TV to build schools and health clinics in the remote areas of the country, some of whom have never seen electricity. The observer reminded this friend that now even the not so remote are realizing that electricity can also be a luxury for only those who can afford to buy their own generators as the utility has failed to provide electricity for more than half of any given day. The public utility has been at a loss to be able to meet its mandate; the Government has forgotten that electricity is a very important essential service that has more priority than wasting the Government's scarce resources for the elimination of an entire region of the country. He also noted that the arsenal at the disposal of the Government were originally purchased to safeguard the homeland and its citizens from any outsider who would dare violate the sanctity of life and freedom, which all Yemenis are guaranteed to enjoy by their Constitution. He further noted that not once have we seen these fancy weapons directed against any foreign enemy, or pirates who continuously violate our marine territorial rights. Even when a foreign enemy took possession of one of our islands in the Red Sea, we did not send any jet fighters on a "scorched earth" blitzkrieg that would have easily sent the Eritreans back to their barracks in Musawa'a or Diredawa. Yet the Government, now surely a candidate for a "failed state" status, insists that it is looking after the interest of all the people of Yemen. Even if it launches its deadly ordnances, cluster bombs and what have you against already fleeing war refugees, which is also for the interest of the Yemeni people. One truly wonders if the logic that it is better to look after a dead person than a living one has become prevalent within officialdom, especially in these days when austerity is considered sound official thinking. After all, dead people do not incur any expenses to be paid for out of the Government budget.

In fact, for all intents and purposes, the Government has ceased to function as a viable institution, on whom the citizens can look to in order to rest assured that their interests AND THEIR LIVES are truly safeguarded. As it stands now, the Government is the biggest taker of human life in Yemen and there are quite a few of them loose in the street, not to mention the victims of traffic accidents. Whether Government troops, Houthis or the helpless innocent civilians of Sa'ada, the blame lies with the Government for their untimely death, unfortunately uncalled for broken limbs and of course their broken tongue, of which now all Yemenis seemed to be victims. The Government insists that if you know anything, presume anything or suggest anything about the Sixth attempt of the Government to eradicate the people of Sa'ada, then your name will be added to the 55 most wanted men by the Government. Incidentally if one is already announced "dead" by the Government, how could that person still be put on a "wanted list"? But then the media war is really proving that those who are "wanted" by the Government are showing more credibility in their communications with the public than the representatives of Reuters and Agence France Presse not to mention the fumbling Government media. The latter are at a loss for words trying to justify an unholy war against the population of one of the governorates of the Republic of Yemen. This war in Sa'ada is not at all popular with the Yemeni people. Even amidst cries for secession by some of the regions of Yemen, we find many of our brothers in the South, East and West of the country even understanding when it comes to explaining the revolt of the Houthis. Some are watching in amazement as they see their brethren in Sa'ada defiantly shouting, "Freedom is rightfully ours and we are ready to give our lives for it, for there is no more joy in life, if one is to live without freedom." That is the crux of the struggle that is ensuing in Sa'ada, notwithstanding all the gibberish the official media blares out to the contrary.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years. He may be blogged at: <http://lcom-senfromyem.blogspot.com>



By Hamid

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

First Political bi-weekly English  
Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in  
1990 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661

Fax: +967 (1) 268-276

P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen

E-mail: [yteditor@gmail.com](mailto:yteditor@gmail.com)

Letters: [yteditor@gmail.com](mailto:yteditor@gmail.com)

Advertisement: [ads@yementimes.com](mailto:ads@yementimes.com)

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief  
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

CEO  
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor  
Amel Al-Ariqi

Copy Editor

Alice Hackman  
Heather Murdock

Editor

Salma Ismail

Head of News Dept.  
Mohamed bin Sallam

Senior Reporter  
Ismail Al-Ghabri

Head of Design Dept.  
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Ali Saeed  
Jamal Al-Najjar  
Khaled Al-Hilaly

Mahmoud Assamiee  
Mariem Al-Yameni  
Ola Al-Shami

Offices

Aden Bureau:

Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed

Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596

Fax: +967 (2) 347056

Email: [ytaden@y.net.ye](mailto:ytaden@y.net.ye)

Taiz Bureau:

Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf

Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,

Telefax: +967 (4) 217157

P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz

Email: [yttaiz@y.net.ye](mailto:yttaiz@y.net.ye)

Subscription rates:

Individuals: YR 7,000

Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000

Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices

# Yemen Press Review



**Al-Ahale.net, an independent news website**  
Thursday, August 27, 2009

**Top story**  
**Willful killing of prisoners inside dirty jails in Hajja, Parliamentary report**

Inmates in prisons of Hajja governorate die of vulnerable conditions of these jails. Likewise key and critical reports die inside Parliament and nobody pays attention to what happens, the website reported. More than one month ago, prisoner Abdullah Sahili was killed by an electrical shock inside a jail in Haradh at the border with Saudi Arabia.

"This is a terrible crime committed against a starving person without any clear reason," the website commented. "A few days following death of Sahili, a parliamentary committee was formed under chairmanship of MP Senan Al-Aji, following hard efforts expended by MP Mohammed Al-Jumai, to visit Haradh. The committee returned to Sana'a with extremely dangerous reports."

According to the reports, the Haradh-based jail is not the only bad one, as there are also other notorious and dirty prisons in Abs and Hajja where no simple services are provided to maintain dignity of human beings. The dead inmate was not killed by misstate but willfully by an electric shock.

The website described jail cells as nothing more than punitive pockets to detain human beings and torture them to death, most notably as there is no oversight practiced by the relevant security authorities and those officials in charge of prisons.



**Al-Eshteraki.net, affiliated with Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP)**  
Thursday, August 27, 2009

**Top story**  
**Houthi followers deny fight with Salafis**

Houthi followers denied on Wednesday reports alleging they are engaged in clashes with Salafi Muslims in the already volatile province of Sa'ada where they are clashing with government troops, the website reported.

The website quoted Spokesperson for Houthis, Mohammed Abdussalam as saying that such reports are baseless and they are at least an attempt to depict fighting in Sa'ada as sectarian in nature, which is not.

It went on to say that fighting stopped in various fronts following intervention by mediators and the Supreme Security Committee. It obtained a statement from the committee contradicting this by saying that security and military forces will continue their operations against Houthi supporters.

On a side note, the website reported that President Ali Abdullah

Saleh said late on Wednesday that government forces battling Shiite rebels in a northern province would adopt new tactics in a guerilla war with rebels, leading to the insurgents' subsequent defeat "within weeks."

"We will change our tactics and military strategies in chasing the elements of sabotage and rebellion," Saleh said.

He spoke to an army brigade in Sana'a about to be deployed to the battle field in Saada province, where the army is advancing on stronghold of the rebels. His remarks were published by the state media on Thursday

"If the fighting is with regular troops, it would have been over in the first weeks or months, but we are facing a guerrilla war," Saleh said

"We are confident that we will rid those areas (from rebels) within the next few weeks," he vowed.

The army widened its offensive against the rebels on the country's north-western borders with Saudi Arabia on Wednesday, blasting new rebel bases with airstrikes, the Supreme Security Committee said in a statement.

It said fighter jets shelled rebel positions in areas of Rahwa, al-Madraj, and al-Anad of Saada "inflicting huge losses in their ranks."

Government forces began a massive offensive on the rebels on August 11 with artillery and airstrikes on 10 districts of Saada province after the rebels took control of those districts.

Scores of insurgents, civilians and troops have been killed in the past two weeks. Tens of thousands have been displaced from their villages.



**Newsyement.net, an independent news website**  
Wednesday, August 27, 2009

**Top Stories**  
**ICRC warns of difficult humanitarian needs passage to IDPs affected by Saada war**

Since mid-August, armed confrontations affecting the civilian population have intensified in the already volatile governorate of Sa'ada, in the north of the country, and spilled over into parts of Amran governorate, the website reported. According to initial estimates, thousands of people have been displaced in the two governorates.

ICRC and Yemen Red Crescent Society staff have so far registered more than 12,000 displaced people (IDPs) in Sa'ada governorate and more than 4,000 in Amran governorate while also meeting vital needs, for example by providing support for medical facilities.

In cooperation with the Yemen Red Crescent, the ICRC helped relocate more than 5,000 people from Anad camp, which was caught in the line of fire, to safer places in Sa'ada city – some in one of the three camps, others elsewhere in the city.

However, the delivery of humanitarian aid is complicated by the ongoing fighting, which has restricted the movements of ICRC and Yemen Red Crescent personnel.

Humanitarian workers must be protected and given safe passage to provide emergency aid. According to

international humanitarian law, the red crescent emblem must be respected at all times, and Red Crescent staff, vehicles and installations must be spared.

The ICRC reiterates its call upon all parties involved in the fighting to respect the rules and principles of international humanitarian law, which require them to take all measures necessary to spare the lives of civilians and their property, to allow the wounded and sick to receive medical treatment, and to do everything possible to ensure that medical personnel, facilities and vehicles are spared the effects of the fighting.



**Al-Motamar.net, affiliated with General People's Congress (Ruling Party)**  
Friday, August 28, 2009

**Top Story**  
**Army will continue its operations unless rebels commit to six terms listed by SSC**

An official source at the Supreme Security Committee stated on Thursday that within keenness of the political leadership and the government on preventing bloodshed and restoring security and stability and peace to the province of Saada an for securing requirements of the citizens in Ramadan, the elements of terror and destruction have been informed on the necessity of declaring their commitment to the six

declared terms as a condition for ceasing military operations and maintaining peace and order in the volatile province, the website reported.

The source maintained that those elements did not respond to calls of the political leadership by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who emphasized in his speech on the occasion of the Holy month of Ramadan that rebels must respect sanctity of Ramadan.

The source added, "Upon that the SSC regret irresponsible acts by the elements of terror, destruction of infrastructure and citizens' property, and non-response to the call for peace and stability." It confirms that units of the armed forces, security and all honorable citizens of Saada province would continue their duties in hunting down those terrorist elements and protecting the elderly, women and children citizens, as well as opening the roads by force for conveying relief supplies and requirements for those trapped citizens, especially to IDP camps and other people affected by the sedition fomented by rebellious terrorist elements."

The source added that the SSC holds the elements of terror and destruction responsible for all the damage inflicted on Saada and its population, killing and ugly and horrible crimes perpetrated by those elements.

It affirmed that the security organs would fulfill their legal responsibility in chasing those elements and transferring them to justice for the crimes they have committed against the citizens, security and peace of the homeland.

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN  
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION  
YEMEN SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL PROJECT

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Government of Republic of Yemen has applied for financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the Schistosomiasis Control Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds to cover the cost of the contract for recruitment of **Project Administration Unit Administrator, Financial Officer, Procurement Specialist, and Accountant.**

The Ministry of Public Health and Population now invites Yemeni qualified applicants for the position according to the job descriptions and qualifications specified below:

**Project Administration Unit Administrator**

**Duties and Responsibilities include:**  
The Project Administration Unit (PAU) Administrator reports directly to the Director General of Disease Control and Surveillance Department (DCSD), and works closely with the National Schistosomiasis Control Program (NSCP). He/she is responsible for the administration of the project funds in compliance with the provisions of the Grant Agreement, the Project Implementation Plan and Project Implementation Manual.

- Qualifications:**  
Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process.
- (a) Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, Management or related fields.
  - (b) Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in project administration/ management or in coordinating technical and development programming.
  - (c) Experience in international agencies is a plus.
  - (d) Health Sector Experience is a plus.
  - (e) Good understanding of international procurement, financial management and accounting procedures.
  - (f) Proficiency in the use of computers.
  - (g) Fluency in both Arabic and English.

**Project Financial Officer**

**Duties and Responsibilities**  
Under the general direction of the PAU Administrator, the Financial Officer (FO) is responsible for the financial management of the project in close coordination

with the MOPHP Finance Department. He/she ensures that an appropriate financial management system is in place, with internal controls, records, and books of accounts; and that the procedures and reports are reliable, timely, and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and government regulations; and that financial and other reports as needed are maintained and prepared on a timely basis, communicated to the appropriate users, and properly filed at the PAU.

**Qualifications:**  
Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process.

- (a) A minimum of a Bachelor's degree with at least Yemeni CPA/CA designation;
- (b) A minimum of seven years of private and public sector financial management experience, preferably with an auditing or accounting firm.
- (c) The ability to translate planned activities into concrete budgets, establish standard unit costs, and analyze and report them for the purpose of recommending improvements in operations;
- (d) The ability to supervise accounting and other financial functions and report financial information usable to the various stakeholders: Government, World Bank, and auditors;
- (e) The ability to supervise accounting work and motivate the Project Accountant to achieve positive actions and results;
- (f) General understanding of procurement concepts;
- (g) Proficiency in the use of computers, accounting and other software applications.
- (h) Fluency in both Arabic and English.

**Project Accountant TOR**

**Duties and Responsibilities**  
Under the supervision of the Financial Officer, the accountant is in charge of recording all financial transactions, retaining the supporting documentation, preparing the financial reports of the project as required by government regulations and the Legal Agreement, and preparing annual and interim project financial statements to reflect the financial position of the project and for auditing purposes.

**Qualifications:**  
Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process.

- (j) A minimum of a Bachelor's degree in accounting;
- (k) A minimum of five years of accounting experience, preferably with foreign companies;
- (l) The ability to operate accounting software, keep updated accounting records and books of accounts, and generate project financial statements and other reports as needed by the Project management; and
- (m) Proficiency in Arabic and English.

