

Hertz
World On Wheels
 Save time and money
 with our highly competitive rates.
Universal Rent a Car
 Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245825, Mowatenik Branch (01) 546063
 hertz-yemen@universalrentacar.com

YEMEN TIMES

Europcar
YOU RENT A LOT MORE THAN A CAR
 Special Offer from europcar Yemen
 Rent 7 days pay 6 days
 Email: europcar@yem.net.sa
 Sana'a City Hotel Al-Qiyadah St.
 P.O. Box: 2072 Sana'a
 T: 01 270781 F: 01 270804
 Airport Office: T: 01-346566 F: 01-346665
 New Branch
 80th Ring Road - South
 T: 01-448962 F: 01-448661
 E: info@europcar-yemen.com

Thursday, 25 February, 2010 • Issue No. 1341 • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf • www.yementimes.com Price 40 Yemeni Riyals

Inside:



2
Al-Hoban needs urgent protection



5
Initiatives to alleviate Yemeni women's suffering



8
Interview with Saad Sabrah, Chairman & CEO of Shibam Holding

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

Yemeni 10-year-old raped daily by old husband

SANAA, FEB. 23 — (IRIN) It was every little girl's dream; she was to get a new dress, jewellery, sweets and a party for all her friends.

What 10-year-old Aisha did not know was that after the wedding party she would have to leave school, move to a village far from her parents' home, cook and clean all day, and have sex with her older husband.

"He took out a special sheet and laid me down on it," Aisha told IRIN, wringing her small plump hands. "After it, I started bleeding. It was so painful that I was crying and shouting, and since then I have seen him as death."

Drugged and beaten

"My Dad told me to sleep with my husband, or he would kill me, but I refused"

10-year-old Aisha

After a week of fighting off her husband every night, Aisha's father was called. He had received 200,000 Yemeni Rial (\$1,000) for his daughter in 'shart', a Yemeni dowry, which he could not pay back.

"My Dad made a cup of tea and put some pills in it, which he gave me. The pills made me feel dizzy," said Aisha. "My Dad told me to sleep with my husband, or he would kill me, but I re-



Aisha was 10 years old when she was married. Today, two years later, she is still hoping for a divorce

fused."

Instead Aisha broke a glass bottle over her head in a desperate attempt to stay awake. "My Dad hit me badly. I was bleeding from my mouth and nose," she said.

After spending a few months in her husband's home, where she said he would regularly drug her and beat her, Aisha managed to escape. Now, two years later, aged 12, she is unable to divorce him.

Rape not marriage

"I don't call it marriage, but rape," Shada Mohammed Nasser, a lawyer at the High Court in Sana'a. A bill passed in parliament in February 2009 setting the minimum age for marriage at 17 was rejected by the Islamic Sharia Codification Committee which said it was un-Islamic, according to local women's rights organizations.

So, for now, there is no law protect-

ing children against early marriages in Yemen.

"I don't call it marriage, but rape," said Shada Mohammed Nasser, a lawyer at the High Court in Sana'a. She has represented several child bride divorce cases in court, but admits she has lost most of them. Only a handful of child brides have successfully managed to divorce their husbands.

"The law on marriage stipulates that a girl should not sleep with her husband until she is mature," said Nasser, which according to the law is the age of 15. "But the law is not enforced."

A girl can be married at just nine, but cannot legally seek a divorce until she is 15 or older. The money paid by the husband for his "wife" is a further obstacle to divorce, while the case can only be heard in a court in the governorate where the marriage took place.

Arcane views

"Usually the marriage will have been signed in the husband's governorate and the judges may look more favorably on their own kinsmen," said Nasser.

"Usually the marriage will have been signed in the husband's governorate and the judges may look more favorably on their own kinsmen," said Nasser. "Many judges are governed by arcane views on

women."

