




**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

"Car rental to suit you and your business"  
**Budget**  
Car Rental  
For More Information Please Contact Us at  
01-411127  
Fax: 01-411126

Monday, 23 November, 2009 • Issue No. 1314 • Price 40 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf www.yementimes.com

**Inside:**  **5** Under the balto's nothing but colours, colours, colours  **8** Bee stings alternative treatment method  **10** Artistic shows from Yemeni folk heritage

## Implementing seat belts and banning cell phones to reduce car accidents

By: **Mahmoud Al-Harazi**  
For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, Nov. 22 — Seat belts become a mandatory regulation for every driver in Yemen. The law, which was aimed at reducing car accidents, also prevents the use of cell phones while driving, said Yahya Mohammed Zaher. The Director General of traffic.

He added that seat belt use in many countries has many positive effects, such as reducing deaths and the injuries that are results of car accidents. "The seat belt is used in many countries either for the driver or the passenger, and it is very important and good behaviour," he commented. "The traffic case has effects on development issues in Yemen as well

as the investment, and when an investor comes to Yemen he is given a good image of Yemen, and reflects a good image of the traffic commitment which encourages, promotes and secures the investment in Yemen," he added.

According to experts on road accidents, using cell phones during driving leads to distracting the driver's attention and losing his concentration as well as losing control of the vehicle.

He added that the modern disaster which takes place in highways leads not only to accidents but disasters, because of using the cell phones while driving, either by contacting others or receiving calls. Not using cell phones leads to public safety for both drivers and walkers.

To implement the regulation, which was approved by the Yemeni president Ali Abdullah Saleh as part of law no. 285 for the year of 2009, the Traffic Authority launched a month-long campaign in which traffic police search cars, ordering drivers to don seat belts, sending awareness texts



Yahya Mohammed Zaher

asking people to not use the cell phones during driving and crossing streets. "We are going to continue the campaign for an unspecified amount of time. The campaign is supervised by the Minister of the Interior directly, as well as the leaders of the Ministry of the Interior," he said.

"we want—with this campaign—to

self-behavior change," instead of enforcing it through the traffic police, it would be a habit of the drivers themselves by next year," he added.

The traffic has employed about 400 new people recently for working as traffic cops. they have been distributed at the traffic lights in Sana'a, due to the crisscrossed streets and the lack of traffic lights, which depends on the human element." Because there is no existing modern technology, and not enough light signals, we depend on the traffic police," he noted.

### Regulations for safety

The traffic Law was issued in 1991 and witnessed many adjustments and additions to develop road safety. The traffic light is not respected enough by the drivers, said Zaher, adding, "We are working now to let drivers know how to respect traffic orders and rules

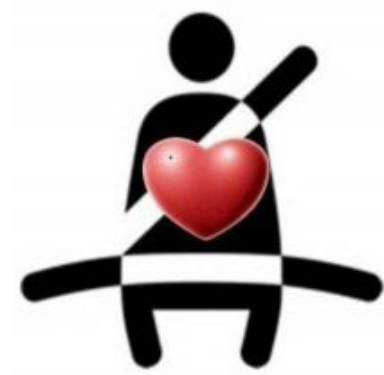
themselves."

The traffic problem in Yemen is mainly connected to individuals' lack of respect for the law, said the director. "Our main goal is not to endure the drivers traffic violations, but to stop them," Zaher added.

There is a new adjustment to the traffic law in next coming months, said Zaher. The adjustments will emphasize the ways of reducing environmental pollution due to auto exhausts, and the responsibility of pedestrians in the streets.

Zaher added, "I hope the drivers as well as walkers will submit to the traffic orders. I hope that traffic police is treating the drivers with determination, but with high morals and responsibility, without hurting the citizen's dignity".

The traffic authority has recorded about 11,754 car accidents in the year 2009, from January to September, causing 2,320 deaths. Most of the accidents took place in Sana'a, at



1,701, while most deaths took place in Taiz at 298, and in Sana'a about 264.

Concerning the injuries, which totaled about 7,146 in all of Yemen, most of them took place in the capital—about 1,596. According to the traffic statistics, the losses which have been recorded from January until September 2009 are at about three billion YR.

**Qarnaw**  
For Oilfield Services  
  
QARNAW  
(A Member of Al-Shaif Int'l Group)  
- Regional and Local Transportation Service including Rigs  
- 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.shaifgroup.com

**البريد العاجل**  
EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE  
Competitive Price  
سريعة - منتظمة - موثوقة  
Fast Reliable Trustable Affordable  
يمكنكم تتبع بعامتكم عبر موقعنا  
www.post.ye  
مركز خدمات الزبائن  
8 0 0 8 0 0 8  
www.post.ye

**الوطنية للتأمين**  
AL-WATANIA INSURANCE  
Sana'a, Tel: (01) 272232, 22874, Fax: (01) 272234, 22874, (01) 272234, 22874  
Hudaydah, (01) 2194134, Fax: (01) 2194134

**JTI**  
شركة جمعة للتجارة والاستثمار  
Jumaan Trading & Investment Co.  
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen - Al Tahiri St. next to Taj Sheba Hotel  
P.O. Box: 2765  
Tel: +967 1 272232/3/4 - 409441/2/3  
Fax: +967 1 274185 - 409448  
E-mail: muj@jti.ye  
Website: www.jti.ye  
  
GENERATORS  
مولدات كهربائية  
لتنظيفكم في الظلام  
NEVER LEAVES YOU IN THE DARK

**KRUPS**  
PRECISION PERFECTIONISM PASSION  
كرويس  
Al Haiki Trading Stores  
Taiz - 26 September St.  
Tel: 04 -238337/8  
Fax: 04-238312  
Artes Trading Co. Ltd.  
Head Office: Tel: 01 - 400445/6  
Showrooms and Branches:  
Sana'a: STC, Tel: 01-448487  
Aden: Aden Mall, Tel: 02-283110/1

**بارامول**  
المؤسسة الاقتصادية اليمنية  
Yemen Economic Corporation  
AEBARI  
info@yeco.biz  
www.yeco.biz

**Al-naimi**  
النصيمي للهندسة  
AL-NAIMI for Engineering  
Designing and implement all the Electrical and Mechanical works, HVAC Cold Stores Flexible and movable prefab houses and steel structure  
Head office  
Republic of Yemen - Sana'a  
Al darraa - UN at Tel: +967 1 207804 Fax: +967 1 537736 Mobil: +967 777369978  
Factory 60 th road Beside Saudi Germany hospital Tel: 1 354265 Mobil: +967 771107860  
www.alnaimi-ye.com

**TOSHIBA**  
Leading Innovation >>>  
make to turn in your world  
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  
البنك التجاري اليمني  
Larger opportunities and more prizes  
With Jawaher commercial program 2009  
4009 Valuable awards throughout the year  
4 luxurious cars and 330 valuable prizes every month  
In addition to The golden draw on your dream house  
Free toll 8008000  
Land line 01-299988  
www.ycb.com.ye

**Super Special Offers**  
To Paris, Moscow, Algiers, Milan, Rome, Madrid, Geneva, Zurich, Frankfurt, Berlin, Prague, Stockholm and many more.  
Fare is valid throughout the year, with a maximum stay of 12 months.  
For more information contact your Lufthansa service team on 213400, 219252 or E-mail: sahgumail@dlh.de  
\*Tax & conditions apply.  
**from 99,999 YER\***  
**Lufthansa**  
A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER

## Jordanian Commandos support Saudi troops in fight against Houthis

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, NOV. 22 — Fierce clashes between Yemeni and Saudi forces on one side, and Houthi supporters on the other, continue in various Saada districts.

Saudi media sources revealed on Saturday that Jordanian commandos are backing the Saudi army in its operations against Houthis at the Dukhan Mountain.

The Eco of Najd and Hijaz newspaper said that the Jordanian commandos arrived at Saudi camps in the northern city of Tabuk a few days ago, and were then transported by planes to the southern part of the Kingdom. The newspaper revealed that those forces suffered great losses as a result of Houthi assaults against them.

According to local sources, more bloody clashes between both warring parties lasted up to three hours in Saada City after Houthis attempted to take control of the Republican Palace. Dozens were killed or injured on both

sides.

Houthis denied that they targeted the Republican Palace, adding they targeted military positions surrounding the palace.

The Yemeni Defense Ministry-affiliated 26sep.net reported that the army killed several Houthis and seized their equipment in Sabkhana, Maarasa, Jarahih and Jabal Khazzan, and thwarted a Houthi attempt to sneak into a strategic military position near Sa'ada City. The same source added that the army thwarted another Houthi attempt to sneak into the Maqash and camp areas.

In the Harf Sufyan district of the governorate of Amran, fierce confrontations between both warring parties have been continuing since Friday morning, particularly in mountains nearby the Marbaa, Majzaa, Saifan, Shabireq, and Abla, where several were killed or injured on both sides.

From its side, the Media Office of Houthi field leader Abdulmalik Al-Houthi said that their fighters hin-

dered advancement of government troops in Harf Sufyan.

According to a recent statement issued by the office, Saudi jets resumed Saturday air raids on the Dukhan Mountain and neighboring villages, as well as Malahidh and Shadha districts. The statement added that the Saudi jets struck the education office of Razih district and burnt trade stores in the Malahidh and Hasama markets.

Circulated by email, the statement continued that Houthis took over 134 military positions and eight Sa'ada districts since the sixth Sa'ada war broke out in mid-August. It accused the Saudi army of using phosphor bombs in its aerial shelling on Jabal Dukhan, Hasama and Dhahr Al-Himar areas.

Six Saudi soldiers were killed in a Houthi assault on Thursday, Saudi media sources said, adding that Saudi Marines are taking control of the 64km-long coastline between Jaizan and Mausem towns to prevent potential infiltration of militants into Saudi territory. They confirmed that Saudi

fighter jets destroyed two Kaytusha launch-pads, belonging to anonymous militants.

The Saudi sources said that strategic positions belonging to Saudi troops were hit by anonymous groups, killing six soldiers and injuring another eight as they were patrolling areas near the Yemeni border to clear them of Houthi gunmen.

The Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper reported that the Saudi army launched extensive airstrikes on Thursday against Houthi strongholds while ground forces used heavy mortars to attack trenches where Houthis are believed to be hiding.

According to the newspaper, the Saudi fighter jets hit over the past three days several buildings in Saudi villages in the southern part of the kingdom, suspected to be used by Houthis in attacking Saudi troops.

### Africans' involvement

The newspaper quoted Yemeni sources as saying that "Houthis received fur-

ther support over the past time period... They use elements from the Horn of Africa, particularly Somalia, in digging trenches on mountains, which they use for storing ammunition and implanting ambushes against the army."

According to sources, advanced engineering methods are used in digging trenches that provide good protection for Houthi fighters during their clashes with troops.

Saudi military sources confirmed that Houthis resorted to concentrating their efforts on fighting with Saudi troops near the Yemeni border. The sources added that the Saudi army received further sophisticated equipment that helps in controlling the spread of Houthis.

Saudi Arabia announced two weeks ago that it began a series of military operations to clear its areas near the border with Yemen of Houthis, whom it accuses of sneaking into its territory, and killing several officers and sol-

diers.

In Sana'a, a Yemeni security source said that security authorities obtained accurate information from detained Somalis uncovering involvement of foreign parties in providing support for Houthis, including training their fighters and teaching them how to handle heavy and medium arms and set up ambushes.

During last Friday's sermon, Kadhim Sadiqi, an Iranian mosque preacher, accused the Yemeni government of killing its own people by Saudi rockets.

The Iranian news agency (IRNA) quoted Sadiqi as saying that tragic catastrophes are occurring in Yemen with Saudi rockets being used to annihilate innocent citizens in north Yemen. He urged the Organization of Islamic Conference and other international organizations to demonstrate a good position about the conflict. Sadiqi also criticized the Yemeni government for allowing foreigners to intervene in its domestic issues and kill its citizens.

## Half of Yemeni children suffer from stunted growth

By: Rachelle Kliger  
The Media Line

SANA'A, NOV. 20 — A new UN study has found that more than half of all Yemeni children suffer from stunted growth. Children in half a dozen countries in the Middle East and North Africa have stunted growth problems resulting from malnutrition, a recent report by the United Nations' children organization (UNICEF) found.

The UNICEF report indicates that more than half the children in both Afghanistan and Yemen suffer from stunted growth, causing a vast array of problems and often perpetuating poverty.

59% of Afghanistan's children were found to have a stunted growth rate, followed closely by 58% of the children in Yemen. Eritrea recorded a 44% stunted growth rate among its children, followed by 42% in Somalia, 40% in Sudan and 29% in Egypt.

Piyali Mustaphi, a UNICEF nutrition specialist for the Middle East and North Africa region, said it was worrying that Yemen, Sudan and Egypt all featured in the top 24 countries with the highest levels of stunted growth among children.

"Stunting is chronic malnutrition, which results in the diminished cognitive and physical development of a child, leading to poor performance in school," she told The Media Line. "When the child becomes an adult, it might lead to low productivity of the person and ultimately leading to poverty. So it's become a vicious cycle."

"The main reason for stunted growth is poor infant and young child feeding practices, mainly at the household level, combined with illnesses and a poor status of women in the country and the household," she added.

Mustaphi said that while stunting is



**Fighting in Saada Governorate cut Nasser Ridhwan off from his elderly wife in their home. He now lives in al-Mazraq IDP camp.**

impossible to reverse, governments can work to prevent it.

"Malnutrition shouldn't just be tackled by the Ministry of Health or one U.N. agency," she said. "It has to be tackled by inter-government ministries, who should realize that the issue has long-term effects for the country. One of our main challenges is bringing this to the forefront and getting good government commitment to reduce malnutrition."

UNICEF officials say that the high levels of stunted growth in Yemen are a result of a combination of factors, including poor healthcare facilities, poor knowledge among women of the value of infant feeding and more recently a conflict on the northern border.

"Yemen has an area of conflict which is almost inaccessible," Mustaphi said. "So malnutrition and stunting might be even higher in those areas."

Children in the Palestinian territories fared surprisingly low in the international rankings, with a 10% preva-

lence of stunted growth, far better than some of the territories' wealthier neighbors.

"This is an overall country average, but there are issues of disparity in Palestine, and we need to keep that in mind," Mustaphi said. "Eight out of ten households in Gaza rely on food aid assistance from United Nations Relief and Works Agency or the World Food Programme. The other thing we need to remember is that presently it is 10% but stunting was as low as 7.6% in 1996, and it has now risen to 10% so there is an increase in stunting."

Chris Guinness, a spokesman for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency argued that a variety of factors, including psychological problems, affect the health situation of Palestinian children.

"If you're looking at a child who is affected by a conflict or whose house is demolished, there are many other factors that have to be taken into account if you want to talk about the child's health," Guinness told The Media Line.

## Nasser Ridhwan, "I had nothing in life but my wife, who I've now lost"

HARADH, NOV. 19 (IRIN) - Nasser Ridhwan, 78, is a recent arrival in the al-Mazraq Camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Haradh District, Hajjah Governorate, some 130km southwest of his home village of Mashnaq, near Dukhan Mountain, which has become a battleground in fighting between the Saudi army and Houthi-led Shia rebels.

Ridhwan, who for the past 30 years has worked as a day labourer in the Saudi town of Jaizan, 20km away from his home, has lost contact with his 80-year-old wife since 12 September, when fighting between the Yemeni army and Houthis cut off access to his home. From al-Mazraq camp, Ridhwan told IRIN his story:

"On 13 September, I left home early in the morning for work in Jaizan hoping to come back before sunset, as usual, but couldn't after heavy fighting cut access to our home where my old wife was waiting for me.

"I then took shelter with many other

displaced Yemenis who had fled their villages for uninhabited homes in the southern part of Saudi Arabia. I kept going to work in the Saudi town where I used to carry goods on my back from trucks to stores, making about 20-30 Saudi riyals [US\$5-10] a day.

"I was waiting for the security situation to improve in order to get back to my wife with the 820 riyals [\$220] that I saved over the past 50 days, but it didn't happen. Saudi policemen forced me and the other displaced families out of the homes we were in at 6am on 6 November, saying that Houthi gunmen were using us as human shields in their clashes with Saudi border guards.

"I then began a five-day trip on foot with these families, taking shelter under trees overnight and begging any villagers we passed for food and water until we reached al-Mazraq camp on 11 November.

The situation made it impossible for

me to think about returning home and seeing my wife.

"I don't know where she is now; missing, dead, gone with other people. She was alone when I left her. We had been married for more than 65 years, but had no children - this was our destiny.

"I had nothing in life but my wife, who I've now lost. I don't know how she will survive because it is the first time in 50 years for me to disappear from her.

"I don't know when the security situation will improve so that I can get back home and see what happened to her. My hope that she is still alive is vanishing."



## Gas Crisis evolves with Eid approaching

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, NOV. 22 — Gas crises increase before any Islamic occasion in Yemen, and this time of year is no different. The approaching Eid Al-Adha, or Celebration of Sacrifice, has thrown Yemen into another gas crisis.

Yemen witnessed gas shortages during the early days of Ramadan, as well as holidays in past years, without any justification. Gas sellers and influential people have a monopoly on this important substance, and use these occasions to increase the prices of gas due to the rise in demand.

The prices of gas cylinders have doubled. The usual price is 650 YR but during this period it has hiked to 1300 YR.

"Yesterday, after a long search for gas, I bought a gas cylinder for YR 1300," said Naser al-Hamami, a government employee. "I am wondering what the reasons are behind this crisis, wasn't Yemen exporting its first shipment of gas two weeks ago? There is corruption in the country. Yemen is rich in gas so what are the justifications of this increase?"

Al-Hamami, who is close to official sources, believes that concerned parties, particularly municipal officials do not perform their duties honestly in monitoring the process of selling gas because they take a part of gas revenues for themselves. This means that when the gas prices increase, the portion for municipal officials increases automatically.

Gas vendors find their business has become difficult, and find themselves waiting for days to refill their supply of gas to sell to their customers.

"I have been waiting for three consecutive days to get gas from gas stores but to no avail," said Mohammad al-Usabi, an owner of a handcart he uses for house-to-house gas selling. "Nowadays, I am without work



**Men, women and children are waiting in long lines at gas stores searching for gas. According to them, these stores sell propane cylinders for YR 650.**

because I cannot afford to buy from my distributors, as they sell a cylinder for YR 900, and that is the vendor price."

Al-Usabi said he finds it difficult to sell gas to his customers for more than YR 900 because of the price, and prefers waiting until the crises is over to resume his work.

Men, women and children are waiting in long lines at gas stores searching for gas. According to them, these stores sell propane cylinders for YR 650.

The problem is greater for owners of cafes and restaurants. Some of them have closed their shops because of a lack of gas.

"I closed my coffee shop because I cannot get gas to cook and make tea for my customers," said Gamil al-Hazmi, owner of a coffee shop in the al-Hasaba area.