**Project Procurement Officer**

**Duties and Responsibilities**  
Under the general direction of the PAU Administrator, the Procurement Officer (PO) is responsible for:

- (n) Developing and maintaining well-defined tools to manage and track procurement activities; and assisting in the procurement of all goods and services for the project;

**Qualifications:**  
Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process:

- (a) A minimum of Bachelor's degree in engineering, business administration, or related fields;
- (b) At least 5 years experience in managing procurement of goods, and consultant services.
- (c) Good experience in selection and management of consultant contracts (especially international firms) is a plus.
- (d) Familiarity with Government and World Bank/UN Agencies procurement procedures;
- (e) Fluency in both Arabic and English; and
- (f) Strong computer skills.

Interested applicants, who meet the above requirements, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents to the address below by 15 September, 2009. Selection will be processed in accordance with IDA (World Bank) guidelines for selection and employment of consultants and the IDA Financed Project Management Units (PMUs) Guidelines for Establishment and Operations.

Attention: Dr. Majed Yahya Aljunaid  
Deputy Minister of Primary Health Care  
Ministry of Public Health and Population

# Renowned health expert and national figure Dr. Abdulla Abdulwali Nasher to Yemen Times: “There is no future for Yemen except united.”

**A**fter over 40 years of working experience in the medical, academic and management fields, Dr. Abdulla Abdulwali Nasher decided to retire and spend his time as a freelance consultant. Throughout his career, he has worked as a chief surgeon and director of several hospitals, minister of health and ambassador of Yemen to Canada. Nadia Al-Sakkaf interviewed Nasher during his recent visit to Yemen from Ottawa, Canada, where he lives most of the time.

**As a former ambassador to Canada and an expatriate there, can you tell us what the image of Yemen is among Canadians?**

Throughout my five years as ambassador and [those of] my friend Mustafa Noman before me, we tried to strengthen relations between Yemen and Canada and to get aid projects to support Yemen's development.

There are Canadian companies investing heavily in the oil sector in Yemen and Canadian Nexen has done a remarkable job of introducing Yemen to Canadians and Canada to Yemen, whether through the educational scholarships, or the annual medical teams who come to Yemen to operate for free. However, the Yemeni community in Canada is really not much. We do not exceed 2,500 people, and the number of highly educated Yemenis living in Canada is a small percentage of this number. Not many Canadians are in Yemen, and although last year the Canadian government agreed to increase its representation in Yemen to embassy level, because of the security situation this decision is on hold.

Perhaps when Canada has a fully operational embassy in Yemen and the number of active educated Yemenis in Canada increases, the relations would strengthen further and the two people would come to know each other in a better way.

We also do not have a Yemeni-Canadian friendship society, and perhaps creating one would help bring the two communities together. H. E. Khaled Bahah, our ambassador to Canada, now is doing his best and I am very optimistic that soon relations will be promoted and strengthened between the two countries to a new level.

But let me tell you that the Canadians who know or visit Yemen fall in love with our country. Last year the speaker of the senate visited Yemen and went back with very good impressions and

was all praise for Yemen and Yemeni people. In February 2004, I thought of my friend Tim Mackintosh-Smith, one of the best travel writers in the world and who has been living in old Sana'a since 1982. I decided to invite him to Canada to speak about Yemen. He did come, gave lectures in Ottawa and Calgary Universities as well as in the Canadian Parliament. He also showed his and Badr bin Hersi's film, "The English Sheikh and the Yemeni Gentleman."

*I wanted to make sure that the ministry's role was only policy, strategy, quality control and supervision and not implementation. And we could only achieve this if we strengthen the local and district level health institutions.*

Tim spoke to Canadians with a western mind but from the heart of a Yemeni. He left them with best impressions about Yemen, the land and the people.

Also while I was an ambassador in Ottawa, I arranged for three Canadian journalists to come to Yemen on a tourism mission. Yemenia airlines took

care of their tickets and the Shafer Abdulla group (Sheba Hotel) and Universal Group took care of their lodging and internal travel expenses. To date, not a single month passes without one of them writing something about Yemen.

**How was your experience as minister of health from 1997 to 2001 and what were the ministry's priorities in the health sector then?**

I was enjoying a much simpler life as an academic and a surgeon before my appointment as minister of health. It was a great responsibility and, for a poor country like Yemen, there was much to be done in the health sector.

I am indebted to the trust President Saleh has put in me when he appointed me as minister. I also had a lot of support from friends inside and outside the country.

When I first started, I needed consultative and technical support and was given that through the help of experts through the British, Dutch, German and American embassies, as well as the World Bank. So I surrounded myself with a group of national and international experts on health planning and with my three deputies, Ali Al-Salami, Mohamed Garama and Abdulkarim Rasae, who is now minister of health, we created the first national reform strategy for the health sector.

We started this strategy in mid 1998 and it contained 12 components. We focused on decentralization as a main concern, whether financially or administratively.

I wanted to make sure that the ministry's role was only policy, strategy, quality control and supervision and not implementation. And we could only achieve this if we strengthen the local and district level health institutions.

Our team, minister and three deputies believed in the strategic role of the ministry and not getting into details at district level. The ministry was responsible for primary health care and infectious disease control while making sure that executive bodies at the government and district levels were doing their jobs.

Another priority was to create and strengthen community participation. We installed a system whereby the patients pay 15 percent of the cost of check up, lab tests, x-ray and operations. Obviously the poor were exempted.

Also a priority was creating a system for community co-management, whereby the local community elects three of its members as part of the five member health district council. The other two members are appointed from the government. This council would manage the health affairs in the district and the local members, being the majority, had the power to change the government staff if they saw necessary.

By 2001, this system was operating in about 50 districts across several governorates and was working very efficiently, especially through coordinating the work of the health unit- center and district hospital.

Another component of the strategy is to grant autonomy for state hospitals. Instead of the director being appointed by the ministry, we created a board of trustees made of people who were interested in the health sector but had no interest in it to manage the hospitals. The board nominates a director and supervises the operation of the hospitals. We had started this system with one hospital before the project failed because of several factors including lack of support from concerned authorities for the idea.

We established a drug fund and the responsibility of managing medicines across the health sector was delegated from the ministry to the fund. We established four regional medical stores in Sana'a, Aden, Mukalla and Hodeida and we created an operating system for the fund similar to a private sector company.

The seed money for the medicines in the fund worth USD 18 million was donated mainly from the Dutch government and the rest came from the World Bank and the German government. We bought the medicines through interna-

tional tenders for generic drugs so as to save in the budgets and we created bank accounts for all health institutions whereby the budget for medicines coming from the ministry of finance goes to the accounts.

The health institutions cannot withdraw from these accounts. What happens is that they request medicines and the fund provides them with the medicines and recovers the cost from the accounts automatically. We kept a margin of 40 percent for non-recoverable costs considering that the poor were exempted from paying for their medicines and at the time poverty rate was at 40 percent of the population.

Using this mechanism, we ensured an increase of at least 60 percent in the allocations for medicines each year is returned. This meant in seven years the allocation of medicines per capita would have reached USD 1.5, which is the international standard for poor countries like Yemen. Unfortunately, today this system is not working and the drug fund is almost dysfunctional.

**Most of the strategies you mentioned sound great, but did not last. Why?**

When we started the health sector reform we had great support from the president, prime minister -who was Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Eryani at the time- and from the various sector ministries. The team worked with national and international experts and the challenges were less drastic than they are today.

*I must congratulate all Yemenis -and especially Yemeni women- on the passing of the minimum age of marriage law stipulated at 17.*

The Ministry of Health's priorities today are the same as before and it should focus on the implementation of the health sector reform strategy, raising the standard of curative medicine, taking care of preventive medicine and primary health care, and reproductive health care.

You should keep in mind that the population today has increased significantly since 1997. Population growth is a great concern for me and I feel that this issue is like a time bomb. I must congratulate all Yemenis -and especially Yemeni women- on the passing of the minimum age of marriage law stipulated at 17. Because early marriage is one of the health hazards Yemen is facing and a direct cause of high fertility among women.

Today's challenges are extreme and with the population growth and dwindling resources it becomes harder and harder to create change. But mind you, access to health facilities and coverage of basic health care has increased tremendously since 2001 and there have been many achievements since.

For example we started the polio eradication campaign in 1996. By 2002, WHO announced Yemen almost free. Today, it is announced as a completely polio-free country.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the president personally and all those who supported me during my work as minister of health.

**You mentioned that challenges are greater because of dwindling resources. Do you mean that if more money came to Yemen, problems would be solved?**

Money is important and is the basic issue for the implementation of any strategy. But an equally important issue is investing this money or resources in development. It is my belief that the one



most important priority for Yemen today to solve its problems is investing in education, and especially basic education.

We should also focus on improving the standard of living of the people. This will only happen if there are more resources, whether financially or human, invested in the country and development projects are made a priority.

We also have to concentrate on technical education and vocational training. Currently, Yemen's workforce structure is an inverted pyramid with many people with high degrees at the top and few vocational professionals at the bottom. There should be some strategic filtering in the educational system and not everyone should go to university or do higher studies.

Proper education will help improve the standard of living and poverty alleviation. And all this will eventually help make Yemen a more stable country with educated people whose concern is how to improve their lives and communities instead of going into distractive actions that are not natural.

**How can Yemen work out its problems with the Southern Movement? And what about the war in Sa'ada?**

Yemen today is facing a critical problem in the north with the Houthi rebellion, and I am optimistic that the government's decision to end that rebellion this time will be final. This is the sixth war

and enough is enough. We cannot afford a seventh or eighth war. I always believed in dialogue to solve problems but when the other side demands' are not acceptable, you have to be firm in dealing with this.

As for the southern secessionist movement I am with the Yemeni unity with my heart and soul. Yemen should never be re-divided. Yes there are complaints about injustices and some are true while others are alleged but separation is not an option and differences should be solved within the unity. Separating Yemen will be a disaster which nobody can afford to have.

There was never a borderline throughout the history between North and South Yemen until the revolution of the North in 1962 and the independence of the south in 1967. The country was divided in two, with artificial borders and two governments were created. Brothers, sisters and husbands and wives could not see each other, and families were separated depending on which part they were in. On May 22, 1990, a dream came true and families reunited. There is no future for Yemen except united.

To solve our problems today we need to bring all stakeholders -the ruling party, opposition parties, wise independent individuals and civil society representatives- together to analyze, diagnose and come out with what is needed to be done. Violence and rebellion is not an option.

**SAFER**

شركة صافر لعمليات الاستكشاف والإنتاج  
Safer Exploration And Production  
Operations Company (SEPOC)

## Extension Announcement Ras Issa Oil Storage Tanks & Terminal Project Prequalification Documents Submittal Deadline Extension

Safer Exploration & Production Operations Company (SEPOC) announces its desire to extend the submittal deadline of the Ras Issa Tanks Project's prequalification documents to Sept 30, 2009. The Prequalification documents will continue to be accessible on SEPOC's website ([www.sepocye.com](http://www.sepocye.com)) and the High Tender Board's website ([www.htb.gov.ye](http://www.htb.gov.ye)) until Sept 15, 2009.

### Dr. Abdulla Nasher at a glance

Abdulla Nasher completed his basic and secondary education at Aden College, one of the best schools in the region at the time where students graduated with General Certificates of Education (GCE) in ordinary and advanced levels. Following this, he was granted a scholarship from Aden's government to study medicine in the UK.

After graduating from Liverpool University, Nasher returned to Aden, his birth city, and worked as a junior surgeon at Al-Jumhuri Hospital for five years between 1970 and 1975. During this time, he travelled to Vienna, Austria, for a one-year diploma in surgery.

In 1975, he travelled back to Liverpool to work with the National Health System as a surgeon at Liverpool University Hospitals for four years. During this time, he became the first Yemeni to obtain double fellowships from the Royal College of Surgeons of Glasgow and London.

In 1979, he returned to Aden's Al-Jumhuri Hospital and worked as a lecturer at Aden University's Faculty of Medicine. In 1982, he travelled with his wife Elham Ba Sahail to study a course in UK on medical teaching methodology and worked in Edinburgh University Hospitals for three years before returning to Yemen once again. During his stay in the UK, his wife conducted her masters in environmental health and had their first daughter Maha in 1983.

In 1984, he became the director of Aden Refinery Hospital and Surgeon in Charge. One year later, he travelled to Sana'a where he worked with the Ministry of Health as a surgeon at Al-Jumhuri Hospital in Sana'a and in 1987 he joined Sana'a University Faculty of Medicine as an assistant professor. Five years later, he became professor and head of the surgery department at the college.

In 1997, he was appointed as Minister of Health for four years. He was also president of the Yemeni Tennis Federation between 1998 and 2003. In 2001, he became president the Yemeni Red Crescent Society. Between 1992 and 2003, he was elected as chairman of the Yemeni-British Friendship Association.

In 2001, he joined the Shura Council while he worked as the chair of the board of directors of the International Bank of Yemen after doing a one-month banking course in UK.

In November 2003, he was appointed Ambassador of Yemen to Canada until November 2008.

His wife today has a PhD degree in environmental health and his elder two children Waddah, who has a bachelor's degree in business administration, and Maha, who has a bachelor's degree in economics, live in the United States. His third Abdulaziz, who is doing his higher studies in accounting, is living with the family in Ottawa, Canada.

Today, he is retired and travels between Canada and Yemen.



