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EDUCATION
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Over 500 marginalized poor suffer in winter

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, JAN. 20 — More than 500 marginalized poor of Sana'a (the Akhdams) suffer from the noticeably low temperatures of this winter and what adds to the suffering are their shabby homes that are held together by left-over blocks and some tires.

Ironically, while the mainstream population of Sana'a are busy buying heaters, heavy blankets, jackets, sweaters and gloves, to protect themselves from the severe cold, the marginalized are not even getting enough food to fuel their cold bodies.

"I collect glass bottles from garbage and sell them to recycling plants, but I only earn around YR 600 (less than \$ 3) per a day," says Omer Al-Nasri, one of the marginalized, from the Darsalm neighborhood, south Sana'a.

The meager income of Al-Nasri's

family, like most others from the neighborhood, cannot keep them warm for the winter. And some of the families are jobless and do not even have an income. The elderly and the children from this community are the most affected by this winter, which is very severe and surprisingly, no organizations have come forward to help them.

"Many organizations come to us, take photos, but they do not help us," said Al-Nasri.

Next-door to this neighborhood, there is a women non-governmental organization, called Bab Al-Amal Organization (door of hope). The organization was established by some women from the same community to provide the poor with some aid. But, the organization is still new and lacks funds.

"Since its establishment, in 2009, we have only depended on raising funds from our members," said Jameela, the

chairperson of the organization.

The organization helps vulnerable women of the community by providing skills training such as sewing, especially for widows to help them to earn a living.

"What the people of these communities need is education, hygiene and rehabilitation programs to integrate them in the society," said Jameela.

According to her, "education is the key which change the lives of these poor people and open doors for them to better opportunities."

Most of the men from the neighborhood as well as some women work as street cleaners, while a small number are soldiers.

Families of the community are struggling to enroll their children in public schools, but are faced by overcrowding in schools and discrimination against their children.

Photo by Mikael Avestatam



In addition of being poor, unable to buy winter's appliances, their shanties can't protect them against cold.

Violent protests over water shortage in Abyan trigger positive action

By: Fadhl Al-Shabibi
 For the Yemen Times.

ABYAN, JAN. 20 — Ahmed Maisari, Governor of Abyan ordered 50 water trucks to be distributed to the various neighborhoods of Zanjbar district of Abyan to appease the angry citizens who had been protesting against water shortage since the beginning of the week.

On Saturday, hundreds of people demonstrated in Zanzibar Abyan demanding the state to regularly supply their homes with water through the local water network. The citizens of Zanjbar have not had water in their network for over two months. After much waiting and pleading with authorities they headed to the streets burned tires and blocked traffic.

Women and children put empty jerry cans near the streets' intersections expressing their need for drinking water. And although the signs of the violent protest are still there in the district, citizens are relatively calm as the governor took action.

Moreover, locals anticipate that a long term solution would be implemented through replacing the water supply lines between Ja'ar and Zanjbar districts with a new one.

Water is pumped to Zanjbar from the neighboring district of Ja'ar. The water network is outdated and much water is being lost in the transfer. Moreover, according to the locals, poor and corrupt management of the water network has compounded the situation. As a reaction to the local's protests, the governor



The citizens of Zanjbar have not had water in their network for over two months. After much waiting and pleading with authorities they headed to the streets burned tires and blocked traffic.

has already fired some staff of the local water network authority and a new network management system and pipes are in place.

Despite the fact that Delta Abyan Basin one of the largest in the republic, the governorate has been suffering from water shortage especially in recent years. Water irregularity has caused increasing complaints from residents who have organized several protests especially in Zanjbar district.

"It has been two months since the last time water was pumped to our houses," said Ameen Awadh. "We are forced into buying water. Each water Truck of 6,000 liters costs us YR 2,000 for a water tank, how are we supposed to live a decent life in these conditions."

"This is a death sentence for the people of Zanjbar especially that most us are poor," Awadh cried out. "Officials are doing nothing to solve this problem. They simply move to Aden because they can afford it. What can we poor people do?"

Water is available and the Delta Abyan Basin which is the largest aquarium in the country, but the problem is in people control the distribution of the water, according to employees at Abyan Local Water Supply and Sanitation Corporation.

The water crisis in Abyan began with the founding of Local Water Corporation in Abyan three years ago. The network is old and needs to support in addition to its need to a good administration.

London meeting to address Yemen's long-term stability

By: Alice Hackman

SANA'A, JAN. 20 — A two-hour meeting in London on January 27 will seek long-term solutions for stability and security in Yemen, British Ambassador to Yemen Tim Torlot told the press on Wednesday.

"The solution to Yemen's security problems lies in a comprehensive approach," he said, stressing that the meeting would address economic and development issues as well as more immediate threats to Yemen's security such as Al-Qaeda.

But participants in the meeting, to be chaired by British Prime Minister Gordon Brown and the head of the Yemeni delegation, are not expected to make financial pledges to Yemen as in the November 2006 London conference, said the ambassador.

Rather, the aim of the short meeting would be to start to bring together the international community to improve international coordination and support to Yemen.

He stressed that Britain had delivered 100 percent of the financial support it pledged to Yemen at the 2006 London conference.

The London meeting was called for by the British prime minister on January 1, after a failed attempt to blow up a Detroit-bound airplane on Christmas day.

The 23 year-old behind the attack, Nigerian Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, had received training in Yemen.

The event brought new international focus on the presence of Al-Qaeda in Yemen, who claimed to be behind the attack. With foreign support, the Yemeni government has since upped its operations against Al-Qaeda in the country.

On Wednesday, the UK announced that

it had suspended all flights between Yemen and the UK and was drawing up extended lists of suspects banned from flying through the UK.

Aviation experts have been working with the Yemeni government and with Yemenia to address security at Sana'a airport and on Yemenia flights, said the British ambassador.

Flights between Yemen and the UK will hopefully resume very quickly, he said.

Yemeni Foreign Minister Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi travelled to Washington DC this week where he met with US National Security Advisor James Jones and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Leon E. Panetta, according to Yemeni government news agency Saba.

On Tuesday, the US State Department announced that it had listed Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) as a terrorist organization, a move that allows U.S. prosecution of anybody associated with the group.

Al-Qirbi was in Canada last Monday seeking support from the government of Canada as Yemen struggles with al-Qaeda, according to Saba.

In Yemen, both the government and re-

ligious leaders have warned that any direct military intervention in Yemen could bolster the popularity of Islamic militants in the country.

Last Thursday, 150 religious scholars including the head Al-Iman University Sheikh Abdulmajed Al-Zindani to reject any foreign military intervention in Yemen, calling for a Yemeni solution to a Yemeni problem.

"An inclusive political process is vital for the security and stability of the country," the British ambassador said on Wednesday, reiterating Britain's support for "a united Yemen with one government looking after the interests of all people in the country."

He added that Britain had no plans to establish a military base anywhere in Yemen.

He indicated that of the financial aid pledged by Britain to Yemen, roughly 90 percent was for development assistance and 10 percent for security assistance.

Participants in the London meeting at the end of the month are expected to include US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, among other representatives of concerned countries including members of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

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Female columnist sentenced to three months' prison

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, JAN 20 — Anisa Othman, a Yemeni columnist, last Saturday sentenced to three months imprisonment for insulting the president, has said she will appeal.

Anisa is the first woman to be sentenced to time in prison by the Press and Publications Court in Sana'a since its establishment its May 2009.

The columnist says she was not informed about the trial, during which she was charged with the crime of insulting President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The Yemeni Punishment Law prescribes two years' prison for anyone insulting the president. The verdict, delivered in her absence, included three months in prison and a ban on her writing for a year.

When contacted by the Yemen Times, Judge Mansour Shai' who presided over her case, said he was not authorized to make any statement to the media.

Although Anisa is the first woman to be sentenced to time in prison by the specialized court, it is not the first time that the court has questioned the writings of a female journalist or writer. Most of these women were fined.

"I did not insult the president," Anisa told the Yemen Times by phone from her village in the Taiz governorate.

"I am not a criminal, I did nothing wrong. I merely stated my opinion," she added, dismissing claims that she was politically motivated.

Anisa wrote three articles two years ago that were published in Al-Wasat, a national independent weekly newspaper. In these, she criticized the government for being corrupt and for imprisoning journalists like Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani.

"I remember that I wrote about the way Al-Khaiwani was arrested in front of his terrified children, and directed the passage in my article about that to the president," she said, sounding optimistic despite the prison sentence.

The three articles vanished from the website's newspaper along with other materials when the website was hacked into, according to Al-Wasat's founder and editor-in-chief Jamal Aamir who was fined YR 10,000 in the case.

Anisa confirmed that she was not informed about her case and therefore she did not attend court. She is now looking after her mother who is not well.

"I will stay here with my mother. Nobody is taking care of her," she said. "I will hire a lawyer to appeal the sentence."

Mohammed Najj Allaow, lawyer and chairman of the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms

known as HOOD, has offered to be Anisa's lawyer.

According to him, because Anisa did not turn up for her trial, she is considered to be a fugitive under Yemeni law. She cannot therefore appeal unless she surrenders herself to justice. The sentence is applicable immediately after it is passed by the court.

"However, as she is the only supporter of an ill parent and she can prove that with medical reports, she can appoint me to attend the court on her behalf," he said.

The case has been denounced among journalists and human rights activists who described the sentence as "unfair" and "shocking" as it consisted in three forms of punishment - prison, a ban on writing, and a fine.

The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) has condemned the sentence.

"We condemn this gross injustice done to our colleague and call for this ruling to be set aside," said Jim Boumelha, IFJ President.

"Government should take heed of exposure of ills in the country by media rather than drag them through courts on ridiculous charges," he said.

"We will push back hard as the government seeks to make journalists scapegoats for its dismal record in office," he said. "Bad news for the

regime cannot be buried by bullying journalists."

The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate (YJS) has also protested the ruling. A peaceful protest was organized outside the presidential palace on Tuesday to show support for the journalist and to call for the decision to be reversed.

"The IFJ backs the YJS and says Yemeni authorities are lashing out to critics and media for holding their Government to account by exposing its failings," said an IFJ press release.

"The government keeps saying that it protects women, but then it starts to pass sentences against female journalists," said Tawakul Karman, chairwoman of Yemeni organization Female Journalists Without Chains.

"The solid reputation of many Yemeni female writers was not enough for the government, which has now started to breach their right of expression," said Karman.

Last year, the press court sentenced two Yemeni journalists to time in prison.

These were Sameer Jubran, editor-in-chief of weekly Al-Masdar, accused of harming national unity, and Muneer Al-Mawweeri, a Washington-based journalist, also accused of insulting the president.

The press court is currently trying about thirty Yemeni journalists.

SNACC investigates electricity sector

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, JAN. 20 — Sabotage elements fired at Mareb- Sana'a 400 KV transforming cable, which is linked to the Mareb gas operated Power Station or Mareb 1, said an authorized source at the Ministry of Electricity and Energy. The output of Mareb 1 is 341 megawatts.

This shooting has led to cutting cables linking the two electric towers 381, 382 which are located in Al-Shabwan area in Mareb Governorate. According to the sources, those who committed this sabotage act are still unknown.

"This criminal act caused hindering the trial operation of Mareb1," said Director of Transport Lines and Transforming Stations Project Mohammad Al-Thawar.

He revealed that transporting line has faced several sabotage acts since July 2009 which cost the ministry USD 500,000, besides delay of operating the station. He further said that USD 73,000 are the costs related to repairing the faults alone, resulting from these acts. He also added that in December 2009, the No 4/30 Mareb-Sana'a line, Al-Kassarah area, between Rabish Camp and Mareb city, was subjected to an explosion in its foundation, leading to the collapse of the tower. The line was repaired last Tuesday.

He indicated that a team from Siemens Company, which constructed Mareb 1, arrived last Friday at the station to start the trial work of the first unit, scheduled for last Sunday, in order to enable the station join the service in February.

He called on the local authority and security forces in the governorate to quickly investigate the incident and arrest the sabotage elements and also to take necessary measures needed to

protect transport lines against further attacks.

Last December, Minister of Electricity and Energy Awadh Al-Suqatri had announced that the trial operation of the station would start mid January after failure of the operating the station last September due to impurities found in gas supplied by the Safer Company for Oil. And as an alternative, another gas pipeline has been extended from Yemen Company for Natural and Liquefied Gas.

In this context, the Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption (SNACC) discussed during the past few days the parliament's report on the real condition of electricity including reasons behind delay in making Mareb 1 operational.

Corruption in electricity has cost the country YR 19 billion to buy electricity from the private sector.

SNACC's Head of Media Sector, Yasin Abdu Saeed stated to the state-run newspaper, 26 September, that the Ministry of Electricity and Energy and the Yemeni Electric General Corporation signed contracts with companies for buying electricity and providing fuel for the generators of these companies, in addition to their wages.

"This costs the country ten billions of rials annually," he stated, indicating that if these sums of money had been collected, they would have been enough to construct two power stations. He said that all parties signing the contract with these companies must be held accountable.

It is worth noting that the work in Mareb Gas Station project started in February 2006 and was scheduled to be completed in February 2009. But officials of the project attribute the delay to the repeated interruptions in the project's work and problems with tribals.

Strong quake threat merely a rumor

By: Ali Saeed

THAMAR, JAN. 20 — The National Center for Seismological Observatory describes reports saying there might be a strong earthquake hitting Thamar today, as mere rumors.

This denial by the center came after people from the districts of Thamar started talking about a strong quake that will shake Thamar city on Wednesday, 20, January.

"The news that said an earthquake may strike on Wednesday is absolutely baseless because earthquakes can't be

predicted," said Jamal Sha'alan, Head of the Center in a statement to Saba news Agency.

"Even advanced countries equipped with the latest devices for seismological observatory cannot forecast where and when a quake is going to take place," Sha'alan explained.

Sha'alan said that the Observatory Center now is studying the seismological activity in Thamar area. Although Thamar is an area of continuous quake activity, Sha'alan said that the activity is between light and medium and there is no need for citizens to get concerned

or panic.

"The best solution to avoid any potential risks by quakes is to construct buildings in accordance with the earthquake resistance criteria," he said.

The center observed a medium quake on Sunday morning that did not exceed more than 4.3 on the Richter Scale in Thamar and no casualties were reported.

For his part, the Head of Security in Thamar, Najm Al-Dain Harash, called all citizens to be aware of such rumors that aim at spreading panic and fear among the public and said that the

security will not tolerate such rumors.

This came after a massive earthquake struck Haiti, a country in a Caribbean island one week ago. It was the worst earthquake in the region in more than 200 years, in which around 50,000 people. The devastation posed serious challenges to those attempting to deliver aid. Around three million people (a third of Haiti's population) has been affected by the quake, according to latest news reports.

Cooking gas price doubles in Ibb city

By: Mofeed Al-Gaad
For the Yemen Times

IBB, JAN. 19 — The price of natural gas used for domestic purposes in Ibb city has doubled in the recent days. Even those who are willing to pay this exaggerated price complain that it is hard to find.

"The prices are not the real problem for me, I have a problem finding an open shop that would allow me to refill our kitchen cylinders. We had to go to Taiz city in order to buy some gas to use at homes," said Motih Al-Amari, a resident in Ibb city. "I spend most of my life time in U.S.A and during my long stay there I didn't find such gas crises."

Despite the fact that Yemen is one of Arab countries producing natural

gas, it suffers from frequent shortages.

The reason behind the gas crises according to official statements in the media is due to armed ambushes of gas containers on their way from Mareb where it is being produced to other governorates around the country.

"These days we have a problem obtaining gas from suppliers. They told us that terrorists blocked the way of gas containers coming from Mareb," explained Tawfeek a local gas cylinder shop owner in Ibb.

Restaurants are most affected by this shortage or increased prices as they needed to either increase the price of the meals which might risk losing customers or shut down completely.

Normally one gas cylinder would cost around YR 550 but now it has exceeded YR 1000.

"Since last week we have been suffering in order to find gas. If this continues we may be forced to close down," complained Ibrahim Ali, a restaurant owner.

In the country side of Ibb governorate gas cylinders are even scarcer and much more expensive. However, villagers are less affected than urban means because villagers have alternative means for cooking fuel.

"The price of gas cylinder in my village is YR 1900. Gas merchants abuse the situation to get a high profit," claimed Bazel Al-Mohamedi, a farmer. "The Yemeni government should find an urgent solution for the gas crises; otherwise Yemeni people will get a negative impression for their political leaders who could not control the state's affairs."

Yemeni Salafis reject terrorism accusations

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SANA'A, JAN. 20 — A Yemeni Salafi sheikh has refuted allegations made by the German press that the Dar Al-Hadeeth Center for Islamic Studies in Sa'ada is encouraging terrorism.

German officials reportedly said that German Muslims had been invited to be trained in the Sa'ada center, where they said students were urged to attack Christians and Jews.

According to a traditional Salafi sheikh based in Sana'a who asked for anonymity, students at the center are trained to use of light weapons, but only to be used if necessary as a self-defense and that the training started only after the students felt increasingly threatened by the Houthis.

The German accusations against the center follow the failed attempt, by Nigerian youth Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, to blow up a Detroit-headed plane on Christmas day, and the increased international focus on Al-Qaeda in Yemen as a result.

Abdulmutallab, who attended university in London, has admitted to having received military training and equipment from Al-Qaeda in Yemen.

"The students and their supervisors in Sa'ada, where civil war is spreading, are in touch with Al-Qaeda elements. It is believed that there are training camps belonging to the men-

tioned center," the spokesman of the General Prosecution in Munich told the German press.

According to the German press, many new converts to Islam from Europe and the US are still studying at the Dar Al-Hadeeth Center for Islamic Studies, among them are ten Muslims from Germany. The Yemen Times was unable to verify these figures.

The Dar Al-Hadeeth Center for Islamic Studies was established in 1979 by Moqbil Bin Hadi Al-Wade'e, a Salafi scholar and is an Islamic center for teaching Quran sciences and the traditions of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).

The center's establishment was funded by the Islamic Scholarship Fund in Mecca and, before September 2001, had reportedly attracted 5,000 students from countries all over the world.

Unlike the Iman University in Sana'a, where different Islamic ideologies are taught, Dar Al-Hadeeth only teaches the Quran and the Hadith, according to the Salafi source.

The Dar Al-Hadeeth Center became the center for Salafism in Yemen, but now has branches in other parts of Yemen as well. Dozens graduate from the center and with their own interpretations now manage their own Salafi institutes. Examples include the Ma'bar Center headed by Mohammad Al-

Imam in Dhamar and the Marib Center headed by Egyptian Abu Al-Hasan "Al-Maribi" in Marib, in addition to many other small centers in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Ibb and Hadramout.

Traditional Salafism is not political. According to Abdulfatah Al-Hakimi, a Yemeni academic, Al-Wade'e was particular in arguing for a split between religion and politics. Among his strict views, he rejected political associations and viewed elections as invalid. He also disapproved of eating with a spoon.

Al-Wade'e's stand against forming political associations which led to a serious split among Salafis, starting in the early nineties. After the death of Al-Wade'e in 2001, an argument about who would succeed him as head of the Dar Al-Hadeeth Center led to a split in Salafism in Yemen. Sheikh Yahya Bin Ali Al-Hajori has now taken up his position.

A new, more active Salafi trend has appeared with the founding of the Al-Hikma Al-Yemeniyya and Al-Ihsan charitable associations. Abdullah Al-Zaidy, the head of Al-Hikma Al-Yemeniyya has published a magazine titled Al-Forkan in which Sheikh Al-Wade'e's thoughts are refuted.

Where the followers of recent Salafi trends can be involved in politics, the followers of Al-Wade'e's more traditional Salafism are usually not.

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In Brief

**SANA'A
Yemen sentence for officer who passed missile information to insurgents**

Yemen sentenced on Monday an officer to ten years in jail after convicting him of passing information about producing missiles to the Houthi rebels who have been fighting the national army for more than six years in the far north.

Officer Muhammad Abdullah Al-Bahri, 35, who taught chemistry and physics at a Hajjah school, faced charges on collecting information about producing missiles and using power to fire them and information about radioactive elements, taking photos of Hajjah province through Google to identify places where positions to fight troops would be set up by the insurgents, and designing websites for the rebels to facilitate their communication.

He was also charged of being part of armed gangs fighting troops in Saada and Hajjah.

He confessed to receiving orders from Abu Ameen, Al-Houthi second in command, to collect information and take photos, saying I did and passed them to Saada.

The collected information were also about Al-Qassam missiles produced by Palestinian Movement of Hamas, producing power to replace the use of Chinese generators and save power by turbines and how to generate wind and thermal power, he told prosecutors.

Yemen plans to secure coasts
Interior Ministry has prepared a special security plan to secure and protect the Yemeni coasts.

The special security plan aims to prevent crimes such as drugs and migrant smuggling in all forms, as well as to reduce the illegal immigration to the country and investigate with suspicious elements in the refugee flows from Somalia.