The Ministry of Oil and Minerals did not give specific information about the gas crisis, and attributed the shortage to a group in the Mareb govern-

ate which has tried to stop gas trucks from coming from Mareb to Sana'a.

"Last Wednesday, a gang of people, looking for money, tried to stop the trucks but the problem was solved two days ago," said Ministry of Oil and Minerals' Spokesperson Aref Muharram.

He went on to say that gas sellers, both owners of gas stores and gas vendors, utilized this incident to raise the prices of cooking gas. "The crisis is over, gas stores are full of gas and people have to be assured everything is OK," said Muharram.

Two weeks ago, Yemen exported the first shipment of natural liquefied gas from its five-billion-dollar strategic gas project in the Mareb governorate, via Balhaf Port, Shabwa governorate, to American and Asian markets.

Yemen is one of the fifth countries in the world which has giant gas reserves. It is considered the second in the Arab world, after Qatar, in terms of producing and exporting natural gas to the world.

## UN to launch new appeal for emergency aid

By: Heather Murdock

SANA'A, NOV. 22 — As the humanitarian crisis in northern Yemen continues to escalate, the United Nations is preparing to appeal for USD 177 million worth of emergency aid for 2010, according to Ivo Freijns, the head of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

In early September, the UN asked for USD 23.7 million for emergency relief in Yemen, and so far has received 50 percent of the funds. But the number of people fleeing the war in Sa'ada is increasing every day, and more and more people are depending on international aid for food, shelter, water and healthcare. "It's an important lifeline," said Freijns.

About 175,000 people are believed to have fled their homes since the war began in 2004, and about 40 percent still have no access to humanitarian aid. "We need to double our efforts,"

he added.

And displaced people are streaming out of Sa'ada, according to a recent UN refugee agency (UNHCR) report. As many as 900 people are arriving daily at the Mazrak camp in Hajja. The overcrowded desert camp is now home to about 10,000 people, and the situation is "dire," according to the report.

Eleven percent of the children at the Mazrak camp are acutely malnourished, according to the UN children's agency (UNICEF), and many could die without treatment. Last month, nine children died at the camp because they were malnourished, according to Naseem Rehman, UNICEF head of communications. "Displacement has brought them to the brink of death," he said.

Further north, in Sa'ada, the International Committee for the Red Cross is caring for 11,000 people, according to a recent ICRC report.

One of their camps was set up a month ago, and the population has already more than doubled. And as the fighting spreads, conditions are getting worse. "It is very difficult for people in need of basic or emergency medical care to reach whatever functioning health-care facilities are left," said Jean-Nicolas Marti, the ICRC's head in Yemen, according to the report.

And in the south, security concerns have forced aid workers to abandon the Khaiwan camp, according to a UNHCR report. Shells, gunfire and fighting are heard there almost everywhere, according to the report.

In Sa'ada city, prices have tripled and families are running out of money and food, wrote Saddam al-Abdeeni in the National newspaper. The people are trapped and the war shows no sign of slowing. "Most days I wake to the sound of machine guns, rockets and the drone of fighter planes," he wrote.

# In Brief

**LAHJ**

**Fuel truck kidnapped in south Yemen**

Subversive elements of the fans of the Southern anti-government Movement have kidnapped a Fuel truck on in the district of al-Habilain, Lahj, local sources said to 26 Sep.net. The sources affirmed that the truck, Mercedes, was taken under gun threat in the highway, an attack that comes amid escalation by the movement whose fans continue to attack the people and their properties and impose on the citizens in the district illegal fees. A hunt was ongoing for the saboteurs.

**ADEN**

**Yemen, China discuss activating investment between Aden, Shanghai**

Aden Governor Adnan al-Jeffri discussed here on Wednesday with Chinese Consul to Aden city the aspects of current cooperation between the two countries on activating investment activities between Aden and Chinese Shanghai cities.

During the meeting, Al-Jeffri renewed his call to the Chinese companies to avail from the investment opportunities in Aden, particularly its free zone, praising the Chinese attitude to supporting Yemen's stability, unity and security. For his part, the Chinese Consul expressed his readiness to strengthen aspects of cooperation with Yemen to serve the common interests, affirming his willingness to spare no efforts to support investment in Aden city.

**Yemen, IR discuss support to Al-Jimhoriah Hospital**

Head of Al-Jimhoriah Hospital Jamal Khadabsh held Wednesday talks with Representative of Islamic Relief (IR) Mohammed BI Fakhar on aspects of health cooperation between the two sides. The meeting also reviewed the possible assistance IR could provide for the hospital.

IRO Representative Mohammed BI Fakhar visited a number of the hospital's wards and was briefed on the necessary needs to develop the health services in addition to the possibility to train the health cadres in the various specialties.

**DHAMAR**

**IFAD approves further \$7.5m to rural development project**

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has approved a further grant of \$7.5 million to the Rural Development Project in Dhamar province due to the successes achieved by the project during the past period, Head of IFAD's team currently visiting the province affirmed on Wednesday. The visit of IFAD's team to Dhamar province aims at assessing activities and programs of the Rural Development Project in the province.

The meeting of Dhamar Governor Yahya al-Amri with the IFAD's team discussed the current cooperation areas between the fund and the local authority in the province. Head of IFAD's team noted the achievements made through the evaluation team acquaintance with the results and the field visits and holding a workshop to assess the activities and programs carried out by the project.

During the meeting, al-Amri praised the support offered by the fund to Dhamar province via the rural development project, affirming the local authority's keenness on extending files of partnership and cooperation with the fund to include new areas to contribute to reduce Qat planting, and get rid of some agricultural pests. For his part, General Director of the Rural Development Project in the province Abdul Karim al-Eryani presented a brief explanation about what has been achieved in the assessment phase as well as the field visits to different projects in a number of districts, indicating the local authority's contribution to succeed the project's activities. He pointed to the workshop on evaluation, which began last Tuesday and is currently being held in the project with participation of the project's service providers, administration, officers of the areas and the various components.

On the other hand, about 114 Somalis including 25 women and seven children have arrived on Yemeni coasts in four different coastal provinces. The security authorities have been taken the required procedures to shelter the refugees.

Earlier, Security authorities have arrested few days ago about 200 Ethiopians at Thubab coast of Taiz province and Ahwar coast of Apian province. On the other hand, about 114 Somalis including 25 women and seven children have arrived on Yemeni coasts in four different coastal provinces.

**ABYAN**

**Some 191 Ethiopians arrested in Yemen**

Security authorities have arrested about 191 Ethiopians entered the country illegally, the Interior Ministry has reported. Security authorities in Abyan province have arrested nearly 150 Ethiopians, including 5 women, disembarked in Ahwar coast by a smuggling boat. Furthermore, security authorities in Marib province said police in al-Mafrah checkpoint have arrested 41 Ethiopian nationals were trying to infiltrate into the Saudi lands. All the arrested Ethiopians have been sent to the Immigration and Passports Authority in the capital Sana'a.

provincia have arrested nearly 150 Ethiopians, including 5 women, disembarked in Ahwar coast by a smuggling boat. Furthermore, security authorities in Marib province said police in al-Mafrah checkpoint have arrested 41 Ethiopian nationals were trying to infiltrate into the Saudi lands. All the arrested Ethiopians have been sent to the Immigration and Passports Authority in the capital Sana'a.

Earlier, Security authorities have arrested few days ago about 200 Ethiopians at Thubab coast of Taiz province and Ahwar coast of Apian province. On the other hand, about 114 Somalis including 25 women and seven children have arrived on Yemeni coasts in four different coastal provinces.

The security authorities have been taken the required procedures to shelter the refugees. Earlier, Security authorities have arrested few days ago about 200 Ethiopians at Thubab coast of Taiz province and Ahwar coast of Apian province. On the other hand, about 114 Somalis including 25 women and seven children have arrived on Yemeni coasts in four different coastal provinces.

The security authorities have been taken the required procedures to shelter the refugees. Earlier, Security authorities have arrested few days ago about 200 Ethiopians at Thubab coast of Taiz province and Ahwar coast of Apian province. On the other hand, about 114 Somalis including 25 women and seven children have arrived on Yemeni coasts in four different coastal provinces.

The security authorities have been taken the required procedures to shelter the refugees. Earlier, Security authorities have arrested few days ago about 200 Ethiopians at Thubab coast of Taiz province and Ahwar coast of Apian province. On the other hand, about 114 Somalis including 25 women and seven children have arrived on Yemeni coasts in four different coastal provinces.

**SANA'A**

**Yemen to investigate Africans who fought troops in support of rebels**

Yemen is to start in the next few days investigating 26 Somalis who were held while fighting the troops in support of the Houthi insurgents in the north. The information center of the Interior ministry said the Africans were arrested during the fresh confrontations with the rebels which started in August this year. After their arrest, the authorities in Saada sent the arrestees to the Central Jail in Sana'a for prosecutors to complete investigations of them.

On the other side, the Interior ministry has ordered the Migration, Passport and Nationality Authority to arrange for the deportation of 194 Africans who illegally entered Yemen this year. Those to be deported included 114 Ethiopians, 41 Eritreans, 14 Nigerians and 20 Sudanese. They also included 16 women, 15 Ethiopians and one Eritrean.

So far this year, the Yemeni authorities arrested about 1000 Africans who infiltrated into it illegally, most through the Midy port in Hajar in the north. UAE security delegation leaves Sana'a

A security delegation from United Arab Emirates (UAE) headed by the Undersecretary of UEA Interior Ministry Saif al-Shafer left Yemen late on Tuesday. The UEA has left Yemen after taking part in the third meeting of the Joint Yemeni-UAE Security Committee of Joint held in Sana'a on 16 - 17 November.

Yemen Children Parliament calls on USA to sign CRC Children's Parliament in Yemen has called on the U.S. Congress and the American administration to sign the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which the world marks its 20th anniversary next week, GPC-run almotamar.net reported.

Speaker of the Children's Parliament Rania Arasi said in her letter to the US Congress Speaker that "We really wonder about the convention was not signed by the USA, which sponsors the child rights" adding that such matter is not acceptable from a country consider itself as a model in democracy and protection human rights.

We feel sorrow that the US administration didn't sign this important convention which ensures a better life for children, the letter read. She concluded the letter by pinning hopes on the US Congress to push its country's administration to sign the convention which was signed by most of the world countries. Yemen has ratified the Child Rights Convention in 1991.

Al-Qirbi to pay Germany visit next week Foreign minister Abu Bakr al-Qirbi is to head for Germany next week for a few-day visit that comes in reply to the invitation of his German counterpart Guido Westerwelle, the September 26 website reported on Thursday.

On the visit, al-Qirbi will hold talks with German officials on the bilateral relationship and mutual political and economic cooperation. The talks will also raise crucial regional issues such Somalia, Iraq, Sudan and the fight on terrorism and piracy.

**SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

**SIS SUCCESS FOR ALL**

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

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

**إعلان عن وظائف شاعرة**

منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية (AMI)، منظمة فرنسية غير حكومية إنسانية غير سياسية ولا ربحية، تمارس أعمالها في 9 دول. و لاكثر من 25 عاماً، تقوم المنظمة بتقديم الخدمات الطبية للسكان المتضررين والمحرومين من كافة أنظمة الرعاية الصحية.

تعمل المنظمة حالياً في الجمهورية اليمنية منذ بداية عام 2007م، وتقوم بدعم خدمات الرعاية الصحية الأولية في محافظة الحديدة وتنفيذ نشاطاتها بالتعاون مع وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان. وتتركز بشكل رئيسي على رفع مستوى القدرات التنظيمية والتقنية للمرافق الصحية في مديرتي الحالي والمراوعة وذلك لتمكينهم من تقديم أفضل الخدمات الصحية المناسبة وذات الكفاءة.

يعمل مقر المكتب التنفيذي للمنظمة عن فرص عمل في المجال التالي:

**طبيب عام**

**ملخص الوظيفة:**

سيعمل الطبيب العام تحت إشراف ممثلة طبية أجنبية. وستكون مهامه ضمن ساعات الدوام الرسمي كالتالي: أولاً تنفيذ المهام الموكلة إليه حسب جدول مواعيد أسبوعي أو شهري، تحديداً التقييم الدائم للأنشطة العلاجية التي يتم تنفيذها في المرافق الصحية، التقرير اليومي من سجل البيانات والمشاركة في وضع وتنظيم الأمور اللازمة، وأخيراً المشاركة في تحديد واختيار المستفيدين.

كما أن الطبيب مسئول عن التأكد من توفير أفضل الخدمات الصحية للمستفيدين في جميع المرافق. وأخيراً كما أن على الطبيب العام تحضير تقرير حول نشاطاته ومناقشتها في الاجتماع الطبي، بالإضافة إلى كتابة تقرير شهري عن إشرافه وتسليمها للممثل الطبي المسئول عنه.

**لا بد من توفر الشروط التالية في المتقدمين:**

- حاصل على شهادة رسمية في الطب العام ولديه خبرة عمل سابقة في المجال المذكور.
- اللغة: إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية (التحدث، القراءة، الكتابة بشكل ممتاز)
- يستحسن إجادة استخدام الحاسب الآلي بشكل جيد
- جدير بالثقة وصارم
- جيد في العلاقات العامة ولديه خبر في التدريس

**عقد العمل:**

مدة عقد العمل ستة أشهر مع إمكانية التمديد. متفرغ لدوام عمل كامل بالحديدة. الراتب سيكون وفقاً لسلم رواتب المنظمة.

على المتقدمين للوظيفة تقديم سيرتهم الذاتية ورسالة باللغة الإنجليزية توضح خبراتهم وحماسهم للعمل بالتفصيل على العناوين التالية:

مكتب منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية (AMI) الحي التجاري - جوار مدرسة دار المعارف  
تلفاكس: 208385/03  
البريد الإلكتروني: yemen.med2@amifrance.org

آخر موعد لتقديم الطلبات: 31/ديسمبر/2009 م. في الساعة 4.00 مساءً  
الطلبات التي لا تتوفر فيها الشروط المذكورة أعلاه، لن ينظر فيها.  
سيتم التواصل فقط بالعدد المختار من المرشحين للمقابلة الشخصية.

**إعلان عن وظائف شاعرة**

منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية (AMI)، منظمة فرنسية غير حكومية إنسانية غير سياسية ولا ربحية، تمارس أعمالها في 9 دول. و لاكثر من 25 عاماً، تقوم المنظمة بتقديم الخدمات الطبية للسكان المتضررين والمحرومين من كافة أنظمة الرعاية الصحية.

تعمل المنظمة حالياً في الجمهورية اليمنية منذ بداية عام 2007م، وتقوم بدعم خدمات الرعاية الصحية الأولية في محافظة الحديدة وتنفيذ نشاطاتها بالتعاون مع وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان. وتتركز بشكل رئيسي على رفع مستوى القدرات التنظيمية والتقنية للمرافق الصحية في مديرتي الحالي والمراوعة وذلك لتمكينهم من تقديم أفضل الخدمات الصحية المناسبة وذات الكفاءة.

يعمل مقر المكتب التنفيذي للمنظمة عن فرص عمل في المجال التالي:

**مسئول إداري**

**ملخص الوظيفة:**

المسئول الإداري مدير وموظف يعمل تحت إشراف رئيس البعثة، وسيكون مسئولاً عن صندوق النقد؛ وفقر النقد والحسابات ويقوم بالتحقق لجميع الوثائق وفقاً لإجراءات AMI المالية. ويكون مسئولاً عن العديد من المهام الإدارية مثل استضافة الوفود، والبريد، الموارد البشرية، والعلاقة مع الإدارات المحلية ومقدمي الخدمات، ويتوجب عليه أن يقوم بتابعه الترجمة لجميع الأوراق المطلوبة. وأخيراً، عليه أيضاً أن يشرف على فريق من المترجمين، والطباخ وعامل نظافة.

**لا بد من توفر الشروط التالية في المتقدمين:**

- \* درجة جامعية أو خبرة عملية في الإدارة المالية والمحاسبية، أو خبرة في الإدارة، سواء في القطاع العام أو الخاص.
- \* اللغات: الانكليزية (لغة العمل الرسمية، تحديداً وقراءة وكتابة)؛ ويجيد العربية (القراءة والكتابة).
- \* مهارات جيدة في مجال تشغيل الحاسوب (خاصة برنامج الورد واستخدام الاكسل بشكل ممتاز).
- \* ويفضل إجادة استخدام البرنامج المحاسبي (SAGA).
- \* معرفة الإجراءات المتعلقة بالمانحين.
- \* أن يكون دقيقاً، ومنظماً بشكل جيد ويكون جدير بالثقة، والعمل بشفاافية.

**عقد العمل:**

- مدة عقد العمل ستة أشهر مع إمكانية التمديد.
- متفرغ لدوام عمل كامل بالحديدة.
- الراتب سيكون وفقاً لسلم رواتب المنظمة.

على المتقدمين للوظيفة تقديم سيرتهم الذاتية ورسالة باللغة الإنجليزية توضح خبراتهم وحماسهم للعمل بالتفصيل على العناوين التالية:

مكتب منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية (AMI) الحي التجاري - جوار مدرسة دار المعارف  
تلفاكس: 208385/03  
البريد الإلكتروني: yemen@amifrance.org

آخر موعد لتقديم الطلبات: 31/ديسمبر/2009 م. في الساعة 4.00 مساءً  
الطلبات التي لا تتوفر فيها الشروط المذكورة أعلاه، لن ينظر فيها.  
سيتم التواصل فقط بالعدد المختار من المرشحين للمقابلة الشخصية.

# Their News

## Toyota launches Prado 2010 in Yemen

The 2010 Toyota Land Cruiser Prado officially debuted in Yemen for four days at the Automatic Machinery Trading Center in Sana'a. This is a sign that Toyota cars are in demand all around the world and have not been affected by the economic crises.

Toyota is promising better on and off-road performance for the Prado which is a standard-bearer when it came to serious four-wheel drive vehicles. Toyota has made it a point to ensure its customers' safety as well as luxury and comfort in the same time while being friendly to the environment. New technologies have been devised by the company to ensure that energy combustion and generation are not harmful to the environment, which is one of the main concerns for Toyota.

Children's Parliament in Yemen has called on the U.S. Congress and the American administration to sign the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which the world marks its 20th anniversary next week, GPC-run almotamar.net reported.



Aidrous Bazara Executive General Manager of AMTCI



# Yemenia

## Recommences Flights to Europe



Rome		
Day	Dep	Arr
Sat	00:01	04:00
Effective : 19 Dec		
Tue	00:01	04:00
Effective : 19 Dec		



Frankfurt		
Day	Dep	Arr
Sat	00:01	06:50
Effective : 19 Dec		
Tue	00:01	06:50
Effective: 19 Dec		



Paris		
Day	Dep	Arr
Mon	00:01	06:30
Effective : 21 Dec		
Fri	00:01	06:30
Effective : 18 Dec		



London		
Day	Dep	Arr
Sat	08:45	15:15
Effective : 16 Dec		
Wed	08:45	15:15
Effective : 16 Dec		

# JUST ANOTHER DAY IN THE CAPITAL (6)

## Under the balto's nothing but colours, colours, colours

By: Judith Spiegel

A minute after they left the car, the women take off their balto's and finish what they started at home. The curls pinned on their heads are undone and waterfalls of black hair come down. Faces are powdered until some of them have the colour of a Japanese geisha. Eyes are shadowed in the same colour of the dress and high heels are taken from a plastic bag, in which the balto is stuffed.