**افتح وأنتج فوراً**

**SHARK ENERGY DRINK**

50,000 YR

الصحة من الجوائز النقدية

تبدأ المسابقة من ١٥/٦/٢٠٠٩ ولمدة شهرين وحتى نفاذ الجوائز النقدية المحددة  
إستلام الجوائز من مراكز الإستبدال أو فروع الشركة متكو

تلفون: ٠٥٧-٢٤٨٨٩٤ / صنعاء : تلفون: ٢١٥١٤٥٥-٢٠٤٢٢٧ / عدن : تلفون: ٢٥٠٨٥٩ / ٢٥٠٩٤٨ / الحديدة : تلفون: ٢٢٠٨٢٥-٢٢٠٨٤٩ / إب : تلفون: ٤١٧٧٢٢/٤  
الخلا : تلفون: ٢١٤٢٦٩ / سينون : تلفون: ٤٠٥٢٦٦

**UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY HOSPITAL, SANA'A**

We are focused to provide quality healthcare services by bringing professional consultants specialists from the re-knowned part of the world on permanent basis, instead of visiting only.

CONSULTANTS SPECIALISTS FROM ABROAD JOIN USTH

<p><b>Dr. Fareeha Naeem</b> M.B.B.S, M.C.P.S, FCPS in Obs &amp; Gynecology Join as Consultant/ Head of Department Obs. &amp; Gynecology</p> <p><b>Sees cases of:</b> Vaginal Hysterectomies, Abdominal Hysterectomies, Operative Laparoscopies for tubule legations &amp; ovarian drilling, Infertility treatment, Colposuspension, Hystero-colpoperiy, Cancer surgeries, Myomectomy.</p>	<p><b>Dr. Naeem Akhtar Khawaja</b> M.B.B.S, FCPS in Ophthalmology Join as Consultant Ophthalmology Department</p> <p><b>Sees cases of:</b> Phaco Surgeries, IID Surgeries, Oculplastic Surgeries, Squint Surgeries, DCR Surgeries, Refractive Surgeries, Excimer, Lasik, Glaucoma Surgeries.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Isfi Parveen</b> M.B.B.S, FCPS in Obs &amp; Gynecology Join as Consultant Obs. &amp; Gynecology Department</p> <p><b>Sees cases of:</b> S. Section, Leprotamies both elective &amp; Ovarian Pathology, Abdominal Hysterectomies, Ovarian Drilling, Infertility (treatment).</p>	<p><b>Dr. Muhammad Zaheer</b> M.B.B.S, M.C.P.S, FCPS in Surgery Join as Consultant General Surgery Department</p> <p><b>Sees cases of:</b> Thyroid, Parotid, Breast, GIT tumors, Traumatic &amp; Elective Vascular Injuries, Hepato Biliary &amp; Colorectal surgery, Special interest in Laparoscopic surgery.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Muhammad Irshad Hussain</b> M.B.B.S, M.C.P.S, MRCS (Glasgow), FCPS (Pak) Join as Consultant General Surgery Department</p> <p><b>Sees cases of:</b> Elective &amp; Emergency Laparotomies (Trauma), Emergency Thoractomy (Trauma), Head &amp; Neck Surgery, Breast, GIT tumors, Traumatic &amp; Elective Vascular Injuries, Hepato Biliary &amp; Colorectal surgery, Special interest Minimal invasive surgery, Oncological Surgery.</p>	<p><b>CARE &amp; CURE WITH COMPETENCE AND COMPASSION</b></p>

For further information and appointments please contact  
Tel: 500000 Ext. 500 - 60TH Street, P.O., Box # 13061, Sana'a Republic of Yemen  
WWW.usthyemen.com

**RAMADAN KAREEM**

**DODGE DURANGO**  
• 4x4, 5.7L HEMI V8, 335hp  
Starting from US\$ **39,999**

**DODGE CHARGER**  
• 3.5L V6, 250hp  
Starting from US\$ **26,500**

**DODGE CALIBER**  
• 156 HP, 2.0L, 16V I-4 engine  
Starting from US\$ **19,999**

COME SEE WHAT WE'VE GOT TO OFFER YOU THIS RAMADAN

**4 FREE SERVICE INTERVALS (OIL CHANGE - OIL FILTER - FUEL FILTER)\***

GRAB LIFE [www.midwest.dodge.com](http://www.midwest.dodge.com)

**RAMADAN KAREEM**

**JEEP GRAND CHEROKEE**  
• 5.7L, V8, 375hp  
Starting from US\$ **52,000**

**JEEP CHEROKEE**  
• 3.7L, V6, 205hp  
Starting from US\$ **30,000**

**JEEP COMMANDER**  
• 4.7L, V8, 305hp  
Starting from US\$ **43,000**

COME SEE WHAT WE'VE GOT TO OFFER YOU THIS RAMADAN

**4 FREE SERVICE INTERVALS (OIL CHANGE - OIL FILTER - FUEL FILTER)\***

[www.midwest.jeep.com](http://www.midwest.jeep.com)

## Renaissance personalities



The Renaissance period (1350-1550) was the transition period between the medieval era and the modern world. The word renaissance means "revival" or "rebirth". This was a period of great achievements in the arts and sciences combined with deep religious concerns. The Renaissance became one of the most productive periods in all history.

## Renaissance dance masters

What most people think of when they hear about the renaissance era is the artistes, philosophers but not many realize that there were a number of Renaissance dance masters who also enriched that era with their creativity and art. Here is some brief information about a few of the dance masters during the Renaissance period.

Dancing was a favorite pastime in the Renaissance. Dancing was an elegant form of exercise and an expected social skill for the noble. There were basically two types of social dances in the Renaissance. The first type was simple dances that were performed by an unlimited number of people. These dances were usually performed in circles or lines. The second type was more complex dances that required a dancing master and practice. These complex dances were usually performed for an audience.

The important part of the 16th century dance was the footwork. The bulky clothing of the Renaissance limited the upper body movement, both in men and women. Women wore corsets at this time, and the men's clothing had tight lacing on the

upper body.

The Renaissance produced three important dance masters who wrote a treatises on dancing: Thoinot Arbeau, Cesare Negri, and Fabritio Caroso. All three wrote detailed explanations of the different kinds of dances and how they were to be performed. All three treatises describe similar dances and steps, which shows that the court dances throughout Europe at that time were international.

Dancing in the Renaissance also brought about some new instrumental compositions written primarily for dancing. The dance music of the Renaissance was written for instruments such as the sackbut, lute, viol, pipe and the tabor.

## Dancing styles

From about 1550 to 1610, court dance is well documented in plays, memories, letters, travelers' accounts, iconography, and most importantly, choreographic and musical sources. Though manuscript sources are few and small, the six dance manuals that appeared in print during this time were not to be equaled again in number or scope until the early eighteenth century. With them are riles for step patterns and style, valuable instructions on etiquette, and several hundred



specific choreographic with music. Their chief authors Caroso, Arbeau and Negri were all old men when their books were published, so unquestionable they documented dance practice for the entire second half of the sixteenth century; but the fact that most manuals were reprinted, reissued, or translated up to 1630 is evidence that they continued to be valued into the first third of the seventeenth century, at least in Italy and Spain.

Although stylistic differentiation between men and women reflects their societal roles, the basic aspects of the style are the same for both. These aspects also perfectly integrated with the grab and social graces of the dancers. Most steps are small, and the torso remains erect with the arms quiet, as in most traditional European folk and social dancing. Foot work is vigorous, complex, skilful and speeding exploiting kicking strength, endurance and elevation (even for the lady). Toes are not pointed, instead, the ankle is flexed the leg is straight and the degree of plie (when called for) and turnout are slight. Hands are using for taking, clapping, holding the hilt of a sword, a hat, a flower, but are not usually raised above the head, nor do their actions involved much energy in the upper arm. In fact, when the gentleman wears his long cape while dancing, one arm has to keep it in place. It goes without saying that only the feet and the lady's dress ever touch the floor. Social etiquette, such as bowing and

kissing one's hand to a partner, is as essential in dancing as in all social relationships among ladies and gentlemen.

In keeping with the social purpose of the dances, body positions are always taken in relation to the partner or other dancers, and encourage the dancers to concentrate on and charm one another. In most dances they do not come closer than required by hand or arm hold, though a few call for an embrace position.

## Some popular Renaissance dances:

**Branle:**In this quick French dance the performers swing from side to side. It's performed in a circle or a chain.

**Pavane:**This was a slow dance in an even meter where couples would walk in pairs. See the picture below.

**Galliard:**This dance follows the pavane. It's in an odd meter and is lively and complicated. It can also be danced in couples.

**Allemande:**This is a simple dance in an even meter that can be danced in agroup moving forward or backward.

## Fabritio Caroso da Sermoneta

(1526/1535 - 1605/1620) He began dancing at the age of 27, and he was known as the dancing master to many of the Roman ladies to whom he dedicated his dances. In the late sixteenth century, it was universally assumed that joyous flirtation and the exhibition through dance of delightful feminine charms and lusty male prowess were vital to social intercourse. Dancing skills

were cultivated in daily practice by the nobility and their emulators among the middle class, with the assistance of ubiquitous dancing masters like Fabritio Caroso.

Fabritio Caroso da Sermoneta was an Italian Renaissance dancing master. His dance manual *Il Ballarino* was published in 1581, with a subsequent edition, significantly different, *Nobiltà di Dame*, printed in 1600 and again after his death in 1630. The work has been published in English as *Courtly Dance of the Renaissance* by Julia Sutton.

Both manuals have been printed in facsimile edition. Many of the dances of Fabritio Caroso's manuals are meant for two dancers with a few for four or more dancers. These manuals offer a great deal of information to dance historians and musicologists alike in that each description of a dance is accompanied by music examples with lute tablature and directions about how each music example is to be played. Many of the dances also contain dedications to noble women of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

## Thoinot Arbeau

Thoinot Arbeau is the anagrammatic pen name of French cleric Jehan Tabourot (March 17, 1519, Dijon - July 23, 1595, Langres). Tabourot is most famous for his *Orchésographie*, a study of late sixteenth-century French Renaissance social dance.

The manual provides critical information on social ballroom behaviour and on the interaction of

musicians and dancers.

*Orchésographie* is available online in facsimile and in plain text. There is an English translation by Mary Stewart Evans, edited by Julia Sutton, in print with Dover Publications. It contains numerous woodcuts of dancing and musicians and also includes many dance tabulations in which extensive instructions for the steps are lined up next to the musical notes (though this is misrepresented in some modern editions), a significant innovation in dance notation at that time.

## Cesare Negri

Cesare Negri (c. 1535 - c. 1605) Italian dancer and choreographer. He was nicknamed *il Trombone*, a pejorative or jocular name for someone "who likes to blow his own horn." Born in Milan, he founded a dance academy there in 1554. He was an active court choreographer for the nobility in Milan. He wrote *Le Grazie d'Amore*, the first text on ballet theory to expound the principle of the "five basic positions". It was republished in 1604 as *Nuove Inventioni di Balli* (New Inventions of the Dance).

## Sources:

*Courtly dance of the Renaissance: a new translation and edition of the "Nobiltà di Dame" (1600) Fabritio Caroso.* By Fabritio Caroso, Julia Sutton, F. Marian Walker  
[www.empire.k12.ca.us](http://www.empire.k12.ca.us)  
Wikipedia

[www.vanderbilt.edu](http://www.vanderbilt.edu)



The powerful Kenwood chef titanium has a huge 4.6 litre and 6.7 litre bowl, and with four extra power outlets and a host of attachments available, everything from mincing to liquidising, grinding spices to slicing and shredding vegetables is quick and easy plus... Kenwood's new flexible beater will ensure that everything you mix will be creamier



**KENWOOD**  
CREATE MORE

كينود  
إبداع أكثر

[www.kenwoodworld.com](http://www.kenwoodworld.com)

TAHA M. ANAM TRADING EST.

Taiz - Jamal St. Sana'a - Hadda St. Aden - Malla. Ibb - Taiz St.  
(04) 210526 (01) 465622 (02) 240220 (04) 418962



Emjoi®  
POWER

ضمان  
2  
سنة  
Warranty

أجهزة منزلية ومنتجات العناية الشخصية  
لحياة سهلة...