The fight against terrorism and terrorist elements is a main part of the plan which stresses the necessary to impose control on the boats and ships movement on the Yemeni coasts.

Current developments in Palestinian arena reviewed
Palestinian ambassador to Yemen Bassem al-Agha briefed Monday Shura Council chairman Abdul-Aziz

Abdul-Ghani on the current developments in the Palestinian arena.

During the meeting, Abdul-Ghani welcomed the Palestinian diplomat, indicating to the Yemeni-Palestinian distinctive relations.

He also affirmed Yemen's supportive efforts for the Palestinian Reconciliation.

Al-Agha handed the Shura Council chairman an armor of al-Quds.

Yemen, WB review current cooperation aspects

Deputy Prime Minister of Economic Affairs and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Abdul-Karim al-Arhabi met here on Monday with the World Bank's mission headed by Jory Floria.

In the meeting, the two sides reviewed the current cooperation aspects between Yemen and the bank, especially with regard to supporting the government policies aiming at reducing the cultivation of Qat in Yemen which deplete 40 per cent of the water resources.

The two sides also discussed the WB's support to the integral awareness program to be implemented by the government in the coming peri-

od aiming to introduce the risks and threats arising from Qat's cultivation and its impact on the scarce water resources in Yemen.

In the meeting, al-Arhabi affirmed the government's trend to focus on expanding and enhancing the awareness channels on the risks of Qat cultivation on the water map in the country.

He noted to the need to strengthen the current cooperation between Yemen and donors, topped by the WB to achieve this goal.

**TAIZ
Taiz governor talks with Chinese ambassador**

Taiz governor Hamoud al-Soufi discussed on Monday with the Chinese ambassador to Yemen Liu Denglin cooperation relations between Yemen and China as well as the Chinese support presented for the governorate for different fields.

During the meeting, the governor praised the Chinese support for projects in Taiz governorate, noting that the first technical school established in Taiz was funded by China out of which thousands of qualified stu-

dents have been graduated.

He pointed out to the development and growth of the Yemeni and Chinese relations which are based on developmental and humanitarian bases away from any political background, wishing this relationship more success ahead.

For his part, the Chinese ambassador expressed pleasure to visit Taiz, affirming the continuation of his country to support development efforts in the governorate, specially in the health and vocational training sectors.

12 Eritrean sailors arrested in Yemen

The security authorities in al-Salif district of Hodeidah province have arrested 12 Eritrean sailors for interfering the country illegally, interior ministry has said.

The boat, which has carried them of a Yemen man, 35, was also seized. The Eritrean arrestees and the Yemeni man have been sent to the competent authorities to investigate with them.

Security authorities in the province also captured three Ethiopians, who have entered the Yemeni terri-

tories illegally.

On the other hand, security authorities have also arrested 27 Ethiopians and one Djiboutian in al-Ta'eziyah district of Taiz province.

All the captured Africans have been sent to the competent authorities to take the legal actions against them.

**ADEN
Somali Marines partake in marine mechanics course in Yemen**

A number of the Somali Marines are taking part in a training course on marine mechanics kicked off on Sunday at the Coastguard Training Institute in Aden governorate.

The institute's manager Faysal al-Haj said that the 6-week course would provide the trainees with lectures in the field of the marine mechanics to enable them to maintain their boats.

It is worth mentioning that training the Somali marine members in the Coastguard Training Institute in Aden comes within the Yemeni coastguard's seek to shift the institute from local to a regional and international training one.

Their News

CSSW builds 137 homes for hadramout displaced persons

The Charitable Society for Social Welfare launched a construction project for families that had lost their homes in the 2008 floods in Hadramout. The project includes building and retoring 137 homes in Tarim, Sah and Al-Sawm areas of the governorate and will be in coordination with several local and international donors. The project's cost exceeds two and half million American dollars.

The charity has worked with the victims of this natural disaster from the very beginning through search and rescue, aftermath rehabilitation and now reconstruction. The charity has sponsored temporary accommodation of 488 families in rented homes.

Call for establishing HelpAge in Yemen

HelpAge International is an organization working for the cause and care of the elderly around the world with their head office in UK and is one of the leading members of International Federation on Ageing under the auspices of the UN.

HelpAge International helps older people claim their rights, challenge discrimination and overcome poverty, so that they can lead dignified, secure, active and healthy lives.

They work in over 75 countries is strengthened through our global network of like-minded organizations – the only one of its kind in the world.

HelpAge International has alliances all over the world such as HelpAge Canada, HelpAge India, HelpAge Austria, Help the Aged UK., HelpAge Kenya, HelpAge Pakistan, HelpAge Sri Lanka Etc.. etc...

Now it is considering establishing a

branch in Yemen.

If you are interested in being part of this initiative, please send an email to Sunil Abdulaziz at sunilpaa@gmail.com.

2010 batch of UNFPA special youth program fellowships

UNFPA will recruit six young people to be Special Youth Fellows from 1 April – 31 December 2010.

Background Information Your browser may not support display of this image.

The Special Youth Program fellowship consists of an initial 4.5 months fellowship at UNFPA Headquarters, New York, followed by a continued fellowship of another 4.5 months in the UNFPA Office in the country of the fellow.

Objective

This program is designed to give young people from developing countries opportunities to engage in policy development and programming; to help build the capacity of young people; and to sensitize both young people and UNFPA staff on partnering to address adolescent and youth issues.

During the course of the program, fellows will:

- Attend and participate in UNFPA and UN events and meetings as appropriate
- Undertake research and writing assignments
- Contribute to ongoing projects and programs
- Organize a final presentation to UNFPA HQ staff on their projects and fellowships in Headquarters
- Interact with the New York local youth community on at least one occasion

• Develop a relationship with the Regional and Country Office and provide updates on their activities during the HQ fellowship and provide updates to HQ during fellowship at Regional or Country Office

All selected candidates will be provided:

- Cost of return travel from country of origin
- Assistance with travel documents and visa requirements
- Health insurance
- Housing arrangements
- Subsistence allowance (for meals and other basic needs)
- A workstation and internet access
- Opportunities to be mentored by UNFPA staff on issues of interest
- Administrative assistance as required

Qualifications and Experience Your browser may not support display of this image. Criteria

Candidates must have some program experience in areas of UNFPA's mandate. These areas include: young people's sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights, humanitarian response, population, gender, culture, human rights, HIV prevention, poverty reduction, and sustainable livelihoods.

Eligibility

- Aged between 20-24 years old. Applicants born before 1 January 1987
- will not be considered. No exceptions.
- Residence and nationality of a developing country. Applicants from developed countries will not be considered for this program, but are invited to apply for UNFPA's regular internship program.
- Established interest and dedication to development issues through previous experiences or affiliation with a youth network or NGO working on development issues
- Basic leadership and advocacy skills
- Basic understanding of issues of importance to UNFPA and what the organization stands for
- English language skills (written and oral)
- Commitment to return to home country to undertake follow up work with young people

Applications will open 10 January 2010. The deadline for applications is 25 January 2010. Only those candidates that are shortlisted will be contacted. Interviews will take place tentatively in mid-February.

To apply for this program go to <http://www.unfpa.org/employment/vacancy.htm> and click on "Apply Online". Please click on the vacancy for your region. Feel free to contact youth@unfpa.org for more information.

UNU-IAS Fellowships

Every year UNU-IAS and UNU-ISP offer PhD and Postdoctoral Fellowships to provide young scholars and policy-makers, especially from the developing world, with a multi-disciplinary context within which to pursue advanced research and training that is of professional interest to the successful applicant and of direct relevance to the research agenda of their selected UNU-IAS or UNU-ISP program.

The fellowship program provides the successful applicant with a unique opportunity to:

develop and advance their research under the supervision of a UNU-IAS or UNU-ISP faculty member and contribute to the overall research agenda of the Institute,

widen their research interests and professional networks by working in the international and multi-disciplinary context of the UNU-IAS and UNU-ISP, and with its wider network of Japanese universities and research institutes, as well as international collaborators,

become exposed to the workings of the international and multilateral policy process and the broader UN system, and

link with other UNU-IAS and UNU-ISP PhD and Postdoctoral Fellows.

Readmore: <http://cambodijobs.blogspot.com/2008/04/unu-ias-phd-and-postdoctoral.html>

Fellowship at UNFPA Special Youth Programme

The Special Youth Programme fellowship consists of an initial 4.5 months fellowship at UNFPA Headquarters, New York, followed by a continued fellowship of another 4.5 months in the UNFPA Office in the country of the fellow.

UNFPA will recruit six young people to be Special Youth Fellows.

This programme is designed to give young people from developing countries opportunities to engage in policy development and programming; to help build the capacity of young people; and to sensitize both young people and UNFPA staff on partnering to address adolescent and youth issues.

Readmore: <http://cambodijobs.blogspot.com/2009/02/fellowship-at-unfpa-special-youth.html>

ADBI Visiting Researchers and Visiting Fellows

In pursuit of its aim to foster high quality and policy-relevant research in ADB's developing member countries, ADBI offers a limited number of places for fixed-term Visiting Researchers and Visiting Fellows. These places are intended to allow researchers to work in Tokyo on a topic of mutual interest to ADBI and the fellows/researchers

themselves. Preferred areas of research and topics under each area are:

1. inclusive and sustainable growth, Infrastructure, Financial sector development, Environment and climate change
2. regional cooperation and integration, Monetary and financial cooperation, Trade and investment cooperation
3. governance for institutions and policies, Economic policy management, Public sector reform

Readmore:

<http://cambodijobs.blogspot.com/2010/01/adbi-visiting-researchers-and-visiting.html>

World Bank International Essay Competition 2010

The World Bank International Essay Competition 2010 has been launched. This is the Seventh edition of the competition which continues each year with great success. Each year it addresses a specific subject related to youth, and this year the topic is about Youth Unemployment.

The International Essay Competition is open to all young people, students and non-students alike, between the ages of 18 and 25, from all countries of the world. You can also participate with a video instead of an essay. See the website for more details.

March 16, 2010 - Deadline for submissions

April 30 - Finalists of the essay category announced and winner of the video category announced

May - Final Jury in Stockholm, Sweden (only finalists in the essay category and winner of the video category participate)

To see full details, visit the website: <http://www.essaycompetition.org/>
TOPIC: Youth Unemployment
WANTED: Your Practical Ideas

Current world population includes an estimated 1.2 billion young people between the ages of 15 and 24 years, which is about 24.7% of the world's working age population. Worldwide youth unemployment is high, almost three times higher than the adult unemployment rate. With the economic downturn, the worldwide youth unemployment is expected to reach 15% in 2009 (International Labor Organization, 2008). In certain parts of the world, i.e., Sub-Saharan Africa, youth unemployment rates can be as high as 60%.

More than one third of the young people in the world are unemployed, have completely given up looking for a job or are working but still living below the \$2 a day poverty line (ILO), or have migrated. Young job seekers face increasing difficulties finding work in the current economic scenario.

How can youths be part of the solution?

The Essay Competition 2010 invites youths to share ideas on:

How can you tackle youth unemployment through youth-led solutions?
Please answer both questions:

1. How does youth unemployment affect you, your country, town or local community?

2. What can you do, working together with your peers, to find a sustainable solution for job seekers through youth entrepreneurship? Think specifically about the barriers youths face in the labor market and how to tackle difficulties in accessing capital for business startups.

We encourage you to give concrete examples if you have personal experience as a young entrepreneur and if not share your ideas about how you would go about creating a business/work opportunities in your local community/ town/ country.

Awards are sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, the Government of Sweden, and the World Bank.

1. Essay

Eight finalists will participate in the Final Jury in Stockholm, Sweden, in May 2010, and attend the Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics (ABCDE).

Money awards:
1st prize: 3,000 USD
2nd prize: 2,000 USD
3rd prize: 1,000 USD

2. Video

Author of the winning video will be invited for a screening at the occasion of the Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics (ABCDE), held in Stockholm, Sweden, in May 2010.

Money awards:
1st prize: 2,000 USD
2nd prize: 1,000 USD
3rd prize: 500 USD


The jury reserves the right to modify award amounts based on the number of winning essays / videos selected.


Italian Knight Medal of Honor to Al-Suhaibi

Dhaifallah Ali Al-Suhaibi had been working for 35 years at the Italian embassy in Sana'a with full dedication and efficiency. In recognition for this, he was granted the prestigious Knight Medal of Honor by the Italian President through ambassador of Italy in Yemen Mario Buffo.

After thirty five years of dedicated work Al-Suhaibi has become known in the embassy for his outstanding character and loyalty. An honoring ceremony took place at the embassy this week in which he was given the medal and saluted for his long service to the Republic of Italy.

The ceremony which took place at the embassy's premises was attended by the embassy staff, Al-Suhaibi's friends and family.




EMBASSY OF INDIA, SANA'A
REPUBLIC DAY, 2010

The Embassy of India, Sana'a cordially invites all Indian nationals in the Republic of Yemen, along with their families, to join in the celebrations of the 61st Republic Day of India on Tuesday, the 26th January, 2010 at the Embassy premises (Building No. 12, Djibouti Street, Off-Haddah Street, Sana'a). They are requested to assemble at the Embassy by 0845 hours.

[Mobile Phones/ Bags etc. are not allowed inside the premises.]



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خير الدين النصور - المدير العام التنفيذي

Expression of Interest Basic Education Development Project Credit No. 3988-YEM and Grant No. TF-053721 & KFW 2004 66 268)

These requests for expression of interest follow the General Procurement Notice for this project that appeared in UND Business and DG Market dated Feb. 2, 2005.

The Ministry of Education (MOE), Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) and Multi-Donors Trust Fund and Kfw Grant, toward the cost of Basic Education Development Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit & grants to payments under the contracts for the below-listed consulting services.

The Project Administration Unit now invites eligible Firms, to indicate their interest for conducting **Technical Assistance (TA) For Training Engineers of the projects and Procurement Sector**. Interested consulting firms must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills, etc.)

The main objective of the TA is (i) Building and developing capacity and skills of engineers and improve their performance; (ii) speed up the process of supervision and implementation in civil works projects.

The selection of the consultants will be in accordance with the procedure set out in the World Bank's Guidelines: "Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, May 2004" Interested consultants may obtain further information during working days Sat.-Wed. form 8:30 AM to 2:30 PM to the address below to which the expression of interest must be delivered by February 07, 2010

Basic Education Development Project
60 m Southern Rd. -Bait Meyad
Tel:+967-1-619163, Fax: +967-1-619219
Email: The project Director: a.al-arashi@y.net.ye
Email: The procurement Officer: sqawasemi@yahoo.com

إعلان عن ابدأ الرغبة

حصلت الجمهورية اليمنية على قرض من هيئة التنمية الدولية IDA برقم: (3988-YEM) و منحة متعددة المصادر رقم: (TF-053721) لتمويل مشروع تطوير التعليم الأساسي و تعتمد تخصيص جزء من هذا القرض و المنحة لتغطية تكاليف أعمال استشارية لتدريب مهندسي قطاع المشاريع والتجهيزات. وعليه فإن إدارة مشروع تطوير التعليم الأساسي - وزارة التربية و التعليم تدعو الشركات الاستشارية المؤهلة لتقديم ملفات تشمل السيرة الذاتية للشركة والخبرة لمهام مشابهة بموضوع الاستشارة بالإضافة إلى كادر الشركة. حيث وسيتم الاختيار وفقاً لإجراءات البنك الدولي.

آخر موعد لتقديم الوثائق هو يوم الأحد الموافق 2010/02/07م إلى مقر المشروع الكائن في صنعاء، بيت معياد، الستين الجنوبي، تلفون: 619163 ، فاكس: 619219 أو على البريد الإلكتروني المذكور أعلاه.

Youth exclusion in Yemen: Tackling the twin deficits of human development and natural resources

A Group of four researchers; Ragui Assaad, Ghada Barsoum, Emily Cupito and Daniel Egel had recently written a working paper on youth exclusion in Yemen. The paper was published by the Middle East Youth Initiative in collaboration with the Wolfensohn Center for Development and Dubai School of Government. It concludes that Yemeni youth are excluded from the opportunity to become productive adults and positive contributors to society. Here is why.

Report summarized by Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Many Yemeni youth face social exclusion, whereby they are cut off from the resources and institutions that could assist them in their transition to adulthood. Youth exclusion in Yemen is highly gendered and regionalized. Females and rural residents are much more likely to be excluded than males and urban residents. Moreover, this exclusion is multifaceted and generally affects other sectors of life.

For example, youth who receive inadequate schooling have trouble finding paid work, which can thereby limit their ability to purchase housing, get married and become independent adults.

Exclusion is also interdependent: exclusion manifested during early stages of the transition can reinforce exclusion at later stages.

Recent historical developments in Yemen contributed to the prevalence and depth of youth exclusion.

Soon after the 1990 unification between North and South Yemen, the country suffered vast repercussions from the Gulf War, including the mass repatriation of almost a million Yemeni migrants and the cutoff of much international aid. These events damaged Yemen's economy and threw the country into a period of turmoil and unrest. Rampant poverty and conflict created an unstable environment for youth, many of whom were already marginalized.

Yemen is the poorest country in the Middle East region and one of the poorest in the world. Its population, already overwhelmingly young, is expanding rapidly, creating an explosion in the number of youth aged 15 to 29. A large youth population can provide the ideas and manpower necessary to foster economic growth and stimulate social development — but only if adequate resources and institutions are in place to help them do so. With a dwindling supply of natural resources, low levels of human development, high levels of poverty, and policies and institutions that work against youth instead of for them, Yemen faces significant challenges in helping youth reach their full potential.

The situation in Yemen is particularly challenging because of the twin deficits that the country faces in both human development and natural resources. Yemen ranks 138th out of 179 countries and territories on the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index and 148th on combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrollment (UNDP 2008). Yemen also faces one of the largest gender gaps in human development in the world. For instance, in gross primary enrollment rates it ranks as the country with the fifth largest gender gap in the world (UNDP 2007). These human development challenges are compounded by severe limits on essential natural resources, such as water and arable land, for a rapidly growing population that is still predominantly rural.

Education
Youth in Yemen face significant educational challenges. Women and rural residents have been particularly excluded from educational gains. A fifth of youth have never enrolled in school, with never-enrollment being particularly problematic among rural girls. Delayed entry into school is also a significant problem, with only 20 percent of children entering the education system at the recommended age of six. Moreover, most students, again especially female students and rural residents, drop out before finishing basic education.

Moreover, youth who are able to obtain adequate amounts of schooling are constrained by the poor quality of education in Yemen. Teaching and testing methods in Yemen encourage rote memorization. Much learning occurs in inadequate facilities, such as unsafe school buildings, tents, caves or open-air classrooms.

Employers complain that graduates lack critical cognitive, management, language and computer skills that are necessary in the workplace but not taught in Yemeni public schools. Unemployment is high across all education levels, with exception-

ally high levels for "middle-educated" men with primary through secondary education and highly educated young women.

Livelihood

This term encompasses the different factors that affect young people's incomes and work arrangements. The study shows that young women work more hours than young men, yet that young men are much more likely to participate in paid work. Women who do engage in paid work earn higher wages than men on average, mainly because they are a highly selected group and therefore tend to be much more educated. Women who do this kind of work are found almost exclusively in the non-governmental organization (NGO) and government sectors. Men in urban areas work long hours, as do male migrants from rural areas and well-educated women. In Yemen, it is common for both males and females to work while they are attending school—oftentimes compromising their educational attainment and quality of learning.

The demographics of households have important impacts on the well-being of youth. Young women living with their in-laws assume a disproportionate share of the domestic and unpaid work burden, with daughters-in-law working 11 percent more in unpaid work than the other daughters in the household.

Internal migration is also an important phenomenon among youth. Internal migrants earn lower wages on average than nonmigrants, but they also work longer hours so that their total incomes parallel those of non-migrants.

Urbanization seems to be the major reason for internal migration, with 35 percent of urban males and 60 percent of males in Sana'a City being migrants from rural areas and smaller cities.

The usage of qat (*Catha edulis*), a plant that acts as a stimulant when chewed, is common in Yemen and has important implications for young people's incomes and use of leisure time. Different estimates

Youth exclusion in Yemen varies widely across regions and according to gender, with rural youth and women exhibiting the most severe signs of exclusion. However, regional differences in youth outcomes persist even after controlling for rural-urban differences.