Tonight, the black balto is replaced by colours, colours, colours. It is replaced by purple dresses with golden paillettes, yellow gowns with flowery designs, blue mini skirts with high heeled boots, red dresses with silver buckles, golden creations with matching earrings and handbags with tiger prints. But also by jeans and traditional dresses from the village. Anything goes, as long as it is not white. White is for the bride.

Tonight is the big night of Shams

(sun). She is getting married to Hussein. On the invitation it is written that "this is the wedding of the most beautiful and precious human being, who is a princess and her wedding will spread the scent of a flower". But before the princess will enter the stage, there are three hours to kill. Three hours in which groups of girls divide their time between sitting down at one of the big round tables in the wedding hall, going to and from the toilets to check on their hair and dancing. The latter is the responsibility of DJ Mohammed Algeer, tucked away in some side room where he cannot see the colourful world of the wedding hall.

He throws in song after song. Especially the Egyptian songs make the girls go up the tables or the catwalk where later on, we expect bride Shams to parade towards her throne. But Shams is still not here yet, she is at the photo shop, having her wedding pictures made. Meanwhile the girls swing their hips and shake their butts to the Egyptian mega-hits. They look like birds of paradise. When the music

stops, they sound like birds of paradise as well.

Yemeni weddings do not come cheap. DJ Mohammed costs at least 500 USD. The throne for the bride is another 350 USD, the hall is rented for 1000 USD, and then there was yesterday's party as well. And the one on the day before yesterday. Which comes down to three different dresses. An average white dress goes for 1000 USD, or can be rented for 100 USD. Weddings plunge into the family budget. Often money is borrowed from friends to finance the wedding. A simple, cheap wedding, is out of the question. Family, friends and neighbours expect a big feast.

Between the golden rimmed chairs, children run around. A little boy in very large yellow shorts tries his luck on the catwalk. Only a few more years and he will no longer be allowed to attend these female settings. The five huge chandeliers which are hanging above the catwalk have seen it before and will see it again. They have seen that these girls and women are proud of their bodies. They have seen that these girls do not try to hide an extra ounce or two of body weight. Or the straps of their bra's. Every day they see what half of the Yemeni population never sees. But they also see the signs of poverty, even here. Not every dress is without wholes. Not every worn out foot in a plastic flip flop can be hidden by the long gowns. And here, these signs are more painful than anywhere else.

Three hours are gone. Some of the guests show signs of boredom or fatigue. The same group of girls is going to the toilets again. To check hair and make up one more time. Rumour goes that the bride is on her way to the party. Some women quickly cover



their faces. The entrance of the bride is filmed by a camera, and they do not want to appear on any film or photo.

There are no other camera's at the wedding, at any wedding, whatsoever. They are strictly forbidden and handbags are checked thoroughly before entering the party. In the past, pictures of the scarcely dressed and heavily made up girls were put on internet. In a country where a husband often is not supposed to see his bride before the wedding, leave alone that other men can see her this is impossible.

Finally, there she is, in a white dress with silver roses. The not so very romantic white lights are dimmed, a last tuff of hair is adjusted, the abundant

make up checked one more time and there Shams goes, down the catwalk. Surely, but slowly. Very slowly indeed. After every step she stops to show herself to the audience, so they have time to admire her attire. Escorted by her sister in law, it takes Shams 30 minutes to reach her clapping and cheering friends at the other end of the catwalk. An average of one meter per minute. Quite fast, according to experts.

While Shams is safely seated on her enormous golden-white throne, pink plastic bags are distributed among the guests. They contain a can of Shani ("Fruit Flavor Drink") and a burger. Not long after, the hall looks like a McDonalds on a very busy day. Tissues,

empty cans and empty burger boxes are all over the place and people start to leave.

One hour later, the remaining women grab their plastic bags and cover themselves in their balto's. In a few minutes, the hall turns from a gathering of tropical birds into a gathering of black crows. The brother of the bride has entered the scene. He will bring his sister Shams to her husband Hussein, who appears on the catwalk not long after. He looks a bit shy and nervous. The brother of the bride kisses Hussein. The bride does not. The sister of the groom sighs: "I want this too, I want to be a princess too one day, who doesn't?".



to **35 DESTINATIONS**  
worldwide for **399\$\***

from **SANA'A**

London • Manchester • Birmingham • Berlin • Frankfurt • Hamburg • Hannover • Munich • Nuremberg • Cologne • Düsseldorf • Stuttgart • Rome • Milan • Venice • Zurich • Geneva • Zurich • Brussels • Budapest • Prague • Bologna • Barcelona • Madrid • Amsterdam • Lisbon • Athens • Paris • Rome • Lyon • Vienna • Dubai • Casablanca • Algiers • Tunis

\*All flights are via Istanbul. Terms and conditions apply. Please contact us for all rates, fees and charges. Seats are limited and are subject to availability.  
\*This offer valid until 31 December 2009.

**TURKISH AIRLINES**  
A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER

turkishairlines.com | 00967 1 445970

Words of Wisdom



Many countries hold elections. Even when these are not rigged, they tend to cement the old patron-clientele relations in a new grab. The reason is that the people in power use their connections (and state funds, media, bureaucracy, etc.) to achieve the election results they want. The result is that they create docile parliaments. Elections thus end up enabling those in power to hold on to it.

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



OUR OPINION

The invisible children of Yemen

The child seemed no more than four years old, but I couldn't tell because many Yemeni children are physically stunted due to malnutrition. He was bent over, checking something on the street with his back to traffic. He was lost in whatever object he was checking out, oblivious to the danger of the busy street. He was small, and could very easily be killed in a road accident.

My heart sank as I passed him slowly in my car, wondering what I could do, and wondering how many children like him are there in Yemen.

As we celebrate International Children's Day on November 20, various children's organizations in Yemen and worldwide carry out events to mark the day. Yet, I can't help but think of the increasing number of Yemeni children destined to the streets because of harsh living conditions.

Children as young as 3 years old wander between cars at traffic lights. Sometimes these children, regardless of how street savvy, get distracted and become vulnerable to accidents and abuse. According to UNICEF Goodwill ambassador Mahmoud Kabil after he visited the Mazrak camp in Hajja for displaced persons, victims of the Sa'ada war on October, the situation for children there is worst than Gaza. It is even worse than Darfur he said.

In 2007, Yemeni Minister of Planning Abdulkarim Al-Arhabi announced that Yemen will not be able to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. These goals include improving child health and reducing under-5 mortality. The Yemeni Ministry of Health announced in its family health survey 2003, that at least 40 percent of Yemeni children then, were either stunted, malnourished or wasted. Many children have a combination of these conditions if not all. Today the situation is much worse.

This means that the future of Yemen, which is dependent on its children, is as fragile as the Yemeni children's health. Not only should we worry about the politics, security and stability, we must worry about the ability of the next generations to function properly.

Malady directly affects economic productivity. The problem is not just about the physical health of our children, it is also about the physiological problems many Yemeni children suffer from. Children live in the streets suffer trauma, as do those who live in homes with ignorant parents who think that a good beating is the way to raise children.

Yemen was ranked as seventh country worldwide in spending on military as a percentage of the local GDP, even before China, Russia and the United States. This was published in the CIA World fact Book for 2006. Today with two wars, God only knows how much more we are spending on military especially that the 2009 budget for all ministries was cut in half in order to finance the ongoing war in Sa'ada.

Is war more important than children's health? But then again, is the war we are fighting really an issue of national security? Could there have been a better way of handling the conflict without creating more hungry displaced children? But the most important question now is, could something be done now to help Yemen from sinking deeper into such a mess?

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

The Yemeni Press: Seized Security and Stolen Information

By: Majdah Al Sabri

The Yemeni journalist, unlike his contemporaries around the world, lives in desperate conditions while doing his job under the politics practiced by the authorities- from repression to confiscation of public freedoms, in order to mute voices calling for change in the infrastructure of Modern Yemen society.

In the last few years, this regime of suppression committed a number of crimes against the press. They shut down newspapers and made arbitrary judgments against anyone who opposed these actions. These actions led to the abduction of the journalist Mohammed Al Maqaleh from a street in the capital. The state of hysteria did not exclude anyone, and they used the most horrible ways to deal with others. There is thorough evidence of

the abusive speech published by the ruling party newspaper against an Al-Jazeera correspondent, which reveals a fortress mentality within the ruling mind. Those in power felt that the stage of their rule was about to end, after committing to many mistakes against these people.

The Yemeni journalist who is suffering from all these practices did not find any honorable attitudes from his syndicate. While he is exposed to all these practices, the press associations did not do anything to defend their members, except for condemnation and denunciation. This is what paved the way for the authorities to increase their impudence as a recent judicial decision was made to silence a Yemeni journalist for life. Forget that it gives this journalist fame. The information revolution has made the policy of silencing something from the past only.

This war by the authorities against journalists did not forget at the same time to exercise it in another way by preventing the press from accessing information, in a time when it became the right of the citizens. Unfortunately, this very right has caused problems as well. The Yemeni journalist suffers from hiding this information from the decision-maker. If he wants to obtain it from any government institution, he needs to get permission from security, and submit a request to the secretary and then all the way up to the confrontation with the director, only to finally come out empty-handed.

Here comes to mind an important question about the role of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate. In the victory of its members to protect their seized security and return the stolen information, when this project is approved despite all its negatives noticed of the statement "Within the Law."

Zooming in on the Yemeni conflict

By: Gregory D. Johnsen

In mid-August, just prior to the start of Ramadan, the Yemeni government launched an all-out offensive on rebel positions in the northern governorate of Sa'ada. Leaving no doubt as to its intentions, the government dubbed the campaign "Operation Scorched Earth". The fighting between the government and the Huthis, as the rebel group is known, has been some of the fiercest since the conflict began in June 2004 when government forces attempted to arrest the founder of the movement, Husayn Badr al-Din al-Huthi.

The conflict has created thousands of internal refugees and has spread to neighbouring governorates. Repeated calls for humanitarian aid have been largely ignored by the international community even as many, most notably the United States and the EU, worry that instability in Yemen will allow a resurgent Al Qaeda the space to plan and launch attacks.

The Huthis subscribe to a sect of Shia Islam called Zaydism, although the Zaydis in Yemen are traditionally closer to Sunni Islam than they are to the type of Shia Islam practiced in Iran, and are often referred to as the "fifth school" of Sunni Islam. The government has provided differing rationale for war since the fighting began, but at this point it believes that the existence of an autonomous Zaydi-governed region presents an existential threat to the survival of President Ali Abdullah Salih's regime. The Zaydis in Sa'ada meanwhile view themselves as a community under attack and in danger of cultural extinction.

Since the 1980s there has been sporadic fighting between Zaydis and Wahhabi-inspired Salafis in the north, with the latter destroying sacred tombs and attempting to con-

vert Zaydi youth. The Zaydi responded with a vigorous campaign, publishing religious material designed to shore up local support, and forming a youth organisation that combines theological teaching with military training.

The government is seen as backing the Salafis against the local Zaydis. This divide-and-rule approach to governing has long been favoured by Salih as a way of keeping potential opposition groups perpetually dependent on government support. In Sa'ada the local Zaydis were usually deemed to be more of a threat to the government than the interloping Salafis.

In 2004 the conflict shifted from periodic clashes between competing Huthi and Salafi paramilitary forces to open war.

Due to the fear that Al Qaeda would find a safe haven in an unstable Yemen, the United States and the EU have a significant stake in a stable Yemen, and therefore a role to play in ending open military conflict. The United States, which has limited influence in Yemen, must work behind the scenes to steadily convince Saudi Arabia that the threat of a strong Al Qaeda in Yemen takes precedence over fears of a Shia state on its southern border. Saudi Arabia, in turn, must use its considerable influence with Sana'a to bring it to the bargaining table.

Such steps would be a significant reversal of policy for both countries, but silence has done little to encourage stability in Yemen.

The United States appears reluctant to push Yemen towards a political settlement to the crisis with the Huthis for fear that any pressure will further dissuade a reluctant ally from taking action against Al Qaeda, which is viewed by many Yemenis as a Western problem. Some worry that if the United States does not

support Yemen in what it describes as its own "war against terror", the Yemeni government will not support the United States against Al Qaeda.

The protracted nature of the Yemeni conflict has also led to evolving justifications for its continuation. Tribesmen have been brought into the fighting on both sides. Those backing the Huthis are doing so not out of any adherence to Zaydi theology but rather as a response to government overreaching and military mistakes. In effect, the government's various military campaigns have created more enemies than it had when the conflict began.

There is, as five years of fighting have made clear, no military solution to this conflict. The Yemeni government has tried and failed numerous times to bomb the Huthis into submission, to no avail.

Neither side has the political capital to yield to the demands of the other, and members of both sides are benefiting financially from a thriving war economy. But the longer the fighting goes on, the greater the threat to regional security.

The United States must persuade the EU and, more importantly, Saudi Arabia to present a unified front to the Yemenis, convincing them that the military phase of the conflict is over and that it's time for a political solution.

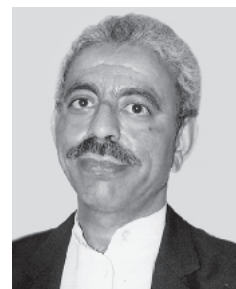
Gregory D. Johnsen, a former Fulbright fellow in Yemen, is currently a Ph.D. candidate in Near Eastern studies at Princeton University. He also manages the Yemen blog, *Waq al-waq*. This article was written for the Common Ground News Service (CGNews). Source: Common Ground News Service (CGNews), 13 October 2009, www.commongroundnews.org Copyright permission is granted for publication.

COMMON SENSE

Soccer is more important than real national issues

The Pathetic State of the Nation

All this incomprehensible raucous about the Soccer games between Egypt and Algeria cannot help but make the observer wonder at the real pathetic state of the Arab Nation, as a whole and as individual states. This entire silly tic for tat on the claimed superiority of local "national" soccer teams makes the observer wonder if there is any more reason to display any semblance of pride in being associated with this helpless nation of demagogues for worthless causes, which it has become. But what can the latter do, except hope that the Al-Mighty cleanse the capitals of the Arab World of its impotent leaderships.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

It is not enough that most of these leaderships are hardly possessive of any education beyond the standard level, let alone any taint of culture breeding. Even at the collective level, we have an Arab League that has been immersed into the abyss of failure, thanks to the ineffectual and remote controlled guidance of Amr Moussa, who has to date not produced any degree of bringing the organization to any level of regional recognition or even allegiance to national causes, which the Arab League is supposed to sponsor. Moreover, the Arab League has become weaker in speaking out for the issues that are most troubling to the Arab people as a whole: Palestine, Somalia, North Africa (Polesrios), the War in Sa'ada (despite six rounds of bloody warfare that has brought on the rise of over two hundred thousand "internally displaced persons"), and the Sudan and all its internal conflicts. This is not to mention that the Arab League has not shown any suggestion that it is even seeing what is going on in Iraq now for close to a decade. Even this current stupidity over the World Cup Elimination Playoffs, for which no one hardly expects any of the fierce combatants - either Egypt or Algeria - in this recent brawl to ever reach as a contentious team for the world title anyway.

When one looks at the map of the Arab World, whether as shown by Google Earth or as the Sykes-Picot and the Balfour Promise and all the other international or regional agreements have laid out the Arab World, we see rivers of blood flowing in all the valleys and rivers that crisscross this make-believe jigsaw puzzle of nationhood. However, thanks to greater communications and easier access to the various channels for information exchange, the people of the Arab World are slowly become more informant about the follies of their leaders across the Arab World. Moreover, it is more easier to see that most of the leaderships in the region are closed narrow-minded societies that mainly work for the enrichment of their bona fide members, who have either reached their positions by means of their clan association, or for acting as agents of other regional or international cliques, and have no sense of the real implications of government of the people, for the people and from the people. In fact they hardly recognize that leadership means delivery of certain tangible and intangible results for their peoples, ethical and professional performance at all levels and in all sectors of public administration, freedom from the influence of traitorous military establishments or dubious partisan associations that have for the most part brought more hell to their people than meaningful governance.

This is the only hope that one has for the future, for the current situations throughout the Arab World are no indications at all of any hope to rest with the existing quagmire of impotent leaderships now riding on the necks of their people without even paying any fare! However, there is still the disconcerted state of the Arab "masses" or the "people of the street". These people have lost their balance, as a result of all the state machineries of oppression and persecution, which have been reoriented to serve the selfish aspirations of the incompetent leaderships that hold the helms of authority throughout the more than twenty "states" that make up this weak and powerless nation.

But with this nation itself being a part of a greater Moslem Nation that is composed of emerging powers, such as Turkey, Malaysia, Iran and eventually Pakistan, one is comforted that Allah's real impression of justice will prevail. In this context, the observer is inclined to suggest that so far most Arab States have no sense of the real values that Islam should espouse, mainly justice for all, the elimination of poverty, the sanctity of life and private property and freedom from all forms of political oppression and religious persecution, not to mention the removal of fictitious borders among fraternal states within the entire Nation of Islam (of course not Elijah Mohammed's fictitious nation of Islam in America).

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



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  
Khaireldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor  
Amel Al-Ariqi

Copy Editor

Alice Hackman  
Heather Murdock

Head of News Dept.  
Mohamed bin Sallam

Senior Reporter  
Ismail Al-Ghabri

Head of Design Dept.  
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Ali Saeed  
Khaled Al-Hilaly

Mahmoud Assamiee  
Mariem Al-Yameni

Offices

Aden Bureau:  
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed  
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596  
Fax: +967 (2) 347056  
Email: [ytagen@y.net.ye](mailto:ytagen@y.net.ye)

Taiz Bureau:  
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf  
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,  
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157  
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz  
Email: [yttaz@y.net.ye](mailto:yttaz@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



**26 September Weekly, Mouthpiece of Yemeni Army**  
Thursday, Nov. 19, 2009

**Main Headlines**

- Outlaws hijack fuel truck in Dhalea governorate, Southern Movement blamed
  - Great Arab support for Yemen's security and stability
- A truck carrying fuel was hijacked by a group of insurgents who usually the law, or commonly known the 'Southern Movement' in Lahj governorate, the weekly reported.

The weekly quoted a local source as saying that a Mercedes-Benz truck carrying fuel was hijacked after a threat from the hijackers to shoot dead the truck's driver in the center of the street of the al-Habilain district in the governorate. The attack, which occurred on Tuesday as one of a series of attacks on citizens and their properties in the al-Habilain, bore the signature of the Southern Movement that can skew perceptions of day-to-day violence.