شركة تمارا  
التجارة الإلكترونية  
TAMARA Co.  
for Gen Trading  
تمارا ستور

الإدارة العامة: صنعاء - شارع الزبير صمارة الخطري  
ت: 01 / 297794 - 01 / 297776  
733114400 - سيار. - 02 / 347251  
ف: 01 / 297774 - 733115544

المعرض: صنعاء - شارع مقديشو  
73377314 - سيار. - 01 / 472266  
معرض يمن مول، مجمع يمن مول - جولة الرويشان  
ت: 01 / 468217

معرض الجامعة: الجامعة الجديدة - جوار MTN  
ت: 01 / 252886 - سيار. - 73477312

فرع عدن: حي المنصورة - أمام فرع شركة MTN  
ت: 02 / 347251 - سيار. - 73377317

معرض صنعاء مول، مجمع صنعاء مول السياحي  
ت: 02 / 269128

فرع الحديدة: شارع صنعاء - أمام معرض الخولاني  
ت: 03 / 224522 - فاكس: 03 / 224822

سيار. - 73377318

فرع تعز: شارع جمال - العلفية - جولة الأخوة  
ت: 04 / 281246 - سيار. - 73377316

تلفاكس: 73377316

### FIVE STAR LOGISTICS CO LTD

**INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDER**

WEEKLY LCL SERVICES FROM INDIA/CHINA/ EUROPE /JEBEL ALI TO HOEDEDAH AND ADEN PORTS ON VERY COMPETITIVE RATES.  
 OUR SERVICES: AIR/SEA FREIGHT IMPORT/EXPORT . CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, LAND TRANSPORTATION, INTERNATIONAL DOOR TO DOOR SERVICES, PACKING & WAREHOUSING, PROJECT CARGO HANDLING, DOCUMENTATION, PROCESSING OF EXEMPTION/EXCLUSIVE IMPORT PERMITS, HANDLING OF CHARTER AIRCRAFT. DAILY TRUCKING SERVICES TO BALHAF

Tel:00967-1-450238/239 Fax: 00967-1-440639  
 Aden: 00967-2-221994 Fax: 00967-2-221995  
 EMAIL: SALES@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM /INFO@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM  
 WEBSITE: WWW.FSTARLOGISTICS.COM

### شركة النقل البري الدولي

وعبر مكاتبها ..  
 .. أن تصموكم

وتزوم بكم على ركب اسط ولها الحديث ومرآتها المتطرفة وعلى بساط الراحة ندعوكم الى زيارتنا لشهد الامال معا صابرا ومسا. ابتداء من: صيدا - الفيضة - الهكلا - سبون - شبوة - والعودة الفيضة - الهكلا - عدن - لعل - والهكلا

صنعاء الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١  
 الفروع، الفيضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٦ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٤٤ - شبوة، (عتق) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

### AL-ETEHAD

FOR ADVERTISING & MARKETING

Yemen - Sana'a - Hadda st.  
 Tel:01/406257 - 533111  
 Fax:01/406258  
 E-mail: info@etehadadver.com  
 aletihad2008@gmail.com

www.etehadadver.com

### Cargo

#### M&M Logistics & Aviation Services.

International Freight Forwarding (Air/Sea/Land)  
 International Packing Standard Warehousing (The biggest in Sana'a)  
 International Worldwide Door to Door Services.  
 Customs Clearance (Airports/Ports/Border)  
 Arranging of Exemptions.  
 Over flying & Technical stops for aircrafts at all Yemen Airports.

Tel: 01-531221/531231  
 Fax: 01-531130  
 Hot line: 733030062 (24 Hours)  
 Address: 36 Amman St, Sana'a - Republic Of Yemen.  
 P.O. Box 15053, Sana'a - Republic Of Yemen.  
 E-Mail: m&mlogistics@yemen.net.ye  
 Website: www.mmllogisticsyemen.com

### Job Seekers

An accountant (female) with the following terms:-  
 1- an experience in Ysoft at 3 less years  
 2- having a bachelor degree  
 3- having a good appearance  
 4- hour works are 2 shifts  
 5- The salary will be 70,000 YR  
 Please send C>V to fax(464080)

### Job Seekers

B.A Degree in English Sales + Administrator diploma & computer , long experiences in business development, sales, commercial and marketing  
 Contact: 733826769

company or private school, experience in computer  
 Contact: 711 746 205

Hassan Ahmed, Omar, B-SC. in Sana'a university biology department to specialize in micro biology. , English courses in Canadian center.  
 Contact: 712 345 463

Amel Ahmed Omer, B-SC Chemistry, Sana'a University, good in English language (writing and speaking), Fluent in Microsoft office programmes & web online research, Able to type fast in both Arabic & English Contact: 711 015 539

### Real Estate & Furniture

Furnished a parament in Quiet residential, Haddah, 2 bed rooms, dining room, 2 bath-rooms, living room, Mafraj, Garden and Parking  
 Contact: 712001899, 415954

### Job Seekers

Wasim Hasan, bachelor degree in computer Engineering from Syria, has following certificate from microsoft company( MAP, MCSA, MCSE)  
 Contact: 734714662

Renjith Indian national, male, bachelor degree in commerce, 7 years experience in office administration, accountant, secretary marketing commercial assistant in services ect.  
 Contact: 713457827

B.A degree in English, sales + administrator diploma & computer, long experiences in business development, sales foreign relation, commercial and marketing.  
 Contact: 733826769

B.A holder in English language and diploma in sales administrator and computer, good experiences in foreign relation correspondences tender preparation and commercial  
 Contact: 734290290

Bachelor degree in English, Highly skilled in (word, powerpoint), want's to work in any company  
 Contact: 734749078

Ahmed, bachelor degree in English, want's to work in a

### YEMEN PROTECTION GROUP

FOR SECURITY AND SAFETY SERVICES

SECURITY PROVISION  
 IN-SITE GUARDING  
 VIP GUARDING  
 ESCORTING  
 FESTIVALS & CARNAVALS SECURITY  
 SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS  
 EXPLOSIVE DETECTORS  
 FIRE DETECTOR SYSTEMS  
 SECURITY ACCESSORIES  
 MAINTENANCE

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN - SANA'A - NOUAKCHOTT St. OPP. OF UNICEF  
 Tel: 466086 Fax: 534598 Mob: 771808382 - 777884803 Email: YPGSECURITY@yemen.net.ye

### مطعم الشيباني

AS-SHAIBANI RESTAURANTS SUPER DELUXE

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني  
 Basem M.A. ALShaibani

صنعاء - شارع حدده  
 امام مركز الكعبي التجاري  
 Sana'a-Haddah St.  
 Infront of AL-komaim Center  
 P.O.Box: 5465  
 Res.Tel-1: +967 1 266 375  
 Res.Tel-2: +967 1 505 290  
 Office : +967 1 505 277  
 Fax : +967 1 267 619  
 E-mail : shaibani\_super@yemen.net.ye  
 Website : www.ashaibani.com.ye

### للبيع وبسعر مغري

مولد كهرباء وبالمواصفات التالية:-

١- ياباني Maj Diesel  
 ٢- موديل SH 9000 DT  
 ٣- قوة 9.33 KW  
 ٤- Three Phase  
 ٥- مستخدم ١٢ ساعة فقط

للتواصل: ٧١١٤٤٢٩٧١

### Al-Thuraya

Agriculture and Rural Development Consulting

#### Yemeni Experts

AL-Thuraya is your partner in Yemen providing you with experienced Yemeni experts in agriculture, environment and rural development.

High qualified experts in the fields of Education, Health, business, micro finance and income generation are encouraged to send their CVs to join Al-Thuraya team.

Alhurriah Str. Next to Ministry of Planning (MoPIC) Sana'a  
 Tel./ Fax: + 967 (01) 253444 Mobile: (+ 967) 733272637  
 P.O. Box 12724  
 Email: alkirshi@yahoo.com

www.althuraya-acts.com

### شقة مفروشة للإيجار

2 غرفتين + مجلس + 2 حمامين + صاليتين + مطبخ + موقف سيارة.  
 المجلس مع إحدى الصالات مع حمام بمدخل مستقل ومدخل آخر مستقل للنساء بحوش صغير.  
 الأثاث يشمل مجلس ضخم + 2 تلفزيونين + 2 ريسيفرين + مكتبة ضخمة + غرفة نوم ضخمة وأنيقة + غسالة + كايوة + استيريو (مسجلة) + هاتف.  
 المطبخ يشمل ثلاثة 14 قدم + بوتجاز بنظام امان كامل + مطبخ النيم وريخام راقي + عسارة.  
 الموقع: ماين شارع الرباط وشارع الرقاص  
 السعر: 500 دولار

للتواصل: عبد العزيز التبعي: 733121394 - سلطان الشعبي: 713234372

### سيارة للبيع

للبيع: سيارة دودج - كالبير - موديل ٢٠٠٨م - مستخدمة بحالة ممتازة - قراءة العداد: ٥٠٠٠ كيلو للإستفسار: ٣٧٤٢٨٨

### Cargo

#### Trans Global Logistics & Services Ltd.

We bring your World Closer  
 • Air/Sea/Land forwarding.  
 • Packing/Land Transportation.  
 • International door to door services.  
 • Warehousing /Logistical planning.  
 • Customs clearance/Local Visa/Documentation handling.  
 • Real Estate Services.  
 • Ticking Reservations & General Tourism Services.  
 • Courier Services.

Tel: 967-1-44226/440460  
 Fax: 967-1-445696  
 P.O.Box 16884, Sana'a Rep.of Yemen  
 Email: transglobal@yemen.net.ye  
 Email: transglobal2@yemen.net.ye  
 Website: www.transglobalyemen.com

### Real Estate

#### Mawr Office

For General and real Estate Service Contracting

Furnished and non-Furnished houses and villas  
 Selling and buying all kinds of properties

Tel: +967 1 449383 P.O Box: 169 18  
 Mobile: 777 448 909

### إعلاناتكم

يرجى التواصل مع قسم الإعلانات والتسويق على رقم ٢١١٦١١١ / ٢ / ٣  
 تحويلة ٢٠٢ / ٢١١



### Coupon for Free Classified Ads. (All Personal Ads - All Free of Cost)

For Sale Required Available For Lease For Hire/Rent Job Require Situation Vacant Others

Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please cut this coupon and send it to Yemen Times fax: 268276 or P.O. Box 2579 - Sana'a For more info. contact: 268661/2/3

Send your Free Ads by Fax: 268276 or by P.O.Box: 2579 Sana'a

### أرقام مهمة

## IMPORTANT Numbers

Electricity problems 177, Emergency Police 199, Fire Brigade 191, Water Problems 171, Telephone enquires 118, Accident (Traffic) 194, Foreign Affairs, 202544/7, Interior Affairs 252701/7, Immigration 250761/3, Inter-City Bus Co. 262111/3, Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3, Radio Station 282061, Tourism 254032, TV Station 332001/2, Red Crescent 203131/3, Tel-Yemen 7522202, Y.net 752227

#### AIRLINES

Continental Airline 278668/283082  
 Egypt Air 273452/275061  
 Qatar Air ways Fax: 506038, Tel: 506030/5

#### BANKS

Yemen Gulf Bank Tel: 967-1-260823 Fax: 260824 02 - 270347 fax 02 - 237824  
 Shamil Bank of Yemen & Bahrain Tel: 264775, 264702. Fax: 264703, 503350

Yemeni Banks:  
 Central Bank 274314/1  
 Yemen Commercial Bank Tel: 01 277224 Fax: 277291  
 Arab Bank Tel: 01 407030  
 CAC Bank Tel: 01 276585/2 Tel: 01 563813

#### CAR RENTAL

Budget Tel: 01 309618 / 506372 Fax: 01240958  
 Europe Car Tel: 01 270751 Fax: 01 270804

#### CAR SHOWROOMS & SPARE PARTS

FORD/HYUNDAI 267791  
 MERCEDES-BENZ 01 - 330080  
 NISSAN Hodeidah: 200150/49, Sana'a: 400269  
 OPEL / GM 203075  
 SUZUKI 02 - 346000  
 TOYOTA 445362/3

#### COMPUTER EDUCATION AND INSTITUTES

Computer Education Aden: 02-237199  
 Infiniti Education Tel: 444553  
 NIT Quality  
 Computer Education Tel. 445518/7-442073  
 British Institute for languages & Computer Tel: 266222-Fax: 514755

#### COURIERS

FedEx Sana'a: 440170, Aden: 248177  
 Hodeidah: 234982, Ibb: 411988  
 Mukalla 302641, Seyun: 402469

#### FREIGHT FORWARDERS

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services  
 Tel: 01 531221/531231  
 Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders 407905  
 World Link Tel: 01 444550/441935

#### HOSPITALS

Modern German Hospital Tel. 600000/602008  
 E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com Fax. 601889  
 Al-Jumhuri Hospital Tel: 01 274286/87  
 Hadda Hospital Tel: 01 412981  
 Al-Thawra Hospital Tel: 01 246967/66

#### HOTELS

Versailles Hotel Tel: 01 425970/1/2  
 Sheraton Hotel Tel: 01 237500  
 Movempick Hotel Tel: 01 546666 Fax: 01 546000  
 Sheba Hotel Tel: 01 272372  
 Relax-Inn Hotel Tel: 01 449871

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES

Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.)  
 Sana'a 272713/874 Aden: 243490-242476  
 Taiz: 250029 Hodeidah 219941/46  
 Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/81/3 Aden: 255668  
 Taiz: 240927/34 Hodeidah: 219545/8

Yemen Islamic Insurance Co. Sana'a 284193, 5 lines, Taiz: 258881, Aden: 244280  
 Yemen Insurance company Sana'a: 272806/272962/43, Aden: 247617 Taiz: 250345

Mukalla: 304292, Hodeidah: 261839/17

#### RESTAURANT

Al-shaibani restaurants super deluxe  
 Tel: 266375 - 505290 Fax: 267619

#### SCHOOLS

Juniors' Oasis kindergarten  
 Tel/fax: 01- 470250 - Mobile: 734522225  
 Rainbow Pre-School 414-026/424-433  
 Infiniti Education Tel: 01 370191/2 Fax 370193  
 Sana'a International School Tel: 01 370191/2 Fax 370193  
 International Turkish Schools Sana'a 448258/9 Taiz 205593  
 Al-Majd Yemen Super Tel: 206159

#### Supermarket

AL-JANDUL Supermarket. Tel: 01-422610

#### Translations

Urwa Wautqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English- French - German-Russian-Italian- Spanish-Polish-Dutch- Iranian-Turkish-Eriterea-Amharic.  
 Tel: 01-240515

#### TRAVEL

Falcon Holidays Tel: 444118  
 Al-Nasim Travel Tel: 270750  
 Universal Business Travel Center Tel: 441158/9/60

#### UNIVERSITIES

American World University, Rep. by IS academy  
 Tel. 01 - 535700 - 733061/203 Fax: 535702  
 University of Applied and Social Science Sana'a: 412442 Fax: 412441 Aden: 234533 / 234960  
 Queen Arwa University Tel: 449971/2  
 Sana'a University Tel: 250553/4/5  
 Alandalus University Tel: 675567, Fax: 675885

To participate contact: 268661 - Fax: 268276

**COLOP** كولوب  
self-inking stamps اختتام ذاتية التحبير

Exclusive Agent in  
**Thabet Son Corporation** مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة  
Showroom Tel : 269924 Fax : 269928 - Sana'a - Mujahed St. - Beside Al-Basha Grocery

**YEMEN TIMES**

Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

International **TSZ** CARDS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

ASHIBAMI AGENCIES For Stationery Supplies

نشانكم الافراح بطاقتنا تتميز وترقى... مع فرحة العمر تبقى

## Medieval city bustles through the 21st century

By: Heather Murdock

Modern life in the Old City of Sana'a doesn't always match the scenery.