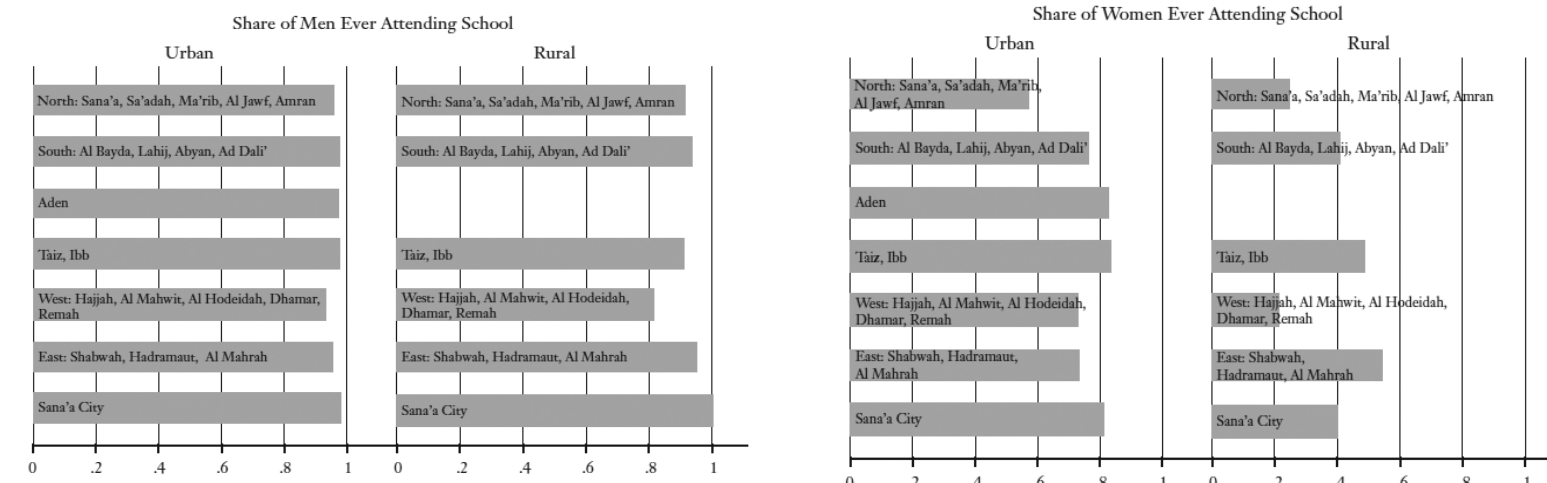
cite 50 to 85 percent of men using qat on a regular basis and 30 to 60 percent of women doing so.

Men who chew qat spend about 20 percent of their incomes on the drug, with wealthier men spending slightly more than poor ones.

Family formation

Rural women are particularly prone to early marriage in Yemen. In general, women marry earlier than men, and rural residents marry earlier than urban residents. More than half of young women in Yemen marry while they are still teenagers and thereby become excluded from the benefits of higher education and wage work. Most young brides bear children early, putting themselves at risk of maternal mortality and putting their children at risk of dying prematurely. The young age of marriage and childbearing has also buoyed the persistently high fertility rate in Yemen. Although the fertility rate began to decline in the 1990s, the total fertility rate (TFR) for Yemen from 1998 to 2003 was 6.2 children per woman, which is the highest fertility rate in the Middle East and North Africa region (Arab Family Health Survey 2003).

Urban Yemeni males are beginning to suffer from the "waithood" phenomenon that has plagued other modernizing Middle Eastern societies, which manifests itself in involuntary delays in marriage. These delays are driven by education-induced increases in expectations about the standards of living to be achieved within marriage that are often unmatched by the economic opportunities young men face in the



Share of youth ever attending school.

Source: HBS 2005/2006 and authors' calculations

labor market. Men who do marry young often bring their brides into their parental household, indicating that getting married may not signal true independence.

Young women in Yemen still struggle to receive adequate reproductive healthcare. According to the

2003 Arab Family Health Survey (AFHS 2003), less than 40 percent of young women had ever used any type of contraception, with the youngest brides being the least likely to use contraception. Furthermore, many women—especially women residing in rural areas—report that high costs, a lack of female physicians, and long distances to clinics and other health facilities impede their access to prenatal care.

Yemen has attempted to enact policies that promote improved access to reproductive health services for women, but this sensitive issue has been met with sometimes impassioned political debate and religiously and culturally-based opposition.

Policy implications

The Yemeni government is aware of the enormous challenges that it faces in human development, especially as it affects its youth population. A major sign of this awareness is the fact that Yemen is one of the only Arab countries to have issued a National Youth Strategy. However, due to major resource and financial constraints and even more limited institutional capacity, this strategy has not been fully implemented.

We set forth three broad recommendations to guide policymakers in dealing with issues affecting youth inclusion in Yemen and argue for greater development assistance to help Yemen overcome its twin human development and resource deficits. First, we advocate for youth policies to take a holistic approach—addressing the various aspects of young people's transitions to adulthood together rather than tackling each problem or sector on its own. Second, we recommend that policymakers focus on improving outcomes for women, especially those in rural areas. Finally, we suggest that policies be carefully tailored to take into account the microeconomic factors that affect youth outcomes, such as the distance women and girls must travel to attend school or access health care or the obstacles they face because schools, health facilities, and workplaces are not perceived as safe spaces for women.

Yemen faces many challenges in promoting youth inclusion, but focusing on assisting this important group will have positive benefits for the country for years to come. We make a strong plea for Yemen to receive greater amounts of development assistance both from Western donors as well as from its oil rich neighbors in the Arabian Peninsula. The human development and natural resource challenges Yemen faces are daunting and it is unlikely that Yemen will be able to address them on its own, given its dwindling oil wealth. A large injection of development assistance on the part of Yemen's richer.

The way forward

Yemen faces enormous challenges in human development that especially affect its youth population.

The government has signaled its awareness of these issues by being the only Arab country to have issued a National Youth Strategy. However, due to major resource and financial constraints and even more limited institutional capacity, this strategy has not been fully implemented. The following three broad recommendations can guide policymakers in dealing with issues affecting youth inclusion in Yemen.

In addition, the role of development

assistance is critical in helping Yemen overcome its twin human development and natural resource deficits.

First, use a holistic approach in assisting youth. As we have mentioned throughout this paper, the challenges facing youth are multi-dimensional and interdependent.

Instead of focusing on the single dimensions of youth exclusion, the government of Yemen and international donors should focus on strategies that assist youth in multiple ways and across multiple markets.

Second, improve access for women and girls. Women are often implicitly and explicitly discouraged from fully participating in the public sphere in Yemen.

Education, health care, and the labor market need to become more conducive to female participation.

Schools need to be made safer, more accessible, and, in general, more girl-friendly environments.

More female doctors are needed to provide women with adequate health care, and firms must increase the hiring rate of women and strive to create more female-friendly work places. Policymakers should focus not just on the number of women participating but also the percentage of women who are leaders and managers in these fields.

Third, focus on micro-institutional factors. The government of Yemen has focused

on large-scale projects such as building schools or health facilities.

While there is no doubt that Yemen needs more of these facilities, indiscriminate building of facilities will fail to assist many of Yemen's socially excluded youth unless the rules of the game change. On one hand, parents and youth must get the correct signals about what it takes to succeed in Yemeni society and must be empowered to act on these signals.

On the other hand, service providers must get the right incentives to respond to the needs and wishes of their clients. This implies a greater degree of competition among service providers and a reward system that depends on performance.

Finally, given the magnitude of the challenges facing Yemen and its twin deficits in human and natural resources, the country will need to receive considerable assistance from the outside world to ensure a brighter future for its young population. This assistance should come from Western donors as well as from Yemen's oil-rich neighbors in the Arabian Peninsula. A large injection of development assistance on the part of Yemen's richer neighbors would be an excellent investment in regional stability. The neighboring Gulf countries should also consider adopting more open migration policies with respect to Yemeni labor to relieve some of the intense pressure on

Yemen's limited arable land resources and its overcrowded urban labor markets.

About the Middle East youth initiative

The mission of this initiative is to develop and implement a regional action plan for promoting the economic and social inclusion of young people in the Middle East.

The Middle East Youth Initiative's objective is to accelerate the international community's ability to better understand and respond to the changing needs of young people in the Middle East. By creating an international alliance of academics, policymakers, youth leaders and leading thinkers from the private sector and civil society, we aim to develop and promote a progressive agenda of youth inclusion.

The Middle East Youth Initiative was launched in July 2006 by the Wolfensohn Center for Development at the Brookings Institution in partnership with the Dubai School of Government.

The initiative blends activities in an attempt to bridge the divide between thinkers and practitioners and utilizes robust research as a foundation for effective policy and programs. The initiative has three complementary pillars: Research and Policy; Pathways to Inclusion, Advocacy and Networking; Creating Vital Connections and Practical Action: Life-Changing Impact.

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E-mail: tsc@yemen.net.ye, Website: www.thabetson.com.ye

A new alliance against terror cells

By: Edit Schlaffer
Die Presse

Our fear of terrorism has once again caught up with us. It takes only one radical, who carries out his meticulous plans with deadly determination, to blow up the carefully constructed structure of secret intelligence and security measures. It is interesting to note the immediate reactions to the newest attempt to attack a passenger plane en route to Detroit. They include strict security measures from full-body x-rays to the expansion of the flight ban for those on the terror watch list. But: we all know that our security is not guaranteed, nor are the terror experts trying to reassure us. The images from a US training video that depict how the amount of powder Umar Abdulmutallab had hidden in his underclothes could blow up a Boeing in a matter of seconds will haunt us for a long time to come. At the very latest, they will reappear during our next overseas flight.

If current defense strategies against terrorism do not convince us, they will not intimidate the terrorists and certainly won't prevent them from acting. The long-term perspective on counter-terror measures is missing. The assassins and the violence-prone extremists are always one step ahead—in the form of a deadly attack. Umar's case is unique in that his own father, a member of the Nigerian elite, was so deeply disturbed by his son's radicalization that he took the desperate step of alert-

ing the US embassy in Nigeria to his behavior. Umar had gone into hiding in Yemen and broke off all contact with his family. There were early warning signals. In early 2005, Umar wrote on the Islamic Forum's website: "I have no friend. Not because I do not socialise, etc but because either people do not want to get too close to me as they go partying and stuff while I don't... As I get lonely, the natural sexual drive awakens and I struggle to control it, sometimes leading to minor sinful activities like not lowering the gaze [from women]." On February 5, 2005, he added the following note: "... I have never found a true muslim friend. I might sound boring, but if you want to know more about me, just give me shout."

Umar is one of the many young, restless Muslims who politicize their religion and misuse it as a weapon. The ideology of extremism will not falter when confronted with intense scrutiny. They arm themselves in another way. Resignation and anger in the hearts and minds of the adolescents must be recognized in time and taken seriously. The parents must thus be sensitized, for they are the first to recognize that their children's lives are careening off course. Mothers and fathers are ideally positioned as "early warning signals." Preventative measures must be put in place where the youth are raised—in families and in schools. An admittedly long-term but very likely successful defense strategy against terror would be a worldwide initiative to empower and train parents, so that they are equipped with the nec-

essary skills of dialogue and confrontation to protect their sons and daughters from the traps of extremist ideologies and organizations. Such a campaign would revitalize civil society, especially in crisis areas such as Yemen.

A few weeks ago, we discussed Yemen's de-radicalization program with Dr. Mahmoud Al-Hitar, Yemen's Minister for Religious Endowment and Guidance, which he developed. This program is based on the power of religious messages. The Saudis have since expanded his model. On the outskirts of Riyadh lies the reception tent of the Rehab Center for terrorists receptive to reform. Apart from religion, psychotherapy is front and center: the residents paint, discuss, and pray for many months. While I watch a video about bringing back the ex-Guantanamo detainees, I can hear them playing soccer just outside the tent.

The families are a cornerstone of the reintegration efforts. They are also supported financially, with one condition: they must actively monitor their family members to make sure that they do not drift back into their old, radical circles. In response to a critical question about whether it is easy for the extremists to fake rehabilitation and return to free Saudi society, the leadership pragmatically remarks, "Either we bring them back, or Al Qaeda will."

The attempted terrorist attack on the flight to Detroit once again made it clear to us: a long-term and, more importantly, credible de-radicalization of society is necessary. Much is on the line: our security and stability.

Smarter military engagements of terrorist cells

By: Kyle Brady

Despite what many war-hawks and the intellectually challenged, both citizens and within government, are saying at the moment, the United States will not be going to war in Yemen because of the new relevance of its terrorist organizations. While it's true that Yemen houses a branch of Al-Qaeda that was behind the attempted underpantsbomber attack on Christmas, America, and its allies, simply cannot, and will not, have a full-scale military engagement with every large terrorist organization that makes itself relevant to national security, nor can the nation in need be provided financing and/or weapons for their own survival.

The reasons for entering Afghanistan were more legitimate than those for Yemen, but the operation was botched as the focus was shifted to Iraq — liberating a people from a dictator is a grand idea; however, the Iraqi mess has distracted the United States from the original goal. Modern terrorism, by definition, exists as a series of cells that vary in size and geographic distribution, making traditional war impossible and large-scale assaults difficult. If the guiding idea behind Afghanistan and future engagements is to address terrorism before a devastating attack can be executed or, perhaps more intelligently, to prevent the organization from flourishing in the first place, a better strategy is required.

Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq — the list of nation-states that are home to terrorist organizations and their training camps is a long one that does not stop where the mainstream loses the ability to recognize names. How is a country supposed to battle terrorism in a large number of locations worldwide, even if it is the largest and greatest military strength? The logistics, and cost, of such actions far outweigh whatever benefit may be achieved — it is for this very reason that the military, most especially its leaders, should draw inspiration from operations more common during the Cold War than during Vietnam.

The current military process in Afghanistan, and formerly in Iraq, is to allow small units of ground forces to move freely and pseudo-independently, with air support called in as needed. Why can this strategy not be taken to the obvious next step? Rather than move a significant number of resources to support such large operations, consideration should be given to a more covert and swift attack methodology that would use wholly independent ops units to achieve goals such as the assassination or capture of terrorist leaders. This sort of activity has been the cornerstone of much of America's strength in the last few decades and still continues today — it needs only be expanded.

Since the rogue groups that wish harm to the Western World do not announce their intentions prior to their actions or "play fair", there is no need for counterterrorist operations to follow

the normal rules or procedures of warfare. Such operations would not target nations, but rather cells or groups within nations and therefore do not pose any threat to sovereign rule — operations could be planned, conducted, and recouped in a matter of days by a few small units of highly trained and specialized individuals, without the targets ever being aware of a Western military presence. The nation that was host to such operations would be briefed afterwards.

This does admittedly sound like something out of Jason Bourne, but Hollywood is often based on fact — there would be no James Bond lone wolf carrying out such missions, but, in any case, this scenario is far from fiction. In fact, there is no reason why such a strategy should not be carried out, as the military, financial, geopolitical, and national security benefits would be far greater than current multi-tier deployment. Striking fear into the hearts of organizations that claim this as their singular goal would go a long way to appease those consciences that do not appreciate the West's overwhelming presence in certain modern arenas.

Other than a loss of income to the military industrial complex, there is no reason not to deploy smarter military engagements of terrorist cells to benefit citizens and nations worldwide — President Obama and the rest of the Western World's leaders with vested interests should choose brains over brawn in the ever-more-worrisome terrorist situation.

Soccer fans and their mess (1)

By: Suleiman Raise Bauzer
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Football or the American soccer as it defines in the English advance dictionary (is an contact sport game in which tow teams of 11 players try to kick or head a round ball into the opponent's goal).But that is quite distinct to my own and real functioning definition and realization, which is as a devil contact competition which causes a clash and fire emotions toward one's another as if is it an inciter person among the players, fans, and countries regionally or stately.

Faraway from the entertaining, real competing, and the ancient aim which to protect oneself, which are the main goals that soccer based on shifted, to show appreciation among the people

and nations not merely to come together, but to scatter them to clusters and groups.

In my outlook, for this reason, the other main target, which is to build up our bodies and minds, had disappeared, to be real replaced by clashes, tribal prejudice, and universal domination to be political affairs.

It is time to make our minds up in order to stay away from these causes, such as involving in wars, players getting hurt or recommencing tribal, stately vengeance as well as wasting the youth's time and effort, to a great extent just I recommend to play and watch it, without wonderment in order to concentrate on other self-improvement.

Or, why do not they focus on the educational factor for an instance?

My fresh evidence for proving that is what the Islamic country, which is

Malaysia, has done, when it devotes its effort for education at first.

Which, it's clear altering was there within ten years to be one of the most educational and manufacturing country.

In spite of our Arabic countries which its clubs are running to employ a professional soccer players to play in their teams with a long-expensive contracts in which that sum of money, would liberated the Arabian occupied countries or survived the people, who experienced the pain poverty and starvation in the Horn of Africa.

I am not an exaggerator view's writer, who is anti-soccer, but because an expert writer who exceeded the esteem of soccer playing, watching, and reading the football in his earlier of his life, which resulted in nothingness.

As well as a person who wants to extract the nonfigurative and internal meaning of the soccer for you by four

series of article, each one divulges the distinct aspects with its genuine concerns, hoping effectively to convey my ideas easily.

Before to end up, the upcoming anecdotes which I selected them from the rural, urban and regional communities, to clarify how the soccer game creates the causes and the friction among people for the time being therefore, this soccer made me have compassion for those who exceed the esteem of it, as well as this compelling reason made me to write and warn them at the same time of this soccer as a gap in which our enemies perceive and took the massive advantage to invade and stir us up, in the wake of our well-built brotherhood.

Approximately, a month ago in my small countryside, I got shocked, when I was hiking in close proximity to a seven years old boy saying to his friend, who is a quite little bit younger than him " Today my dad went to the city, and I informed him to fetch me a Missi's T-shirt with him" he finished with a cheery smile.

This tiny parable stuck in my head for long hours at the same time, while I was going home. Therefore, after a following deep assumption I realized that how our village's children's have profound admirations to this variety of holding in high esteem the sports in wide-ranging otherwise, the professional players.

When an age of time like this teenager still doesn't be on familiar terms with how to read or write, in spite of this, I marvel how he could utter the Missi's name suitably with a broad accent.

Who teaches him? In addition to what kind of school he goes to learn and how this team member is immense and in which group or club he plays?

Nevertheless, the unacceptable responses on behalf of the whole melancholy and complex questions it is from beginning to end, the people who

are around him bigger or small consequently, they are the main reasons who transformed this international recognition of the way to the toddlers? The answer is automatically was throughout imitating the adults, fathers, and younger relatives so their sons, nephews and grandsons.

Along with practicing this esteem of the player and clubs or teams, through different aspects such as understanding the entire team or club players by their full names, furthermore, large amount information about them such how many goals has he scored when and where?

In the direction of saying the truth, those rural youth or children don't distinguish even between the most important facts about our prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) neither the other messengers for instance.

Furthermore, the out of the ordinary thing when an Arabic language teacher tasked his students to write a topic on what is your dream? " some of them they wrote to be a supreme and well-known players like Messi, Rolando and Owen accordingly, they wrote the players' names correctly and they did made mistakes on small words in their own Arabic language which they must write correctly in their level" the teacher Rasheed ended- who is an Arabic language villager teacher-

Coming back to the core issue matter and on the road to the short dialogue which I heard between the two boys, who don't even go to school in addition to, how the speaker youngster knows a lot about soccer and players instead of learning several Arabic aliphatic to be ready for school. How this paranoim phenomenon reached that remote rural community, where the electrical energy operates only for six hours a day. Furthermore, how those poor fathers will counter to the clear-minded sons who had been waited to be a in charge ones, once their forefather and fathers leaving speaking frankly who do you believe the real

spoiling dynamic for those victims?

Also how they became well-knowledge in this activity rather than must be well-prepared for useful hobbies and other activities in which will resulted with a future generation of the village and of the country as well.

The chief factor at the back is that the how momentousness of matches and how much admiration to that devil sport had given followed by their children to carry out the same attitude. On the other hand that how those villagers exaggerated to be devoted to this sport, which the youth made in the villages and discrimination, one's another reflected to face inevitable consequence for the villagers.

Reflection of the kids as well as overstated, this soccer to be their expectations and future, which is not true if at all.

Wasting a lot of time and effort, getting hurt and disobeying the parents by not serving and helping them to harvest the cash crops by means of playing and exercising all the time in order to satisfy their coaches and team members moreover, not all of these kinds of the playing soccer outcomes that will effect although there are other things like tribe discrimination, which brought by this devil matches and tournaments to resume the forgotten extremism and brotherhood separation in a time the villagers focusing on crops and farming forgetting the entire old habits, which terminated with difficulty during decades and years of time.

As a final point, we are far away from the well-educated countries, as well as the people who cares for the value of time, plus the ones who don't care for the children to bring up and educate, as well as we didn't educate them well or they achieved their aims thus we pushed them to attain unattainable aspires and goals, which are thousand miles far-away and, if we conquer it is just similar to the one who is carrying the coals to Newcastle."