On a side note, the weekly Egyptian President reaffirmed complete solidarity of the leadership, government and people of Egypt with the government and people of Yemen against the elements of sabotage and terrorism in Saada, renewing his state's supportive stance for the unity, security and stability of Yemen and its rejection of any foreign interference in the Yemen's internal affairs.

From his side, President Saleh considered the Egyptian position as an extension of the Arab state's tireless support for Yemen since the blessing revolution was established in the early 1960s

According to the weekly, an official source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs welcomed on the same day the declaration of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in their meeting in Doha, which affirms their support for Yemen's unity, security

and stability.

The source said the GCC stances in their support for Yemen's unity, security and stability are not something strange as Yemen is a strategic depth for the Gulf States and a fundamental pillar for security of the GCC countries.

The source deemed such a stand as a proof of the deep-rooted brotherly ties between Yemen and the Gulf States.



**Al-Ahale political independent weekly**  
Tuesday, Nov. 17, 2009

**Main Headlines**

- Yemen journalists' right abuses documented in a book titled "Breakup of Restrictions"
- US politicians predict presence of a Shia region between Yemen and Saudi Arabia

Yemeni Journalists Syndicate (YJS) and International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) issued a booklet titled "Breakup of Restrictions, which is part of an international campaign, adopted by IFJ, to fight restrictions hindering work of journalists and controlling their press freedom, the weekly reported.

Printed in both Arabic and English, the book includes a review of the most prominent legislative restrictions and obstacles facing the media career and freedom of expression in Yemen. It also contained photos depicting sufferings of journalists, who became victims of human rights abuses.

In another story, the weekly reported that statements by a US official to the CNN indicate the possibility of US politicians initiating a dialogue between both Yemeni and Saudi governorates, on the one hand, and Houthi, on the other, in the next time period.

According to the weekly, the U.S. sees Sa'ada fighting as a strategic dossier in order for it to employ the crises in favor of its interests in the region, and

make more gains, as well reserve this card until a potential dialogue for it with Iran on the Middle East.

The American satellite channel published on its website (cnn.com) a detailed report on possibility of emergence of a Shia belt at the Yemeni-Saudi border, due to include Sa'ada, Najran and Jaizan.

The weekly quoted a Yemeni official as saying on Nov. 13, 2009 that the U.S. doesn't need anyone to convince it believe in the support given by Iranian groups to the Houthi terrorist elements, as part of implementing an external suspicious agenda, intended to hurt security of Yemen, Saudi Arabia and the whole region as well.



**Elaf political independent weekly**  
Tuesday, Nov. 17, 2009

**Main Headlines**

- Ruling party defies Al-Ahmar family, threatens unity of Hashid tribe
- Devastating clashes in Sa'ada, Saudi announces killing of Houthi spokesperson

Sheikh Jelaidan Mahmoud Jelaidan, Deputy Amran Governor for the Northern Areas, said he will run for the parliamentary seat of Constituency 282, representing the ruling General People's Congress (GPC) in the upcoming vacant-seat elections in Bani Suraim area, which had been represented by the Late Sheikh Abdullah Ahmar, former Parliament Speaker, since 1993, the weekly reported.

It added that the Hashid tribe is loyal with the Al-Ahmar family that has notable influence on various parts of the tribe, leading to the Constituency 282 to be closed for the late Sheikh Al-Ahmar without any other rival.

According to the weekly, Sadeq Abdullah Al-Ahmar, currently replacing his late father as Sheikh of Hashid Tribe Sheikhs, announced earlier his bid to

run for the constituency vacant seat (as a successor to his father). However, all those interested in the matter were surprised to find that the powerful family in the tribe has selected his younger brother Hashim, which is why several Hashid tribesmen protested against the nomination. In another story, the weekly quoted local sources from the volatile Sa'ada province as saying that devastating clashes between Houthi fighters and pro-government tribesmen broke out on Sunday evening.

According to the weekly, Maean Mujalli, brother of Parliament Member Othman Mujalli, was seriously injured in the clashes and others including Sheikh Qaied Shawweet and Ali Shayea Al-Awairi were killed.



**Al-Wahdawi Weekly, Mouthpiece of the Nasserite Unionist People's Organization (NUPO)**  
Tuesday, Nov. 17, 2009

**Main Headlines**

- A committee for defending freedoms of expression to be announced next Saturday
- Hamid Al-Ahmar accuses President Saleh of pursuing monarchy

Parliament Member Sheikh Hamid Abdullah Al-Ahmar accused President Ali Abdullah Saleh of pursuing the monarchic system through his attempt to bequeath rule of Yemen to his son Ahmad, the weekly reported.

During his conversation with Aljazeera, Al-Ahmar called for demonstrating a real republic on the ground, renewing his call on President Saleh to step down. He confirmed that replacing the top political leader in the country is a good approach to reforming the dire situations in Yemen.

"If Saleh wants people of Yemen to be in his side against monarchy and defend the national unity, he himself must quit pursuing monarchy,"

Al-Ahmar noted. He accused the Republican Guards, commanded by President's Son Ahmad, of supporting Houthis in previous wars.

Criticizing the way the government manages the Sa'ada war, Al-Ahmar said the government insulted the army and made it lose its morale and enthusiasm for fighting the rebels.

On a side note, the weekly reported that Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) hold the government accountable for consequences of escalating clashes in volatile Saada and neighboring areas. According to JMP, it was possible for the government to have avoided the devastating war in Sa'ada through peaceful dialogues.



**Invitation for Competent Individuals in Humanitarian Work, Water and Sanitation Engineering, Public Health Promotion, Administrative and Finance fields**

**Make a difference where it counts.**

Are you ready to act with poor people as a force for change in addressing the causes of poverty, suffering and injustice, and alleviating their symptoms? Oxfam is looking for competent individuals and/or relevant to apply; A detailed resume showing their technical, institutional and demonstrated experience will need to be submitted.

**Who we are:**

Oxfam's office in Yemen is a part of the regional office of the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and the Common Independent States (MEEECIS) and is working with Yemen communities and partners to implement Programmes in Health, Good Governance, Women Legal Protection, Safe Age of Marriage and Women Economic Empowerment, and the Humanitarian Preparedness and Response.

**What we're looking for:**

You will be expected to have a good understanding of humanitarian and development work as well as poverty issues in the Yemen context. You will need to show commitment to respect and build the capacities of partners Associations and NGOs. To be successful in one of these roles, you will have a degree in a related field, at least 2 years working experience in a related project management role, preferably with national/international organizations. You will have a high level of personal organization, self-sufficiency and initiative. Demonstrable analytical, project appraisal, monitoring, impact assessment and reporting abilities, Proven research and training experience and the ability to work with others in a team and consult with a wide range of staff and alliances at different levels. You will have excellent communication skills in both written and orally in Arabic and English. Computer skills are essential while knowledge of financial procedures will be an added advantage.

**To apply:**

If you believe that you have the qualification to work on the above mentioned field, send your CV to [yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk) or The Human Resources Department, Oxfam GB Yemen P.O. Box 1045, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen or Fax no: 01 450170.

**Closing date for applications is 31 Dec 2009.**

**INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB)**  
**Republic of Yemen**  
**Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation**  
**National Irrigation Program**  
**Water Sector Support Program**  
**IDA GRANT Number: H449-RY**  
**IFB Title: Procurement of Pick-up Vehicles (Nos 8) and recommended spare parts**  
**IFB Number 05/G/IRR/WSSP/09**

1. This Invitation for Bids follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project posted on-line on August 19, 2009 Notice Number WB3500-758/09 and that appeared in UN Development Business No758 of September 16,2009 and contingent to effectiveness of IDA grant of WSSP expected by November,2009.
2. The Republic of Yemen has received a Grant from the International Development Association toward the cost of implementation of the National Irrigation Program (NIP) under the Water Sector Support Program (WSSP), and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payments under the Contract for procurement of Pick-up Vehicles (Nos 8) and recommended spare parts (Bid No. 05/G/IRR/WSSP/09).
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation, represented by the NIP now invites sealed bids from eligible and qualified bidders for Procurement of Pick-up Vehicles (Nos 8) and recommended spare parts .
4. Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits of May 2004 (Revised October 1, 2006), and is open to all bidders from Eligible Source Countries as defined in the Guidelines.
5. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the NIP office and inspect the Bidding Documents at the address given below from 8.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. during working days.
6. Qualifications requirements include: technical, financial and legal aspects. A margin of preference of certain goods manufactured domestically shall not be applied. Additional details are provided in the Bidding Documents.
7. A complete set of Bidding Documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written Application to the address below and upon payment of a non refundable fee of YER 20,000 or its equivalent in exchangeable international currency USD 100. The method of payment will be in cash, cashiers check or by direct deposit to project account.
8. Bids must be delivered to the address below at or before 11.00 a.m on 26th December 2009. Electronic bidding will not be permitted. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend in person at the address below at 11.00 a.m. on 26th December 2009. All bids must be accompanied by a Bid Security of not less than two (2) percent of bid price valid for 120 days from date of bid opening.
9. The address referred to above is:  
Director of National Irrigation Program  
Office of Deputy Minister of MAI for irrigation and Land Reclamation Sector  
Al-Mithak Street, Near Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation,  
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
Tel 967(1) 228593 Fax (967)1 561216  
e.mail: [alashlamai@yahoo.com](mailto:alashlamai@yahoo.com)

**INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB)**  
**Republic of Yemen**  
**Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation**  
**National Irrigation Program**  
**Water Sector Support Program**  
**IDA GRANT Number: H 449 RY -YEM**  
**IFB Title: Procurement of Office Equipment and Office Furniture**  
**IFB Number 06/G/IRR/WSSP/09**

1. This Invitation for Bids follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project posted on-line on August 19, 2009 Notice Number WB3500-758/09 and that appeared in UN Development Business No758 of September 16,2009 and contingent to effectiveness of IDA grant of WSSP expected by November,2009.
2. The Republic of Yemen has received a Grant from the International Development Association toward the cost of **National Irrigation Program (NIP)**, and it intends to apply part of the **proceeds of this credit to payments under the Contract for Procurement of Office Equipments and Office Furniture for NIP (Bid No. 06/G/IRR/WSSP/09)**.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation, represented by the NIP now invites sealed bids from eligible and qualified bidders for Procurement of Office Equipment as lot 1 (consisting of 15 items of misc. quantities) and Office Furniture as lot 2 (consisting of 19 items of misc. quantities). Bidders shall be requested to submit their prices CIP Sana'a with final delivery at NIP office, Sana'a. They will also be allowed to quote separate prices for either one or both lots.
4. Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits, and is open to all bidders from Eligible Source Countries as defined in the Guidelines. The bidders may bid for any one or all of the above lots.
5. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the Project Coordination Unit Director and inspect the Bidding Documents at the address given below from 8.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. during working days.
6. Qualifications requirements include: technical, financial and legal. A margin of preference of certain goods manufactured domestically shall not be applied. Additional details are provided in the Bidding Documents.
7. A complete set of Bidding Documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written Application to the address below and upon payment of a non refundable fee of YER 20000 or its equivalent in exchangeable international currency USD 100. The Bidding Documents will be sent to overseas by courier upon payment of extra charges of USD 50. The method of payment will be in cashier's check.
8. Bids must be delivered to the address below at or before **11.00 a.m on 27th December, 2009**. Electronic bidding will not be permitted. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend in person or on-line at the address below at **11.00 a.m. on 27th December 2009**. All bids must be accompanied by a Bid Security of not less than two (2) percent of bid price valid for 120 days from date of bid opening.
9. The address referred to above is:  
Director of National Irrigation Program  
Office of Deputy Minister of MAI for irrigation and Land Reclamation Sector  
Al-Mithak Street, Near Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation,  
Sana'a ,Republic of Yemen  
Tel 967(1) 228593 Fax (967)1 561216  
e- mail: [alashlamai@yahoo.com](mailto:alashlamai@yahoo.com)

## Bee stings alternative treatment method

By Sadam Al-shmori  
For the Yemen Times

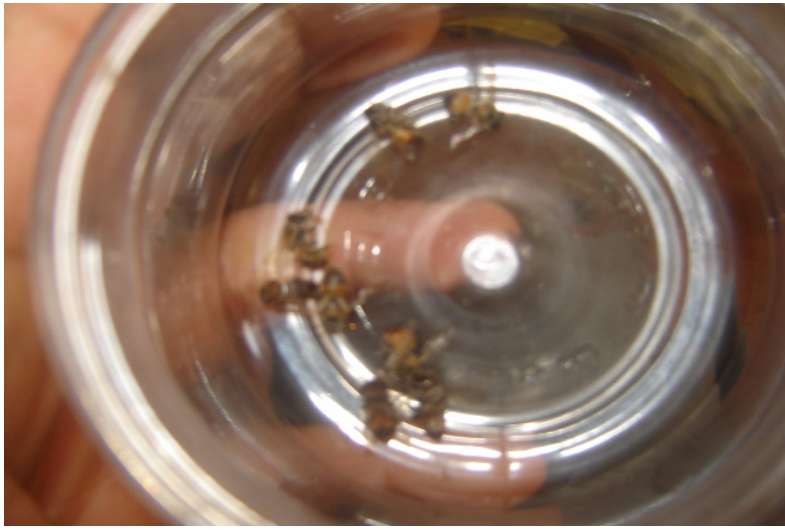
Since the old times, man has been using honey as a medicine for treating diseases. But now, modern research has come to the conclusion that bee stings is a new and distinctive method for treatment. The therapy includes putting numerous bees on the ailing body parts to sting them into recovery. Therapeutic experts in Yemen have just begun applying the trial in Yemen.

Furas Al-Rawhani said he was treated with bee stings and is now feeling better after frequenting several hospitals. "I was suffering tonsillitis and paid much for futile treatment...I am now feeling well after using bee stings, which cost me YR 10,000 only, compared to YR 30,000 I had to pay for a tonsillectomy."

The number of treatment sittings and bee stings differ from one patient to another depending on seriousness of the disease.

According to Abdullah Al-Wadei, a researcher in this area and an owner of a bee sting clinic, this treatment method is old and widespread in East Asia countries. It dates back to the age of Pharaohs and Greeks.

"In China, for example, there is a big hospital specialized in treating patients



According to Al-Wadei, the bee sting contains hormones and proteins that stimulate function of the immune system and accelerate blood circulation. It affects the entire body and increases its immunity and resistance because it is composed of Hydrochloric and Formic acids, plus histamine, magnesium and sulfur. It also contains great quantities of copier, calcium, proteins and oil that cause pain at the time of stinging. The bee body is a composition of Amine proteins and acids.

As the treatment period may get longer, particularly when it comes to treating some diseases such rheumatism that take up to 45 days, success of the treatment makes the patient tolerate 19 stings per day. However, a patient may take a week-time break in every 15 days, according to instructions given by the therapeutic expert.

He added that bee stings don't cause risk to the patient except for some side effects such as swelling in some cases, or nausea and vomiting, particularly when effect of the poison transfuses into blood.

"Over ten years, I treated hundreds of male and female cases of different age groups and obtained certificates in recognition of the positive results achieved by such a treatment method," Al-Wadei explained.

However Western-trained doctors dismiss the treatment as unscientific and dangerous. They consider it alternative medicine and has no basis in western medical science.

Pathologist Melissa Conrad Stoppler said that about 3% of people stung by bees and wasps have an allergic reaction to the sting, and up to 0.8% of bee sting people experience the severe and life-threatening allergic reaction known as anaphylaxis.

In her article titled "Bee Sting Treatment" she mentioned the normal reaction to a bee sting, the skin is reddened and painful. Swelling and/or itching may also occur, but the pain usually disappears over a few hours. In the so-called large local reaction to an insect sting, the swelling, redness, and pain may persist for up to a week. Areas adjacent to the site of the sting may also be involved in the large local reaction.

In a systemic allergic reaction, the entire body is affected, and may develop hives, redness, or swelling at sites on the body distant from the site of the sting. Symptoms can also include: vomiting, nausea, diarrhea, and dizziness.

People who exposed to bee sting may also experience wheezing, difficulty breathing, and a drop in blood pressure that leads to shock if not treated promptly, said Stoppler.

Regarding cases where the treatment is not recommended, Al-Wadei said that only patients with heart problems are not eligible for this kind of treatment. "Bee

stings are also used to care for allergic children, diabetics and those with problems in the digestive membrane, as well as patients suffering sexual diseases or inherited heart problems."

### Diseases treated by bee stings

He went on to say that bee stings are used for treating rheumatic fevers, rheumatism, arthritis, neuroticism, varicoceles, back and joint pains, virility problems, male infertility, oligospermia, female weak ovulation, chronic headache, lethargy, bed-wetting among children and many other diseases.

According to Al-Wadei, trying it is the best proof. "It is the trial that made a dream come true...I applied this trial on several patients with no harmful doses until we gradually reached effective and good results...The trial was repeated again and again on patients until they recovered from their diseases," he said.

### Beginning of the career

The Yemeni therapeutic researcher Al-Wadei began his career raising bees, and consequently won the top place in a World Bank-run contest in recognition of his successful bee sting trials and research. Afterwards, he moved to India where he was trained on how to apply this treatment method, and began his new career upon his return to Yemen.

According to Al-Wadei, treatment with bee stings has proven to be successful in 90 percent of those treated cases. The patients start to feel gradual improvement until they fully recover from the illness.

The researcher confirmed that he came up with a vaccine for swine flu (H1N1), which is made by bee stings, plus other vitamins. This vaccine was tried on various individuals who visited the clinic. "Such vaccine proved to be effective," he said. "Since the swine flu appeared, I began my research on how bee stings can be effective on the area that may increase and stimulate the flu in general."

He concluded that the addition of vitamins helps lengthen period of the vaccine effectiveness up to 6 months, pointing out that he is ready to receive cases and give them this vaccine, which is a combination of bee stings and vitamins.



with honey and bee stings, and in Japan more attention was paid to this effective treatment method," he said. "As a result one of the Japanese hospitals became specialized in this treatment and Ph.D theses are conducted on bee stings, while Israel has the biggest bee sting clinic in the world. Such an alternative treatment is also followed in some Arab states including Egypt, Sudan and Bahrain."

Bee venom is just one of an exhaustive list of ancient folk remedies involving bugs, herbs, animal parts and massage that make up traditional Chinese medicine.

Chinese researches said that the bee stings and the venom coming out from it is a medicine, and therefore modern medical centers use bee poison in more than 30 types of medicines and drugs.

### Composition of the sting

Khalid Ahmad Taher, 30, said that he suffered arthritis and was unable to work, adding that he visited several hospitals for treatment but didn't recover. "After I was treated by bee stings in three sittings, I recovered from my illness."

Bee stings leave a substance in the human body and treat the ailing organ, said Al-Wadei. "The substance contains a healing substance or antibiotic called Melonteni, which is hundred times as effective as Cortisone. The poison also contains adolabine, a painkiller that is twenty times as effective as the morphine, plus Apamine that stimulates the neurological signals."