It was built before the 11th century, and most of the area is a historical sight, protected by the UN. The roads are cobblestone, and ancient-looking arched windows overlook walled gardens and latticed mosque towers.

But the Old City is not a museum, and international police officers do not roam the streets, protecting unused architecture. Day and night, the mar-

kets burst with children and shops, selling everything from hand-made doors to deodorants to Yemeni raisins.

From the roof of our medieval house, we can see the taxis below. Because the roads are wide enough for only one car at a time, when two face each other, one has to back out.

Rarely, a driver bucks ahead as if to say, 'me first!' Most of the time, a mutual, wordless agreement is reached and one car backs up until they can make room for the other to pass.

In the mornings, orange sanitation trucks rumble down the narrow streets, while motorcycles and pedestrians stroll behind, unable to squeeze around

the 21st century vehicle.

When there are no cars or trucks on the roads, men, wearing western sports-jackets over their white robes and traditional jumbyya knives, race through the streets on the back of motorcycle taxis.

The drivers, in a nod to modern thinking about safety helmets, often wear bright construction hats, which look like they wouldn't protect the wearers from a friendly pat.

Laptop computers are strewn about the mafrag in our house, while the earthen roof drips black dirt onto the canned food in the kitchen. We use the top of a traditional carved-out stone

stove to the store cans, bread and vegetables. But we cook on a modern stove, supplied with tanks of gas carried up the stairs by Nabeel.

Downstairs, a heavy arched wooden door has a large black metal knocker so we can hear guests banging from the roof. Long ago, the door was bolted by a thick wooden bar attached to a string that allowed residents to open the door from the top floors.

Now it has a modern metal lock that requires a key. But when it rains, or gets cold, the weather causes the heavy door to expand or contract. The keys stick, and we wish the wooden-bar and string system was still in tact.

Sometimes, 21st century technology does not improve upon medieval ingenuity.



**CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL COMPANY - SAL**

**CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS**

- Petrochemical plants, refineries.
- Heavy, light industrial plants.
- Power and desalination plants.
- Fuel and water storage tanks.
- Oil fields ancillary installations.
- Air purification for industry
- Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths & refinery terminals.
- Offshore structures and underwater works.
- Pipelines construction and maintenance.
- Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities.
- Sewage treatment plants & collection networks.
- Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs.
- High quality buildings & sports complexes.
- Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution systems.

Sanaa  
Tel: (967-1) 441638  
Fax: (967-1) 441630  
E-Mail: ccc@cccyemen.com

Aden  
Tel: (967-2) 377328  
Fax: (967-2) 377716  
E-Mail: cccaden@y.net.ye

**IR Ingersoll Rand Industrial Technologies**

30 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

Breakers  
Chippers  
Saws  
Rammers Vibrators  
Drills  
Pumps

1/2" IMPACT BREAKAWAY TORQUE 550 Nm

**Power & Reliability**

الشركة اليمنية للتجارة والإنشاءات (المحدودة) YEMEN TRADING & CONSTRUCTION CO.(LTD)  
Sana'a Tel.264005/6, Fax:240624, Email:YTCC@Y.NET.YE  
Aden: Telefax: 247387, Hodeidah: Tel. 208829, Fax: 205817,

برامج سياحية  
الى  
كوالا الامبور  
نبدأ من \$580  
لمدة 7 ايام  
الآن  
احجز تذكرتك المحفظة

Tel: (967 1) 482506 Ext: 128  
Fax: (967 1) 275134  
Mobile: (967) 711474153  
E-mail: touring@utcyemen.com  
http://www.utcyemen.com

UNIVERSAL TOURING COMPANY  
YOUR GUIDE THROUGH ARABIA FELIX

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**CAC BANK**

**فندق شهران SHAHRAN HOTEL**

يقدم فندق شهران ضمن باقات رمضان المتميزة مأدب إفطار و عشاء حسب الطلب بألذ الأطباق الرمضانية في المطعم أو حول حمام السباحة. هذا بالإضافة إلى فرصة الإستمتاع بالفترة المسائية مع الشيشة و القهوة اليمنية و المزيد من الخدمات الأخرى بأسعار مخفضة بمناسبة الشهر الكريم

Shahran Hotel presents Ramadhan evening banquets (Iftar & Dinner) of special Ramadhan dishes, indoors or outdoors around the pool. Enjoy evening Shisha, Yemeni Coffee & more, with special discounts on the occasion of the holy month

ص.ب: 7202 حده المدينة ، بيت بوس  
P.O.Box: 7202, Haddah, Beit Bous  
Tel: 01-418320/1/2/5 هاتف:  
Fax: 01-418324 فاكس:  
Shahran@universalyemen.com

www.universalyemen.com/hotels

**FAGOR The best of Spanish products**

شركة زبيّن للتجارة والصناعة  
Zubayen Trading & Industry Company

Sana'a (441575/571) Fax: 441579, E-mail: zubayen1@y.net.ye  
Aden (205060/1/2) Fax: 205063, E-mail: zubayenA@y.net.ye

ZTCO

# Education

A free monthly Supplement offered by Yemen Times and presented by Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

No. 43

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu  
Associate Professor  
Department of English  
Faculty of Administrative  
and Human Sciences,  
University of Science  
and Technology, Sana'a  
Tel: (01) 311117  
Mobile: 733523970  
P. O. Box 14533,  
Sana'a



ramakantasahu@yahoo.com

## American English in Yemen



**Abu Talib Al Kadi**  
Yemen\_talib@yahoo.com  
Department of English  
Center of Languages  
Ibb University

American English seems to be a fascination for Yemeni students. They tend to badger listeners with their 'gona...wana' or 'tweny', thinking that they are using American English. There is no harm in using American English, but it is often irritating to hear students using only these words to show that they are fond of American English. That may be because of the

English films they see on TV, as most of the films are American in which the actors use the American English; or due to the influence of the vacationing Yemenis who work in the USA.

Whatever the reason, it is definitely becoming the popular variety of English used in Yemen. As some one puts it, in about 20 years, the British Standard English, which is the 'mother' of American English would only be in the history books and the teachers would tell their students that there was a variety called Standard English and pronunciation called RP (Received Pronunciation). The speed with which the American variety is picking up especially among the youth is unimaginably high and the Yemeni youth want to relentlessly climb the band-wagon.

There is nothing wrong in learning American English and using it consistently; if you are taught by an American in a Language Institute, you can easily learn it and use it, or if you take pains to learn it on your own through conscious practice with the aid of CDs, you can learn it and use it. But what is irritating is the wana...gona fad or the 'tweny' fixation as a show of Americanism.

## Search for identity in the novels of black women writers



**Sameer Ahmed Al-Nuzaili**  
Ibb University  
alnuzaili@gmail.com

This article proposes to refer to the struggle for women's emancipation from the chains of gender discrimination or male domination as reflected in the writings of the women novelists, particularly the black women novelists of the United States of America. Notwithstanding the shades and complexions of Shakespearian women, or the

ancient symbols of strength and inspiration in Indian mythology, the fact remains that women have been subjected to numerous societal oppressions and discriminations over a long period of human history in all parts of the world.

Black women were brought to America as slaves to fulfill specifically female roles and to work in the fields. Just as white women were seen as pivotal to the preservation of white civilization, black women were central to the continuation of the slave system as an essential part of the American economy. It is true, however, that black women writers have played a heroic role in the uplift of their race. They have made appreciable efforts to cross the hurdles of race and sex and have established their identity in the field of American literature.

The genesis of Afro-American literature lies in protest against slavery. The black American literature has grown and developed through the phases of slavery, struggle and abolition.

Literature in the hands of early black writers was an effective weapon against the oppressive society. So, they played the dual roles of freedom fighters and artists. The modern black writer does not face the problem of slavery. He is emancipated. He has achieved social and political recognition to some extent. He is no more treated as a subhuman species. However, the black woman, who has equally shared the toils and tears, has experienced victory and suffered defeat, has remained for years invisible like a person without any separate identity in the eyes of her counterparts. She has been contented to be a slave, a mother, housewife, and efficient "mummy" and a thing of enjoyment for her white master, but her own community ignored her. The black woman did not exist as an individual in the novels of her male counterparts. She invariably seemed to live for others, for black men or white, for children, or for parents, bereft always of an autonomous self.

Continued on page 2

### I. What to Say

Situations and Expressions (106):  
Thoughts on the World Best Friends Week  
(2 - 8 August)

Human beings are social creatures and have always valued the importance of friendship in their lives. So the saying goes, "Society, Friendship and Love/Divinely ordained on Man." To celebrate this noble feeling, the first Sunday of August is observed all the world over as the "Friendship Day."

- 'Give thousand chances to your enemy to become your friend, but don't give a single chance to your friend to become your enemy.'
- 'Friendship is the golden thread that ties all hearts together.'
- You're my friend and I am honored. Thanks for everything you did for me, wished for me. Even thought for me.
- May you always know peace, love, light and laughter.

### II. How to Say it Correctly

Each of the sentences below suffers from one of the following four defects: a) use of improper or unidiomatic words, b) use of unnecessary words or repetition of an idea i.e. wordiness, c) faulty sentence structure, and d) use of inappropriate simile or mixed metaphor. Correct the error and say which error it suffers from.

1. \$10,000 have been provided to finance solar energy projects and for conservation measures.
2. Because of cutbacks caused by termination of government contracts, the management announces that the services of some personnel will be dispensed with, with immediate effect.
3. How money doesn't make one happy, is the theme of this novel.
4. Completing his work, Fuad decided to go out for a long walk.
5. The money I have is sufficiently enough for my needs.

#### Answers to the previous issue's questions

1. When Dr. Nabeel joined the department, Dr. Anwar **had** already been teaching there for three years.
2. Unlike the previous year, the spring has spread its mantle of green over the earth.
3. It was impolite **of** them to ignore the invitation of marriage of such a close relative.
4. My friend, being unwilling to attend the party, sent a letter explaining why **he could** not come.
5. The purchase manager **resorted** to malpractice in the factory's dealings which were a blot on his character.

### III. Increase Your Word Power

#### (A) How to express it in one word

1. Shine brightly with flashes of light
2. Feeling of sadness and hopelessness
3. High fame and honor won by great achievement
4. List and explanations of technical words at the end of an article

5. Person who eats too much

#### Answers to the previous issue's questions

1. Eye disease involving gradual loss of sight: **glaucoma** (n)
2. Beam or ray of light, one that comes and goes: **gleam** (n)
3. Gather news or facts in small quantities: **glean** (vi & t)
4. Move along smoothly and continuously: **glide** (vi)
5. Quick, imperfect view of something or somebody: **glimpse** (n)

#### (B) Words often confused

Bring out difference in meaning of the following pairs of words

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. vein, vain, vane       | 2. substitute, replace |
| 3. regretful, regrettable | 4. mob, crowd          |
| 5. hanged, hung           |                        |

#### Answers to the previous issue's questions

1. **amateur** (n) (a person who practices some art or does an activity for pleasure. It is opposite to *professional*): He is an amateur photographer.  
**novice** (n) (a beginner; one who is still learning and who is without experience): He is a novice in computer but hopes to become an expert some day.  
**Note:** A *novice* is unskilled. An *amateur* may be an expert.
2. **biannual** (adj) (half-yearly): The biannual meeting of the Board will be held tomorrow.  
**biennial** (adj) (two-yearly): The magazine is a biennial publication.
3. **chafe** (vt & i) (rub the skin or one's hands to get warmth): A stiff collar would chafe the wearer's neck.  
**chaff** (n) (outer covering of grain, removed before the grain is used): The farmer is separating grain from chaff.
4. **complacent** (adj) (self-satisfied. It is often used in the sense of not being alert or cautious): However brilliant your performance is in the exam, you should not be complacent and try to still improve yourself.  
**complaisant** (adj) (ready and willing to help others, obliging): Dr. Ismail is widely respected for his complaisant disposition.
5. **disburse** (vt) (pay out money): The Management has decided to disburse the month's salary to the employees before Ramadan.  
**disperse** (vt) (scatter): The police dispersed the agitating people.