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Al-Qaeda in Yemen: Renaissance of terror

By: Albrecht Metzger

Yemen has recently become a haven for al-Qaeda. Yet a few years ago the organisation had seemingly petered out, the leaders of the old guard either in prison or dead. Albrecht Metzger has background details

The US embassy in Sana'a is a veritable fortress. The street on which it is located is blocked off entirely; employees and visitors have to pass through several checkpoints before they even reach the entrance.

In front of the first checkpoint are two army jeeps with machine guns at the ready, pointed threateningly at the sky. Not an inviting area for a former bodyguard to Osama bin Laden, one might think.

But that doesn't bother Abu Jandal; he has lived in this part of town for years and feels safe here. "The Americans are cowards," he says. "I like to challenge them." The short, stocky man is wearing a smart green jacket and a pressed white shirt. He smells of aftershave.

"The Sheikh's" bodyguard

Abu Jandal went to Afghanistan in 1996. "I was 23 years old. I met Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan and joined al-Qaeda. After four months of training he

made me his chief bodyguard."

"The Sheikh", as Abu Jandal calls him with reverence, pressed a gun into his hand and said: "There are two bullets in it. Make sure they never take me alive."

Presumably Abu Jandal would still be looking after Sheikh Osama somewhere in the mountains between Pakistan and Afghanistan today, had his wife's kidney disease not made him return to Yemen in 2000. A few weeks later, a small boat loaded with explosives rammed the American navy destroyer USS Cole, anchored at the Yemeni port of Aden.

Seventeen sailors and the two suicide attackers were killed in what was one of al-Qaeda's most spectacular attacks prior to 11 September 2001. The Yemeni security services immediately began rounding up anyone who had anything to do with al-Qaeda. Abu Jandal was one of them.

He was picked up at Sana'a Airport, where he had planned to leave for Syria, going on to Afghanistan. He spent 22 months in prison, thirteen of them in solitary confinement. He was never brought before a court.

Then the Yemeni government offered Abu Jandal a deal: if he renounced the armed struggle he would be a free man. He agreed – and has kept his side of the bargain to this day.

In the service of jihad

Yemen had always been a perfect recruiting ground for young mujahideen – Abu Jandal is a good example. Yet he comes from a generation that has made its peace with the Yemeni government and only fights for Islam on the verbal front.

There are others who still hold high the idea of armed struggle against the enemies of Islam. Until recently their actions generally went unnoticed by the rest of the world. They used the Yemeni hinterland to prepare attacks in Saudi Arabia and Yemen itself.

That undisrupted peace is over now. Since the Nigerian student Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab tried to crash a Northwest Airlines plane over Detroit Airport on Christmas Day of 2009, the world has trained its eyes on Yemen.

Abdulmutallab had previously spent several months in the country being trained for his attempted suicide bombing, as he has said himself. Several days afterwards, the Yemeni branch of al-Qaeda published a statement on the internet, claiming responsibility for the attempt and warning there were many more potential suicide bombers currently in Yemen.

As a reaction, the USA is now determined to intensify the anti-terrorism campaign in Yemen, supporting the government in setting up a special anti-terrorism unit.

New generation of jihadists

The success of this project is dubious; al-Qaeda has put down roots in Yemen. The new generation of jihadists rejects any deals with the Yemeni government. They attack random tourists and engage in gun battles with the army.

Even Abu Jandal, still a believer in the legitimacy of militant jihad, distances himself from their methods. "The new generation is very dangerous," he says. "We thought our actions through, but they attack anyone and everyone, no matter whether they're brown or yellow, Polish, Russian or American. They have no strategy, all they know is fighting and nothing else. They don't know who they're fighting."

Yet a few years ago, the organisation seemed to have petered out. The leaders of the old guard were either in prison, had renounced the struggle – like bin Laden's former bodyguard Abu



The Yemen-based radical Islamic preacher Anwar al-Awlaki is accused of having been in contact with the Nigerian terrorist Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab

Jandal – or they were dead. There were no bombings whatsoever in 2004 and 2005, with nothing hinting at a reawakening of al-Qaeda.

Escape and radicalisation

However in February 2006, 23 al-Qaeda members escaped from a high-security prison in Sana'a. Presumably aided by prison guards, they had dug a tunnel leading directly into a mosque. Only six of the 23 escapees remained on the run six months later, the rest either dying in exchanges of fire, being caught again or handing themselves in to the security forces of their own accord.

The remaining men included Nasir al-Wahayshi, an ambitious jihadist who has since been working to anchor al-Qaeda firmly in Yemen. He was officially appointed head of the organisation in June 2007. Since then there have been repeated bombings, including an attack on the US embassy in Sana'a in September 2008, killing 16 people.

Abu Jandal, the former bodyguard to Osama bin Laden, was an eyewitness to the attack. He heard an explosion and went out onto the street to see what had happened. The attackers set off two car bombs and then exchanged fire with the security staff. They did not get any further than the first checkpoint.



"They don't know who they're fighting." – The younger al-Qaeda generation in Yemen directs its terror randomly at all individuals and instructions it labels "enemies of Islam"

"The attack was weak," says the former bodyguard with contempt. "They have no military experience. If an American had died at least! But they only killed Yemenis. Where does that get anyone?"

There are various reasons behind the radicalisation of the new generation. First and foremost are their experiences in jail. Many al-Qaeda members claim they were tortured in prison – not unlikely given the human rights situation in Yemen.

The consequences of torture

This experience seems to have bonded the jihadists together and strengthened their resolve to use violence against the regime. In prison they met up in study groups to discuss the Qur'an.

The more radical among them used this opportunity to influence the others. One escaped al-Qaeda member alleged to have been involved on the attack on the American embassy in September 2008 said in a press interview: "The operations taking place in Yemen are the reactions of young people tyrannised by torture in the prisons."

Secondly, the geopolitical situation has changed. In the 1990s, jihadists had no problem with the government under President Ali Abdallah Salih, with free-

dom of movement for returnees from Afghanistan. Then came 11 September 2001, and the regime felt forced to cooperate with the USA in the war on terrorism.

Surviving the death of their leaders there were random arrests at even the slightest suspicion of links to al-Qaeda – making the regime a lackey to the West in the eyes of the terror network.

The pressure on al-Qaeda in Yemen will intensify in the coming months. The USA will no doubt attempt to assassinate the network's leaders, as it has done in the past. The only question is whether al-Qaeda will collapse again this time as it did in 2002.

"I don't think the problem can be solved with rockets alone," comments Gregory D. Johnsen, a US expert on Yemen who writes a weblog about al-Qaeda in Yemen. "We are well past that point. The new generation of al-Qaida has built a solid base in Yemen. They would survive the death of their leaders."

© Qantara.de 2010. Albrecht Metzger has an M.A. in Islam Studies and works as a journalist focusing on Islamism. Translated from the German by Katy Derbyshire



The suicide attack in the US navy destroyer USS Cole in the port of Aden in October 2000, killing 17 US sailors, was orchestrated by the terror network al-Qaeda

Women in the Maghreb At Forefront of Legal Reform

By: Fatima Sadiqi

The countries of the Maghreb strive to reinterpret Islam in modern social contexts through their revised family codes, which secure women's rights without compromising Islamic values, writes Fatima Sadiqi

Women in North Africa have made tremendous progress in promoting and upholding their rights. Women in this region – commonly known as the Maghreb – are at the forefront of the Arab world in terms of individual rights and gender equality, and constitute models for other Arab women to follow. A number of lessons may be drawn from the inspiring experience of women in North Africa, especially in Morocco and Tunisia.

Access to justice has been greatly facilitated by the new Family Courts in Morocco as necessitated by the Moroccan Family Code of 2004. When women marry, they are now able to retain ownership of their property thanks to Article 49 of the code, which allows for a separate contract on property alongside the marriage contract.

This is in accordance with Islamic law, in which women may remain the sole owners of their property and have no legal obligation to share it with their husbands.

In addition, mothers married to foreign nationals in Morocco and Tunisia can now pass on their citizenship to their children – a privilege previously allowed only to men.

The countries of the Maghreb have made significant headway in combat-



Fatima Sadiqi: "Women in the Maghreb have progressed when it comes to exercising their political rights and civic voice."

ing violence against women. Almost all Arab countries have signed the most important international convention that bans such violence, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), with exceptions to articles that clashed with a literal interpretation of the Islamic law. But Morocco has recently agreed to the convention in full.

Considerable progress for female rights

Women are also more visible in economic and academic spheres than before in the Maghreb. Nationwide youth literacy is gradually becoming a reality with women demanding accessible and

standardised educational opportunities. And women often spearhead business ventures, are increasingly choosing their professions freely and feeling safer at the workplace as a result of laws that combat sexual harassment, and have better access to clinics and more independence in making decisions about their reproductive health.

Fertility rates have dropped considerably in the region, from well above six children per woman in the 1970s to approximately two per woman in Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, according to the Journal of African and Asian Studies. This reduction is impressive: the Maghreb accomplished in 25 years what took almost 200 years in France.



Women for female rights: despite the society's conservative social norms Moroccan women's associations are getting stronger, says Sadiqi

Women in the Maghreb have also progressed when it comes to exercising their political rights and civic voice, with more and more women becoming members of their nations' parliaments (43 in Tunisia, 34 in Morocco and 30 in Algeria) and local governing councils (no less than 3,406 in Morocco).

Non-governmental organisations have played an essential role in pushing women's rights forward in the Maghreb region. Networking between associations at national and grassroots levels ensures that activists can disseminate information and rally multiple groups to help promote new legislation or initiatives that help women.

Moroccan women's associations getting stronger

Support networks, such as Anaruz, a network of Moroccan women's associations, are getting stronger despite the society's conservative social norms. Women's rights organisations and individual activists have helped the government to improve the rights of all women, which the state sees as a way to improve society as a whole.

Another lesson that the Moroccan and Tunisian experiences offer is the importance of the place given to gender and women studies in some universities. These academic programmes have proved instrumental in changing social perceptions, attitudes and struc-

tures that obstruct gender equality.

One of the main reasons for the slow progress in women's rights in the rest of the Arab world is an unfounded fear among conservatives that granting full equality to women constitutes an imposition of Western values and a deviation from Islamic norms. Proponents of women's rights in the Maghreb, however, have made every effort in their thinking and action to show that it is patriarchy and social norms, and not Islam itself, that constitute the roots of their problems.

Women's rights are indeed congruent with the spirit of Islam and with universal ideals. Islamic jurisprudence has a tradition of ijtihad – an independent and contextual interpretation of the Qur'an and hadith, the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad – which allows consideration of culture as a changing concept.

The countries of the Maghreb strive to reinterpret Islam in modern social contexts through their revised family codes, which secure women's rights without compromising Islamic values. Tradition and modernity are not lived as mutually exclusive. The future of women's rights in the Maghreb greatly depends both on the work of civil society activists and continued Islamic legal reform based on universal human rights.

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Fatima Sadiqi is a professor of linguistics and gender studies and a UN expert on gender. This article was written for the Common Ground News Service (CGNews).

Yemen requires over 200,000 new jobs annually, says report

By: Ali Saeed

In the middle of the Dar Salam roundabout in Sana'a, hundreds of unemployed migrant laborers from rural areas all over Yemen await, hoping to find some sort of employment.

"In past years, we were able to make a living by working in the city and returning to the village, but now weeks pass without any work," said Mohamed Najji, one man hoping to be picked up by an employer for the day.

The scene may become more common as Yemen's population increases, and the country struggles to provide jobs for all these additional job seekers on the market.

Over 200,000 new job seekers enter Yemen's labor market each year, according to a recent study by the Labor Market Sector at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Work.

This means that Yemen needs to create 200,000 additional jobs each year, says the report, in addition to the 24,000 other jobs already needed for Yemenis already unemployed since several years.

The study expects the Yemeni labor force to increase to over 9 million people by 2025, as compared to 4.5 million in 2007.

Yemen's unemployment rate stands at around 35 percent and is on the rise.

One of the reasons behind the increase is there exist too many specialized graduates for the number of jobs required in a particular field of expertise, according to the study.

The study stressed the necessity of expanding technical and vocational training, with a particular focus on governorates and cities where training is not offered.

To contain the high unemployment

rate and breach the gap between supply and demand in the labor market, the study recommends updating the curricula in universities and training institutes, increasing the amount of free training programs, and directing students toward applied sciences.

Mohamed Anas Al-Eryani, Assistant Deputy Minister for the Labor Force Sector at the Ministry, said that this study was based on an old survey that was conducted in 2003, and that now Yemen needs around 220,000 jobs to meet the needs of its growing labor force.

"Growth in the labor force should be associated with a similar growth of job opportunities, but the situation in Yemen is different," he said.

Political unrest and unemployment

Job opportunities have not increased in Yemen due to the absence of investment and to the increase in security problems that have driven away projects that could have accommodated a growing labor force, according to the Assistant Deputy Minister.

Currently, new job opportunities in the country each year do not exceed more than 15,000 jobs, of which 11,000 are provided by the public sector and 4,000 by the private sector, according to Al-Eryani.

"The so-called Southern Movement in the south, the Houthis in the north, and Al-Qaeda contribute greatly to the high rate of unemployment and deprive the Yemeni labor force of many job opportunities through their negative actions," he said.

"They aim to harm the regime, but they really only harm the interests of the country," he said.

Sami Al-Bakri, an unemployed computer networks graduate with an excellent academic record, thinks that



Migrants from rural areas find it increasingly difficult to find work, and workforce growth pressues the country to provide more new jobs. in the north.

corruption and the absence of good governance are the factors that have led to the emergence of the Southern Movement and the Houthis.

"If there had been good governance and no corruption in government, we would not have seen the Houthis or a Southern Movement," said Al-Bakri.

Slow economic growth

Unemployment is exacerbated by slow economic growth, says Mustafa Nasr, Chairman of the Studies and Economic Media Center. The work force increases on average by 4.7 percent each year, whereas economic growth

does not exceed 3 percent, he said.

The lack of jobs in Yemen is the result of overall economic failure due to the lack of good governance and rampant corruption in government, according to Nasr.

Economic growth is further impeded by the inefficiency of those who do have jobs, particularly in the public sector, he added.

"Public sector employees have a very low productivity rate and do not add any productive value to Yemen's economy," said the economist, who says that thousands of public sector

employees receive their salaries at home without doing much work.

Nasr predicts that 2010 will be the worst year for recruitment over the past decade.

Recruitment in the private sector in Yemen fell by 80 percent in 2009 from the previous year, and more than 70 percent of employees in the tourism sector lost their jobs, according to Nasr.

"There was a huge decline in recruitment by the private sector in Yemen during the past year, because it received only 29 percent of total investment in the country," he said.

A drop in sales also contributed to the suspension of recruitment by the private sector, due to the ongoing conflict in the north and the unrest in some of the southern governorates, according to a businessman recently interviewed by Radio Sana'a.

War paralyzes the economy

The conflict between the Houthis and the government in Sa'ada, Amran and Al-Jawf has affected their economy and Yemen's economy in general, according to Saddam Al-Ashmori, a freelance journalist in Amran.

"The conflict in Sa'ada has affected the status quo of Yemen's economy, particularly in Sa'ada and the neighboring areas," he said.

"The war in Sa'ada and Amran completely paralyzed economic activity in the city of Harf Sufyan and many people lost their jobs and businesses," Al-Ashmori said.

"Thousands of people have been adversely impacted by the war and even now farmers are going out of business," he said, adding that teachers and government employees have also lost their jobs.

Farmers in the northern governorates used to smuggle their crops to Saudi Arabia where Yemeni agricultural products are banned, but since the sixth war broke out, Saudi Arabia has tightened security on its southern border.

"Nowadays it is the season of oranges," he said, "but the farmers in Sa'ada and Amran are not able to sell their produce and they may go bankrupt."

Tomato producers from the northern governorates are now selling their produce on the local market, causing the price of one kilo of tomatoes to drop dramatically to around YR 25 (USD 0.12) compared to around YR 400 (USD 2) two months ago.

Private sector considers desalination to save Yemen from drought

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

In 2009, for the first time in Yemen, the Investment Authority in Yemen has called on the private sector to compete for projects to desalinate seawater in order to face the current issue of water scarcity in Yemen as well as the future fear of drought.

The General Investment Authority has, for instance, invited investors on its website, to execute a small to medium desalination project within the coastal city of Aden, where the water extracted from wells is expected to run dry after 2020, as per studies conducted by the authorities.

The authority said that there is a need to establish and encourage "small to

medium-sized desalination projects" in Yemen to aid in short term responses to increasing demand and also to ensure that Yemen is able to benefit from the latest in desalination techniques and to acquire the knowledge and expertise on issues relating to the establishment and operation of desalination plants.

The preliminary estimations of the Water Authority indicate that the establishment of a desalination plant with a 20ml/day capacity will be immediately required to start production in 2009. The table also shows that future demand will grow enough to require the need for two desalination plants, the first in 2016 and the second in 2021 with a production capacity of (89ml/day).

Currently, the studies of the authority reveal that water level in Aden, which

overlooks the Arabian Sea, is estimated at 43.6 million cubic meters, and water production can be maintained until 2020. The water rocky layer of the sandstone is capable of producing 9.5 million cubic meters in the years 2009-2015. After the year 2020, water will be extracted from all wells in sustainable amounts of 2 7,000,000 cubic meters per year while the demand in 2025 will be 72.2 cubic meters/year of desalinated water.

However, Aden is not the only city in which investors can be attracted to establish desalination projects, as Hodeida, which is located in western Yemen and overlooks the Red Sea, is going to contain "the biggest water desalination station" reported local media.

According to a government newspaper "26 September", a Yemeni-Saudi firm has started the implementation of a water desalination station in the port city of Hodeida amid an alarming decline in water levels nationwide. The \$ 31- million project will help reduce incidences of random well-drilling in the province, according to the newspaper. Hodeida, as in many regions in Yemen, is suffering from a grave decline in groundwater.

The project is located in the Duraihimy area located along the western coastline and will be implemented in three phases with a capacity of 40,000 cubic liters a day.

The newspaper, citing Salah Al-Attar, head of the Investment Authority, confirmed that the firm was granted a license for the vital project early last year.

The firm was founded last year by Yemeni and Saudi businessmen, with the Saudi's holding a 60 percent share.

In Taiz, which is located 700 meters above the sea level, the desalination of seawater project is still under negotiation between the government, represented by the Technical Committee of the Executive Ministerial Office for Priorities and the largest business group in the province of Hail Saeed.

The director of the executive company for the project, Nabil Haial Saeed, has stated that the desalination of 50,000 cubic meters for the first phase will cost \$ 100 million.

He added that execution of this phase depends on the readiness of the government to carry out implementation of the project to lay a water pipeline from the



Provision of potable water by seawater desalination is generally considered a benefit despite high construction and operating costs of plants.

desalination plant to the province at a sum of \$ 140 million.

The company is studying alternative ways to carry out the implementation of the plant by inviting other firms to enter the project as partners.

The discussion regarding desalination projects has surfaced while water scarcity in Yemen is reaching alarming proportions, and the policy in place to manage the available sources of underground water have become insufficient with the increasing demand for water in domestic, industrial, and agricultural sectors, according to Yemeni and international researchers.

Professors Dr. Towfic Sufian, from the University of Sana'a, Prof. Dr. Hussain Altaoia, from the University of Aden, and Dr. Gerhard Knies from Hamburg University as well as others, argued that desalination of seawater is better and cheaper than relocating people in cities like Sana'a and Taiz to the coast.

In a paper in 2006, they reviewed the options and the solutions that the government was considering to save Sana'a, the water basin of which is expected to run dry by 2025, and which is also anticipated to be the first capital city in the

world to run out of drinking water.

The current options are to transfer water from other fresh water sources to Sana'a, education or elimination of agriculture in the Sana'a basin, as this consumes about 80 percent of the water in the basin, or better water management.

However, the authors described these options as inefficient as they implied appropriating water away from other users, creating conflicts, were costly, and did not provide any additional water resources.

The researchers recommend desalination as a solution for the water shortage in Sana'a in particular, and the Yemeni water crisis in general. "Desalination technology could be built within the country by a local labor force at any level of demand.

The bottleneck is energy. Since a secure water supply system for Sana'a, and for any other place in Yemen as well, has to function without foreseeable limitations in volume and in duration, it must not depend resources that will expire," said the paper, which recommended the use of solar desalination as Yemen's natural energy reserves of oil and gas are expected to run out in

2040.

The paper estimated the cost for construction of a pipeline with a capacity of around 1 billion m³/year to be \$ 3 billion, and the cost of solar power plants able to pump the water up to Sana'a at an additional \$ 3 billion. The estimated cost of establishing a solar desalination plant is cheaper than the cost of relocating the two million residents of Sana'a in the event the basin dries up, which will cost approximately \$35 billion, said the paper.