This weekly column to spread health awareness in the world, presented by Dr. S. Siva who is currently working at Aden Refinery Company's Hospital. Lifestyle diseases and Cancer prevention are his special interests. Alternative Medicine and Naturopathy are his passion.

## An overview of heart attack

Heart attacks and cardiac deaths are so common that they almost seem natural and inevitable. Cardiovascular disease is responsible for about one of every three deaths. A healthy lifestyle can help you control risk factors leading to heart attack and prevent it.

Faisal is a middle aged driver in my industry. For the past three weeks or so, he was intermittently troubled by a nagging pain in his chest. Initially he tried some self-medication which did not help the pain. His friend took him to a doctor friend who prescribed some pills and injections. His pain disappeared for a few days and reappeared again.

Then Faisal recalled his uncle who died a few months ago due to chest pain.

His uncle had initially ignored the pain and thought it to be indigestion. Later, one night he developed excruciating pain and was rushed to a nearby hospital. The doctors did their best but couldn't save him.

Now the pain started bothering Faisal both mentally and physically. He started worrying that the pain could be from his heart and he might face the same fate as his uncle. He lost his sleep and mental peace when he came to me.

I examined Faisal thoroughly. His pulse and blood pressure were normal. My clinical examination did not reveal any cause for concern in Faisal. I asked for some blood investigations which were OK. His ECG showed a normal pattern. I took him to my physician colleague, who performed a treadmill test which was perfect. Then, he did an ECHO which showed a normal study. Faisal breathed a sigh of relief. He left my room satisfied. With a broad grin on his face, he said "Ma es Salama".

Why then did he have the pain? My discussion with Faisal's supervisor the next day gave a clue to his pain. The earth mover operator in a nearby site in my organization went on annual leave and our Faisal was posted in his place. The work being in an open yard was rather strenuous. Faisal had to struggle with the controls of the old earthmover for nearly eight hours a day and that was the answer to the puzzle.

Faisal is lucky as his pain was not from his heart. Not all the chest pains are due to heart attacks. However, one should be aware of the signs and symptoms of heart attack.

### Heart attack:

A heart attack happens when blood flow to a part of the heart is blocked, preventing enough oxygen from getting to the heart. The heart muscle dies or becomes permanently damaged. Doctors call it as Myocardial infarction, Ischemic Heart Disease etc.

Most heart attacks are caused by a blood clot that blocks one of the coronary arteries. The coronary arteries bring blood and oxygen to the heart. If the blood flow is blocked, the heart starves for oxygen and heart cells die.

A clot most often forms in a coronary artery that has become narrow because of the build-up of a substance called plaque along the artery walls. Sometimes, the plaque cracks and triggers a blood clot to form.

Doctors attribute some risk factors for heart attack. Some of these factors like increasing age, family history of heart attack or male sex cannot be altered or modified. However, there is another set of factors like obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure, unhealthy cholesterol levels, anxiety and mental stress which can be modified by a healthy lifestyle.

### Symptoms

Common signs and symptoms of a heart attack include:

- Chest pain or discomfort that lasts for more than a few minutes. The pain often extends beyond the chest to the shoulder, arm, back, or even to the teeth and jaw
- Prolonged pain in the upper abdomen
- Shortness of breath
- Profuse sweating
- Impending sense of fear and anxiety
- Fainting
- Nausea and vomiting
- Palpitations (feel as if the heart is beating too fast)

A "silent heart attack" is a heart attack with no symptoms. In a diabetic, pain may be totally absent.

A heart attack is a medical emergency. If you have symptoms of a heart attack, seek immediate medical help. Call for help. DO NOT try to drive yourself to the hospital.

The doctor may do a detailed clinical examination and request the following investigations to decide if you have a heart attack. In addition to serial Electrocardiograms (ECGs), the doctor may do some blood tests to assess cardiac enzymes. This is to confirm the

heart attack and its progress.

If you have a heart attack, you will need to stay in the hospital, possibly in the intensive care unit (ICU). You will be administered pain killers, medications which will prevent formation of blood clots in future (thrombolytic therapy). You will be hooked up to a monitor, so the health care team can look at how your heart is beating.

After you recover from a heart attack, you may undergo an ECHO cardiography and 64 slice CT scan/coronary angiography to assess the damage.

### Surgery and other procedures

A procedure called angioplasty may be needed to open blocked coronary arteries. This procedure may be used instead of thrombolytic therapy.

Angioplasty with stenting can be a life-saving procedure if you have a heart attack. However, for people with coronary heart disease, recent studies show that medication and angioplasty with stenting have equal benefits. Angioplasty with stenting does not help you live longer; however, it can reduce angina or other symptoms of coronary artery disease.

Some people may need coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG). This procedure is also called "open heart surgery." The surgeon takes either a vein or artery from another location in your body and uses it to bypass the blocked coronary artery.

### Outlook (prognosis)

How well you do after a heart attack depends on the amount and location of damaged tissue. Your outcome is worse if the heart attack causes damage to the signaling system that tells the heart to contract.

About a third of heart attacks are fatal. If you live 2 hours after an attack, you are likely to survive, but you may have complications. Those who do not have complications may fully recover.

Usually a person who has had a heart attack can slowly go back to normal activities, including sexual activity.

After a heart attack, you will need regular follow-up care to reduce the risk of having a second one. Often, a cardiac rehabilitation program is recommended to help you gradually return to a normal lifestyle. Always follow the exercise, diet, and medication plan prescribed by your doctor. Remember to carry a Nitroglycerine Patch in your wallet, especially when you travel.

# Tender Announcement

Schlumberger Overseas S.A – Yemen Branch would like to tender its excess generators as follows:

## 3 Units of Gesan DPAS 25E, with the minimum price of USD 9,000 per unit

Interested buyers are invited to submit their bids in sealed envelope to the following at the latest by 23rd December 2009:

**Financial Controller**  
**Schlumberger Overseas SA**  
**Hadda Street, Behind the General Corporation for Social Insurance**  
**Sana'a – Yemen**

Interested buyers should arrange with Schlumberger's contact in case they want to see and inspect the generators. Schlumberger offers no warranty on the generators, and the buyer will be responsible for the transportation and all other costs to transfer and install the generators from Schlumberger's premises to the buyer's location.

Bidder should mention the number of unit to be purchased in the bid submission. Schlumberger will hand over the generator to the highest bidder, after the money is deposited to Schlumberger bank account as follows:

**Schlumberger Overseas SA**  
**Calyon Bank Sana'a Branch**  
**USD Account number 25338 001 50 47**

For details of the generators and further inquiries contact:

**Taleb Taher Mohammed BaAlawi**  
**Facility Coordinator**  
**Mobile: +967 714 111 303**



روضة وحدة الأطفال  
JUNIOR'S OASIS KINDERGARTEN

**Now**

Register your children  
Starting on September 5, 2009  
from 9:00 am - 1:00 pm

- All-daycare
- Learning, entertaining, fun, friendship, exploration
- Babysitting based on the parents' needs

Nawakshot Street  
behind Rabia al-Adawia School  
Tel. : 01 - 470250  
Mob. 734522225



**To Europe**  
from \$ 325 Return

**To USA & Canada**  
from \$ 735 Return

Yemenia اليمنية  
www.yemenia.com

\*Tax and conditions apply.  
Call toll free: 800 1000 or your travel agent

**SHARK ENERGY DRINK**

الطاقة الحقيقية

Metco www.metcotrading.com

تيلي يمن TeleYemen

**Invitation for Bid**

The International Telecommunication Company (TeleYemen) announces the bid no. (TY/MKT/1-09) for:

**Marketing and Advertising Services Supply**

Bids must be sealed, received by 30/12/2009 at 11:00 am, and submitted by registered mail (Courier -express mail) in three (3) copies to:

**Purchasing & Contracting Department**  
26th September St.  
P.O. Box 168  
TeleYemen  
Sana'a, Yemen  
Telephone: + 967 777009410.

Interested bidders can submit their request for the bid documents during the working hours to the above contact address

*The deadline for obtaining the bid documents will be 12 of December 2008.*

All bidders must submit the following with their bids:

- 1- A bid security equal to \$ 2,000, which can be in the form of either a certified check, or an irrevocable bank guarantee from a reputable bank
- 2- A Valid tax certificate
- 3- A Valid registration and classification certificate

The deadline for bids submission and opening will be 30/12/2009 at 11:00 am. Bids opening will take place at TeleYemen Headquarter, Sep. Building, 26th Sep Street.

www.teleyemen.com.ye

تيلي يمن TeleYemen

On the Occasion of the  
Yemeni Independence Day 30<sup>th</sup> of November

Make your International  
calls at

**001**

YR per minute  
to any country, any time, and from any telephone.

The offer is from 15<sup>th</sup> of November till 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2009

www.teleyemen.com.ye Customer Service Center ☎ 153

## Artistic shows from Yemeni folk heritage

By : Mohammed Ghoath

The folk heritage shows of the all Yemeni provinces owns unique artistic features...

The first artistic panorama usually starts in the lanes of the old cities of Yemen, where you can see children play joyfully the traditional game called game of pranced or jump.

As also you can hear the strikes coming out from an ironsmith workshop in souq Al-Mihdada (ironware's market) in blend with mantra song during the making of the final figuration of the Sahb(the plough cutting edge) tool that has become ready for use in farms.

On another part of the scene, there is a farmer coming into the arena singing to trigger off his ox dragging the plough across the field

Besides, a group of women are breaking silence in the valley by singing polyphonies called mahagil during a special agrarian season in which

they harvest grass in quantities required for feeding their animal stock during the upcoming winter.

Folk Games:

Traditional playoffs practiced in the Y are diverse from those practiced by children and youngsters to those for the elder ones

Some of these games are festive, and played only in certain season

These include the following

Al- Gahtabah: a playoff mainly performed by children and who use a thin and rather lengthy stick to fling up another short stick abridged between two small stones  
Al-Madraha: a winging gadget often set up indoor as enjoyable playoff for children and young women who gather during Haj (pilgrim) season to celebrate the holy visit paid by a pilgrimage to Mecca

The playoff is often accompanied by mantras on the occasion

Al-Sha'ah:special game played by children particularly

Girls who draw in the playground a rectangular divided into a number of

squares.

The player put a small piece of stone in the first square and should play with one leg to push or pick the stone into the next square until he-she complete the process as well through all squares.

Bareed-bareed Al-Hadeed: a special playoff of children played outdoor collectively by two teams in competition Each team makes small heaps of soil but hidden from the competitors who in turn try to discover their locations and wipe them out.

The two teams interchange positions of heap accumulators and heap destructors.

Other traditional playoffs include: Kafisha (discovery) Habs Amman) secure padlock) Tabb (ball), shid-Arkhi (tighten-loose),Man sarag Algadoom (who has stolen it).

Folk verses and Songs.

Folk poetry is a great part of the popular inherited traditions in the Yemen.

It takes diverse forms and subjects vary from one lively aspects to another.

Some of verse genres include:

a long poem Made sometimes in more than 150 lines on different Matters, and reliable for being sung with the lute tunes.

Zamil, a folk two versified lines having unified rhyme and meters, polyphonically sung by men during special festive such as wedding celebrity when the groom's relatives gathered to welcome their guests.

Albalah: this favorite genre is also associated with social occasions such as holidays or wedding celebrities depends on competition by poets and declaimers who gather to rehearse poems or poetic lines in Self-righteous ,commendation lampoonery or irony.

Alhal: a type of folk versification presented extemporarily by an endowed guest poet who appraises

the host and the occasion of the invitation.

This is often succeeded by another poet from the hosting part who should address the gest by the same rhyme of his poem.

Alhijjab a special singing genres collectively performed by women during a wedding celebrity or Al-Madraha playoff.

Agriculture is the main activity of the governorate's inhabitants, and according to this fact, most of folk songs are related to agrarian life.

Songs of the farmers are their best creation that avail for them means to express their inner feeling and attitudes including those in which they express their wishes, joy, worries, and miseries.

Farmers also adopted a variety of anecdotes, folktales, and myths not only to amuse themselves but also to image their lives, experiences, habits, and rituals in which they have illustrated their culture and antagonism between good and evil. You can hear them recite their poems, couplets, and songs during farming in the lands and at the times withdraw water from wells or when they come to grind foodstuff for cooking.

Because they have various liveliness dealings and events, they have as well various songs.

Mahaed: Different polyphonic national hymns and songs vary from those sung in the field to those people chant during construction of buildings or in other work sites.

Both men and women share this norm.

Indeed they have created this singing episodes in relation to their belief that singing is a human practice that alleviate intricacy of Working.

Mared A singing type often performed individually during working particularly in farms.

Such songs are plain full of traditional maxims adages and folk acunens inherited from ancestors.



### Dances:

With regard to folk dances ,Yemen is rich by diverse bops and salsas that date back to ancient times.

Some of the dances may look alike but there are minor various differences that make each dance has a special name according to these differences or the place where it is performed

Of course different life events have as well different dances.

However include unified monotonous but collective movements in cohesion with drum hits and pipe harmony.

The splendor of Yemeni dances, in

addition to the middle location of the governorate, most of its dances have been taken up into other districts or inspired the dances in other governorates but in different names.

Albara'a a folk dance performed by two dancers and utmost three performed with drum and flute rushes.

Foot movements are dominating through the full dance episode.

Adasa'h the most rapid dance performed by two dancers with drum and pipe rushes.

Cadence acts include the dancer's rounded movement, and rhythmic sitting during the session.



### Special prices & affordable installments

Installments directly through the company

Spare parts are available at competitive and appropriate prices

Only from



European and American  
World of Cars Co.



Sana'a, 30th St., near YCB branch

Tel: +967 1 1 374288 - Fax: +967 1 387380 Email: mkt@eawoc.com

**FIVE STAR LOGISTICS CO LTD**  
**INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDER**  
 WEEKLY LCL SERVICES FROM INDIA/CHINA/ EUROPE /JEBEL ALI TO HOEIDAH 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 تصعوكم  
 وترميكم على ركب اسطواناتها الحديثة والمتطورة وعلى سباط الرامحه ندعوكم الى رماينا للشهد الرمال هنا صابا ومسا، ابتدا، مسا، صنعا، الفيضة - الكلا - سيون - شبوة - القودة والموودة الفيضة - الكلا - عدن - نجر - والمكس  
 صنعاء الإدارة العامة : ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١  
 الضروع : الفيضة ، ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - الكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبوة، (عتق) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

**سيارة للبيع**  
 للبيع: سيارة نودج - كاليبر - موديل ٢٠٠٨م - مستخدمة بحالة ممتازة - قراءة العداد: ٥٠٠٠ كيلو للإستفسار: ٣٧٤٢٨٨

**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: 73303062 (24 Hours)  
 Address: 36 Amman St, Sana'a - Republic Of Yemen.  
 P.O. Box 15053, Sana'a - Republic Of Yemen.  
 E-Mail: m&mlogisticsyemen.com  
 Website: www.mlogisticsyemen.com

**YEMEN PROTECTION GROUP FOR SECURITY AND SAFETY SERVICES**  
 SECURITY PROVISION  
 IN-SITE GUARDING  
 VIP GUARDING  
 ESCORTING  
 FESTIVALS & CARNIVALS 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

**الإعلاناتكم**  
 يرجى التواصل مع قسم الإعلانات والتسويق على رقم ٢٦٨٦٦١/٢/٣  
 تحويلة ٢٠٢/٢١١

**AL-ETEHAD FOR ADVERTISING & MARKETING**  
 Yemen - Sana'a - Hadda st.  
 Tel:01/406257 - 533111  
 Fax:01/406258  
 E-mail: info@etehadadver.com  
 alethead2008@gmail.com  
 www.etehadadver.com

**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

Graphics designer UK, Multimedia solutions UK Contact: 736313056  
 Accounting bachelor, a very good estimate- from the first instalment, experience in the accounts and audit and financial management in oil companies, the ability to handle automated accounting systems, fluent in English . wish to work in the area of specialization Contact: 733913209  
 Moatsem Jaied, computer engineering , has several courses computer & English from India, looking for job at any company Contact: 735414140  
 Raad Gamil, B.A degree in electronics and communication Engineering, diploma in English and computer courses Contact: 777218926  
 BSC in computer science & multimedia , MSC in multimedia systems, experience in TV, graphic design and multimedia solution Contact: 736313056  
 Nashwan Hassen, bachelor degree in accounting, very good in English and computer, looking for job in any company. Contact: 771580509  
 Halima, has experience in secretary and commercial correspondence (Translation) for four years. Able to be type fast English, Arabic and Italian Contact: 734257433

**Basem M.A. ALShaibani**  
 صنعا - شارع حده  
 أمام مركز الكيميم التجاري  
 Sana'a-Hadah 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.alshaibani.com.ye

**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

**Job Seekers**  
 Nuras Naser, bachelor of computer science , Osmania university. India, diploma in computer programing, Aden university  
 Contact: 736552309

**Real Estate & Furniture**  
 Building for rent: A new building in Sana'a is offered for rent. it's suitable to be a housing for a company. It has: - 19 elegantly furnished apart-

**Vehicles**  
 Car for sale: Honda accord LX , model 2000, color blaack, leather seats, electric window, doors  
 Contact: 733456798

عندما تتضح الرؤيا ...  
 فاعلم انها طبعت بطابع يمن نايمز  
 مطابع مؤسسة يمن نايمز للصحافة والطباعة والنشر والتوزيع والإعلان  
 طباعة صحف - مجلات - كتب - بروشورات - كروت عمل - مطويات .  
 وغيرها من الخدمات الطباعية المميزة

**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

**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 7522227  
**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  
 International Bank of Yemen Tel: 01 407030  
 Arab Bank Tel: 01 276585/2  
 CAC Bank Tel: 01 563813  
**COMPUTER EDUCATION AND INSTITUTES**  
 Computer Education Aden: 02-237199  
 Infinit 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,Sevvu: 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-Jumhury 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  
 Movenpick 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: 243990-242476 Taiz: 250029 Hodeidah 219941/4/6  
 Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/8/13 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 Telfax :01- 470250 - Mobile:734522225  
 Rainbow Pre-School 414-026/424-433  
 Sana'a International School Tel: 01 370191/2 Fax 370193  
 International Turkish Schools Sana'a 448258/9 Taiz 205593  
 Al-Majid Yemen School 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 - 733061203 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**  
self-inking stamps  
اختتام عملية التجميع كولوپ

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

**TIMES**

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

أول وأكبر معرض تسوق مدرسيات في اليمن وبأسعار مغرية .. وأفضل الماركات العالمية

**ASIRAH AGENCIES**  
For School Supplies

البيروت - 009001 - 009002  
009003 - 009004  
E-mail: info@asirah.com  
www.asirah.com

## Universal Children's Day

By Resolution 836 (IX) in December 1954, the UN General Assembly recommended that all countries institute a Universal Children's Day, to be observed as a day of worldwide fraternity and understanding between children all over the world, and to promote the protection, welfare and education of children.

The UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child on Nov. 20, 1959 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Nov. 20, 1989.