#### (C) Synonyms and Antonyms

##### (i) Synonyms

Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the one in bold in the following sentences

1. The minister gave an **equivocal** reply to the members' questions  
a) equally eloquent in debate  
b) having a double meaning  
c) reasonable d) doubtful

2. Public servants should be above **nepotism**.  
a) corruption b) inefficiency  
c) carelessness d) favoritism

3. Every normal, well-formed human child has **innate** capacity to acquire languages to which he is exposed.  
a) inborn b) essential  
c) important d) unique

4. The speaker delivered an **impassioned** speech.  
a) irresponsible b) sympathetic  
c) impressive d) ardent

5. His words are full of **rancor**.  
a) hatred b) enmity  
c) disappointment  
d) prejudice

#### Answers to the previous issue's questions

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>Word</b>    | <b>Synonym</b>                                |
| 1. abused      | misused                                       |
| 2. exclusive   | sole  |
| 3. holding out | expounding                                    |
| 4. internment  | being compelled to live within certain limits |
| 5. doggy       | child's word for a dog                        |

#### (ii) Antonyms

Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to the one given in bold in the following sentences

1. He has **juvenile** habits.  
a. young b. middle age  
c. delinquent d. senile
2. The two neighboring countries are in **perpetual** conflict.  
a. continuous b. intermittent  
c. adhoc d. instantaneous
3. The **fecundity** of his imagination enabled him to write some of the greatest verse.  
a. sterility b. profundity  
c. defalcation d. luxury
4. The boss's **command** must be carried out.  
a. direction b. injunction  
c. supplication d. application
5. The **plurality** of languages and cultures makes India a multilingual and pluricultural county.  
a. singularity b. duplication

- c. fraction d. fragmentation

#### Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Word</b>   | <b>Antonym</b> |
| 1. living     | lifeless       |
| 2. reflect    | camouflage     |
| 3. leaps      | limps          |
| 4. ingressive | egressive      |
| 5. reception  | ejection       |

#### (D) Spelling

In question 1 to 5, five groups of four words each are given. In each group one word is misspelt. Find the mis-spelt word

- 1) a. gauge b. gaurantee  
c. gaudy d. gauzee

- 2) a. authority b. audacity  
c. autumn d. awukward

- 3) a. movable b. manageble  
c. maintainance d. sustenance

- 4) a. penance b. finance  
c. essence d. governance

- 5) a. impasse b. immature  
c. immaculate d. impeccable

#### Answers to the previous issue's questions

1. analytical 2. anarchy
3. anatomy 4. anchor
5. ancient

#### (E) Phrases and idioms

Use the following in sentences of your own

1. fit the bill
2. grin from ear to ear
3. the coast is clear
4. like clockwork
5. sit up and take notice

#### Answers to the previous issue's questions

1. **as poor as a church mouse** (very poor, having very little money): My house was washed away in the flood, I have become as poor as a church mouse.
2. **give (someone) the brush off** (to treat someone in an unwelcoming way in order to get rid of him/her): When so many guests arrived at a time, the land lady gave them the brush off.
3. **be snowed under with (someone/something)** (to have a great deal of people or things to cope with): Socotra island is snowed under with tourists during the summer season.
4. **never miss a trick** (never to miss an opportunity to gain some advantage or profit): The hoarders make a lot of money by creating

an artificial scarcity in the market – they never miss a trick.

5. **pick up where you had left off** (to continue to do something after a period of not doing so): Rarely do we see each other, but whenever we meet, we pick up where we had left off.

### IV. Grammar and Composition

#### (A) Grammar

Join the two sentences together using the word or phrase in brackets

1. They got to the airport very late. They didn't miss the plane (although)
2. Aisha comes from a very rich family. She is not really happy (despite)
3. He can't speak French. He has a university degree in French (eventhough)
4. She can play the piano well. She never practices (although)
5. He hurt his foot before the race. He managed to win the race (in spite of)
6. Walid worked very hard. He didn't pass the exam (despite)

#### Answers to the previous issue's questions

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. toothache | 2. headache    |
| 3. backache  | 4. stomachache |

#### (B) Composition

Expand the central idea contained in the following maxim

**150: YOU NEVER MISS A SLICE FROM A CUT LOAF**

#### 149. SOME MEN GO THROUGH A FOREST AND SEE NO FIREWOOD

Firewood is abundantly available in a forest and is noticeable in almost every part of it. What is required of the onlooker or the observer is a simple sense of discretion. To put it differently, when one goes through a forest covered with trees and bushes growing wild, one should exercise one's strong common sense to decide what will be useful for firewood and what is not. But stupid persons lack the power of perception. They can't see the obvious. There are yet others who have a blank mind. They lack simple sensitivity and general awareness of their immediate environment. They fail to keep their ears and eyes open. Naivete is not innocence, but ignorance. It is a sin. So one should take good care to sharpen one's mental equipment and develop one's sense and sensibility. One should look around with a good measure of keenness of perception and take stock of things with their present utility and future implication.

### V. Pearls from the Holy Quran

When the Quran is read, listen to it with attention, and hold your peace. That ye may receive Mercy. S7:A20

### VI. Words of Wisdom

"The Prophet (PBUH) is called 'unlettered', not because he was unable to write or learn. He was called 'unlettered' because his knowledge and wisdom were innate, not acquired."

—Rumi

# ELT Panorama

## Language and LNP



**Mohammed Abduh Khoshafah**  
Lecturer, Department of English  
College of Arts  
Ibb University

I recently finished a course in LNP (Linguistic Neuro Programming). It deals with the ways a person can programme himself to do some activities. This course helps the learner to realize his objectives and goals in his/her life and work very hard to fulfill these objectives. It helps the learner to discover himself/herself properly; to find out their own abilities and traits and plan for their future: the next month, the next two years, the next five years, and so on. It is a modern science. This science is highly relevant for us as teachers and students of English. The question here is how is LNP related to

us as human beings and to our areas of major. A teacher tends to always think himself to be a successful teacher; all students are speaking high about him; his method of teaching attracts all; students never get bored with him, and so on. Most of the teachers hope to get high ranks in their jobs, some of them want to complete their higher studies. Some of them want to be famous translators, some successful writers or poets, etc.

On the other hand, learners of English have some aspirations as well. All of them want to be successful. All of them look for excellent marks. All of them hate failure. All of them hope to get jobs after graduation. The hopes and ambitions are unlimited, and everyone is expressing his ambitions in his/her own way.

That summed up the introduction of the course. The trainer at the end of the course gave us the following rules which, though of a general nature, are specially important for students and teachers, for success in this life.

- Try to say "I can ....." all the time. Do not say "I can't....." Everyone has an ability to perform in this life. If you want to be a successful teacher, develop yourself by reading and listening.

Do not be jealous of others who are successful and don't see them as the peak that you can't reach. You have the same mind, and the same senses that they have. Try to make your senses work efficiently.

- If you have some problems and defects, try to amend them. If you smoke, try to give it up. If you waste your time in playing, plan your time, if you don't read, appoint yourself a time for reading.

- Try to imitate successful persons. If someone has a brilliant spoken English, sit with him and try to communicate with him. Keep in constant touch with this person. After sometime, you will find yourself like him. As psychologists say, if someone has some achievements, others imitate him and constantly practice to catch up with him.

- Don't be hopeless in your life. If you are looking for a job but haven't found one of your choice, you may try for another opportunity, in another place. If you are in the company of bad friends, leave them and look for good ones. If you are not satisfied with your income, try to improve it by doing extra hours. The most interesting example here

comes from a tiny creature, i.e. *ant*, which has a brain more powerful than its body. I'm sure that most Yemenis know the story of the ant and prophet Solomon. The moral of the story is that we as human beings who have minds and abilities better than other animals, can still take the wisdom from animals. The ant lives a very strange life. It has rules. It has the soul of hope and will to work. It tries to climb the trees, walls, pipes, etc; in order to reach its food which is its goal. During the process of climbing, it falls several times but does not stop. We must try to be like it. We must not be hopeless if we are unsuccessful the first time.

As students you must practice speaking in order to be proficient in spoken English. You need time to be fluent. Others may laugh at you at the beginning, some will correct you, some will not speak to you, but, in the long run, your effort will be crowned with success. The same is the case with reading. In the beginning, you may be a slow reader, but by virtue of practice you will be quite advanced in the reading skill.

- When you fail in some situations in your life, don't deem it as a failure. No, this is a kind of experience. Everyone

makes errors. These errors will make you perfect in the future, because you will be able to overcome them and correct them. Some students don't want to read, write, speak and participate because they are afraid of making mistakes. If they are so sensitive to mistakes, they will not learn. Their mistakes will still be ingrained inside them. Most of our lessons in life are learnt from mistakes. We make errors, we discover them, next time we try to avoid them. This is a very good way of learning.

- Don't say "some thing is impossible." Everything is possible. All the great people of the world were normal and very ordinary people like you and me. They changed their life. They thought, planned objectives, worked for their objectives and finally succeeded. Some say we do all this but without any benefit and they stop. Some students don't improve in their study, so they quit and stop. If someone doesn't update himself and is unaware of the new developments, he will die an ignorant person. Some English teachers who graduated from the university 10, 15 or 20 years ago, didn't develop or grow. They didn't try to add anything to their knowledge. They didn't try to refresh

their minds with new courses in computer, translation, English Language Teaching, etc. When someone doesn't know anything, can he/she give it to others? Changing and updating are very useful things in our life, especially for teachers and students.

- Dreams of today are the facts of tomorrow. Students and teachers must have this fact in their mind. If you want to fulfill an objective, put it in your mind, think about it, do your best to translate it to reality. Be honest and innocent in your dealings with others. This will give more confidence to you. Society trusts honest and innocent people. Your communication with others is important, so try to make good relationships with others. Therefore, teachers and students must have good relationships between themselves. The student must feel that the teacher is willing to help him. By this way, the student will trust the teacher, and learn from him.

Thus, the LNP is an important means to develop our abilities. It will serve us as teachers and students. So, let's plan our life, set our objectives and do our best to reach them.

I wish you all the best.

## A glance at grammar teaching



**M. Baskaran,**  
mbaskaran.81@gmail.com  
University of Garyounis  
Department of English  
Faculty of Arts and Science,  
LIBYA

Grammar teaching in any language is a very challenging task and needs a lot of home work on the part of the teacher. English language is not an exception

and indeed, it involves a set of rules and other nuances. The communication should be made in such a way, that there is hardly any compromise to the rules that govern grammar. This, I wish to stress because there seems to be a thinking among the Information Technology professionals that communication is essential, no matter whether grammar rules are observed or not.

All over the world, the English Language teachers show a great concern for this. There are two ways to tackle the problem. One is called "egrule." The other one is called "rule eg."

With the *eg rule* the teacher gives example and finally introduces the rule. It results in the students' forming the rules and it really works well in the real class room situation of EFL settings.

## Semantics: Some leading concepts



**Mohammed Al-Mekhlafi**  
almekhlafi@gmail.com  
Science & Technology  
University-Ibb

Semantics is a branch of linguistics dealing with the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. As contrasted to pragmatics, it does not only analyze the intended speaker meaning, or what words denote on a given occasion, but the objective, and conventional mean-

ing. The meaning of words is analyzed in several different ways in order to account for as many aspects of meaning as possible. First of all, words are analyzed in terms of their semantic features that are basic elements for differentiation of meaning of words.

Apart from the semantic features of words, semantic roles are also examined (sometimes called 'thematic roles') are examined. Semantic roles describe the ways in which words are used in sentences and the functions they fulfill. The entity that performs an action is known as an 'agent', while the entity involved in an action is called the 'theme'. When an agent uses an entity in order to do something, this entity is called an 'instrument'. However, when a person in a sentence does not perform any action, but only has a perception, state of feeling then the role is described as

'experiencer'. Finally, there are roles connected with motion or position of entities. So, the 'location' is where an entity is, the 'source' is the initial position of the entity, the place where it moves from, and the 'goal' is where the entity moves to.

Another issue investigated by Semantics is the relationship between words, some of which are known to almost every language user, others being very abstract and vague for a common speaker. To begin with, we may consider the simplest relationship between words. Let us have a look at 'synonymy'. 'Synonyms' are two words with very similar, almost identical, meaning, such as *buy* and *purchase*, or *cab* and *taxi*. In some cases, although the meaning seems nearly identical, there is a difference in the word usage or the level of formality and therefore the words can not always be substituted for each other. The next relationship between words is the case when two words have opposite meanings, the words such as *male/female*, *old/new*, *interesting/boring* are 'antonyms'. Antonyms are divided into *gradable* and *non-gradable* antonyms. Gradable antonyms are opposites along a scale in that when someone says 'I am not tall' it does not necessarily mean 'I am short'. Non-gradable antonyms do not present such flexibility: when we say 'I am married' the only antonym available in this sentence would be 'I am single'.

Sometimes the meaning of one word is included in the meaning of another, broader term. Then the relationship between words can be described as 'hyponymy' as in the

case of words: *vegetable* and *carrot*. A *carrot* is necessarily a *vegetable*; therefore the meaning of the word *vegetable* is included in the word *carrot*, so *carrot* is a 'hyponym' of *vegetable*. In this relation the word *vegetable* is the 'superordinate' (higher level term) of the word *carrot*.

A very common word type in the English language is that of 'homonyms'. 'Homonyms' are words that are spelled or pronounced the same but have different meanings, as for example: *bat* (flying creature) and *bat* (used in baseball). Other word types in English are 'homophones', 'homographs' and 'polysemy'. 'Homophones' are words which have different spelling, but the same pronunciation such as: *right/write*, *to/too/two*, *meet/meat*. 'Homographs', however, are words which have different pronunciation but the same spelling, for example: *lead /led/* (the name of metal) and *lead /li:d/* (to show the way). Still when a word has multiple related meanings then the term used is called 'polysemy' as with *head* for instance: *head* as a part of body, mind or mental ability; a person in charge, etc.