Though Yemen has issued new tax and investment laws to facilitate investment in Yemen, there are some obstacles which may hinder investment in any sector including desalination. Besides the very high cost of establishing a long term sustainable desalination plant, the atmosphere for investment is not promising as of yet, according to some investors who attended the Investment and Economic Conference that was organized by the government in Aden last November. The investors pointed out that corruption, the absence of security and the lack of infrastructure are all issues which must be addressed in order to guarantee a more suitable environment for investment.

Vacancy Announcement

AMi is a humanitarian, apolitical and non-profit French non-governmental organization created in 1979. Now present in 9 countries, for over 25 years AMi has brought medical care to those most vulnerable populations excluded from all health care systems. AMi is established in Yemen since 2007, in Hodeidah governorate. AMi health projects are implemented in closed collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Population. The country representative office based in Hodeidah is seeking for:

An Administrator Officer

Job Summary:
The Administrator Officer works under the supervision of the Head of Mission. He/she is responsible for the cash-book; he/she keeps the cashbooks and checks all accountability documents in accordance with AMi financial procedures. He/she is in charge of several administrative duties (follow-up of contracts, mails, human-resources, relation with local administrations and service providers). Finally, he/she provides appropriate translations on request. He/she supervises the team of translators, cook and cleaner.

Qualifications & Requirements:

- University degree or practical experience in financial, accounting and administration management, preferably with INGO, or public department or private sector.
- Languages: English (compulsory working language, spoken, read and written); fluent in Arabic (reading and writing).
- Good computer operating skills (Word and EXCELLENT command of Excel).
- Knowledge of SAGA is a plus;
- Knowledge of Donors' procedures;
- To be rigorous, well-organised, trustworthy and to work in a full-openness.

Contract:

- 6 months contract with possibility of extension;
- Full time based in Hodeidah;
- Salary according to AMi salary scale.
- Candidates should submit their application in English (C.V. and a covering letter detailing their relevant experience and their motivation) at one of the following address:

AMi office, Al Haya' Al Tejari Quarter, In front of Central Inspection Institution, PO Box 3940, Hodeidah, Republic of Yemen
yemen@amifrance.org

- Deadline for application: Thursday, January 31st, 2010 at 4.00 pm.
- Applications that do not meet the minimum requirements listed above will not be considered.
- Only short listed candidates will be contacted for interview.

إعلان وظائف شاغرة

منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية (AMi) ، منظمة فرنسية غير حكومية إنسانية غير سياسية ولا ربحية. تمارس أعمالها في 9 دول، و لأكثر من 25 عاماً، تقوم المنظمة بتقديم الخدمات الطبية للسكان المتضررين والمهمومين من كافة أنظمة الرعاية الصحية. تعمل المنظمة حالياً في الجمهورية اليمنية منذ بداية عام ٢٠٠٧م، وتقوم بتقديم خدمات الرعاية الصحية الأولية في محافظة الحديدة وتنفذ مشاريعها بالتعاون مع وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان، وتتركز بشكل رئيسي على رفع مستوى القدرات التنظيمية والتقنية للعاملين الصحيين في مدينتي الحادي الأعلى وشكل ممتاز.

مسئول إداري

ملخص الوظيفة:
المسؤول الإداري يدير وموظف يعمل تحت إشراف رئيس الوحدة ومسئول مسئولاً عن صندوق النقد و دفتر الحسابات ويقوم بالتفويض لجميع الوثائق وفقاً لإجراءات AMi المالية، ويكون مسئولاً عن العديد من المهام الإدارية (مثل: متابعة العقود، متابعة الموارد البشرية، والمتابعة مع الإدارات والمؤسسات ومقضى الخدمات). ويتوجب عليه أن يقوم بتأجيله للترجمة لجميع الأوراق المطلوبة، وأخيراً، عليه أيضاً أن يشرف على فريق من المترجمين، والطباخ وعامل النظافة.

أبدي من توفر الشروط التالية في المتقدمين:

- درجة جامعية أو خبرة عملية في الإدارة المالية والحاسبية، أو خبرة في الإدارة، أو سوابق في القطاع العام أو القطاع الخاص.
- اللغات الإنكليزية (لغة العمل الرسمية، تحدثاً وقراءة وكتابة)؛ و يجيد العربية (القراءة والكتابة).
- مهارات جيدة في مجال تشغيل الحاسوب، خاصة برنامج استخدام Excell.
- ويفضل إجابة استخدام البرنامج المحاسبي (SAGA).
- معرفة الإجراءات المتعلقة بالمانحين.
- أن يكون دقيقاً، ومنظماً بشكل جيد ويكون بالقدرة، والعمل بشفافية.

عقد العمل:

- مدة عقد العمل 6 أشهر مع إمكانية التمديد.
- متفرغ لتمام عمل كامل بالحدودية.
- الراتب سيكون وفقاً لنموذج رواتب المنظمة.
- على المتقدمين لوظيفة تقديم سيرتهم الذاتية ورسالة بالغة الانجليزية توضح خبراتهم وحماسهم للعمل بالتفصيل على المرشحين للمقابلة الشخصية.

مكتب منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية (AMi)
الحي التجاري - جوار مدرسة دار المعارف
تلفاكس ٢٠٣٨٥-٠٣
yemen@amifrance.org البريد الإلكتروني

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Begging with dignity intact!

By: **Naji Gazali**
naji734@gmail.com

Lately, we heard alqirbi (foreign minister) defend the government position in regard to the so called London conference about Yemen, where the government is going to sell the last thing we still have -- our sovereignty -- and traded it for some cash. It is as simple as this: forget about the importance of Yemen as a strategic location and the shared enemy that Yemen and the west have namely, Al-Qaida. Saleh is broke financially, morally, and politically, and the southern movement is gathering such momentum

that the only way to stop this momentum is to blame them for cooperating with al-Qaida. In doing so, saleh will have eliminated the southern movement for good, and turn the sate into a battlefield where everything is excused including the suspension of the multiparty system. As for these political parties who are still under the umbrella of the government yet show some peaceful resistance by criticizing Selah's policies and handling of the country's domestic and foreign affairs: Those parties and individuals are destined to be shut (down?) or be labeled as terrorist sympathizer. In short, not just Yemen unity is doomed but rather the infrastructure of the government will col-

lapse. Then Yemen will be labeled as failed state similar like our neighbor Somalia. The government is seeing the short sighted benefits of this conference on supporting Yemen: fighting al-Qaida when the real problem is that Yemen is very weak and to address any security concerns may help solve the symptom but never cure the problem. Our problem is corruption and not the al-Qaida threat. It is true Al-Qaida is a threat but its effects are minimal to the daily practices of this current government who could not put down or solve a problem (what problem?) started by a few people and now is fighting for the six time and attracting a local and international player to meddle with Yemeni affairs.

In short, Yemen presence and participation in this conference is merely contracting to fight al-Qaida on behalf of America and the west similar to Blackwater -- the private security contractor -- who fought alongside the American in Iraq. But the difference is that Blackwater is a company but Yemen is not! Or maybe! Again Alqarbi said Yemen's participation in the conference does not infringe on Yemen sovereignty and Yemen will fight al-Qaida by its forces and no foreigner power will be allowed to use Yemen's land, sea, or air. He is either deceiving us or he is has deceived himself. By attending this conference, Yemen sovereignty is not just compromised, it is deleted.

Street dogs phenomenon in Amran

By: **Majed Al-Kotamy**
Majedo.w@gmail.com

The moment you stop in Amran governorate, panic takes hold you when you see a school of street dogs wandering in the city's streets, or sleeping in the vicinity of people's houses.

That horrible scene makes everybody from the first look, feels loathing

The dogs are of many kinds , some are good and some are bad ;causing damage to other animals and to human being as well. Stray dog are dogs wandering the streets, going here and there ;contacting with different kinds of dogs including the poisoned and the rabid.

Since the dog has become a homeless wanderer , it starts seeking food that takes a lot of time. During its quest for food, it interacts with fierce dogs and dogs that have diseases . Sometimes , it is attacked by a dog which is infected by rabies , so the disease of the other dog is transmitted to the second one. As usual, dogs fight with others, acquires truculence and starts attacking anything it sees.

AMRAN, Jun/7, the ten yours old child Mohammed Hamoud, was at-

tacked and bitten by a street dog while he was throwing out garbage. His father took him to the hospital ,but there was not a dog's antitoxin. His family remained worried and afraid of the possible complications. People grieved for that horrible scene but that situation remains; children are sill playing next the garbage can and many dogs traverse streets and areas.

My personal experience

One night, while I was coming back home at about 10 pm with my younger brother and my cousin, a dog attacked me taking the bottom part of my jacket with it. It could not bite me well because I was wearing a thick wood shirt and jeans. It bit me on the shirt thinking it my body. Frankly I was lucky being me was heavily dressed not as usual, so it did not hurt me.

I quickly and spontaneously held the mouth of the dog and gave it a strong punch making it run away. My cousin rushed to help, but only my jacket was torn.

Some dogs cause terror and fear among the people and the students by that ugly shape. Some are effecting by scabies , so their loathing shape causes terror and fear in the souls. In the night

, dogs start gathering in one place and barking .Their offensive sounds and unpleasant bark disturbs sleeping people..Dogs spend the night fighting with others , and lurking behind people and cars.

One morning, when I was walking towards the market for selling some things for my family, I noticed a child try to throw a small stone on a dog lying in the street .Before the child threw the dog, the dog stood barking on the child .the child returned with fear crying. I effective with that fear scene, rushed to lap the child and lulling him of the dog. After that, I took a lot of stones and cast them on the dog until I made its bark was hearing by all neighbors in that place.

Actually, this phenomenon is not only in Amran ,but it is spreading in all over Yemen .We have heard about the children in khadirin district in Taiz who were bitten by a dog causing minor and serious injuries. In Ibb also we heard about a man who was killed by an erratic dog before three days of Al Adhaa Aid as he was going to buy a sheep for Aid .The dog truly victimized the man instead of its own sheep in that holy period of time.

Dogs pollute the environment by

those litter left behind from they and the remains of people. People should not leave garbage out their houses throwing it in the wrong place ,not send their children to the garbage barrel alone. Indeed, the protection of the environment is a must responsibility lying on the back of all society, which has to be taken by all .Its not limited to a very group nor special party. Community has to take part to protect the environment. Mosques also has to play a main role to caution people of the risk of stray dogs. Government has to construct

Suitable far away places for dogs in order to inhibit the spread of stray dogs.

Really, we are in front of a real danger represented in the prevalence of dogs in our cities. But we still no realize the damages except when we see or hear that a man is bitten or attacked by one of those anxiety-driven dogs .

Finally, we ask God to relieve and cure all our officials from the ill of neglecting nation ,and to remove the blindfold covering their eyes so that they see well our country, and commence a quick campaign against street dogs ,which scare and panic people in Amran and in Yemen as a whole.

Short trip to Sana'a

By: **Mofeed Al-Jaad**
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Under the difficult situation Yemeni government faces these days I get a chance to visit Al-Saleh mosque in Sana'a city which is far away from my hometown, Ibb. Most of people in Ibb told me that Sana'a residents are tense as there are fears that that Al-Qaeda will take revenge against the recent raids by the government. Some people in the southern governorates want to secede from from what they called «Sana'a government». Thus , security forces have been dispatched to all parts of Sana'a, with orders to arrest anyone who criticizes the national government. The residents of Sana'a can't breathe the word "HOUTHI" or similar terms for fear of being labeled a terrorist and arrested.

Moreover, some people told me that Sana'a residents can't walk peacefully on the streets as they are targeted by Al-Houthi's secessionists

and Al-Qaeda terrorists . Government troops are also forcing Sana'a residents to show their identity cards frequently. Therefore I consider my trip with my cousin to Sana'a as a kind of adventure.

We left Ibb for Sana'a by car at eight o'clock on 8th January. We took our passports and identify cards expecting checkpoints where we would be asked to show our IDs from time to time, but when we arrived at Yaslah check point we were surprised that we were waved on without being stopped. We entered Sana'a wandering peacefully and enjoyably on its main streets. After watching the peaceful situations of Sana'a streets we realized that the stories we had heard about Sana'a are just rumors. Security forces in the capital were depicted as violent soldiers who don't distinguish between man, woman, or child. But in reality, the troops in Sana'a are kinder and humbler than those in Ibb, who take pride in themselves. The traffic policemen in Sana'a are also very helpful, showing us the right directions and treating us

as welcomed guests.

At 11:30 I suggested that we go and pray Salat Al-Gomah (Friday prayer) in Al-Saleh mosque but my cousin objected, saying «most of high officials pray Al-Gomah prayer in Al-Saleh mosque and Sana'a is at war so they may arrest us as terrorists or Houthis.» You also might have read in the Yemen Times about the woman who was harassed by security forces in Al-Saleh mosque and lost her daughter in a crowd. "So it's better for us to go and pray in another mosque" my cousin recommended. Eventually my cousin respected my decision and went with me to Al-Saleh mosque where we felt divine happiness and peace.

We parked our car in the park of the mosque and performed the ritual ablution in the sparkling clean bathrooms of Al-Saleh mosque, putting our shoes in the boxes which are supervised by young men who give us the numbers of the boxes to be kept in our pockets till we finish praying. After that, we entered the mosque which is as beautiful as a masterpiece portrait drawn

by a skilful artist. The amazing decoration of the mosque captured our attention, forcing us to do nothing but to stare at the unique art which hangs on the walls and ceiling of the mosque.

Then the preacher started the Friday sermon in which he discussed the cause behind the spreading chaos in Yemen and other Arab countries, calling all Muslims to come back to God's book, the holy Quran, and the Sonah of his prophet Mohamed (PBUH) for wise solutions to their problems. Later on, we had lunch and booked a room in a hotel, and returned to Ibb on Saturday afternoon.

Our trip to Sana'a reaffirmed that Sana'a is peaceful, and one is not harassed by security forces. At Al-Saleh mosque, the troops are kind and leave you to pray without roughly demanding an ID. After visiting the capital we told about the Yemeni civilization and felt a sense of happiness, enjoyment and stability. After our short trip to Sana'a we understood what inspired poets to compose eloquent poems about Yemen's capital city.

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US announces support for Egypt's steel wall

By: **Majed abusalama**
majedgaza@gmail.com

Obama, do you support this wall ! End the Blockade! where is our Peace Obama! i remember that you took Peace Nobel Prize, the peace is to kill 1.5 million person in blockade like Gaza blockade and now you want to stop Life tunnels! Enough is Enough!

As Young People Who live in Gaza we refuse everything agiansr our right as Palestinians , if you want to Build this wall , you can build it but open al the borders but don,t let my relatives and friends to die because they can,t manage to go outside Gaza to take treatment in Egypt or to study abroad.

This in Humanity heart !

The US administration in Washington announced on Tuesday its support for the construction of an underground steel Egyptian borders with Gaza, to prevent the smuggling of weapons.

Spokesman for the US Foreign Ministry Gordon Duguid said "We have seen that Egypt is carrying out activities which will help stop weapons smuggling into Gaza. We believe that weapons smuggling should stop, and that measures taken to stop that weapons smuggling should be -- could be carried out."

A substantial amount of humanitarian aid is transferred through the smuggling tunnels and Duguid noted that "We also support greater access for humanitarian supplies to get into Gaza. There are established channels for that, and those

established channels should not be hindered by Hamas or any party in Gaza."

The spokesman reiterated that the US wishes to see Hamas "stop using the border crossings as methods of smuggling weapons ... but at the same time look for ways that we can improve the lives of ordinary Gazans through the supply of humanitarian aid.

Political rift and the peace process

While the US has declared its support for the wall's construction, outrage has been voiced within Egypt's parliament and across the world. However, the spokesman stressed that the US will continue to work with Egypt "as one of the parties that much influence in the region and has been working to try and get parties back to the negotiation table. That is our concern right now."

Egypt's steel wall

In December, the Egyptian government declared that it would begin construction of a massive metal barrier along the Egypt-Gaza border to stop the smuggling of weapons. The tunnels, however, often provide a lifeline for Palestinians living under an Israeli-led blockade.

Egyptian authorities regularly report the thwarting of smuggling operations, which have included the transfer of bottled water, cigarettes and even fuel pumped from warehouses along the border.

Shortly following the start of construction, government workers came under fire from Palestinian gunmen, north of the Rafah border crossing.

The gunfire damaged some construction equipment but causing no injuries.

Through The Mind's Eye

By: **Maged Thabet Alkholidy**
majed_thabet@hotmail.com



Youth, is it time to wake up

A closer look at the role played by Yemeni youth regarding the current political and social situation of Yemen, shows that the youth is not as active as it should be and to a certain extent, this situation can be attributed to this inactiveness of the youth in even trying to flag their own issues. On the other hand, it is again debatable whether the youth can be blamed for their inactiveness.

The youth constitute about 20% of the world inhabitants, and about 65% of that of developing countries, including Yemen. Youth must be paid more attention in order to bring about positive changes in communities. However, if the youth is ignored by the government, it does not mean that the youth stays idle, waiting for something to come by, but must do best to develop themselves and establish their aims to develop the country.

The current situation of Yemen is one which is enough to lead the youth to question its social and political roles and responsibilities and think of ways of equipping the modern age to overcome the challenges.

To start with, the youth must be well-educated and should look at education, not merely as passing exams or getting certificates, but as a means of enriching knowledge and cultures. With education only, can the youth get acquainted with the boundless scientific and academic achievements of today's age. Only education, can open new horizons to create more, invent more. Without good education, the youth will be reduced to nothing except making the two ends meet.

Education alone, however, is not sufficient. It needs to be reinforced by practical training and experience to build capacities and polish skills and by the essential skills of self organization, planning, time management, leadership. Good education is a matter not only of theories, but also of applying the knowledge gained in everyday life. Only then, can the youth find itself capable of bringing about positive changes in the country.

Actually, such courses are not costly and sometimes they can be free. A large number of local and international organizations hold such courses, aiming at encouraging youths to be qualified for playing their roles. Some of these organizations offer scholarship programs for youths to participate in training courses. MEPI, Middle East Program Initiative, offers many programs that aim at training youths in different fields like leadership and democracy. Youths do not need to pay in order to join such programs. All that they need to do is to apply if have the skills, required by the program.

So, dear youth, every one of you should question yourselves, about what you want to achieve through education, become aware of your personal skills, and how you can contribute to the society and accordingly, identify the beginning points for improvements.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinion writer from Taiz. He holds an MA in English, and is the former editor of Taiz University's English-language magazine.

Response to Al-Kelai

Abdulkareem Al-Sharhee
alsharhee@gmail.com

Dear Al-Kelali, please be ensured that I did not get offended by some of the harsh words you used in your last article published on the Yemen times issue No. 1329. More than that I feel very happy that my article has this nice reaction.

I want to send you my great congratulations on the occasion of being close friends

In fact, I want you to be my pen friends in which we can use our discussion to reach an agreement of what makes Yemen be in such real conflicts with three different faces

I think we have to discuss such issue rather write about something which is none of our business

ultimately, believe me what I meant in my article that made you get nervous is that we are Muslims so we have to teach others about what we were in the past and what we are going to be in the future.