The 1990 World Summit for Children in Copenhagen, Denmark, set standards aimed at boosting children's health and education. In May 2002, the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Children adopted an outcome document, "A World Fit for Children," which focused on four key priorities: promoting healthy lives, providing education, protecting children against abuse, exploitation and violence, and combating HIV/AIDS.

However, about 9.7 million children died in 2006 before their fifth birthday, mostly from treatable diseases such as malaria and pneumonia. More than half of the deaths were caused by malnutrition, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

About 42.5 million children do not have access to clean water, and 1.5 million children under five die each year due to the lack of clean water and basic hygiene facilities. About 2.5 million under 15 have been infected with HIV/AIDS.

The "Progress for Children: A Report Card on Child Protection" report, released by UNICEF, estimated that some 218 million children between five and 17 are working outside and 126 million are working in poor conditions.

More than 300,000 children around the world are forced to fight in wars, 2 million children are believed to be exploited through prostitution and pornography, 1.2 million are trafficked every year, and 40 million below the age of 15 suffer from abuse and neglect, the report says.

**Global News Day For Children**  
全球媒体儿童日

**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 field ancillary installations.
- Air purification for industry.
- Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths & refinery terminals.
- Offshore structures and underwater works.
- Pipelines construction and maintenance.
- Prohibited accommodation & office facilities.
- Storage treatment plants & collection networks.
- Airports, roads, highways, bridges & flyovers.
- High quality buildings & sports complexes.
- Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution systems.

Sana'a  
Tel: (967-1) 441638  
Fax: (967-1) 441630  
E-Mail: ccc@cccyemen.net

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

## More than 900 media organizations join "Global News Day for Children"

A total of 927 media organizations from 83 countries and areas have joined the 24-hour global campaign to promote children's rights, which ended Saturday.

The campaign, also called the "Global News Day for Children" program, was initiated by Xinhua News Agency and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to highlight the international media's role in helping improve children's living environments and promoting their healthy development.

The campaign started from 8 a.m. (Beijing time) Friday, the Universal Children's Day. Xinhua President Li Congjun said in a TV address at the launching ceremony Friday that it was the first time in history that media institutions around the world had joined to focus on a shared coverage of a subject



Children play at a slum in New Delhi, India, on May 29, 2009. The Oscar-winning film "Slumdog Millionaire" depicted children's lives at slums of India. Though living without dolls and beautiful clothes, children here still enjoy their childhood in their own ways. (Xinhua/Wang Ye)

"I believe that this year's Nov. 20 will be remembered in the history of global children protection," he said.

During the campaign, Xinhua provided with over 3,500 entries of news and pictures in seven languages: Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Portuguese.

The 24-hour global live TV broadcast, including 16 hours of Chinese-language coverage and eight hours of English-language coverage, also went on smoothly.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon sent a message for the well-being of children across the world to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Universal Children's Day.

The message, written and signed by the UN secretary-general in Eng-



Li Congjun, president of China's Xinhua News Agency and executive chairman of the World Media Summit, delivers a speech at the opening ceremony of the summit at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, on Oct. 9, 2009. The two-day summit, hosted by Xinhua News Agency, opened here Friday morning. (Xinhua/Xing Guangli)

lish and Chinese, reads: "Children are our future. We must work for health, education, equality and protection for every child in the world."

Ann Veneman, UNICEF Executive Director, thanked Xinhua for its efforts in promoting children's rights.

World leaders adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child in United Nation's General Assembly on Nov. 20th, 1989. Since its inception 20 years ago, the convention has become the most ratified human rights treaty in history.

This section is sponsored by Xinhua News Agency: [www.xinhua-net.com](http://www.xinhua-net.com) in cooperation with UNICEF.

More details can be found on special website for children's day: [www.xinhuanet.com/english/ucd](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/ucd)



**AN EXTRAORDINARY VEHICLE. AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.**

Own a Range Rover or Range Rover Sport and enjoy any one of our spectacular offers:

- 3 days holiday in Turkey with 5 star accommodation
- LCD TV with a state-of-the-art home theatre system
- 3 years or 50,000 km free service

Hurry! Offers valid from September 27 to December 31, 2009.

Al Rowaihan Investment & Development Co. Ltd.  
Land Rover Showroom, Hadda Street, Sana'a,  
Tel: +967 140 1447, Fax: +967 120 0989  
E-mail: [aridco@y.net.ye](mailto:aridco@y.net.ye)

**OFFSET**  
FOR THE FIRST 72,000 EA

**5 YEAR / 100,000 KM WARRANTY**

**RANGE ROVER SPORT DESIGNED FOR THE EXTRAORDINARY**



# Education

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

No. 45

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

## Helping people do things with English

Dr. Rose Besem Idris  
rose\_besem@yahoo.com  
Assistant Professor  
Al - Ahgaff University  
Hadramout - Yemen

Language is one of the most useful tools we have. Without it we can never communicate our thoughts, ideas or emotions to others, nor can we engage ourselves in the activities that commonly take place in the societies we have built for ourselves.

Language grants us access to knowledge that is accumulated in books and other publications. The acquisition of language skills beyond the one we already know vastly increases our capacity to do things in our lives. Students of English throughout the world are aware of this fact and of the special benefits that come with knowledge of a world-class language. Thousands of English teachers who often work under circumstances that are less than ideal find inspiration to continue

their efforts in the same awareness of the importance of English.

### Accuracy in form and fluency in use are not mutually exclusive ends. By shifting the focus of attention away from matters of structure and bringing it to rest on the kinds of issues that commonly involve people interacting with each other, the teacher is able to respond to the various needs of learners.

**Accuracy and real language use**

Despite the many good intentions of both students and teachers, however, the transition from the classroom to the use of language in the workplace is often times a rough one. Classroom use of language is constrained by factors that are irrelevant to real life. To talk just for the sake of talking may be common in the classroom where attention is given to how things are said. It is not so common in real life, where words take on a functional purpose. In the classroom, errors in grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation count more and are used to evaluate students' progress or, more precisely, the lack of it. In authentic conversa-

tions, people listen first for the intent of what others are saying, and then only incidentally how they are saying it. Language teachers have been conditioned over the centuries to think of their subject matter as an embodiment of words, idioms, and combinations of special sounds. While researchers in second - language acquisition have begun to discern universal patterns with regard to how elements of a language are learned. Our interpretation of the process is still influenced by what might be called an "artificial" view of language. The "artifact" of a language is the body of its forms and patterns, its grammar and phonology. As such, it remains an entity that is divorced from its personal and social uses. Placing an emphasis in instruction on the artifact helps some stu-

dents to excel in the formal study of the language. These same students, however, may find it difficult to communicate with people who speak the language for real purposes outside the classroom. It appears that knowledge gained of a language as structure does not automatically become a tool for its users. What can teachers do to help their students put English on par with the use of all real languages in societies where they are spoken?

First, we must agree that control over the grammatical artifact of the language is not to be sacrificed. There can be no justification for assisting our students to develop functional proficiency while allowing them to make serious errors in grammar and pronunciation. Accuracy in form and fluency in use are not mutually exclusive ends. Interaction (Di Pietro 1987) and accuracy in grammar use grow naturally as the students are engaged in the solving of problems or the completion of tasks that involve individuals in social contexts.

Continued on page 3

## Our Children's Future and Internet Cafes in Yemen



Ameen Al-Ward  
University of Science and  
Technology  
Sana'a

Internet filtering in the Republic of Yemen has begun to target political and news Web sites and continues to target a broad range of pornography, GLBT content, and content that

presents a critical view of Islam. Despite the wide range of content being censored, the depth of filtering in Yemen is inconsistent; many users of Yemen's primary Internet service providers (ISPs) do not experience filtering when the user licensing quota in the filtering software agreement is exceeded.

Apart from the present political and economic crises, a more serious disaster for Yemen looms on the horizon of our future as our young children openly and unwisely browse immoral content on the internet in internet cafes, especially in Sana'a. It has been well known for some time that there is a lot of unhealthy and immoral content to be found on the internet today. Of course children will be children and are not equipped with the wisdom and maturity to understand the dangers to moral development that are involved.

Continued on page 3

### I. What to Say

Situations and Expressions (108):

Expressing gratitude

Gratitude is what distinguishes humans from animals. It is not, as cynics view, the wagging of a tail, but indeed the memory of the heart.

Thank you (so much)!

Words stand mute to express my thanks.

I don't know how to thank you.

I have no words to thank you adequately.

I am most grateful to you for the favor.

I am much beholden to you for your kind gesture.

I shall always hold your help in grateful memory.

### II. How to Say it Correctly

Correct grammatical or idiomatic error, if any, in the following sentences

- The remark made in the review is on the other chapter and having little relevance here.
- Abu Talib accompanied by his brother on the piano were very well received at the talent show.
- As early as the twelfth century young boys enjoyed to play football.
- It is not necessary that you must take an entrance examination to be admitted.
- The coach asked the players if everyone of them were ready to come in the evening everyday.

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- In making a map, the definition is to select certain features as relevant and ignore others.
- Although it had been partially destroyed, the experts were able to infer from what remained that the treasure was buried in the cave.
- Books for the used-book sales should be in good condition and contain no writing or underlining.
- Desertification, the situation when desert conditions spread into previously arable land, is threatening the planet.
- Although I have been playing cricket for more than three years, I have not scored a century.

### III. Increase your word power

(A) How to express it in one word

- Greedy person whose chief aim in life appears to be making money
- Gradual change from one thing to another or from one state to another
- Ceremony at which degrees are conferred
- Degree of slope
- Getting business advantages, profit making, etc. by taking wrong advantage of connections in politics

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- Loving and obeying God: **godly** (adj)
- Richly colored, giving pleasure and satisfaction: **gorgeous** (adj)
- Idle, often ill-natured, talk about the affairs of other people: **gossip** (n)
- Woman who is employed to teach young children in a private family: **governess** (n)
- Quality of being pleasing, attractive, or beautiful in structure of movement: **grace** (n)

(B) Words often confused

Bring about difference in meaning of the following pairs/group of words

- cloth, cloths, clothes, clothing, garments

## Improve Your English: 335

- observance, observation
- inhibit, prohibit
- evidence, testimony
- stimulant, stimulus

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- especially** (adv) (in particular): I like Mahawet, especially in Spring when there is greenery all around.  
**specially** (adj) (for one particular or special purpose): I come here specially to meet you.
- courtesy** (n) (courteous, civil and respectful behavior): Courtesy begets courtesy.  
**curtsy** or **curtsey** (n) (gesture of respect by bending the knees made by women and girls): The maid curtsied to the mistress.
- obedience** (n) (obeying or submitting to authority): "Through obedience learn to command." (Plato)  
**obsequance** (n) (a bow or act of reverence or homage): The courtiers paid obsequance to the ruler.
- rain** (n) (the drops of water falling from the sky as rain. It is uncountable noun and in the singular): All the rivers are rising because of heavy rain in the catchment area.  
**reign** (n) (period of rule): The Imams had a long reign over Yemen.  
**rein** (n) (long, narrow strap fastened to the bridle for controlling a horse. It is often used in the plural): The rider is tightly holding the reins.
- seam** (n) (the line where the two edges of cloth or leather are sewn together): The seams of the old shirts have come apart.  
**seem** (vi) (appear to be): It seems you have caught a cold.

(A) Synonyms and Antonyms

(i) Synonyms

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

- The **protagonists** of Community Welfare project think that their mission has been successful.  
a) supporters b) opponents  
c) preservers d) intellectuals  
e) practitioners
- We should narrow the urban-rural **divide**.  
a) partition b) separate c) cut off  
d) disagreement e) difference
- Social inequalities lead to **sharpen** the rich-poor divide.  
a) provide b) prepare c) widen  
d) force e) surmount
- Extreme exhaustion made him feel half-**paralyzed**.  
a) struck with paralysis  
b) made helpless c) benumbed  
d) unfeeling
- Murad was passing through a dense forest when a movement in the undergrowth made him **stand stockstill**.

- stand to attention b) stand silent  
c) stand erect d) stand motionless

- From behind a **stump** of a tree, there appeared a small black and white wild cat.  
a) remnant of a burnt out tree  
b) remnant of cut or fallen tree  
c) projecting branch of a tree  
d) portion denuded of leaves or flowers

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- | Word           | Synonym                  |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. crouching   | with body lowered        |
| 2. restricted  | limited                  |
| 3. assumed     | took upon oneself        |
| 4. give way    | to yield                 |
| 5. for fear of | because of anxiety about |

(ii) Antonyms

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

- We, the members honestly **affirm** that we will abide by the rules and regulations of the club.  
a) contradict b) deny  
c) emphasize d) ignore e) swear
- We should be quite **careful** about our health.  
a) cautious b) disregard  
c) ignorant d) negligent  
e) overlook
- His life is an **extension** of the moral precepts enshrined in the scriptures.  
a) diminution b) condensation  
c) deletion d) subtraction  
e) weakening
- His life is a **living** example of honest pursuit of truth.  
a) dull b) weak c) lifeless  
d) dying e) invigorating
- Life should be based on **authentic** principles.  
a) wretched b) unfaithful c) harmful  
d) unreal e) improper
- Saints lead **sacred** lives.  
a) ignoble b) impure c) ordinary  
d) unimportant e) trivial
- Baradouni's writings **reflect** love and patriotism.  
a) darken b) return c) refuse  
d) retract e) camouflage

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- | Word        | Antonym      |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. priority | posteriority |
| 2. maxim    | absurdity    |
| 3. digs     | contributes  |
| 4. hastily  | leisurely    |
| 5. offer    | withdraw     |

(D) Spelling

Choose the correctly spelled word

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1) a. anals      | b. annals      |
| c. anuls         | d. aneals      |
| 2) a. anihilate  | b. anihilate   |
| c. anihillate    | d. anihilet    |
| 3) a. aneks      | b. aneksh      |
| c. annex         | d. anex        |
| 4) a. aniversary | b. anniversary |
| c. anniversari   | d. anniversary |
| 5) a. anotate    | b. anotate     |
| c. annotet       | d. anotet      |

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- ancillary 2. anecdote  
3. angel 4. angry  
5. animosity

(E) Phrases and idioms

Use the following in sentences of your own

- dig in one's heels 2. be dressed to the nines  
3. all in 4. in the red  
5. not to do a stroke

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- turn up trumps** (to behave well or to do the right thing unexpectedly): Majeed is known to be lazy, but he turned up trumps when he risked his life and rescued the flood victims.
- pigs might fly** (something extremely unlikely to happen): Walid boasts that he will top the list this semester - pigs might fly!
- not touch (someone/something) with a bargepole** (to refuse to have any contact or involvement with someone or something): I wouldn't touch Pinku with a bargepole - she is so selfish and mean.
- call it a day** (to decide to declare that something has come to an end): Enough is enough; let's call it a day.
- worried sick** (extremely anxious and worried): After the plane crash, relatives of the passengers are worried sick.

### IV. Grammar and Composition

(A) Grammar

Look at the list of words below and group them under the headings of Earth, Wind, Fire or Water. Some may come under more than one heading.

landslide	volcano	sandstorm	avalanche
tornado	flood	earthquake	forest fire
drought	whirlwind	tidal wave	
hurricane	typhoon	blizzard	gale

Now read these descriptions of some natural disasters. Use the list above and decide which disaster is being described. Write your answer at the end of each description.

- Materials such as hot liquid, rock or lava, ash, steam and other gases are forced out of the crater and run down the sides of the mountain. **Disaster: ---**
- This is a tall column of air which spins swiftly round and round. It is possible to see it moving either across sea or across land. **Disaster: ---**
- Sometimes a large mass of snow and ice can slide

rapidly down the side of a mountain, taking rocks, trees and even people with it. **Disaster: ---**

- This can happen after an earthquake, when an enormous wave comes inland from the sea. Buildings are usually torn down, and many people may be drowned. **Disaster: ---**

Answers to the previous week's questions

Surgeons save boy's arm  
An 11 year-old school boy from Taiz **lost** an arm yesterday afternoon while playing with some friends. The boy Khalid Al-Quzahy, **fell** into a gorge, and his arm was **torn off** above the elbow. He was taken to hospital, where surgeons **worked** throughout the night and **sewed** the arm back on. This morning his condition is **said** to be satisfactory.

(B) Composition

Expand the central idea contained in the following maxim

**151: HE WHO SMILES STEALS SOMETHING FROM THE THIEF**

**150. A FOOL MAY ASK MORE QUESTIONS IN AN HOUR THAN A WISE MAN CAN ANSWER IN SEVEN YEARS**

A fool is one so full of himself that he is really empty. He poses himself as one who knows something about everything, but really knows nothing about anything. Ignorance is bliss for such an idiot. He is a cynic, or at his best, an intellectual dandy who may know the price of everything, yet the value of nothing. He is crippled by ignorance which is 'the disease of the soul, a pernicious evil, the darkener of man's life, the disturber of his reason, and common confounder of truth.' Armed with but little learning, such a person is really an empty vessel that sounds much. He is full of vanity, betraying no assimilation of ideas nor any wisdom. Such a fool may ask questions pertaining to different branches of knowledge to demonstrate his learning. Being intellectually shallow, he hardly understands implications of his own questions, let alone know answers to any of them. But a learned man is a cistern of knowledge. He is a person who is too nice an observer of the business of life and one who has a superior power of seeing. He has collected pearls of wisdom as a result of keen observation, more than books, by experience rather than persons. He is as much superior to the uneducated fool as the living is to the dead. So, when he answers any of the sweeping questions of the fool, he weighs and balances the argument in his characteristic way and gives his considered view which bears the stamp of his deep study and analysis. The maxim teaches us the moral that 'fools rush in where angels fear to tread.' No real knowledge is gained about a thing until it has been seen thoroughly. To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance. Ignorance is not innocence, but sin. True humility is the highest virtue. True wisdom is awareness of one's limitations. It gives discerning eyes to man. If and only if one sees an object in a condition that reveals all that is known about it, one knows its very essence. Therefore, we shouldn't pass any opinion on or pose a question about anything after only a superficial study.

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran

"There is no help except from Allah: And Allah is Exalted in Power, Wise"

S8:A10

VI. Words of Wisdom

"The kingdom of God is within you."

-St. Luke

# ELT Panorama

## Society and language use



**Hussein Omer Aqeel**  
husseinalaqeel@yahoo.com  
Level 4  
Faculty of Arts  
Hodeidah University

People in the past used to draw pictures through which they could interact between them and they represented all their stories in war and peace. We find alot of caves and rocks which have so many pictures of people with swords and other things. All in the past agreed among themselves to use that as 'language' because of the pressing needs for interpersonal and intergroup communication. Naturally, language and society are so intertwined that it is impos-

sible to understand one without the other. There is no human society that does not itself shape language. Language is neither a human product nor a social product, but it is a social phenomenon since it lives in the minds and tongues of its users. So there is an abiding need for interaction and good communication among the members of a 'speech community' using language as a means of social interaction.