Another interesting relation between words is that of 'metonymy,' which is based on close connection of certain entities in everyday experience. The connection can be that of container-content, whole-part, or others. It is clearly visible in the following example 'he drank the whole bottle' when it is obvious that *he* did not drink the container, but the content of the *bottle*.

### Continued from page 1

## Search for identity in the novels of black women writers

Maya, Angelou writers in her autobiographical novel, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*,

"The black female is assaulted in her tender years by all those common forces of nature at the same time, that she is caught in the tripartite cross-fire of masculine prejudice, white illogical hate and black lack of power." (p.231).

The Negro woman has to confront so many hurdles. She has to fight at the domestic front, as well as the social front which is dominated by male prejudices. It is natural that the black woman writer would construct a world of her own, develop her own personal vision and look at the world through the spectacle of her experience.

Black women writers usually project their vision from the point of view of female characters. The protagonist is generally the heroine coming from the black community. There is a difference between a black hero and a black heroine. The black heroine has to move within a narrow boundary. She cannot take long journeys in quest of her self-discovery like Richard Wright's Cross Doamon in

the *Outsider*. Her world would be limited. Examples of Toni Morrison's *Sula*, Alice Walder's *Meridian*, may be cited.

Like Jane Austen's characters, the characters of black women novelists have strong inclinations to form strong complex personal relationships which give them depth. The quest theme is universally found in the novels of black women writers. This theme is concerned with the character's attempt, first to define a meaningful identity, independent of conventional expectations and prejudices; second, to sustain one's self dignity in a world of growing alienation, absurdity and moral decay; and third, to nurture individual self-esteem in a hostile climate. Toni Cade Bambara, the author of *The Salt Eaters*, Says; "First and foremost I write for myself; writing has been for a long time my major tool for self-instruction and self-development" (Tate:60). Toni Morrison, the author of *Sula*, *The Bluest Eye*, *Song of Solomon* and *Tar Baby*, explains: "I wrote *Sula* and *The Bluest Eye* because they were books I had wanted to read" (Ibid). Gloria Naylor, the

author of *The Women of Brewster Place*, says: "The writing symbolized me finally taking hold of myself and attempting to take my destiny in my own hands" (Ibid). Audre Lorde declares: "I write for those women for whom a voice has not existed, or whose voices have been silenced." (Ibid).

It is clear that black women writers do not write for money. Their main intention appears to give a meaning to their existence and to search their identity and protest against racial injustice, and justice based on gender.

The plot of Nella Larsen's *Quicksand*, for example, is structured around its heroine Helga's quest to discover her true identity; to determine her relationship to whites, the black middle class, and the black poor. The problem of identity confuses her. The duality of the problem-to search her identity as a woman and as a black human being, is not only the problem of Helga, but the entire race of black women.

The quest theme is very dominant in Toni Morrison's Noble Prize winner, *The Bluest Eye*. Its young heroine Pecola suffers from the complex

of being black, ugly and unloved. Her quest is to achieve love. Since white children appear to be loved by both white and black adults, she determines to achieve beauty and love by acquiring blue eye; 'each night, without fail, she prayed for blue eyes'. (p.28) A victim of her father's lust, Pecola learns that there is no one to love her, that whites do not see her, that blacks scorn her. She takes refuge in isolation and her quest ends in madness.

Thus, the black heroines' search for identity in the novels of black women writers traces the black women novelists' truthful adherence to their own experiences and reflects their efforts to cross the barriers of race and sex. They have justified their existence and drawn attention to the fact that women cannot be neglected, that, they too need to work, to be given an education and to be able to participate in intellectual matters. The scenario is changing and literature not only of the Americans but of all the people of the world reflect an onward march which may be lingering but may also hopefully, someday, attain its ultimate goal.

## ANY GUESSES?

1. What is the difference between 'colloquial' and 'formal' language?
2. Who is a 'latitudinarian'?
3. What is an 'umbrella organization'?
4. What is the difference between 'intense' and 'intensive'?
5. What is 'gums up'?

### Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. "Rank and file" means 'common soldiers, not officers. Figuratively, it means 'the ordinary members of an organization.' A good leader is one who can carry the rank and file with him. The rank-and-file workers revolted against the management. So the phrase means 'followers as distinct from leaders.'
2. "Fatuous" means 'silly, foolish.' Example: *It was a fatuous remark. I was irritated by his fatuous smile.*
3. A 'leap year' is a year of 366 days. In a leap year, February has 29 days. There is a leap of one day in that year. It occurs once in four years.
4. "Canard" means 'an unfounded rumor or story.' It is a stronger word than 'rumor.'
5. If a person is 'thin-skinned', it means he/she is 'easily upset or hurt'. In other words, he/she is sensitive. For example, a) *Arwa cries whenever somebody teases her. She is very thin-skinned.* b) *Politicians can't afford to be thin-skinned.*

A short story by an expatriate

# 'They Die Strangers'



Dr M N K Bose  
bosemsamy@yahoo.com  
Professor of English  
Faculty of Education  
Hodeidah University

**D**r Chandra is a household name in a few Yemeni universities. Many Yemeni students and teachers are fond of him for his simplicity and friendship. He was a good teacher, they said, and his writings had earned him a big audience too. They have missed him all these years.

He came here to teach English in the 1990s with his friend Niwaz. He had read about Yemen and was full of excitement when the plane touched down at Sana'a International Airport in the morning of 6 December 1993. Sitting near the window he was looking at the old mud houses and the mountains in the outskirts of Sana'a till his friend Nawaz nudged him to get up from the seat. They came out of the airport in an hour with their luggage to the 'namaste' of one of their old friends who had come to receive them; he had been teaching in Yemen for a few years. Chandra was still looking here and there like a school kid with excitement.

The Yemeni passengers were hugging and kissing each other on meeting their friends and relatives. The Yemeni women's dresses, covering from head to feet with only the eyes being visible, were amazing to Chandra when he saw face to face

what he had seen in photos. The friend fixed a taxi and the all the three left the airport; on the way Chandra was thrilled to see the huge buildings, high risers of modern age and mud houses of the old age, and crowds of people all over the road in their Yemeni dresses. Now and then he saw a few men with their cheeks bulging passing by; he was confused to see the number of such men increasing as they pass by. 'Is the water polluted here? Or is it a viral disease? Have I come to a country where men are affected by viruses? Will I have to be careful with water or food?', Chandra was confused and started looking at the men with bulging cheeks carefully and closely. He couldn't arrive at any clue to what it could be. He would probably ask his friend later when they reached home.

The friend took them home for breakfast and then to the University Office. Chandra was curiously listening to the conversations among the Yemenis though he couldn't make out much except that he heard 'Allah' many times. The officer welcomed them with 'salaam alaikum' to which they said 'salaam alaikum', which their friend had taught them in advance. After all the office work was over, they left for home and the friend said Chandra and Nawaz had to leave for Wodeidah at 2 p.m.; that's where they would teach in one of the Faculties that year.

The bus was fairly luxurious with air conditioning and sliding seats. There were a couple of women and men inside the bus when they got in. Soon the bus was full with more men than women and left for Wodeidah. Chandra started looking out sitting near the window. The wide city road soon turned into a narrow one passing by the mountains; it was pleasing to see green patches all through on either side of the road. The men in the bus

had a bundle each wrapped in red plastic sheets; what looked like a bundle of green leaves. Probably they were presented a bouquet each of green leaves by their friends, he thought. Soon, one after another they started unpacking the bundle, nipping the tender leaves from among those in the bundle and throwing the old ones mostly under their seats. This happened with every one and he saw them putting the tender leaves in their mouths, munching them; slowly the cheeks started bulging unfolding the mystery of bulged cheeks, which was nagging Chandra's mind. One of the men was kindly offering him the nicest of the tender leaves, as a mark of hospitality, 'qat, it's nice' with a smile. Chandra was stopped by Niwaz, who smiled back to the man with thanks. Chandra watched some of them even doing their cheeks for better shapes, giving a push here and a press there; he admired the sense of artistry in them!

The bus jolted to a stop around 6 near a mosque in a valley and every man took out a plastic bag and unloaded the bulge into it while getting off the bus. Niwaz said they were going to pray as it was their prayer time. What they were going to do with the content in the plastic bag, Chandra wondered. The first man who came out of the mosque had the answer; he took the content and transferred it to his mouth. Chandra felt like vomiting but managed to avoid it.

The bus left only to stop again in about 30 minutes, this time it was for supper, they said. When they got off, they saw a crowded motel in front of them, more people eating at the tables outside than inside the motel. What would they eat? How would they order for the food? A young man of 30 came to their rescue; 'would you like to eat some meat, gentlemen or are you vegetarians? I hope you are from

India, right?' he said in good English; he later said he studied in Britain and was a teacher of Physics in Wodeidah University. Meat was coming from the skinned goat hanging outside at the entrance of the motel, they saw. The sight was terrible and they didn't want to go for meat, at least now. 'Mmm, can we have vegetarian food, sir?', we asked him. He talked to some one inside and nodded his head. 'We had some vegetarian stuff and got into the bus after about half an hour.'

The bus was entering Wodeidah and Chandra was waking up from the dream of his first visit to the place in 1995 with his friend, Niwaz. This time his companion was Dr Matthew, a linguistics teacher coming to teach in the same University. Chandra couldn't believe his eyes looking at the broad, paved roads everywhere in the city; the small dusty town has matured into a city with wide and black metal roads with road signs and traffic lights everywhere. Yemen is progressing, progressing fast, thank God.

The University office took an unusually long time to register his joining; a lot of bureaucracy has crept in the administration, he thought. His HOD took him to the Rector of the University, who recognized him and said 'welcome, Chandra'. Everything else was the same, the Faculty, the Department, the Canteen, the Library, all of which with very few people as it was the month of Ramadhan and the office attenders and drivers of the college buses, all of whom sagging as they were fasting for Ramadhan.

Soon, one of the college buses took them to the University Guest House, where Chandra would stay for a day or two till the flat fixed for him was ready. The staff was thin at the University when he was there two days later to find out if the flat was getting ready. 'Today, doctor' was the

answer from the Estate officer, who could speak some English. 'Alyome, doctor' was what his assistant, whose English was weak unlike his physique, said the next day and the next few days; the days passed and fortunately for them the University was closed for the Eid holidays.

'Doctor', it was the Estate Officer in his broken English, on one of my visits to him after the Eid holidays, 'we're preparing your flat. The bathroom is bad and we're repairing it. You'll get it in one week. OK?'. Chandra was elated that the office was extra kind in getting the flat repaired without asking for it. He didn't mind the thimz and fool for one more week, his everyday meal since he came. Weeks passed and the flat wasn't ready. Finally, one day when he was in the Estate office, the assistant to the Officer showed him the key and said, 'shall we go the flat, doctor?' Chandra was hesitant, as the assistant was new to him and said 'this evening at 8 p.m. OK?', hoping to have someone with him to help him. At 7.30 p.m., there was a knock on his door at the guesthouse and the assistant was there to take him to the flat.

The flat was opened and they entered to see a dusty and dirty flat. Was it a flat for human living? Only the wooden cupboards and the new mattresses and linen said it was. The assistant switched on the lights one after another; some of them refused to work, betraying him. The doors had no handles to open or close with and the ones on a few fell off when used. Each window sill was a junk corner with all unwanted leftover of the previous dweller. Open the window, the handle came off. Open the fridge, the stink filled the kitchen. There was a used cooking range but the gas cylinder was not to be found. The assistant understood Chandra's question and put his finger under his eyes (a sym-

bol of promise to help). The air conditioner was tired of long and hard work showing its dark face, probably reflecting its helplessness. The flat must have been lived in at least a couple of years ago. 'Thamam, doctor?' the assistant's kind enquiry. 'Where is the bathroom that was repaired, yabni (one of the few endearing terms he had learnt during his 12 years of stay earlier in Yemen)?' 'This is the bathroom, but the other one is better and useable' he said in his understandable Arabic, meaning that the bathroom was not yet repaired. Why did they delay the flat, then? God knows. 'Ok, doctor?', the assistant now was in a hurry to go back to his qat session, as his cheek hadn't bulged yet. Chandra had no option, if he wanted a flat. He collected the key against some 'qat money' and said goodbye to the assistant. The flats he lived in Wodeidah in the 1990s flashed in his mind; never had he lived in such a 'pen' in the five years of his life in Wodeidah. Why is this shabby treatment now to some one who had served this country for 12 years? Have the expats become unwanted? Do they have to silently swallow all this for the dollars they earn here?, Chandra thought; that's what he could do at that moment.

Suddenly, Abdo Sai'd, the hero of Mohammed Abdul Wali's novel, he had just read, came to his mind. Abdo migrated to Ethiopia from Yemen with a desire to make money leaving his wife and children behind; he worked hard to earn his money but had to 'bite the dust' several times when insulted and humiliated in the foreign land. Was Chandra's plight different from his? Why did he leave his country looking for greener pastures? Leaving behind the aging mother and loving wife alone? To face such insults and humiliations? He was only praying that he shouldn't face any more such insult.

## Education as a lever of change

Fatma Ahmed Basharahil  
Level - 1, Department of English  
Faculty of Education,  
Hadramout University of  
Science & Technology  
Al-Mahra

**E**ducation is an endless progression in life, where the practice of teaching and learning commences from an early age of our lives. Without it, our society will be far behind others. Education is the first stair towards development. And this isn't the prerogative of men only as in various communities, sadly including ours; women as well should be well-educated. Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) says in Hadith: "Knowledge is obligatory to all Muslims, male and female."