Just under half of Yemeni girls, 48 percent, are married before they turn 18, according to the Washington DC-based International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW). This is classified as underage, according to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In some governorates as many as half of all girls under the age of 15 are married, according to an unpublished study from 2007 on early marriage by Sana'a University's Gender Development Research and Study Centre.

Yemen has signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). A glimmer of hope?

Children having children

"The girls are forced to have children before their bodies are fully grown instead of going to school and playing with other children," Wafa Ahmad Ali from the Yemeni Women Union.

"The greatest problem facing Yemeni women today is child marriages," said Wafa Ahmad Ali from the Yemeni Women's Union, which has long campaigned for a raise in the minimum age of marriage. "These early marriages rob the girl of the right to a normal childhood and educa-

tion. The girls are forced to have children before their bodies are fully grown instead of going to school and playing with other children," she said.

However, Minister for Human Rights Huda al-Ban told IRIN that President Saleh had recently agreed to put forward - for discussion in parliament in May - the bill with 17 as the minimum marrying age. "If the bill is successful it could be passed as a law in September," she said.

A violent world

"I'd rather die than go back to him," 10-year-old Aisha in reference to her husband.

While politicians wrangle in parliament, young girls like Aisha are caught up in a violent world of adults which they are too young to understand, let alone escape.

"These are our traditions," said Aisha's father. However, he admits that Aisha might have been too young for marriage. Though she now has a lawyer, Aisha cannot divorce until the two men who control her (her father and husband) agree on how much money each will receive.

What Aisha wants is clear: "I'd rather die than go back to him," she said, wiping a tear from behind her veil.

Car rental to suit you and your Business

For companies with volume rental business we offer:

- Dedicated account management
- Detailed management information - helping you stay in control
- Delivery and collection to your door
- Attract us by/bring us off at the end of 12 lease terms.
- Credit facility

Budget Car Rental

For More Information
 Head Office: 01-440309
 Aden: 02-245825
 Fax: 01-440309
 Tel: 01-440309
 Web: www.budget.com

Discrimination and violence against women and girls

Women in Yemen face systemic discrimination and endemic violence, with devastating consequences for their lives. Their rights are routinely violated because Yemeni laws as well as tribal and customary practices treat them as second class citizens.

By: Amnesty International

SANAA, FEB. 23 — Women are not free to marry who they want and some are forced to marry when they are children, sometimes as young as eight.

Once married, a woman must obey her husband and obtain his permission just to leave the house.

Women are valued as half the worth of men when they testify in court or when their families are compensated if they are murdered. They are also denied equal treatment when it comes to inheritance and are often denied it completely.

Women are dealt with more harshly

than men when accused of "immoral" acts, and men are treated leniently when they murder female relatives in "honor killings".

Such discriminatory laws and practices encourage and facilitate violence against women, which is rife in the home and in society at large.

Despite this, recent years have seen some positive developments for women's rights, such as the creation of the quasigovernmental National Women's Committee (NWC) in 1996 and the appointment in 2001 of a minister of state for human rights, which was upgraded to ministerial level in 2003. The government has also engaged with intergovern-

mental bodies and reported to the UN committee overseeing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, to which Yemen is a party.

Most significantly, women themselves have helped to create a vibrant civil society, and women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have achieved some success in some campaigns for reforms. In 2009, for example, the government repealed Article 3(1) of the 1990 Nationality Law to allow children born to a Yemeni mother and a non-Yemeni father to qualify for Yemeni nationality.

However, other reforms are urgently needed. Amnesty International is calling for an end to discriminatory laws and violence against women, adding its voice to the demand of women in Yemen for full and equal access to their human rights.



Yemeni women in their traditional veiled dresses talk in Sanaa old city.

MURJAN TRAVEL

Now.. book online

www.murjan.travel

Online bookings through Murjan Website are absolutely safe and user friendly.