There must pre-eminently be a high degree of 'contact' as well as, 'agreement' among the members of the speech community on linguistic norms. For example, the word 'pen' has been agreed upon to denote something full of ink used for writing on papers. So the need has led to language use for the purpose of sharing of ideas, feelings, emotions and communication.

As people use their language, they express all they have through it. So it becomes a part of their tradition and culture. When two languages are in contact there is a contact between two cultures too. At the linguistic level we call the process 'bi-

lingualism' and at the cultural level 'biculturalism' or 'acculturation'.

Language is culture-preserving as well as culture-transmitting. In other words, Language is the most common and dynamic form in which culture is preserved and transmitted. There are forms that preserve culture such as music, painting, etc. Culture and language are tightly related so much so that they may be regarded as parts of the same thing. No case is known of either a language or a culture existing without the other. Clearly, no language can survive in isolation and no civilization can be built up without language. Cultural changes tend to occur along with changes in language; the two proceed reinforcing each other.

The development of civilization is also concurrent with the development of language. As language is spread and developed, people refine their use and efficiently engage themselves in the interaction. By this process they lead a more civilized life in which the use of language becomes an indispensable component.

## Conscientious teachers



**Mohammed Ali AL-Qahtani**  
qahtani 22@yahoo.com  
Level 3  
Dept. of English  
Faculty of Arts  
IBB Universi

The truly qualified teachers are those who can reveal and convey their message in life in order to qualify their students. Good teachers are considered the chief source for students to get knowledge from.

Those unique teachers sacrifice their leisure and do their utmost to benefit students by all means. But the

question that arises here is: how can the students help themselves to benefit from the new methods, fresh ideas, up-to-date information and activity?

In fact, students can reward such qualified and competent teachers by hard work, respect, appreciation, obedience and rapt attention inside the classroom. But the conflict between good and evil exists everywhere at any time. If we observe the ambitious students who devote their life to study and march towards a bright future, we see that their number is negligible.

Teachers are sometimes dismayed by the noisy and unscrupulous elements in the class. They call off the classes, resulting in loss of class time of their classmates who are sincere and want to study. So, we as students appeal to our teachers: "Please, our leaders, think, judge and punish objectively and let us not to be the innocent victims. Please don't take the indiscipline lot seriously. Please don't feel disillusioned and take the whole lot of students as seeds who are sown in a desert without ever getting fruits."

## ANY GUESSES?

1. How do you use the phrase 'to beat or flog a dead horse'?
2. Who is a 'dead beat'?
3. What is the difference between 'enough' and 'enough of'?
4. What is the difference between 'resident' and 'citizen'?
5. What is the meaning of 'chill out'?

### Answers to the previous issue's questions

1. 'Groovy' means 'fashionable or exciting, trendy.' The word is no longer fashionable and is rarely used.
2. When somebody **sings the blues**, he/she is sad, disappointed or disillusioned. Example: *The English cricketers are singing the blues ever since they failed to make it to the final.*
3. 'Read me loud and clear' means 'I understand what you're telling me.' For example, if somebody says 'I want you to finish the task by tomorrow. Do you understand?' you can say, 'I read you loud and clear.' When somebody explains something and at the end, he/she asks, 'Do you understand?' We can say, 'I read you loud and clear.'
4. When people who work together 'talkshop,' they talk to one another about their work.
5. Both the words 'disclose' and 'reveal' share the meaning 'to make known to others what was intended to be kept a secret, private or confidential.' The secret of confidential matter can be information or objects hidden from view, etc. The word 'reveal' literally means 'remove the veil.' So when you 'reveal' something, you are removing a veil so that people can see the object. 'Disclose,' on the other hand, means 'not shut' or 'not hidden.' So when you disclose something, you do not hide it, but keep it in the open for inspection. Example:  
a) He revealed the truth to his wife or 'Allah, the Merciful, revealed the truth to Prophet Mohammed (PBUH).  
b) The criminal disclosed the plans to murder the Bank Manager.

## Continued from page 1

## Helping people do things with English

By shifting the focus of attention away from matters of structure and bringing it to rest on the kinds of issues that commonly involve people interacting with each other, the teacher is able to respond to the various needs of them. Learners who are asked to complete a realistic task requiring interaction with other learners are apt to generate function – oriented questions about grammar and are able to interpret directly the answers given by the teacher. It is essential that the task given to the students is not intended merely to model the proper use of English, as is usually the case in traditional role plays. Its nature must be other than language oriented, or else the attention of the learners comes to rest on how things are said rather than why they are said and what effects they have on others.

### Group work and individual interaction

The following is typical of the kind of task that can be given to learners to make them functionally oriented in the use of English:

Unfortunately, you have lost the key to your apartment. You are going to spend the night in your friend's apartment while he (or she) is away. Your friend had told you that the neighbor has an extra key. How will you convince this neighbor that you, a stranger, should be given this key so that you can get into the apartment? Loss of a key and the need to explain your predicament convincingly to someone who does not know you are not far fetched happenings. If English is required in working out the problem, the strengths of that language as a mediator of thought will become apparent.

Two additional elements are needed in this activity in order to make it fully interactive (1) an opposing stance to be taken by another party who has diverse concerns and (2) the opportunity for groups of learners to work together in mapping out strategies to complete their tasks.

1. The opposing stance can be personalized in the form of the "neighbor" who has the extra key: You have an extra key to the apartment next door. The owner of the apartment has asked you to be careful about letting others use the key because there have been several burglaries in the neighborhood. Someone has just come to your door to ask for the key.

How will you make certain that this person is sincere and should have it? Without the existence of opposing stance each problem could degenerate into separate role plays where the outcome is not as important as how the player has used typical protocols in conversation. By pitting the roles against each other the participants are stimulated to look for the most effective strategies.

Of course, the solutions are unpredictable. Will the friend succeed in obtaining the key or will the neighbor hold fast? Such unpredictability is found in real interactions. And learners must become prepared to use English in these circumstances.

2 – To make certain that learners collaborate in a social way, the tasks are assigned not to individuals but to groups. Each group discusses the task and plans out an agenda on how the desired goal might be reached. This group work is done before individual members of each group confront each other. Through some studies done at the Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria and the University Center of Cameroon, it was found that groups of students working together on shared problems are capable of generating knowledge that individual students working alone could not do (Donato 1988).

The concerted effort of working as a collective promotes the growth of information and knowledge that can be shared by all members of the group and can be used by them individually. After the discussion – or rehearsal – period, each group elects one of its members to represent the collective in confronting the representation of the other group. (Alternatively, the teacher may choose to appoint the representation) while interacting with each other, each representative has the right to return to his or her group to seek advice and obtain alternative strategies for implementation in the dialogue. Following the interaction the teacher leads the strategies used by each side and the grammar and vocabulary that were needed to carry out the interaction (Di Pietro 1987).

### Three examples of interlocked tasks

The term scenario has been used to label this particular kind of classroom activity. The following are examples of the interlocked tasks that form the core of the scenario.

1a – **car owner:** you are returning to where you parked your car. The

area has just been made a No- parking zone. A tow-truck is preparing to tow your car away. What will you say to the tow truck operator?

1b – **Tow-truck operator:** You are paid on the basis of a commission. For every vehicle you tow away a car parked in a designated No- parking zone, the owner approaches you. What will you say to this person?

2a – **Tenant:** The oven and the washer in your lease is up for renewal, and your landlord is coming to talk with you about it. What will you do? Will you negotiate with him about the rent? Will you ask him to make the necessary repair? If so, how will you approach him?

2b – **landlord:** The lease on one of your apartments is up for renewal. Your current tenant has been a good one but someone else has approached you about renting the apartment. You do not know this person but he/she is willing to pay a higher rent than you are getting now. What will you say to your present tenant? Will you ask him/her to move out?

The above sets of interlocked tasks address authentic problems that might be encountered in countries where the EFL course is being conducted. If not, perfectly acceptable scenarios can be devised around situations that are familiar to the students. The following was written by an EFL teacher from Togo who attended a Strategic Interaction (SI) training session at the University of Columbia.

This teacher works in a private school, and he says such a situation is not at all unlikely in his country.

3a – **Private school student:** It is time for final exams in your school. How ever, your mother has just written you a letter telling you that your father is not feeling well and needs help with the spring planting. The headmaster has allowed other students to leave school-before finals for other reasons. Prepare to discuss with him the possibility that you, too might be granted permission to leave early so that you might help your family.

3b – **Headmaster of private school:** It is time for final exams. In the past some students have avoided these exams by leaving school early. They offer a number of excuses, some of which have been legitimate while others have not. Here comes another student who wants to leave early. What will you decide to do in this case? How will you evaluate his excuse?

other discourse – based activities. These features are the following

1 – **Dyadic:** At least two and possibly more individuals must interact in a scenario. The classical role play, in contrast, does not require more than one person, who is called upon to act out a part such as asking someone not to smoke or ordering a meal in a restaurant. The classical role play may address cultural conventions, but its purpose is to model utterances that are appropriate in the prescribed situations.

2 – **Cognitive/socialized:** Each participant in a scenario must be given a task to complete that involves free – thinking and personal choice – making. In simulations, on the other hand, each participant is given a role – card that specifies the position to be taken by that individual in the ensuing discussion.

3 – **Open – ended:** Scenario tasks do not point to a definite solution. Participants are free to reach their own solutions or unlike roleplays and simulations one cannot tell a participant in a scenario that he or she must do anything, but given the situation, what he or she might do.

4 – **Free of bias or personal traits:**

The participants in a scenario must be free to interpret their roles as they see fit. They must not be told how to feel about a task or another participant, as is often the case in sociodrama (e.g. your mother – in – law does not approve of your ride on trains and your feeling towards that). As soon as the participant is told how to feel, the activity becomes a stage performance rather than a lifelike search for solutions to problems. As a checklist, the four features listed above can be asked as a set of questions about the classroom activity. Is the activity dyadic? Do the tasks given to the participants utilize cognitive processes that go beyond grammar? Are the eventual solutions open – ended? Are the participants free to interpret their parts as they wish? If we answer 'yes' or 'no' to each question, marking each feature as present or absent (i.e. '+' or '-') we can show the uniqueness of each classroom activity in the form of table 1.

The knowledge that only the scenario has all four features, commonly found in real – life encounters, is not enough to be able to create one. The last part of this article will be focusing on how to construct a scenario.

1 – **Interlock the Assigned tasks:** The tasks given to the participants must be interrelated. In the first example given above, the interrelation was centered around a key.

One party was the custodian of the key to the neighbor's house, while the other needed to obtain it. In another example, the interrelation was established through a rental arrangement that might be renewed or not, depending on how each side used it to get a desired result. Interlocking the tasks is important. Otherwise, the participants might not see any reason to interact with each other.

### 2 – Share some Information with all Participants

The participants in a scenario must know enough about the situation in order to begin their interaction. For example, both the students and the headmaster in the private school were told that it is time for final exams. This information helps to orient them to their tasks and does away with taking time to search for the context that they are supposed to share.

### 3 – Make certain that each participant has some private information

Private or "unshared" information helps to motivate each participant to continue the interaction until all ambiguity is resolved or can be used strategically. In this way, the owner of the car to be towed does not know that the tow – truck operator works on commission. The tow – truck operator, for this part does not know that the place where the car was parked was recently a legitimate parking area.

Are you ready to try your hand at writing a scenario? To help you, I will give you one half of a potential scenario. See if you can write a role that would interlock with it:

**Motorist:** You are driving into an unfamiliar city. It is late in the day, and you must get to your hotel soon or you will lose your reservation. Unexpectedly, your car develops engine trouble. You see a repair garage ahead, but the mechanic is preparing to close up. You manage to reach the garage before your car stalls and will not start again. What will you say to the mechanic to convince him to fix your car?

Take a piece a paper and write a role for the mechanic. Remember that you must not tell him what to do nor must you give him a personal opinion that would influence his judgment. You might start by asking yourself what information from the motorist's role should be shared with the mechanic. That it is late in the day and it is closing time as likely choices for shared information – at least more likely than telling the mechanic that the motorist does not live in the city. You might also let him know that the car has engine trouble in order to build up a certain urgency in the interaction he will be having

with the motorist. Next, you need to decide what particulars to give the mechanic that will not be shared by the motorist. Since the motorist has already been told about the urgency to get to the hotel, the mechanic might be given a reason for not keeping the garage open past quitting time. A party with a friend? A rock concert to attend? A party to go to? Are possibilities limited only by the scenario writer's imagination?

At this point, you should stop reading so that you can write out the role you have chosen for the mechanic.

Now that you have the role, compare it with the following, which has all of the necessary ingredients (task, shared information, and unshared information).

**Mechanic:** It is closing time at your garage (shared information). As you prepare to lock up, a motorist drives in with obvious engine trouble (more shared information). You have a well enjoyed party with a friend this evening and should not keep him waiting (unshared information). What will you do about this car? (task).

Interesting variation in the mechanic's role can be achieved by making adjustment to the unshared information given to him. Here are some possibilities.

1 – You promised to take your son to a football game.

2 – The owner of the garage will not pay overtime wages for work done after closing time. One should not rule out more fanciful yet possible, information such as the following:

3 – The motorist's car matches the description of one that was used in a bank robbery this morning.

**An encouraging word:** I should conclude this article with a word of encouragement to those EFL teachers who may be hesitant to engage their students in scenarios.

Once one becomes accustomed to viewing life as the source of meaningful themes for instruction, the classroom becomes an exciting place to be.

For each scenario interaction there is a novel outcome, and with each outcome is gained a new sense of how well the English language can serve its learners in realization of the potential of their own creativity.

**References:**  
Di Pietro, Robert S. 1987 Strategic interaction: Learning language through scenarios. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Danato Richard. 1988 Beyond group: A psycholinguistic investigation of collective activity in second language learning, University of Delaware

TABLE OF DISTINCTIVE FEATURE TYPE OF CLASSROOM ACTIVITY

Feature	Roleplay	Simulation	Sociodrama	Scenario
Dyadic	+	+	+	+
Cognitive	+	+	+	+
Open – ended	+	+	+	+
Bias – free	-	-	-	+

TABLE: 1

### What makes a scenario unique?

Scenarios have four features that are not found with regularity in

## Collocations in English



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

I want to concentrate in this article on the problems non-native speakers may have with English vocabulary use - especially with the appropriate combinations of words. This is

an aspect of language which is called collocation. *Collocation* refers to a pair or group of words that are often used together. An example of collocation that many learners of English may be familiar with is the different adjectives that are used to describe a good-looking man and a good-looking woman. We talk of a *beautiful woman* and of a *handsome man*, but rarely of a beautiful man or a handsome woman. It is quite possible, in fact, to describe a woman as handsome. However, this implies that she is not beautiful at all in the traditional sense of female beauty. Similarly, a man could be described as beautiful, but this would usually imply that he had feminine features.

To give another familiar example of

collocation, we talk of *high mountains* and *tall trees*, but not usually of tall mountains and high trees. Similarly a man can be tall but never high (except in the sense of being intoxicated!), whereas a ceiling can only be high, not tall. A window can be both tall and high, but a tall window is not the same as a high window, i.e. a high window is a window that is located long way from the ground, whereas a tall window measures a long way from top to bottom.) We *get old and tired*, but we *go bald or grey*. We *get sick*, but we *fall ill*. A *big house*, a *large house* and a *great house* have the same meaning, but a *great man* is not the same as a *big man* or a *large man*. You can make a *big mistake* or a *great mistake*, but you

cannot make a *large mistake*. You can be a *little sad* but not a *little happy*. We say *very pleased* and *very tiny*, but we do not say *very delighted* or *very huge*. And so on - there are endless examples of this kind of collocation!

The problem for the learner of English is that there are no collocation rules that can be learned. The native English speaker intuitively makes the correct collocation, based on a lifetime's experience of hearing and reading the words in set combinations. The non-native speaker has a more limited experience and may frequently collocate words in a way that sounds odd to the native speaker, but s/he has to make special efforts to learn them because they are often difficult to guess.

## Lesson planning



Rashad Almaghrebi  
www.rashad.maktooblog.com  
Taiz University

Lesson planning shows how successful the teacher is. I did not believe of the importance of lesson planning as long as I was out of the teaching process. But, when I started teaching, I realized that lesson planning is the most important thing in teaching. It helps the teacher achieve his

aims successfully. One may say, "I am professional and I don't need to make a lesson plan." This is really wrong because one can never reach his destination unless s/he has a right road map. Otherwise, one will go the wrong direction. Lesson planning helps the teacher to be systematic and successful.

First and foremost, the teacher has to write the date, the day, the specified time, the level of the students and the subject that s/he is going to teach. Then, the teacher has to write down the aims that are expected to be achieved at the end of a lesson. The aims should be sensible and keep to the level of the students.

The teacher has to revise the previous lesson if it is related to the current one.

Then comes the procedure stage. This stage contains the following items; time, materials, presentation (teacher focus) and practice (Students focus).

Lesson planning form		
Date:	Day:	Period:
Class:	Subject:	
<b>Aims of the lesson:</b>		
<b>Revision:</b>		
<b>Procedure:</b>		
Time:		
Materials:		
Presentation		Practice
Production:		
Consolidation:		
Assignment:		

The teacher should divide the time according to each lesson. For example, there should be time for activities and also time for lessons. The teacher also should write down all the aids available for use during the lesson such as flash cards.

While the teacher is presenting some

points (presentation), the students should do something. For example, when the teacher pronounces some words, the student should listen carefully and repeat the words (practice).

The above form will help all the teachers follow successfully the aforementioned stages.

## Private EFL institutes in Yemen



Marwan Maresh  
Marwan380@gmail.com

The economic scene in Yemen marks a rapid trend toward privacy. Not only in the commercial sector, it spreads to the general services sector as well. In education every day observes an ongoing extension of the private foundations especially in the private schools, universities and the vocational institutes in the field of EFL, computer and administration.

Young qualified people make a bee-line in Sana'a, the capital city, in the hope of a better chance in life.

The so called American, British and other EFL institutes play a vital role in supplying the man power able to use correct English in their work places. The language of business and technology is the most essential requirement for the job market. "I must learn English. It let me down" said Waleed who has a B.A in chemistry.

Fekria, a housewife, says "I learn English to help my kids who go to a private school where they study maths and science in English."

Some learners have no more than

passing, in a useful way, their free time which is why they come to private EFL institutes. Mohammad Alhazmi is an engineering student in Egypt. "I am home in Yemen on vacation. I don't chew Qat unlike my friends; having some English is better than hanging around the streets," he said.

Love of English and the amount of pride and confidence a learner earns and the upward social mobility he gains constitute the main driving force to attend EFL institutes and improve their proficiency in English.

Men, women, schoolchildren college students and even security guards daily flow to EFL institutes. You can see them holding their colorful textbooks sitting in small-size classrooms where the number of students doesn't exceed 25 and where a teacher can give enough individualized attention and time.