Although there are several schools and learning institutes, illiteracy is still high mainly among girls. This occurrence is a result of lack of

awareness. The vision of girls' education isn't encouraged as it should be, and many families inherit the tradition of not educating girls with the net result that the girl winds up as a housewife sooner rather than later.

We all agree that a girl's destiny is to be a wife, then a mother regardless of how far she reaches in her studies. However, in my opinion if a mother is well educated, she will be more capable of bringing up her children, especially with regard to their schooling instead of all the responsibility vesting on teachers.

A woman is acknowledged as half of the society and she is the one who gives birth and raises children who are the future citizens of the society. So if she has the proper knowledge, wouldn't the world be a better place?!

Unfortunately, the phenomenon of not educating girls is widespread in our society in particular, leading to early marriages which is yet another dominant social evil. Many girls

blindly follow the orthodox social customs as a result of illiteracy and ignorance. Why should she be deprived of her right to study and her right to live each stage of her life with full vigor and vitality?

Education is significant for both boys and girls. All children have the right to go to school, for education is the source of light of knowledge. It is never too late to learn. Parents should be aware of the benefits of learning, which would encourage them to send their children to school at an early age. As the saying goes: "Knowledge early on is like carving on a stone."

The global economic crisis is affecting the world in a negative manner. Life has become more complex, and we all need to work. But the problem is lack of education.

Let us not blame or curse the darkness, instead let us light a candle. Since we all know that education is a torch in a dim world. Parents, on their part and send their children to

school. But the kids themselves have no motivation to learn. Here comes the role of the school and teachers to create awareness among their students. They should provide the right guidance and supervision and sensitize the students in appropriate lessons of cultural and social studies so that the students get familiar with realities of life.

The community expects something back from an individual. So, because one cannot bestow what he lacks, we ought to seek knowledge, no matter how far it is. Then after gaining the proper education, each individual can be in a position to contribute to the society. And we should stick to our tradition and heritage and be proud of our uniqueness, hence functioning and being recognized as members of our society.

It goes without saying that the main aim of life is to attain the proper education and make use of it wisely.

## Always trouble the trouble before the trouble troubles you!

**I**n all stages of life, one must be careful to avoid unpleasant consequences. For example, one must avoid teasing the dog so as not to be bitten by it, playing with fire not to be burnt with, and avoid throwing stones at others' houses if yours is made of glass. But the case in the learning domain is entirely different. Learners must tease, fire, and throw stones at all the glass windows of learning and knowledge to gain deeper access to the field



Mohamed Abdul Kareem  
Alkameem2007@gmail.com

of knowledge they are concerned with.

The process of learning has unique features. It goes beyond the system of the society and displays how diverse different learning resources are. What we know requires a sense of curiosity for understanding what is new information. A learner always accepts what comes to him from his teacher regardless of how significant it is, how adequate it is, and how specific it is to convey the message of the lesson. As

far as the teacher is concerned, his knowledge is built up by social experiences as well as written teaching materials.

All those who have graduated from the universities should always feel the need for creativity and professional renewal. They should be competent enough to carry out their responsibilities in the field of teaching because students in the schools are in sore need to be taught by those luminaries.

## Am I your friend?

Compiled by Ashwaq Alquss  
alquss\_ashwaq@yahoo.com

### I am not your friend if...

- you have to think before you speak to me!
- my presence ever makes you feel uncomfortable!
- you have to thank me for everything I do for you!
- you have to say "sorry" for everything that you don't do!
- you have to ask me for favors!
- you think I would not be curious to know your new philosophy of life!
- you go by what I say and do not understand what I don't say!
- you think that listening to your dreams would put me to sleep!
- you think that seeing you in pain, would not bring a tear to me!
- you think I do not remember the first time we met!
- you don't see the thousand ways I try to make you happy!
- you don't realize how your smile brightens up my day!
- you would rather keep quiet when you really wanna talk!
- you hesitate to ask me to stay back when you think we should be together!
- you take too much time to tell me what I mean to you!

## SCIENCE QUIZ LINE

### Tick the most appropriate choice

1. When a number of small droplets combine to form a large drop
  - a) Energy is absorbed
  - b) Energy is liberated
  - c) Energy is neither liberated nor absorbed
  - d) Process is independent of energy
2. 50 drops of water and a liquid weigh 3.64gm and 0.728gm respectively. Surface tension of water is 7.28 dyne/cm. What is the tension of the liquid?
  - A. 14.5
  3. 1.4
  4. 1.45
  5. none
3. C5H11NH2 is an optically active compound and reacts with HONO to give alcohol. The compound is
  - a) 1-amino pentane
  - b) 2-amino pentane
  - c) N, N-dimethyl iropanamine
  - d) N-methyl butanamine
4. The system of equations  $x+y+z=8$ ,  $x-y+2z=6$ ,  $3x+5y-7z=14$  has
  - a. no solution
  - b. unique solution
  - c. infinitely many solutions
  - d. none

5. Which of the following shows triploid nature in flowering plants?
  - a) Megaspore
  - b) Microspore
  - c) Embryo
  - d) Endospore

### Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. The dimension of Planck's constant is same as that of angular momentum.
2. An electron of an atom transits from  $n_1$  to  $n_2$ . In the maximum frequency  $n_1=2$  to  $n_2=1$  or photon will be emitted
3. Highest boiling point is found in  $01\text{ M BaCl}_2$
4. Van der Waal's gas approaches to ideal gas under the condition of extremely low pressure.
5. Root pressure is higher when Transpiration is very low and absorption is low

# Annual Convocation held at UST



Moammad Meshni, Media Specialist, UST



Ameen S. Al-Ward, Program coordinator, International College, UST

international levels. In order to keep pace with the tremendous technological strides worldwide, the university looks forward to project itself as a center of excellence, and thereby increase its worldwide reputation. The university has signed cultural and educational cooperation agreements with 100 well-established Arabic and international universities. He announced that a conference on 'Information Technology' is going to be organized here in December 2009.

The university President also highlighted the university's distance learning program. He mentioned that the university has achieved international standards in terms of distance learning system and has signed educational cooperation agreements with prominent world public universities. In addition, the university has brought out scholarly publications and has implemented E-broadcasting system. Besides, it has compiled the deliberations of several professional and scientific symposiums constituting 30% of the total lectures according to Yemeni Higher Education Ministry's standards.

He concluded his speech by congratulating the graduate students and hoped that they will be worthy ambassadors of Yemen's glorious heritage and torch bearers of the University's mission for the future generations.

Dr. Ali Qasim Ismail, Deputy Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, who was the chief guest at the ceremony, characterized the

Under the patronage of the Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the convocation ceremony of all the colleges of the University of Science and Technology for the year 2008-2009 was held on 24th July in the May 22 Auditorium. More than 500 students received their graduation certificates in different disciplines on this occasion. The highlight of the function was that the first batch of students from International College set up in collaboration with University of Technology Mara (UTM), Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), and Open University, Malaysia (OUM) graduated this year.

At the outset, Dr. Hamid N. Aklan, President of the University delivered his welcome speech. He emphasized that the university has been constantly striving to achieve excellence as one of the leading universities at the regional and



Galaxy of distinguished guests present at the ceremony.

university as a flagship and a pioneer in harmonizing educational excellence and quality community service. He added, "Every time we visit the university we get a unique level of experience and observe a new level of excellence in performance. The university of Science and Technology has aptly placed itself in the forefront of the platform of Yemen's public and private universities in terms of quality of education."

At the end the university toppers as well as other meritorious students were awarded degrees in the presence of Dr. Tarik Sinan Abuluhom, Chairman of

Board of Directors of USTY, Prof. Dr. Dawood Abdulmalik Al-Hidabi, Deputy Chairman of Board of Directors of USTY, Dr. Othman Ghanim Al-Hammadi, Assistant Chairman of Board of Directors, D. Hamid M. Aklan, President of the University, Dr. Abdulatif Musleh, Assistant President of the University, and a large number of officials, students and their parents.

The ceremony served as a positive harbinger for the future learning process, signaling the continuing development of the USTY' academic reputation.



University dignitaries and the Chief Guest on the podium.



Dr. Tarek with some honorable guests.



Dr. Hamid N. Aklan, UST President, addresses the audience



A graduate receiving his degree.



Graduates wait for their turn to receive their degrees.



Dr. Ali Qasim Ismael presents his speech.



Dr. Sahu, Dr. Hussein and Dr. Mahmoud flanked by a group of jubilant graduates.

## The difference between the first and the last day in the university life



Radfan Najji Al-Riyashi  
radfan\_nagee2002@yahoo.com  
Taiz University

The first day in the university life is very exciting. A student enters the gate of the university full of anticipations and apprehensions about this new life. He knows no one and has no experience in this new world; the world of the university. So, a student has to carry on alone speaking to no one, but to himself. S/he goes here and there looking for friends. One sometimes feels shocked and perhaps lost. However, one has to face with courage and confidence the new experiences such as co-education. In Yemen there are specific schools for males and females. But there are no specific universities exclusively for boys. So, a student has to cope with this new experience.

A student also has to deal differently with his professors. In schools, students behave like children, asking for pens and whispering to each other. This habit should be given up. These facts show us that the first days in the university are the heralders of a new world. A student gradually gets used to such habits until

they become part and parcel of his or her personality. Friends now are many, fear has gone and the relationship with professors has become more intimate. The student then adapts himself/herself to the new environment and loves the university and all its people.

When this love becomes intense, the student learns that the end of the university life has come. One cannot believe how days, months and years pass very quickly. A year passes as a day if not as an hour. A student then cannot face this cruel fact, but he has no choice. Crying, weeping and shouting will not benefit. One tries to escape the reality but feels shocked when his or her friends wish him 'Good Bye'. This is the worst thing for him/her to hear in such a critical juncture; but he/she has no choice other than wish them back. This is the reality of life. One begins happily and ends unhappily. Life has many ups and downs and one has to face them all. The hardest moment is the moment of farewell. One cannot savor this moment even if s/he is courageous and bold. Courage will not actually help in such a situation. But there is something very important one has to bear in mind. One should have the courage and confidence not to surrender. Rather, one has to face life with all its difficulties. The day of farewell in the university should be seen as the day of departure to a new world.

We still remember how the first day in the university life was the first day to a new world, so the last day in the university life should be the point of departure to the new practical life. After all, it is we who make life what it is, either difficult or easy.

## POETRY CORNER

### Honesty

An invisible daemon, spirit unseen,  
Ever blossoms in serene county content.  
Stripped to bare nudity- Honesty is thy name.  
Poverty and gloom glorify thy integral epitome,  
Yet, a robe for goodness, integrity in frame.  
A foster child of virtues- ever stands alone.  
Hard luck reigns, thy stony, rocky domain;  
Conflicts cradle, oh, lulled to migraine.

No reverie, or any laurel can adorn your silvery gown!  
Passion precipitates to sacrifice, love and perseverance.  
Friendless and forlorn, yet mighty in resistance;  
Devils are dwarfed by your humble presence.  
A cricket of quietude, beneath heaps of sands...



Prof. Meena Rani  
drmeenarani@yahoo.com  
Dept. of English  
Faculty of Arts  
Taiz university

## YOUTH FORUM

### How can you reach to the top?

It is good that a student seeks success to be an excellent student, and reach to the top. Excellence is not to be measured in terms of getting high marks; it is realized as building the confidence and fulfilling sublime ambitions of life. Excellence is a journey, not a destination. It is determination which is not satisfied with a little, and ambition which turns the impossible into reality.

Students can be divided into three groups. The first group are those who haven't any aims in their life. They don't take care of their study and haven't any motivation and commitment to achieve educational excellence. The second type are those whose purpose of study is, somehow, to pass the exam and to get a certificate. They make minimal effort, their aim being to move to the next class or higher level by hook or by crook. The last group of students are those who have single-minded determination and lofty ambition in their life. They have aims which must be achieved. Moreover, they don't see the difficulties and the obstacles on their way, but they see only the goal and seek to achieve it.

In this context, I would like to suggest four steps that may help the students to reach to the top.

The first step is proper exploitation and investment of time. A brilliant student must devote at least seven hours to review his lessons every day. A week consists of 168 hours and the necessities—like sleep, eating, communication...etc- take about 119 hours. 49 hours should be earmarked for study and you can review your lessons at the rate of

seven hours every day.

The second step is to study hard. There is nothing which comes by itself. Thus, you have to do your best and make hardest effort to reach to the top.

Many students don't have confidence about their abilities. Self-confidence is an essential step that enables you to be an excellent student and reach to the peak. Complacency "I'm satisfied with 50% in my study", "I just want to pass the examination no matter whatever the score is" destroys self-confidence. The student must avoid such defeatist attitude. In addition, the student has to bear in mind: "Where there is a will, there is a way."

The three previous steps suggested above lead to the last step. Perseverance and continuity is the key to success. Some students achieve great success at the beginning of the year, but they don't persevere and continue the same habit. As a result, their educational standard declines at the end of the year.

To sum up, if a person wants a rose, he must endure the pricks of the thorns. Similarly, if you want to be an excellent student, you must study hard, have confidence in yourself, invest your time and persevere. I hope you'll reach to the top in your study and in your life.



Khalid Albahry  
bahry555@yahoo.com  
Faculty of Arts  
Dhammar University