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للتواصل: ٧١٣١١٤٣٠٧

غمدان - بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في مجال التدريس والترجمة - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة أو مدرسة خاصة.
للتواصل: ٧١١٩٣٥٣١٩

فواز - بكالوريوس هندسة اتصالات وحاسوب - خبرة ٣ سنوات في الشبكات بأنواعها وفي تدريس دورات الكمبيوتر - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية ولغات البرمجة - يرغب في العمل في مجال الصيانة والتصميم الإعلاني أو التدريس.
للتواصل: ٧١٢٨٠٤٤٠١

فيصل الصفواني - يبحث عن عمل في مجال العلاقات العامة - خبرة لاتقل عن اربعة أعوام - دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية - علوم حاسوب.
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تقدير جيد جداً - يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال.
للتواصل: ٧٧١٣٧٨٣٠٩

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للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٣٩٠٩١

المتكامل - خبرة ثلاث سنوات - دورات برمجة وقواعد البيانات - دورات محادثة انجليزي - خبرة في صيانة الكمبيوترات وفي السوفت وير.
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٥٥٩١ - ٧١٢٧٣٤٩١١

عبد الكريم - بكالوريوس علوم رياضيات - جامعة صنعاء - خبرة في استخدام الفوتوشوب وال 3D Max - جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - دبلوم مايكروسوفت أوفيس - يُجيد الطباعة على الكمبيوتر.
للتواصل: ٧٧١٣٠٣٠٩٦

ربيع أحمد - بكالوريوس تجارة - محاسبة - النظام المحاسبي المتكامل - خبرة سنة - دبلوم كمبيوتر - دبلوم تسويق - دورة إنترنت - متوسط في اللغة الإنجليزية.
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٩٨٠٩١ - ٧٣٤١٧٣١٧٠

ماهر عبدالوهاب - دبلوم محاسبة مالية - متوسط في اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.
للتواصل: ٧٧٠٠٦٤٩٣٧

دبلوم محاسبة - نظام محاسبي يمن سوفت الإصدار السادس - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص أوفي أي مجال آخر.
للتواصل: ٧٧١٤٤٥٣٣ - ٧٧٠٠٤١٨٤٨

وائل العامري - تخصص تكنولوجيا المعلومات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة.
للتواصل: ٧٣٤٧٠٧١٩١

علي السدمي - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية -

وظائف شاعرة

مطلوب مدرسين لغة انجليزية على ان تتوفر لديهم الخبرة - صنعاء - بيت يوس. للتواصل: ٦٨٢١٤٦٠١

باحثون عن وظيفة

بشير أبو الرجال، خبرة في التسويق والمبيعات والعلاقات العامة. طباع على آلات السيلسكروين.
٧٧١٩٢١٤٩

حامد أحمد علي، دبلوم الكترونيات، يجيد الإنجليزية والبرمجيات. خبرة في تشكيل وقص المعادن.
٧٧٢٥٨٤٠٢، ٧٧٧١٦٩٧٨٢

بكالوريوس هندسة كمبيوتر - فلسطيني الجنسية - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية وبرامج الكمبيوتر - قدرة ممتازة على التعامل مع الاخرين - مديرسابق لمعهد لغات - يرغب في العمل في أي مكان للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٣١٩٤

مراد - دبلوم عالي في هندسة الكمبيوتر والألكترونيات - دورة في النظام المحاسبي المتكامل - خبرة في صيانة الكمبيوتر. للتواصل: ٣٩٦٠١٥٠٢

مالك عبد الكريم - بكالوريوس محاسبة - دبلوم لغة انجليزية - دورات في النظام المحاسبي

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مكاتب ترجمة
الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة (عربي-إنجليزي/إنجليزي-عربي)
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إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معاهد
معهد بالي : ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٤٤٥٤٨٢ / ٢/٤
معهد اللغة الألمانية : ٢٠٠٩٥٥
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شركة اليمن للتأمين : صنعاء، ٣٧٢٨٠٦/٣٧٢٩٣٧/٤٤
عن: ٢٤٧٦١٧
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مدارس
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مطاعم
مطعم ومخازن الشيبياني (باسم محمد عبد الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٦٣٧ - ٥٠٢٩٠ - فاكس: ٦٧٦٦١٩

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البنوك
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بنك التضامن الإسلامي : ١/٦٦٦٦٦٦
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بلحاف : ٧٧٧٨٨٢٢٠
سقري : ٦٦٠٤٩٨

عقارات

فيلا للإيجار، عدن - خورمكسر (النصر) بالقرب من السفارة العمانيه. دورين، الدور الثاني ٤ غرف مع حمامين ومطبخ وصالة. يطل على منظر بحيرة الدر. الدور الأرضي ديوان كبير، ملحق به مطبخ وديوان منفصل. حوش كبير، وحراسه ليلية، مفروش فرش جديد للإيجار بسعر مغري. ٤٦٩-٧١٤٧٠، ١٥٠-٤٣٥٥٠.

للإيجار: شقة تتكون من ثلاث غرف - مطبخ - ٢ حمامات - صالة - الموقع: شارع مجاهد.
للتواصل: ٧١١٤٠١٨٤

سيارات

• للبيع: سيارة نيسان - باثفيندر ٢٠٠٢ - مواصفات خليجية - جير عادي - CD+USB - وارد أكتوبر ٢٠٠٩. للتواصل: ٧٧٠٩١٧٢٩٢

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“I love my book” campaign provides school libraries with books

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

Global Change Makers is a British Council program that supports a global network of young activists who have demonstrated a significant track record of achievement in their local communities through social activism and volunteer work. These youth are part of a global network where they share ideas and model practices. They work individually and together on projects that have a direct impact on their local communities.

These young volunteers have a campaign named “I love my book” to encourage reading among children. The campaign inaugurated its awareness activities in five big schools in Sana’a by giving some books to school libraries and inviting students in a fun way for reading books.

“It is clear that education is of vital importance to Yemen, and in order to benefit from education you need to be



The ‘I love my book’ campaign aims to instill a love of reading among children in order to build a generation able to face life’s challenges. The Global Change Makers define their project.

able to read. Indeed you need to be enthusiastic about reading,” said of Michael White, British Council Director in Sana’a.

“Books can become your passport to another world; they enable you to share dreams with other people and benefit from their wisdom and their experience.

Books do indeed enable you to build your life.” Michael White said addressing the students, during the campaign in Khawla School in Sana’a.

“The “I love my book” campaign is a wonderful idea and I thank the Global Change Makers for translating it into action,” said White “They have a wonderful dream and they are turning that dream into reality.”

About 12 students from third to eighth grades were selected from targeted schools to be trained by campaign members to become reading ambassadors to their schools. These students lead different awareness activities for their school mates. Al-Furat school, Baghdad school, Al-Fawz school, Al-Rasheed and Khawlah Bint Al-Azwar school, were the targeted schools.

When asked why they were chosen to be members of “reading group” in their schools, students answered “because we like reading.”

Tasneem Ali, third grade student at Khawlah Bint Al-Azwar School in Hadda said that she regularly reads the Al-Arabi Al-Saghir monthly magazine, stories and children books.

The campaign which was started during the Sana’a book fair last October

gained the support of many of the fair visitors, educators and intellectuals. It aims to inculcate a love of reading and creativity among children. It has included providing the targeted schools’ libraries with variety of children books, put in a corner named after the campaign. The books include religious books, literature, books on culture as well as recreation.

The campaigns’ awareness raising activities for schools included theater and songs. The Yemeni actors Yahya Ibrahim and his son participated in the activities in a show focusing on the importance of education and reading in life. Students participated in the show, in which actors intentionally involved the students in some of the dialogues.

Singing for reading and knowledge, the students seem enjoying the activities which changed the school assembly to fun and showed that message was delivered.

The campaign’s next project will be opening a public library for children, equipped with the latest books, according to Global Change makers.

“We have chosen an awareness raising campaign about reading because of our strong belief that we need an

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informed new generation able to face the obstacles and changes in life,” said Loai Al-Khazan member of the global change makers’ team who carry out the campaign.

Al-Khazan said that running such a campaign is extremely important and his involvement in the Global Change Makers program made him realise the importance of youth in voluntary work and the power of the youth to bring about a change in their countries.

The hard work by the Global Change Makers for the last six months was behind the success of the campaign in the schools. “The first phase of the project aims to target 7 schools in Sana’a and Aden covering over 5000 students” said Elham Al-Gohaly the British Council’s Projects Assistant.

“The aim of this campaign is to raise the awareness and importance of reading in our society where over 50% of the overall population are illiterate,” Al-Gohaly said.

The British Council stressed on Global Change Makers project and their campaign, because it is strongly related to education. The libraries available in the schools were provided with some books during the campaign. The project will last till the end of the current school year and is most likely to continue in the coming years, according to Al-Gohaly.

“The campaign was an excellent idea and the books provided were chosen carefully for the young students between 3 to 9 grades,” said Jamila Al-Mujahid principal of Baghdad school. “The campaign team was able to come down to the level of students and communicate with them.”

Al-Mujahid was happy with the books added to her school library which as she described it is the best school library in the capital.

Although it is examinations season, Al-Mujahid has observed an increase in visits to the school library by students and teachers too.



The campaign activities in schools aims to educate about 3000 students about reading.

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The translator as an entrepreneur: An Indian perspective



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novu or diversifying from an existing one (distinct from seeking self employment as in a profession or trade), thus to pursue growth while generating wealth, employment and social good'.

Entrepreneurship in India
Entrepreneurship has been 'embedded in the Indian genius and is a part of its tradition'.

To quote the renowned economist, T.N. Srinivasan, 'India has been an entrepreneurial society... we had the entrepreneurial skill but suppressed it for too long a time... and now it is thriving. The entrepreneurial spirit is an ongoing characteristic of India's history, particularly visible in a number of communities engaged primarily in trading.' Traditionally, the Entrepreneurship of such communities is facilitated principally by the successful use of informal 'entrepreneurial ecosystems' and interdependent business networks. Further, there is also a rich tradition within the Indian Diaspora, spanning the past several hundred years, whose spirit of enterprise is legible.

Entrepreneurship in India occurs in 'far more encompassing and far reaching ways than in developed countries, and could, therefore, be far more complex,' for there is so much more that needs to be done. Commentators today celebrate the ubiquitous Indian attitude of 'jugaad' (a Hindi word roughly translated as 'creative improvisation... a tool to some how find a solution based on a refusal to accept defeat, and calling on initiative, quick thinking, cunning and resolve... to quickly fulfill market demands at the lowest possible prices') as an entrepreneurial trait that has been as much a part of everyday Indian living as its rich tradition of philosophy and speculation.

The salience of Entrepreneurship in India has intensified in recent times, particularly with the rise in knowledge-intensive services. New entrepreneurs who do not belong to traditional business communities have begun to emerge in large numbers; Entrepreneurship has grown rapidly, visibly so, creating wealth and generating employment especially in the past twenty years. Crucial efforts initiated after economic liberalization – including systematic attempts to reduce the 'licence raj', greater efforts to make finance more easily accessible to en-

This paper deals with Translators as entrepreneurs who are slowly getting aware of their profession and have begun coming to a common platform to share knowledge, experience and resources – a most desired step necessary for the better future of the profession.

Further, this paper will propose "networking" as a possible solution to entrepreneurs who can economize their process and speed up their growth by using available resources and infrastructure without having to invest huge.

preneurs and other institutional support to 'techno-preneurs' - have helped improve the climate for Entrepreneurship.

The Translator as an entrepreneur
After several years of struggle, in many countries Translation has evolved as a professional activity and its practitioners have been able to get a professional status. However, it is important to note that India, in spite of having recognized and documented the presence of 1635 rationalized mother tongues, classified into 234 mother tongues and grouped under 122 languages, has failed to achieve professional status for its translators. Translation is an activity that helps bridge communication gap.

It is also notable that most of the translators in India are forced to orient their profession and tune it as per the language demand of the industry by being restricted to the roles of language teacher, BPO employee, tele caller, etc. Those who remain loyal to their professional orientation as translators become freelance translators and often slowly grow into translation agencies. Unlike big business houses, translation businesses are usually run from home or from sparsely-furnished small offices, have limited resources and often the owners don't know where the next penny is coming from to keep the operation going. Most of the time, such translators or agencies work in isolation and lead lonely existences as few can empathize with their troubles.

Socio-Cultural situation of translators in India
Bilinguals have always been respected in India as persons with superior qualifications, and they have played a pivotal role in social and cultural change. Slowly, bilingualism has become so

widespread that it is complementary in nature. For example, an individual may use a particular language at home, another in the neighborhood and the bazaar, and still another in certain formal domains such as education, administration, and the like. In addition, the languages of national and international communication, Hindi and English, are also part of the linguistic repertoire of a sizeable number of Indians. In India, linguistic diversity is not by accident, but is inherited in the process of acquiring the composite culture of India.

Economic Situation of a translator in India

On the one hand, bilingualism/ multilingualism have played a pivotal role in shaping the diverse society of India, and even UNESCO has appreciated India's situation on maintaining its linguistic diversity. On the other hand, Indian translators face challenges that are byproducts of the bilingualism / multilingualism inherent in Indian society. For example, it is very common to equate a translator with a bilingual neighbor, friend, relative or office colleague who are readily available for help or extend their services either at a very low price or, many times, even for free. I define these actions as part of the entrepreneurship attitude inherent in almost every Indian who tries to make the best use of available resources and economizes his/ her efforts by making use of available resources. In this case, the resources are readily available bilinguals or multilinguals. These challenges become tougher when a Project Manager, knowingly or unknowingly equates the service cost of a professional translator with that of his in-house bilingual colleague whose services he / she has been availing of, free of charge. The challenge becomes stiffer when a translator has

to explain to the Project Manager or the Indian Businessman (who still insists on using online freeware like Babelfish, Google or Systran) the difference between a machine translation and a professional translation, while trying to bid for an international project. This further confirms the resolve of an Indian businessman to prove his entrepreneurship skill which finally leads to a fiasco.

Making of a translator in India

As explained above, in spite of India's very rich and continuing diversity of languages, there are only a few universities that offer translation courses in their curriculum, and these find it difficult to sustain themselves because of lack of infrastructure, lack of trained faculty, lack of well formulated course curriculum and, above and all, lack of public awareness and government apathy.

In this situation, it becomes very challenging for a translator to evolve as a professional, and those who evolve as professionals can easily be put into the category of entrepreneurs as they develop the ability to create and build something from practically nothing, and they practice this process of building wealth daily and continue to face all odds with a hope that one day they would be established translators.

External challenges faced by the translator entrepreneur

Once a professional translator starts interacting with the Industry, external challenges multiply. The translator goes on to face many other issues, including payment issues with clients followed by lack of continuity of work, government apathy towards professional recognition, lack of established standards, lack of certification, lack of funds for upgradation of skills, etc.

Global challenges faced by the translator entrepreneur

Many of the leading portals have developed a strong foothold in India. It is true that they have given good opportunities to many of the translators to get in touch with domestic as well as International agencies and that this has resulted in an increase in income. However, it is important to note that most of these portals are operated from outside India and they follow their own rules. Many times, Indian translators are cheated and then, to add insult to injury, blamed for bad quality. This kind of situation arises because of a mismatch of expectations, lack of documented guidelines and supports that agencies or clients must offer the translators. Outsourcing is a good phenomenon, but service takers as well as service providers need to develop trust and culture sensitive relationships that is so often lacking in these web portals.

Competition from International agencies

It is true that the majority of Indian translators still follow the translation approach of translation – many times translations are handwritten, followed by typing, re-checking – and final delivery; this translation approach has its own importance, but it results in delivery delay and lack of quality control, making the whole affair vulnerable to stiff competition. On the other hand, International agencies who maintain in-house teams of translators are sophisticated. They make use of trained translators who are well versed with computer applications and CAT tools (Computer Aided Translation Tools). Unless Indian translators also upgrade themselves with this modern translation approach, they will continue to suffer the snobbery of a select privileged few. Also, there are a few MNCs who have already made their presence in the Indian market, and, as a matter of practice, with their organizational strength and economic power, it would be easy for them to develop an economically competitive process that would be a big challenge to Indian translator-entrepreneurs who are still struggling for their identity. By the time they realize their weaknesses, it would be too late to start competing with these translation houses.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

The biological effects of microwaves



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spanning moderate distances and in other applications such as microwave ovens. The equipment used to generate process and transmit microwaves in many respects are different from that used with lower frequency radio waves.

Microwaves are absorbed by water and fat (tissues) and produce heat. Materials such as glass and ceramics don't absorb microwaves and metals reflect them. Since microwaves are a form of energy, they can affect humans, just like the sun or other sources can. The only proven harmful effect from exposure to microwave (or RF) radiation is thermal (non-ionizing). RF radiation can enter deep into the body and heat the human organs. Thus the depth of penetration and the level in the body are relevant. Any part of the body that cannot dissipate heat efficiently (or is heat sensitive) may be damaged by microwave ra-

diation of sufficient power (the lens of eye and testes are respective examples). Microwaves can also cause hearing sensation, and can affect behavior (in animal studies). The effect of microwaves can be classified according to the frequency bands as follows:

Above 10GHz (3cm wavelength or less) heating occurs mainly in the outer skin surface.

From 3GHz-10GHz (10cm-3cm) penetration is deeper and heating is higher.

From 150MHz-1GHz(200cm-25cm) penetration is even deeper and because of higher absorption, deep body heating can occur.

However radiation exposure is often expressed in terms of incident power density in mw/cm² as shown in table 1.

Note that exposure to high power levels has been shown to cause cata-

Power density (mw/cm ²)	Observations
5	Accepted standard for microwave oven leakage
10	Maximum continuous exposure to radiation emission (cell phones, etc)
30	Heat feeling
100	Cataract can be produced
1000	Pain is induced

Table 1

tracts. No study has proven that RF radiation at less than 10 mw/cm² could cause cancer. Ionizing radiation is extraordinarily high in frequency. It is, therefore, extremely powerful and penetrating. Even at low levels, ionizing radiation can damage the cells of the living tissue. In fact, these dangerous rays have enough energy and intensity to change (ionize) the

rays molecular structure of matter. In sufficient doses, ionizing radiation can even cause genetic mutations. The ionizing range of frequencies includes x-ray, gamma rays, and cosmic rays.

Non ionized radiation is very different. Because of the lower frequencies and reduced energy, it does not have the same damaging and cumula-

tive properties as ionizing radiation. Microwave radiation is non-ionizing and in sufficient intensity will simply cause the molecules in matter to vibrate, thereby causing friction which produces the heat.

Another effect independent of power level is resonance which occurs at certain frequency ranges where the wavelength is near the size of a body part. (The 900MHz range, for example, which has a wavelength of approximately one foot-size can cause resonance in a child's head because some of the radiation is absorbed and the wave length decreases). This intensifies the biological effect. Also children's skulls are thinner, so microwaves penetrate easily. Another problem is that children's cells are dividing rapidly, which create more chance for DNA damage. Their immune systems are not fully developed and cannot defend them against this.

Electromagnetic waves having a frequency range from 1GHz to 300GHz (corresponding to wavelength from 300 mm to 1 mm) are called microwaves. They are used in radar, communication links

ELT Panorama

Contextualizing English in teaching

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Many teachers complain against their students' passivity in their classrooms. As a matter of fact, it is simply because of their methods of teaching; they may either use old-fashioned approaches or fail to apply their methods creatively. It is known that since seventies linguists started analyzing English in order to come up with a better approach of teaching till the communicative approach came. I will not talk about this in the following lines, but my topic of concern will be

contextualizing English as an underlying principle of the Communicative approach.

Contextualizing a language does not mean how a language is used for communicative purposes in a given situation or context only, but how language users construct their language. As teachers, our concern is how to contextualize English in our classrooms. Obviously, there are many strategies selected according to the lesson we are going to teach. In the following lines, we have different techniques for contextualizing English in our classrooms:

1- **Giving a text or a passage** with some comprehension questions and students figure out the answer.

2- **Acting:** teacher can help the students to elicit the meanings of new words or expressions by using some gestures or postures.

3- **Bringing some realias:** using samples, pictures, flash cards, drawings or other things he can bring.

4- **Puzzles or problem solving:** he can give them some puzzles, riddles, or crossword puzzles and ask his students to solve them. It can be done in pairs, in groups or individually.

5- **Playing games or singing:** he can create a game and ask the students to play some roles and repeat certain items or ask them to say some expressions in chorus or individually.

6- **Story telling:** he can give them some lines out of which they have to

create a story, or give them a story and ask them to tell the end.

There are still many techniques that can be used. Anyway, let's see the importance of using this way in teaching and learning. I can say that it motivates the students to be mentally involved. It is also easier for both the learners and teacher; it facilitates the content by helping the students to realize the need of using their items of the lesson

Therefore, students will have a strong desire to assimilate the grammatical items and learn how to use them. I can also say that it helps the teacher to bridge the gap between the classroom and the outside world; that is, in using their own words in real situations.

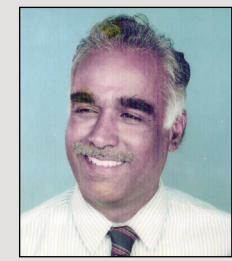
Letter to the Learners of English Publish or Perish

This is what applies to the teachers in the west, especially those teaching in the universities. The upward movement of a teacher is tied to his/her achievement in his/her field of work; achievements are generally published for the benefit of others.

Why have I chosen this dictum as the title for this letter? I know I am not writing this letter to the teachers. Then why? I would like to suggest that you start publishing. It is heartening to note that a lot of students especially of Taiz and Ibb Universities are publishing quite often. Why not students of other universities? Aren't there able students? Aren't there bright ideas to write about? No. Most often, it is the attitude that matters. They are casual about it, I think. I've come across students of other universities of Yemen who think well, argue well, speak well and write well. They can start publishing their ideas.

The Presenter of the Education Supplement of Yemen Times is always ready to publish your letters, poems, articles, etc however short they are. Even if you are a novice, writing for the first time with a few errors, he is willing to edit your writing and publish it, giving full credit to you. What else do you need? Start now. Write and send it for publishing. It can be anything that strikes you; you can write your reaction to what you read in the Education Supplement, may be positive or negative.

Your first writing may be a bit difficult; you may hesitate, stumble down, feel like giving up. But once you have survived this feeling, and bottle up for further writings, you are okay. Moreover, once you see your name in print with or without your photo, that's it; you'll feel like seeing it again and again. You should experience it to enjoy it. So girdle up and start. Good luck!