Students' impressions about these institutes are diverse and sometimes strange. Some students opine that it is worthless to study in institutes. Mohammad Al-Qassam had 6 courses in a well-known EFL institute "I feel I had nothing; teachers are not flexible in their methods," he said.

On the contrary some students say that attending institutes is worthwhile. The course fees in institutes is around 4000 Y.R. Tagreed is a high school girl. "Last summer I had three courses in an EFL institute. It was interesting. My teacher used to incite the inner desire of learning," she said.

Esam Al-saidy had 16 courses in different EFL institutes. Our judgments of an institute is based on fees. The more

fees is paid the better is the dividend we get. That's not always true. In some institutes fees are more reasonable and the quality of teachers is better than the so-called reputed institutes.

Customers who are students are attracted by the magnificent premises and the beautiful secretary and above all advertising which is evident in the shining billboards, the well-designed ads in newspaper and the banners scattering about the roundabouts.

Most of the students hold the view that attending institute is, to some extent, worthwhile. There they learn English more than they do in schools.

EFL institutes differ from one to another on the basis of the services they offer. First class institutes are well-situated mainly in or around Hadda and Algeria streets. They are equipped with the modern premises, a video room or language labs, beautiful yard with a cafeteria, the pomp of the front office and the young good-looking administration. They offer regular scheduled courses which are available for almost all levels. You might be taught by native or non-native teachers with an excellent accent. Extra curricular activities are taken care of and teachers use the updated teaching methodology.

Second class EFL institutes endeavor to compete with first class institutes by providing an equivalent quality of EFL education to learners who are really in a need of English but are not well-resourced. In some institutes a learner might wait for a long time to have his course started, some levels especially the upper ones are not always available. Teachers are not so proficient. Shifts are

not totally suitable to learners' free time and extra curricular activities are not taken care of and are limited.

Third class institutes are seasonal; they operate mostly during the summer vacation. A learner in such institutes may suffer from continuous change of teachers; a course might be shared by two or three teachers. Students of such institutes are freshmen.

Course fees may vary too among institutes. First class EFL institutes fees range between \$60 -120, second class EFL institutes fees range between \$ 30-60 and third class institutes fees does not exceed \$20. A learner to gain an optimal command of English might undergo from 10 to 15 courses depending on a student's rate of absorption and the time a student gives for the course.

As Sameer Alshami puts it "I had about 6 courses in a highly reputed EFL institute. In my opinion, fees only fit the aristocratic class of people."

Mohammad Alqaseemi says "I have spent over \$ 770 for learning English, for me I can pay but others may not. Only 20% of students can afford the high fees."

English language is taught in public schools starting from the 7th grade, and is planned to begin from the 4th grade. However, the outcome is discouraging.

None can ignore the vital role of the EFL institutes to the development of human resource sector and the distinctive role toward eliminating unemployment. However, the question remains: can EFL institutes offer the desired education to those who are ambitious but poverty-stricken?

## POETRY CORNER

### The Earth-bound

With wings of aspirations, the feathered flocks,  
Fly farther in search of pride.  
Dewy moist, cool ethereal wind,  
Ah, charms of tilting in paradisaal swing !  
Up and up on the nostalgic hills of stars,  
Lurks Hope amidst clouds' casements.  
While soul sips ethereal elixir,  
Body cramps ,craves for warmth and sojourn.



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

Oh, no hedge for nestling nor shelter for clumsy  
bones !  
O, leave me alone :she shrilled in vacuum----  
Earth is my home ,no matter momentary balm !  
O, sizzling hunger, thou cover my fowling to  
calm.  
Heaven heavens unseen, multitudes of dearth,  
Yet ,Earth harbours hopes --life ,death and birth !

## Teachers as social workers

Abeer Alghazali  
abeer9m@gmail.com

Among the vast responsibilities a teacher has to shoulder is his social work. It is the most distinguishing feature of any teacher who takes the small society of the class as one family and socializes with all. What is going on in most schools, and sometimes in the universities, is that the subject or the course is more important than those who receive it.

Some people always blame the student's family if they saw some bad behavior of the student. They relate it to his friends, his surroundings, the TV, the internet or even to the magazines he reads. They give no importance to the role of the teacher. Even the teachers themselves; they try to free themselves of being responsible for the students' behavior. If they take it seriously, they will not only teach the prescribed curriculum, they will open the students' minds to the different

aspects of life and its challenges. For example, a topic of writing assignment or the debate in a spoken class can be of great importance to solve some social problems. Teachers also can seize any opportunity to reform the student's behavior. For instance, if there is a theft in the class, or if the class is dirty, the teacher can look for solutions along with advising the students about the importance of the other's rights and the benefits of making our environment clean. I still remember when there was cheating in the midterm exams, the exams were all canceled. Not all cared to reform. However, an Indian doctor spent some time telling us about the bad impact of cheating. He could convince most of us that, "If you can cheat us, you cannot cheat Allah".

The students should not get credit unless they follow the teacher's instructions and the teacher should also be wise and selective in his speech. This way, they will be tied up together forever. That is why teaching is a noble profession.

## Prof MNK Bose Memorial Award

Late Prof. MNK Bose was not only an eminent teacher and teacher-educator in India and Yemen, he was an original thinker whose ideas are reflected in the Letters he addressed to the teachers/learners of English through the Education Supplement. With a view to keeping his memory alive, we propose to institute a special award called "**Prof MNK Bose Memorial Award**" to be presented in the form of a Certificate of Appreciation to the secondary school or university teacher who has published illuminating and innovative articles in the Education Supplement on any aspect of ELT in Yemen during the calendar year under report.

—Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

## SCIENCE QUIZ LINE

Fill in the blanks with correct answers

- Two waves of wavelength 1.00 m and 1.01 m produce 10 beats in 3 sec. Te velocity of the wave is .....
- The number of turns in primary coil of a transformer is 20 and the number of turns in the secondary is 10. If the voltage across the primary is 220 ac V, the voltage across the secondary is .....
- The amount of substance deposited by the passage of 1 amp of current for 1 second is equal to ....
- Bacteria protect themselves from viruses by fragmenting viral DNA upon entry with ....
- The technique of production of monoclonal antibodies was developed by .....

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- The sink temperature of a heat engine is 77°C. The efficiency is 30%. The source temperature is **500K at 223°C**.
- Current in a coil changes from 5A to 10A in 0.2 sec. If the coefficient of self induction is 10 Henry then the induced EMF is **250V**.
- Number of atoms per unit cell of bcc is **2**
- The decimal equivalent of the binary number 11001 is **(25)**
- Masses of pollen grains i.e. pollinia is found in **Orchidaceae**

## Continued from page 1

### Our children's future and Internet cafes in Yemen

It is the responsibility of the adults in the society to guide children in the right direction and protect them from evil influences. I was quite shocked to personally observe less than seven-year old children browsing immoral website content in an internet cafe last week. I was very shocked and now feel compelled to bring this to the attention of others in the hope that action will be taken.

Initially, one is tempted to lay the blame on the owners and managers of the internet cafes. But in reality this is beyond their control as they cannot monitor everyone

on every computer all the time. But they should try and devise a system of constant scanning of what sites are being viewed on their computers. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Telecommunications to ensure that internet filtering software is in place to block access to sites of immoral and unhealthy content. It is here that there is surely room for a great deal of improvement. Yemen only has two ISPs: Yemen.net and Teleyemen/Y.net. It is the responsibility of the Ministry to regulate the ISPs and to be sure that the ISPs have filters in place to block bad content

such as pornography, provocative attire, sex education, any sex related texts, and computer games with unhealthy content. But there is obviously something wrong in how it is being done at present because I have witnessed young children accessing such sites myself.

Recently, a large number of studies have been conducted throughout the world that show that over 60% of internet café customers are children, and the youngest independent customers are just 6-7 years old. And the number of newcomers to computer games is increasing. Yemen is

considered to be the most conservative country, particularly in the Middle East. So how is it possible that this is happening in Yemen? Extensive empirical studies should be conducted to pinpoint the holes in our filtering system and to close down any bad sites that are within the reach of our authorities. Perhaps it would also be prudent for our Ministry to liaise with the relevant ministries of our conservative neighbors which have had this same problem. We must never accept any corrupting influence on our children's minds. Our children are our future...and our hope.

# IN MEMORIAM

## Dr. MNK Bose

As a mark of respect to late Prof. MNK BOSE, we publish below the condolence messages received from some of his former colleagues, students, admirers and readers of his popular column "A Letter to the Teachers/Learners of English." Dr. Bose, as we all know, intensely loved Yemen and made valuable contributions to creatively transform the ELT scenario in this country.



India and a colleague in Yemen. The death of Dr. Bose marks the end of an era. The learners, both Yemeni and Indians are quite unlucky that they lost him. His books and articles will remain here to talk of his glory! Long Live the name of Dr. Bose!

—Dr. R. Vivekaanandhan  
Associate Prof. of English  
Faculty of Arts  
Hodeidah University.

### Prof. Bose: lived great and passed away great

Achieving greatness in life is not an easy task. Prof. Bose hit this target. He achieved this glory which is imprinted in golden letters in the pages of his life. He planted love of knowledge in his students and encouraged them to get more through advice and guidance. His noble soul was the candle that enlightened the ways of a great number of local and international students. We will never forget him.

As one of his students, I was shocked when I heard about his death. His last wish was to give his body to the Faculty of Medicine. I then realized how great he was. Even in the last moments of his life, he was thinking of passing knowledge to unknown students to benefit from his body and advance frontiers of knowledge.

—Dr. Shafika Othman  
Aden University

I have been stunned since the grievous day of Dr. Bose's death on 13.10.09. I personally feel at a great loss; so does everyone else who knew him either as a teacher or as a human being. Dr. Bose was one of the greatest treasures and God's gifts to Yemen in general and to his students in particular. He, indeed, was and will continue to be the pride and joy of all the academic institutions he taught in. Heartiest condolences to all his family members back in India; the same goes to the English language community in Yemen for it has, indeed, lost a first-rate teacher and teacher-educator in Dr. Bose.

—Arif Ahmed Al-Ahdal  
Assistant Lecturer, Hodeidah University

Dr. Bose was my teacher. I found in him a skilful teacher, a professional ELT expert, a helpful person, and a kind man. It is because of him I loved to do my higher studies in ELT. With his death, ELT scenario in Yemen is poorer indeed.

—Fadhel Abdullah (Al-Sheikh, Head,  
English Dept., Lantech Institute, Hodeidah

The death of Dr. Bose was a shock for everyone who knew him. It was a huge loss not for Yemen only but for the whole academic community. He was a very great teacher and humane as well. He was honest and upright and never hesitated to tell the truth to anyone. He was always eager to help students and to produce something good for this country.

—Bassam Al-Wusabi, Demonstrator,  
Hodeidah University

Whenever one talks about ELT, s/he mentions Dr. Bose. He could not only reach to his students' minds but also to their hearts. The affinity that he cultivated with his students made him one of the greatest experts of ELT in Yemen.

Dr. Bose was a helper, facilitator and a designer of ELT in Yemen rather than a mere professor in English Department. He was very reachable, social and amiable because whenever any one wanted him he was there. He was teaching his students directly and indirectly. Moreover, he taught English through media. See Yemen times in the Educational page archives. There are his letters to the teachers of English.

Actually, he was a good living reference to researchers of ELT.

The biggest shock was when suddenly we heard about his death. It is unbelievable!

—Abdulwahab Al Sofi, M.Ed Scholar,  
Hodeidah University

I was very shocked to hear from one of my batch mates about the death of Dr. Bose.

Actually I could not believe him until I called other friends to be sure of this sad news. Dr. Bose was the supervisor of my M.Ed dissertation until he decided to leave Hodeidah

### Dr. Bose

Gone all on a sudden so a great a man of ELT  
Leaving behind a world of sad lovers and admirers  
And all who met him or even read him once  
Are grieved, indeed, to bid him adieu

Yet dead he is not but very much alive  
In each of us he eternally dwells  
On his death we shed an ocean of tears  
Our sadness, though shared, does remain unhalved

Since the very first day of his coming here  
Yemen was filled with knowledge sound  
Now that he is gone we lonely feel  
And our great wound can never heal

His life to the education of others he devoted  
And his dead body for the sake of knowledge he donated  
Like him not many have lived on earth  
And thus I wonder:  
Can mothers to a wonderful person like him give birth?

Dr. Bose, my dear teacher, philosopher and guide  
Your departure has left us disheartened and blind  
To the Almighty we pray to keep you at ease  
And your noble soul may rest in peace.

—Arif Ahmed Al-Ahdal

NB. In memory of my fatherly teacher Prof. M.N.K. Bose whose demise has left not only me but all those who have had even a nodding acquaintance with him very sad at heart. May the Almighty God bless his soul.

University. From the time I knew about his death till now could not put a dot on paper, because I am still shocked.

He was the beacon light that showed me the ways in terms of ideas, thoughts and studies.

He was a teacher, a father, and a friend. He went and left a great void, not only in my heart, but in the hearts of all those who loved him. He will always remain entrenched in our minds.

May God bless his soul.

—Hamzah Khayra, M.Ed Scholar  
Hodeidah University

### Professor M.N.K. Bose... we dare not forget you!

This is really, really tragic news. I was greatly shocked and saddened to learn about Professor Bose's untimely death. I am sure that not only his fellowmen would weep for his being no more, but also the birds, the trees, the lilies of the valleys and the mountains that stretches longitudinally from Hodeidah to Aden. All his students will mourn his demise, but none, I assert, will forget his virtues and kind deeds. He was the epitome of purity, honesty, generosity, kindness, love, tolerance—all the words fall short of what he really deserves. He was a distinguished teacher and a great personality with a lot of composure and self-respect.

I shall never forget his "snowy" smile—this is how I used to describe his smile. He was a lover of poetry and here are these lines from me:

We loved you King,  
King of Virtue,  
Of Good.  
Forever remain in the Hearts,  
You taught love and sacrifice  
... in the minds,  
You taught wisdom and knowledge.  
Peace, peace to you, the most fair,  
The best-beloved

My heartfelt condolences to his bereaved family

—Anees Al-Najjar  
University of Ibb  
Yemen

### He also dies a stranger

Professor M N K Bose means to you something, to some people everything and yet unknown for others. Professor M N K Bose is one of the greatest doctors who worked to enrich the educational process.

He spared no pains to help the educationists leaving his wife and children behind. We all benefited from his monthly Letters in the Education Supplement of Yemen Times. "They die strangers" was the title of his last article by our doctor, just before his death. He wrote about the two doctors who taught here in Yemen and how they suffered. We will never forget you, Dr. Bose.

—Riyadh Almoohaia  
Level four  
Taiz University

# YOUTH FORUM

## Make your life sweet

If the world walks opposite to your way  
And everything changes in front of your eye  
Even the color of the sky  
Don't cry!  
Draw the future and try.

And the question will rock In your life.  
You will say  
What did I sow? What did I reap?  
My time has gone  
If everything's done  
You will have no answer to the "why?"

If you passed every thing  
You will see birth of a new sun  
It will grow like a son  
And it will never die.

Come to see the sand  
And see the sea and the rock  
They will talk and say,  
"I need your hand."

You know why?  
Because you tried and built your way through the night  
Finish your work during the day  
And don't stop in front of the gray.

So don't say 'no' to the work  
But work even until the last moment

Riham H. Al-Khazzan  
Level 3, Translation  
UST

Every moment look to the clock  
And save your time  
Your age will run, you'll shake

## My dearest...

Why am I always in need of you, in need to hear your voice, to see your face, and write to you?

Why is it when I call you or meet you, my heart pulse isn't my heart pulse, my shadow isn't my shadow, my nerves aren't my nerves, nor am I what I really am?

Why is it when I think of talking to you, my words slither off my mouth? And expressions let me down?

Why does your existence make me feel that life is ongoing, and that delight is still alive?

Why is it when I talk to you, I feel that I am at the peak of the pyramid of contentment? Why am I illogically on the lookout for you?

Why does the thought of you make me tranquil?

Why is it every time I hear the sound of your voice, I simply rejoice?

Why is it when I think of you, a smile is drawn on my face and I just know that you are looking down on me?

Why is it there are mo-

ments in life when I miss you so much, I just want to pick you from my dreams and hug you for real?

Is it to this extent I adore you? Or is it merely fate which destined you to be in my life and have an impact on it?

Briefly, you made me smile when I really needed to, made a gloomy day seem so vivid, made me see the brighter side of things when I was down, cheered me up when I was feeling the blues. You were always there when I needed a pep talk, an advice or a shoulder to cry on.

In a nutshell, you really have touched my life in one way or another. Hence; you are just so momentous to me.

Just so, I thank God for letting you be part of my being, my .....

Fatma Ahmed Basharahil  
Level 2, Faculty of Education,  
Department of English  
Hadramout University  
of Science & Technology  
Al-Mahra

## How to make your life full of happiness

Happiness is a small word to write, but it has a lot of significance. Everyone thinks that they are not happy in their life and want to have special things to make them happy. This is a wrong attitude. Here are some ideas that may help you to be happy.

First, be happy where you are. People think that as soon as they do something or get something, they will be happy. For example, they think as soon as they get married or lose weight they'll be happy. They aren't happy now, but they think they will finally be happy. Life doesn't work like that. If you want to live your life to the full, choose to be happy now. They seem to think, "As soon as I do that I can be happy and start saying "Today I'm going to be happy," but the fact remains that sooner you realize that happiness isn't a destination, the sooner you can start living a happier life.

Second, live your own life, not someone else's. Some people like to tell others how to run their lives. Let Allah control your life, not people. If

you have a big dream that you have to achieve, Allah has probably planted that dream inside you for a reason. Go for it, and don't look back.

Be a person you were created to be, and follow your dreams, you will thank yourself in the future.

Finally, happiness is a choice. It doesn't come with any rules or guidelines. It is something free to have and it depends on no other factors. Your happiness isn't controlled by anyone else, and doesn't depend on a certain event. If you want to be happy, think happy. Look at the positive side of everything, don't dwell on the negative aspect. You deserve to be happy. Allah didn't place us on Earth to live miserable, unhappy lives. Let a negative comment go in one ear and out the other and then flood your mind with happy thoughts.

Choose to be happy today! You deserve it.

Marwa Mohammed Al-massoudi  
Level 3 (Arts)  
University of Science and Technology, Sana'a

## The world today

The world today is totally different from that in the past. Many things have changed. Some of these things changed into better, and the others into worse.

The things that are changed for the better include communication, economy, policy, culture, transport. So because of that the world became closer and smaller. We can do and know lots of things even when we are sitting in our places. On the other hand, there are many negative changes these days. Wars are threatening the world peace. There is hunger and this is so tragic.

Everyday we hear about mass murder, why? Is it that we don't know or we know but we pay no attention? But in the past it was totally different. When I watch TV and see these things, I can't believe that we can live, eat, drink and smile while in some part of the globe people are being brutally killed and wounded! I want to do something to stop these things, we have to move and help each other and live in peace, because nobody accepts this reality...

Mona Taher Aithah  
Level 3 Arts  
UST