Late Dr. M N K Bose

Yours affectionately,
Dr MNK Bose

This appears to be the last "Letter to the Learners of English" written by Dr Bose when he was in hospital just a day before his death. The manuscript was recovered from the bag he carried to the hospital.
Received from Prof. K. Thiagarajan, Aden University

Morphemes in English



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In grammar, words are divided into morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of form which is grammatically pertinent. A morpheme is not identical with a syllable. It may consist of a single phoneme such as a and may consist of one or more syllables as

in *the* and *between*. A morpheme may be free or bound. A free morpheme is one that can stand alone as a word or enter in the structure of other words as *boy*, *ply an*. A bound morpheme cannot stand alone as a word. It always combines with one or more morphemes to form a word (*un-*, *dis-*, *-ment*, *-ed*, *-ful*).

Morphemes stand in a particular relationship to each other. In any word there is a principal morpheme that has the principal meaning called a root or a base; and one or more subsidiary morphemes are called an affix. Thus in *spending*, *spend* is the root or base and *-ing* is the affix. A root is an allomorph of a morpheme which has another allomorph that is a free form i.e *deep* (depth). It is a borrowing from another language in which it is a free form

or a base as in *geology*. A word may contain one base and several affixes. A base may be free or bound. Any base may have more than one form. An affix may be directly added to a root or to a stem. A stem consists of a morpheme or a combination of morphemes to which an affix can be added. Some stems or words contain two or more roots. These are called compound stems. An affix is a bound morpheme that occurs before or behind a base. Roots are longer than affixes and much more numerous in the vocabulary. For example, in *unemployed*, *employ* is central and *un-* and *-ed* are peripheral. If an affix precedes the root, it is called a *prefix*, if it follows the root, it is called a *suffix*, and if it is placed inside the root with which it is associated, it is called an *infix*. A word may contain up to three or four

suffixes (*educat-ion-al-ly*, *industrialize-ation*), but prefixes a single prefix (*en-large-il-legal*).

A morpheme is a group of one or more allomorphs which vary widely in shape, in accordance with their environment. Many morphemes in English have only one allomorph. Few morphemes are used throughout all forms without more than one allomorph. In English *ing* is a morpheme that has only one shape. The modifications of bases and affixes in morphological processes are known as morphophonemic changes, and their study is *morphophonemics*. Morphophonemics is the process by which morphemes vary in their pronunciation, e.g.: the plural morpheme *-s* has three individual forms */-s/, /-z/, /-iz/* and they constitute three allomorphs of the plural morpheme.

I. What to Say

Crime Words in English (I)
In continuation of Crime Words, last published in Supplement No.34 (Issue No. 1216 dated 15/12/08), we publish some more crime words in English.

Hate crime: A crime committed because of the hatred by the offender of some characteristics of the victim - usually their race, religion, physical or learning disability, gender or sexual orientation

Institutionalized: When someone has been in an institution, such as a prison, they may lose the ability to cope with aspects of normal day to day life because they are not used to making decisions for themselves. They are then described as institutionalized

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Program (ISSP): The most rigorous non-custodial intervention for persistent young offenders combining community-based surveillance with up to 25 hours of contact time per week.

Judge: The person who presides over the higher criminal courts - the Crown Court and Court of Appeal. Judges are trained lawyers who have been appointed after a distinguished career as a barrister or solicitor.

II. How to Say it Correctly

Correct grammatical or idiomatic errors, if any, in the following sentences.

- I'd rather you kept your advice to yourself; wrong or right, I must do this well.
- Rashad is working on the project since last July.
- One of the greatest contribution to the study of human behavior was the hospital he built for the mentally retarded.
- I would not hesitate to tell him to his face that the ethics of his decision is doubtful.
- Only after his failure he realized that he had been careless in his work.

Answers to the previous issue's questions

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

III. How to Increase Your Word Power

(A) How to express it in one word

- Storehouse for grain
- Using or full of pompous words
- Country house with farm buildings attached.
- A secret way of spreading news
- Give pleasure or satisfaction

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- Greedy person whose chief aim in life appears to be making money: **grabber** (n)
- Gradual change from one thing to another or from one state to another: **gradation**
- Ceremony at which degrees are conferred: **graduation** (n)
- Degree of slope: **gradient** (n)

Improve Your English: 335

- Getting business advantages, profit making, etc, by taking wrong advantage of connection in politics: **graft** (n)
- (B) Words often confused
Bring out difference in meaning of the following pairs of words
- medical, clinical
 - invention, innovation
 - high, tall, long
 - doubt, suspect
 - wring, ring

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- cloth** (uncountable noun) (clothing material): My shirt needs two meters of cloth.
cloths (countable noun) (a piece of material used for a special purpose): I have new table-cloths.
clothes (n. always used in plural) (garments or coverings for the body, articles of dress, or coverings for a bed called bed-clothes): We put on new clothes on the Eid.
clothing (a collective noun and synonym for clothes): People in Hodeidah wear loose clothing, especially during the summer months.
garments (n) (used in the general sense of articles of clothing): A new exclusive garments showroom was opened today in Hadda street.
- observance** (n) (the act or practice of following rules, customs, rites, laws, etc.): The Prophet (PBUH) has instructed strict observance of the Islamic laws by the Muslims.
observation (n) (watching or noticing of things): Science follows empirical method of experiment, observation and inference.
- inhibit** (vt) (to restrict from the inside): Your conscience should inhibit you from wrong doings in impulse.
prohibit (vt) (some outside authority that checks others from doing something): Smoking is prohibited in public places.
- evidence** (n) (collection of facts which constitute proof or ground for believing something): The public prosecutor produced strong evidence against the accused.
testimony (n) (declaration by some persons in the court about the facts which constitute the evidence): The testimony given by the witness was doubtful, and therefore not convincing.
- stimulant** (n) (drink, drug, etc, that increases bodily or mental activity. It usually has bad effects): Athletes should not take stimulants before sports events.
stimulus (n) (something that excites a person for good activity): Every stimulus has a response.

(C) Synonyms and Antonyms

- i. Synonyms
Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the one in bold in the following sentences
- He is interested to **study** medicine.
a. examine b. observe c. learn

- Businessmen commonly **earn** a comfortable living.
a. have b. merit c. realize
d. collect e. aspire
- The lawyer's strong arguments **persuaded** the judge to pronounce the accused "Not guilty."
a. requested b. forced c. advocated
d. convinced e. projected
- In the modern society, corruptions and harassments constitute the daily **misery** of the average citizen.
a. disaster b. agony c. torment
d. discontent e. annoyance
- Electronic systems behave to the **extent** that they are probably programmed.
a. amount b. measure c. encompass
d. degree e. expanse

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Word | Synonym |
| protagonist | supporter |
| divide | difference |
| sharpen | widen |
| paralyzed | made helpless |
| stand stockstill | stand motionless |

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

- Charge** of misappropriation of public funds has been leveled against the manager.
a. discharge b. settlement c. calmness
d. peace e. disturbance
- The tainted chairman was subjected to **castigation**.
a. light punishment b. exoneration
c. recompense d. indemnity
- Acts of terrorism are matters of **condemnation**.
a. exculpation b. immunity
c. pardon d. liberation
- Continence** is a virtue that needs to be cultivated.
a. contentment b. liberty
c. indulgence d. indecency
- Compliance** of the manager's orders is part of official code of conduct.
a. failure b. refusal
c. retort d. evasion

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Word | Antonym |
| affirm | deny |
| careful | negligent |
| extension | deletion |
| authentic | improper |
| sacred | ignoble |

(D) Spelling In each question below, four words are given. Find out that word, the spelling of which is wrong.

- a) irritate b) turmoil

- ignorent d) terrible
 - a) narrator b) overseer
 - a) prentence b) license
 - a) lenient b) nationalism
 - a) overhaul b) transfered
 - a) amature b) manual
 - a) nephew d) athletic
 - a) artifical b) aggravate
 - a) forefront d) negligence
- Answers to the previous issue's questions
- annals 2. annihilate
 - annex 4. anniversary
 - annotate

(E) Phrases and idioms Use the following in sentences of your own

- reach the end of the road
- take the mickey out of
- have (someone) wrapped round one's little finger
- spare no expense
- down in the mouth

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- dig in one's heels** (stubbornly to refuse to agree to something): We pleaded with the Dean to sponsor our study tour, but he dug in his heels.
- be dressed to the nines** (to be dressed in formal, smart clothes): She was dressed to the nines to accompany her husband to the party
- all in** (exhausted, very tired): I can't go a step further - I'm all in.
- in the red** (in debt): After sending my son abroad for higher studies, I'm in the red.
- not to do a stroke** (to do no work whatsoever): I planned to complete construction of the house but so far I haven't done a stroke.

IV. Grammar and Composition

A) Grammar

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered and against which five words are suggested. Find out the appropriate word. Belief systems are the framework upon which cultures and societies function. It is the bond that (1) civilizations together, and it is the small voice (2) each of us that urges us to be (3) to what we have been taught. We cannot (4) our spiritual teachings from our learners, nor can we separate our beliefs about who and what we are (5) our values and our behaviors. We ask the educational systems (6) our right to live in harmony. Tribal beliefs vary, as does the (7) to which a tribe embraces (8) traditional cultural beliefs. (9) tribal group has distinct and unique beliefs that are basic to that tribe's culture. Most tribes cling to the old techniques because they know that once gone, it means the (10) of their culture.

- sits, stands, holds, climbs, performs
- inside, outside, elsewhere, on top, at the bottom
- false, obstinate, true, superficial, redundant
- integrate, separate, distinguish, discriminate,

- diagnose
- to, upon, at, from, in, for
- recognize, understand, misunderstand, mistake, reform
- limit, extent, condition, purpose, manner
- its, their, our, your, my
- one, former, latter, last, each
- birth, salvation, creation, blossoming, death

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- Earth:** landslide, earth quake
Wind: sandstorm, tornado, whirlwind, hurricane, typhoon, blizzard, gale
Fire: volcano, forest fire
Water: avalanche, flood

- Disaster: **volcano**
- Disaster: **whirlwind**
- Disaster: **landslide**
- Disaster: **tidal wave**

B) Composition

Expand the central idea contained in the following maxim

152: CLEAR CONSCIENCE NEVER FEARS MIDNIGHT KNOCKING

151: HE WHO SMILES STEALS SOMETHING FROM THE THIEF

Smile is an expression of the face that usually expresses amusement, happiness, approval, or sometimes bitter feelings. 'A face that cannot smile is never good', says Martial. One should keep smiling. But smiling when someone is in a vale of tears or is faced with misfortune is a rare phenomenon. It is an art that needs to be cultivated. Charles Dickens once said, "If we cannot strew life's path with flowers, we can at least strew it with smiles." A thief may steal our belongings or material possessions, but he can't certainly snatch from us our cheer of mind if we are fortified with qualities of stoicism, patience and strength of mind. After our wealth is gone in the hands of the thief, we can still smile thinking that 'When wealth is lost, nothing is lost.' If we can harbor such a feeling, we have virtually stolen from the thief something quite precious - our contentment. But if we spend 'bootless grief' over the loss, the thief has robbed us of not only our valuables, but more importantly, of our smile which is a priceless treasure. We should learn how to retain mental equipoise even when the worst has happened. The maxim implies a contrast between outer, material loss and inner spiritual gain. Smile is a manifestation of inner spiritual bliss which is independent of and much beyond material loss or gain. A mind charged with spiritual fervor 'sits like patience on a monument smiling at grief.' So, in the ultimate analysis, patience is the panacea for most of the ills that afflict us.

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran

O ye who believe! Obey Allah and His Messenger, and turn not away from Him when ye hear (him speak) S8: A20

VI. Words of Wisdom

Happiness is not a matter of intensity, but balance and order and rhythm and harmony

-Thomas Merton

Features of legal language in English



Marwan Maresh
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Freelance translator

Legal translation is understood as the translation of technical materials within the field of law. Correspondingly, legal language is a distinct variety of language easy to some extent to those familiar with it, but to those who are unfamiliar with it, this special register presents certain difficulties. Legal language is characterized by a specific register of language and therefore a specific terminology. So knowledge of some lexical features of English legal language will be a great asset for the translator.

Terms of Latin and French origin

One of many noticeable features of English legal lexicon is the existence of Latinisms (Latin terms) in its terminology. Alcaraz & Brian (2002: 5) link the presence of such terms to certain historical factors. It was well nigh impossible for English law to escape the influence of Latin which was supported by the power of the Roman church over Europe at that time, and also to its widespread use throughout this place of earth as a language of learning and literature. In addition, the incredible power of the Roman law was a coherent written system, and had strength of an institution over a considerable area of Europe. Here are some Latin phrases and words in common use:

- *Bona fide* (good faith or in good faith)
- *Res judicata* (an issue adjudicated)
- *Bes nova* (a new thing; an undecided question of law)
- *Actus reus* (guilty act)

Like Latinisms, the existence of legal French terms within English legal language is also well-marked. After the Norman Conquest in 1066, the language of the invaders gained an undeniable position in the legal sphere of England, bringing with it a wealth of legal French terminology (Crystal & Davy 1986: 208). The following terms in English, for example, are originally French:

Contract, proposal, schedule, terms, conditions, policy, alias, quash and so on.

Archaic diction of legal English

Legal English lexicon is considerably made of archaic legal terms. However, this touch of Archaism is not in vain, it is done on purpose. There are reasons behind this tendency towards archaic words. Tiersma (1999) states that "Legal language often strives toward great formality, it naturally gravitates towards archaic language" (p. 95).

According to this statement, archaisms give a flavor of formality to the language to which they belong. For example, we use 'imbibe' as an alternative of 'drink', 'inquire' rather than 'ask', 'peruse' instead of 'read', 'forthwith' as a substitution for 'right away' or 'at once' and so on. (Examples are used by Alcaraz & Brian, 2002). Another convenient example is the use of the verb 'witnesseth' with the preservation of an 'eth'

ending for the third person singular of the present tense as an alternative of the current morpheme 'es' 'witnesses'.

There exist also some archaic adverbs. They are actually a mixture of deictic elements: 'here', 'there' and 'where' with certain prepositions: *of, after, by, under* etc (Alcaraz & Brian, 2002). By way of illustration, here are some examples along with their Arabic translations:

- The parties hereto agree as follows.
- Hereinafter referred to as wife.
- The total rent for the term hereof is the sum of _____.

Despite the so called usefulness of the archaic touch within legal language, its functionality is still debatable. It is quite apparent from the examples given previously that certain outdated terms and constructions are truly a handicap for better understanding, they make legal language inaccessible for public reader or more specifically to those who are mainly concerned with legal matters.

Archaic use of the modal "shall" in legal English:

The modal shall poses a level of difficulty in both interpretation of clauses containing it and in the translation of such clauses. Traditionally, the modal shall, in legal texts, carries an obligation or a duty as opposed to its common function: expressing futurity (Tiersma: 105). More importantly, Sabra (1995: 31) claims that any legal verb preceded by 'shall' is normally translated into Arabic in the present form.

- All such payments shall be made to Landlord at Landlord's address as set forth in the preamble to this Agreement on or before the due date and without demand.

- Tenant shall make no alterations to the buildings or improvements on the Premises or construct any building or make any other improvements on the Premises without the prior written consent of Landlord.

Lexical repetition or redundancy

In legal writing, draftsmen avoid the use of anaphoric devices or referential pronouns, such as: the personal pronouns (*he, she, it* etc) or the demonstrative ones (*this, that, etc*), in addition to the verb 'to do' that may substitute a whole clause as in the following example, *He rents a car and so does his brother* (Sabra: 1995). Actually, legal language is highly concerned with the exactness of reference; hence its tendency toward lexical repetition, leading to functional redundancy. By way of illustration, consider these examples along with their Arabic translations used by Sabra himself:

The Lessee shall pay to the Lessor at the office of the Lessor.

Here, if we opt for the possessive pronoun 'his' instead of the word 'Lessor' in the phrase 'at the office of the Lessor,' it would certainly create confusion and ambiguity. For example:

The Lessee shall pay to the Lessor at his office.

In this case, it would be confusing whether the intended office is the one of the Lessee or that of the Lessor. Consequently, such substitutes may, in many cases, refer to a lexical item other than that intended by the writer. At least this feature of legal writing facilitates the task of the translator to know

the exact meaning intended by the legal drafter. However, using anaphoric devices or referential pronouns would definitely increase the level of ambiguity and confusion. Therefore, it will be difficult for the translator to decide precisely which word the pronoun is referring to.

Unusual use of the words 'the same', 'such' and 'said'

Use of such words in legal language has connotation quite different from in ordinary language. The word 'the same' usually implies comparison to a similar object or person, but in legal use it refers to sameness of reference. (Tiersma: 88). For example:

The tenant shall pay all the taxes regularly levied and assessed against Premises and keep the same in repair.

In this example, 'the same' refers to the word 'Premises'. Correspondingly, Tiersma suggests that the pronoun 'it' can conveniently substitute the phrase 'the same' (p. 91). Also, word like 'such' means normally 'that sort' or 'this sort'. Now, observe its use in a legal context:

We conclude that the trial court's order constituted an abuse of discretion in the procedural posture of this case which compels us to set aside such order.

Apparently, the phrase 'such order' signifies 'this order'. So, here, 'such acts in the same way as the demonstrative pronoun 'this'.

Concerning the function of the word *said* in legal drafting, it is used as an article or a demonstrative pronoun (Sabra: 43). To il-

lustrate this, notice the following:

Lessee promises to pay a deposit. Said deposit shall accrue interest at a rate of five percent per annum.

Here, the word 'said' could be substituted by the article 'the' or the demonstrative pronoun 'this' with no loss of meaning. By the way, the examples mentioned in this section are originally used by Tiersma (1999).

Frequent use of doublets

There is a common use of such collocations in which synonyms or near-synonyms are combined in pair to form "doublets" (Alcaraz & Brian, 2002: 9). Such words can be either nouns, verbs, adjectives or even prepositions. For example:

Made and enter, By and between, Lying and situated, Terms and conditions, Covenants and obligations, Null and void

Legal drafters, nowadays, do not normally use such pairing of words distinct from simple style of expressions, but it is merely a tradition adopted when drafting legal documents (Sabra: 36).

Legal English as technical language

We have seen so far that a considerable part of legal English vocabulary is a mixture of archaic terms and terms of Latin and French origin. Another noticeable feature of legal English is its technical terminology. According to Tiersma (1999) "If a word or a phrase is used exclusively by a particular trade or profession or if that profession uses it in a way that differs from its normal meaning

and the term has a relatively well-defined sense, it should be considered a technical term" (p. 108).

This shows that a technical term is an unshared term used exclusively by a specific trade or profession. In other words, specialists in the legal sphere are actually equipped by a distinct register of language peculiar to ordinary people and highly characterized by a vocabulary of technical nature. Accordingly, Alcaraz & Brian (2002: 17) present a classification of technical vocabulary: *purely technical terms* and *semi-technical terms*.

Purely technical terms are those that are only applicable in the legal sphere but nowhere else. For example, *decree* (n), *mortgage* (n), *sub-letting*, *deem* (v), *premises*, *tenant lease* (n), *hereinafter*, *landlord*

An understanding of such kind of terms is of great importance in grasping any given legal text in which they occur.

Semi-technical terms: words and phrases of this group belong to everyday lexicon which has gained extra-meanings in the legal context. Terms of this type are polysemic, tougher to recognize their precise meaning without resorting to the context in which they occur. The following examples are terms of this type:

General meaning:

Assignment: work that you are obliged to perform for moral or legal reasons; "the duties of the job"

Maintenance: The work of keeping something in proper condition; upkeep

Consideration: careful thought

Title: A general or descriptive heading, as of a book chapter

Legal meaning:

Assignment: The transfer of a claim, right, interest, or property from one to another

Maintenance: financial provision ordered to be made by way of periodical payments or a lump sum, usually for a separated or divorced spouse

Consideration: Something promised, given, or done that has the effect of making an agreement a legally enforceable contract.

Title: The coincidence of all the elements that constitute the fullest legal right to control and dispose of property or a claim.

Actually, purely technical terms are monosemic; that is, having one legal meaning and so having no difficulty for the translator. The latter can simply consult a bilingual dictionary, of course, not a standard dictionary but a specialized legal one. However, semi-technical vocabulary is a more complex type of terms; they have one meaning or more than one in everyday language and another in the field of law. So, translators need to get accustomed to consult specialized dictionaries whenever something in the context alerts them to a usage distinct from standard or everyday use. Being unaware of this problem, one can take for granted that terms of this type have just a general meaning.

The main conclusion of this article is that legal English lexicon differs to a great extent from the ordinary one. No doubt that such vocabulary does not render legal language clearer, but unfortunately tougher, hard to understand without a considerable familiarity with the legal sphere.

IN MEMORIAM

Dr. MNK Bose

Death be not proud

Once he came it was bright
Once he talked his words glowing
His life as a whole could help us rise
Darkness gone from the firmament.

No matter how long with us he stayed
It is only his fragrance that's left in our heart
He softened the tasks, drew us the chart
His promising whispers are never decayed.

The late guru was a book, a friend, a father
A student, a doctor, a head, a teacher
Responsible, loyal, honest, banter
Flexible, fair, and faithful leader.

None can ever say he is really dead
His memories're rooted in our heart and mind
The knowledge we have, the facts abound
Imply his canons are widely spread.

So sad we are but we won't cry
We will proudly say he was a genius
Because his Letters are still precious
Surely doctor Bose will never die.

—Mohammed Abulkareem Ahmed
Alkameem2007@gmail.com
Taiz University graduate
Faculty of Education

Dr. Bose

In two thousand and nine,
Passed away a dear teacher of mine
His passing away is a great loss
English language learners came across

His mentality was so rare
Spreading his ideas everywhere
By his guidance and care
Our thoughts were nourished ever more

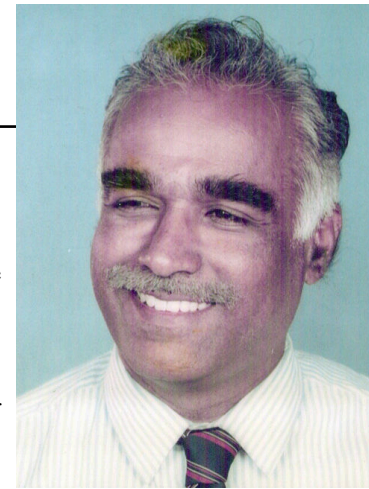
Yemen Times always shines
With his glowing Letters and lines
Readers or writers always admire
His skillful ways to inspire

When he taught or when he trained
Humorous spirit he retained
Our love and respect he gained
His words're in our hearts ingrained

When we have to leave him
In his resting place
We will always remember
His smiling, beautiful face

Tears are not blamed if they shed down
Or sadness if in our faces is shown
We sigh and cry
When we had to say him 'goodbye.'

—Abeer Alghazali
abeer9m@gmail.com
Taiz



Dr. Bose will remain the most ideal teacher

The sudden demise of Dr. M.N.K Bose shocked his colleagues, students and readers. The greatness of Dr. Bose is realized and propagated by his countless students whom he nurtured under the cool shadow of his brilliant tutelage. His greatness as an humble, helpful and kind teacher could be realized clearly when he

answered my question, "What does education mean for Dr. Bose?" by saying "Education for me is to help others." The significant and effective role Dr. Bose played in Faculty of Arts, Ibb University is clearly marked after his departure from Ibb university which created a wide, unfulfilled gap. Dr. Bose is no more, but his thoughts and methods of teaching will remain alive as long as they are spread widely by his student-teachers. The fruitful tree is uprooted but its seeds will be scattered by the wind of knowledge to be grown in most of Yemeni territories.

—Mojeed Al-Gaad
mojeed336@yahoo.com
Correspondent
Yementimes

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The translator as an entrepreneur: An Indian perspective

Internal challenges faced by the translator-entrepreneur

An individual, after having gone through the hurdles involved in evolving as a translator, faces the next stage of problems and challenges that many times originate from his/her own self:

1) Translation activities have been treated as a very personal and private affair by individual language professionals. Many times, even best friends do not share information between themselves about their translation projects.

2) Translators suffer from an identity crisis - Let us say, an Indian language professional refers to himself as a translator in a gathering of friends or acquaintances who otherwise have no other association with the translation industry. The response the professional's statement would commonly receive would simply be, "Okay, this is what you do. But what is your profession?" This underlines the very simple fact that the translation industry generally has very little professional recognition in the perception of the masses. This does affect the credibility and the position of a professional translator in the eyes of his social peers. This is what we translators refer to as an Identity Crisis.

3) Ego clashes - identity crisis makes an individual more sensitive to issues that have been making him suffer, any

new initiative is regarded with suspicion - once suspicion comes - questions are asked, many times resulting in absurd questions offending egos and ultimately, failure of any collective initiatives for professional development.

4) If at all logic prevails - the established translators start fearing losing their business which they have established for years, making personal efforts - but very privately. Under no circumstances do they want to come to a common platform and discuss relations or issues related to their clients. But this thought is not expressed directly (part of identity crisis), rather it is expressed in terms of pin-pointing personal or professional or organizational weaknesses of the individual who has taken the initiative.

Successful translators and diversification

In spite of all the odds mentioned above, there are quite a good number of translators in India who face these challenges and overcome all hurdles to finally make a living and contribute to the economic and cultural growth of the country. In addition, there are a few who grow enough to launch small and medium sized translation enterprises which further add value to translation as a profession.

Need for collaborative efforts

With the collaborative efforts of a few like-minded professional translators, the Indian Translators Association was established in December 2007. It seeks to unite the widespread translator and interpreter community of India on a common platform to address issues for the betterment of the industry and take steps to ensure that its members provide services meeting the professional standards of the industry. Its integration with the International Federation of Translators (FIT) in July 2008 and its subsequent collaboration with Terment Austria prove its commitment towards achieving its objectives and goal of developing a vibrant platform for the translators' community of India.

Networking as a Possible Solution

To counter external as well as internal challenges, a translator needs to take into consideration the phenomenon of globalization that has brought tremendous dynamism into market forces. The world is evolving towards finding innovative ways of achieving customer satisfaction that is based on N=1 (one consumer experience at a time) and R=G (resource from multiple vendors and often from around the globe). To achieve competitiveness and provide unique, personalized experiences to consumers, the firm

needs to create a system that involves individual customers in co-creating a product / service that provides a unique experience. No firm is big enough in scope and size to satisfy the experiences of one consumer at a time. Therefore, all firms will access resources from a wide variety of other big and small firms - a global ecosystem. The focus is on access to resources, not ownership of resources. Not to go too deeply into the logistics of this innovative thought, it is very important to understand that even the biggest companies do not own all the necessary resources to cater to the needs of their customer, nor do they have complete production in-house as the new dynamics of market demands inter-dependency on internal and external sources.

The above thoughts are very encouraging for an entrepreneur and especially for the translator who depends heavily on external sources and who does not have enough funds to own resources. As explained above, nor do the big business houses have the complete ownership of resources. The idea is to have fast access to these resources. A translator entrepreneur needs to be connected to fellow translators within his own country as well as outside the country to have access to information and knowledge and develop teams for the execution of a project through available resources and

provide services and achieve customer satisfaction. For developing connectivity and networking, there are already various online systems in place that allow free access to their platform and offer options to develop connectivity and develop social or professional networks that further helps individual members to build on relationships, share knowledge and help in the overall growth of a complete social or cultural system, thus allowing the creator of the system to benefit from the presence of a large number of human networks connected to its server. Amongst many other networks, I find Google, LinkedIn, Face Book, Hotmail, Groupsite and Twitter to be examples of the N=1 and R=G phenomenon.

Even for translators, there are well known networks that work wonders, and a translator must tune himself/herself to changing dynamics and bring competitiveness through using these networks (for example, Terment Canada, Terment Austria or even Terment and various other initiatives). In the Indian context, although there has not been a very visible network of translators, empowered by big business houses, however many personal initiatives are in place (for example, www.linguaindia.groupsite.com) and it is expected that in times to come when better understating of the market comes, translators would start network-

ing in a more organized way and such private initiatives would become part of a collective initiative covering a considerable number of translators.

All that remains to be said in conclusion is that, while Indian translators as entrepreneurs are slowly evolving, in spite of many obstacles, they are yet to explore their fullest potential by adopting a common platform. On the one hand, this, and the other hurdles and set backs can be attributed, to a large extent, to vestigial, colonial mind sets on all sides (the colonizer and the colonized) which have so far endured past their expiry dates yet continue to exert influence. Perhaps the time has come for change and, given the shared impacts of events, East or West, North or South, salvation for all lies in sharing knowledge, experience and resources. The future of translation as a profession lies in the "networking" of entrepreneurs to economize processes and sustain growth by using all available resources and infrastructure. All that this requires is the investment of goodwill across the globe.

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UST holds the 2nd convocation ceremony for graduates



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

The Convocation 2nd ceremony for the faculties of Medicine, International college, and Open and Distance Learning units of the University of Science and Technology for the academic year 2008-2009 was held on 12th November in Al-Madinah Auditorium, Faj At'an. More than 800 students received their degree certificates in different disciplines on this occasion. It is worthwhile to mention that the University of Science and Technology had held its first convocation ceremony on 7th May, 2009, where it conferred both Master's and Bachelor's degrees to 500 graduates. Dr. Muhammad Bin M. Mutahar, Deputy Minister of Higher Education-Yemen, who was the chief guest-of-honor at the ceremony, paid a special tribute to the high level of educational excellence and quality national service offered by UST. He also urged the graduate students to create a broad cultural and scientific resource base, and gain linguistic and managerial skills—all of which will move both UST-Y and our society forward to a better future. He then stressed the importance of concentrating on values, directions, and behaviors that regulate the learning methods (pedagogy) and highlighted the need for revision of the syllabus that the university intends to undertake in the coming days.

Dr. Hamid N. Aklan, President of the University, delivered the welcome speech. He emphasized the fact that the university has been relentlessly striving to restructure and update its curricula and create a unique quality education incorporating modern technological innovations. He assured all that the university will spare no pains to achieve a high level of excellence in producing capable workforce for the Yemeni society keeping in view the demands



Dr. Muhammad Bin M. Mutahar, Deputy Minister of Higher Education-Yemen, addressing the audience.



Dr. Hamid N. Aklan, President, UST, presents his speech.

of the modern age. He congratulated the graduating students, and expressed the hope that they will stay in touch with the university throughout their career. He thanked all concerned for their cooperation for the success of the 4th conference on "Medical Education" as well as the 10th Arab and International conference for "Information Technology", held on 15th-17th December, 2009 sponsored by the university. He solicited their active

add a feather to the colored cap of Yemen.

Later in the ceremony, Dr. Ibrahim Abu Shah, President of UiTM University, Malaysia, who was also a guest-of-honor at the ceremony, began his speech by congratulating the graduate students, expressing his sincere appreciation and gratitude for the leadership of UST. He added, "I am very happy to be here with all of you and convey the warm greetings and congratulations of the top leadership and students of



The university dignitaries on the podium.

support for the success of the Center of English Language which has recently come up in the portals of the university. He concluded by saying "The University of Science and Technology is going to start its new program of Islamic Finance at the International College of USTY, which has the main support of the Central Bank of Malaysia, in January, 2009." This program is likely to bring enormous acclaim to Yemen from both Islamic and non-Islamic countries. It is a pioneering enterprise in the world and will certainly

he mentioned that the University of Technology Mara (UiTM), Malaysia, is one of the world leaders in terms of providing quality education performance and unique programs which are available regionally and internationally. He added, "more than 120,000 students had graduated from UiTM University's programs to this very day".

At the end, the university toppers as well as other meritorious students were awarded degrees in the presence of Dr. Tarik Sinan Abulhouth, Chairman of Board of Directors of UST-Y, Prof. Dr. Dawood Abdulmalik Al-Hidabi, Deputy Chairman of Board of Directors of UST-Y, Dr. Hamid M. Aklan, President of the University, Dr. Ibrahim Abu Shah, President of UiTM University, and a large number of officials, students, and their parents.

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



A view of the audience.

Ph. D. Viva at Sana'a University

The open viva in respect of the doctoral dissertation titled *A Study of Thematic Development in Harold Pinter's Major Plays* prepared by Hussein Saleh Ali Al-Bahji, Dean, International College, UST, was held at Ali Weld-Zaid Auditorium, Faculty of Agriculture, Sana'a on the 21st November, 2009. He took the following four plays of Pinter, the Nobel laureate, under the purview of the study: 1) *The Caretaker* 2) *The Homecoming* 3) *No Man's Land* and 4) *The Betrayal*

The study contains six chapters

- Chapter 1 expounds the general and specific themes of Pinter's plays
- Chapter 2 is devoted to a critical analysis of *The Caretaker*
- Chapter 3 looks into *The Home Coming*
- Chapter 4 investigates the main theme in *No Man's Land*
- Chapter 5 analyzes threadbare *The Betrayal*
- Chapter 6 contains the concluding remarks on the study

Dr. Hussein worked under the supervision of Dr. S. M. Rafique Azam, Faculty of Languages, Sana'a University. His internal examiner was Prof. Mahmood Shamsher, Vice Dean, Faculty of Languages, Sana'a University. The Thesis was examined by Prof. Ashok Kumar Sinha of Taiz University who was also the external examiner.



Dr. Hussein Al-Bahji being congratulated by the examiners after the viva.



Hussein Al-Bahji defending his thesis.



A section of the audience

YOUTH FORUM

Facing changes and challenges

Life in Yemen has been constantly changing. It has been full of challenges, especially in the present situation. But this situation should not stop the undergraduate students, especially those who are about to graduate, from chasing their hopes and dreams as they struggle to do their best in studies in the face of great hardships and unfulfilled rights.

Students are deprived of their legitimate rights and denied of their common needs. However, they are still determined and feel duty-bound to prove to the world that they are capable of achieving the impossible and make their dreams come true.

This problem leads to a more serious problem which is that they waste most

of the time contemplating about what will happen to them in the years to come and how they will be able to achieve success in their jobs or further studies.

The existence of these hindrances prevent the students to make substantial progress in their academic career. I sincerely hope that these students will not give way to frustration, but work relentlessly with single-minded devotion and dedication for the accomplishment of their objectives and achieve success in their life and career.

Ali Mohammad Al Marwi
Level 4,
College of Education, Mahweet

Think about your life

Once upon a time there was a poor man who lived in a small village. One day the king visited the village and gave the old man's son a beautiful camel. When the young man took his camel his home all the neighbors said "The camel will bring you good luck." The old man thought for a minute and said "Maybe it will, maybe it won't."

The next day the old man's son went to the fields to ride his camel, then an accident happened and he broke his leg. "That's bad luck!" The neighbors said. The old man thought for a minute

and said "Maybe it is, maybe it is not." Two days later an admiral visited the village and took all the young men into the army. The old man's son didn't go because he broke his leg. "That's good luck!" the neighbors said. The old man thought for a minute and said, "Maybe it is, maybe it is not."

This story does not have an ending but it helps us to think about our lives.
Bushra Dahmash
Level 3
English Department
UST

They and I

They say: if you want to be great in your life, do what the great men have done before.

I say: if you want to be great do what you want with courage and determination and fulfill your vision in life.

They say: if you want to be a famous poet do what Shakespeare has done and write, sitting under a greenwood tree under the moon.

I say: if you want to be a famous poet write in your own style and write it at any time that you think fit.

They say: if you want to be the first student in your group, burn midnight oil and memorize every word in your book.

I say: if you want to be the topper in your group and life, understand everything and make learning an enjoyable experience.

They say: if you want your husband to love you, do whatever he wants and say 'yes' for everything.

I say: if you want your husband to love you, show him your intelligence.

They say: if you want to enter the paradise pray, fast and leave the world.

I say: if you want to enter the paradise, pray, fast, feel for others and be a doer of pious deeds in your life.

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Learning by osmosis

People acquire a lot of things through listening and interacting with friends, programs on the media and so forth.

Brilliant speeches and programs make us pay focused attention to interesting statements which prompt us to memorize them. In fact, when we listen, our minds work automatically. We analyze speeches and make decision about them. Endowed with this great ability of memorizing through listening, students of English should do well to listen more to native speakers. When they listen, they should sense and feel what they are listening to.

Listening texts ought to be understandable for students to get involved. Listening texts should be repeated many times. Repetition leads to high level of memorization. When we listen to something many times, we memorize certain phrases and expressions. The result is that we keep repeating them quite often.

Moreover, students of English have to learn to socialize with native speakers. It is the surest way to get fluency and speak comfortably. Programs, movies and broadcast provide opportunity for listening. However, students are not required

to interact. As a result they do not feel active. But face interaction is the other way of listening. Students listen and get ready to respond.

Finally, hearing the language many times, you learn unconsciously and you feel better with your English.

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Don't be Hopeless

Everyone has difficulties in their life. These difficulties differ from person to person. Some students have difficulties in reading skills, some in speaking, some in writing as well as listening. Besides that some of them suffer from lack of memory and fail to remember the words, especially the long words.

One of the reasons that makes students weak in acquiring vocabulary is inadequate reading as well as speaking and so on. On the other hand, some of the students are not active. They want to be good writers or good speakers though they don't exert effort. They don't also try to improve their language skills.

There are some solutions to these problems.

- Make the relationship between you and Allah strong if you want Allah to help you.

- Trust in yourself. Self-confidence will make you progress to the front.

- Choose your aim. What you want to be, but don't choose the simple goal. Make your goal high.

- Work is the most important parameter to be the best. And nothing is impossible if you are hard-working. The active student will get the product of his/her labor because sincerity never goes unrewarded.

- Learn English language in order to serve

your nation first.

At the end, I hope Allah, the most merciful, will help you and me to do something new in order to make a mark in this life. Remember "God helps those who help themselves".

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Without you... Mother

What a marvel!
When I see you
I feel something new
A soothing touch of love... rest
Without you I'm nothing
In all my life I never
Care for any one
But you
I can't live without you.
My beloved!
Take my heart
Take my mind
Do you know
If you want any thing
from me
I will never refuse?
My beloved!
Come to me
Take me in your arms

Kiss me
Stay with me
Don't leave me
I am alone without you
I am sorry if I was
mistaken
and said something
wrong;
Forgive me
If I was mistaken
For you are my vision
You are my sight
And you are my
paradise.
Do you know
You light my life
As the moon lights the
earth
If the rain waters the
earth

Your love waters my
spirit
If you are by my side
I feel strong
My heart is full of your
love
You are my life
You are my breath
But why you, why only
you?
I must not ask this
question
I am nothing without you
Without you I prefer to
die.

Jamila Jamal Al-Saady
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Friendship

If I were an artist, my friend would be my picture.
If I were a poet, my friend would be my inspiration.
If I were an author, my friend would be my story.
If I were a singer, my friend would be my song.
If I were the soul, my friend would be my heart.
If I were a pot, my friend would be the lid
If we separated one day, we would die the next day.

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Write a success story

Every person in the world wants to become successful, but many don't have the right attitude or motivation to accomplish this. Becoming successful is not a walk in the park, it takes time and effort. However, if you follow certain guidelines and have the dedication to become something, then more often than not you will become successful. There are some points to be a successful person and write a success story:

1. You must have written-goals and plans to start so that you know what you want.
2. Be patient to start. Success is not accomplished in a week. It needs a long time. Patience and forbearance can overcome mountains.
3. It is important to think big but be realistic at the same time. There is no

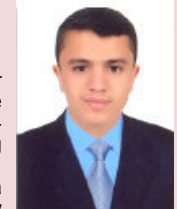
point in settling for an easily attainable goal because thereby you are limiting your abilities.

4. Put together a weekly plan on how you will go one step forward towards whatever you are trying to become successful in.

5. Don't let the minor problems get you frustrated because you have a high goal to achieve.

Last but not least, be motivated and determined, and you will most certainly inch towards your goal.

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Darling

Darling
Stay, stay
Until the end
Of the day
Be with me
Don't go away.
I ask you
Are you okay?
Smile to me
And with me sway
Like a flower
Blows every day
Follows the sun
And its ray
Sing a song
Along the way
You will not
Go astray
When I ask you
Say not nay
My love for you
Will never decay.

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Yemen

Yemen has an important role in the global platform. It is one of the most impressive countries. Yemen played an important and powerful role in spreading Islam and in combating foreign aggression. It is bounded by Saudi Arabia in the north, Oman in the east, and the Red Sea in the west. It plays a significant role in the trade and commerce by sea because of its location on Aden Gulf. Arabic is the first language of Yemenis. People in Yemen are kind, friendly and hospitable. It has many sights that are worth seeing like Jibla City, Hab Fort, Zabeed, etc.

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Illiteracy is painful

Education stands to be the best means for achieving our aims. Without education, we will never reach to the top. The difference between education and illiteracy is like the difference between light and darkness. So, how can one live in darkness?! It is very painful, isn't it?

My heart aches whenever I see the widespread phenomenon of illiteracy. In my own village, I feel very sympathetic to those people who still cannot read and write. I am really shocked whenever I try to ask such people about the reasons that hinder them from studying and getting proper education. One of them replied sadly, "I grew up fatherless, my family was poor, so they could not support me to complete my studies." Another told me that his family had no one to feed them, so he dropped out and went searching for a job. Some students also escape from school due to the terrible violence be-

ing practiced in schools by some teachers.

The aforementioned situation can be considered as some of the causes of illiteracy. When the West announces itself to be free of computer illiteracy, we announce the terrible spread of cognitive illiteracy in our country. There is no comparison. We as educated students should do something to eradicate this tragic phenomenon. We should do our best to educate those who are in need of education since illiteracy is so painful.

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