- Pre-flight services on the online travel market
- Have the assurance of booking with reputable service company
- Getting directly to the point and to your destination ever faster
- Fast, uncomplicated flights, hotel bookings and car rental
- With our steps to your online booking
- Immediate booking confirmation
- Only available flights and fares are displayed
- Online payment

FedEx Express
 Every postage premier

Delivering the spirit of the festival all over the world.

FedEx Yemen branches

Sana'a	01 440 170
Aden	02 245 626
Hodlakh	03 226 975
Taiz	04 205 780
Ibb	04 405 558
Mukalla	05 305 657 / 777951 880
Seyun	05 407 219
Bahaf	777 788 660
Socatra	777 210 276 - 05 660 458

للبريد الدولي السريع

الإسلامية للتأمين

تأمين تعاوني بمفهوم إسلامي

Head Office Sana'a, Tel: 01-294193, Fax: 01-295502
 Aden: 02-271518, Tel: 04-266851
 Hodeidah: 03-209981, Mukalla: 05-304980
 Email: ym@islamic-insurance.com, islamic@islamic-insurance.com

Family law
 The Personal Status Law (Law No. 20 of 1992, as amended in 1997 and 1999), often known as the family law, covers matters relating to marriage, divorce, custody of children and inheritance. It contains numerous discriminatory provisions that severely constrain women's lives and put them at risk of abuse.

Continued on page 2

البريد العاجل
 EMS EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE

Competitive Price

سريعة .. منتظمة .. موثوقة
 Fast Reliable Trustable Affordable

يمكنكم تتبع بعائلكم عبر موقعنا
 www.post.ye

FOR SERVICES: 77012842 (24/7)
 لطلب الخدمة هاتفياً

مركز خدمات الزبائن
 8 0 0 8 0 0 8
 www.post.ye

ALSAEED TRADING COMPANY
 A Yemeni Closed Stock Company

Yemen's Largest Exporter of FMCG products.

Yemen, Taiz - P.O. Box 5151
 Tel: 067 (4) 222222 (10 lines)
 Fax: 067 (4) 222031 (24 hours)
 Email: info@alaeedtrading.com
 Website: www.alaeedtrading.com

Europe from 99,999
 North America from 199,999

It only takes a few hours to find yourself a million miles away. All for this one moment.

Fast to book through our site. We'll make sure you get the best price. For more information visit our website. Call Business Customer Service on 01 24600. 24/7 on a free* helpline: 1800 400 000

Travel to the world's best destinations with the world's most reliable airline.

www.Lufthansa.com

Signs of unrest in Sa'ada threaten to rekindle the war

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SA'ADA, FEB. 24 – Several areas in the Sa'ada governorate have shown signs of resumed armed conflict between the state and Houthi groups. According to local sources in Sa'ada the Houthis have re-assembled their fortified bases.

"The Yemeni government is not committed to ceasefire and the environment is still that of a war zone," said the official spokesperson of the Houthi rebellion. Local tribal sources said that a number of influential tribal and state military leaders whose interests lie in continuing the war, have started lobbying locals people to re-launch hostilities and are spreading rumors to create an atmosphere of distrust between the state and Houthis.

"The mechanism installed by the state to complete the truce is both unreasonable and impractical. The Houthis say that implementing this mechanism within its time and venue frames would mean suicide for them," said a local tribal leader from Sa'ada who asked not to be named.

He added that a number of the mem-

bers of the mediation committees created by the state are neither neutral nor honest, which has further increased suspicion and doubt among the Houthis as to the good intentions of the state. They, the Houthis, have asked for more time so that they can be sure this is not a trick to terminate them.

A member of the supreme mediation committee commented to state media that he is disappointed at the Houthi lack of commitment to the six-point agreement and the time frame for the ceasefire. "The Houthis are delaying in the removal of landmines and the unblocking of roads. What they have done so far is to open up only some of the roads and instead of handing over the landmines, they blew them up", he said, adding that the Houthis have also stalled in releasing Yemeni and Saudi prisoners, as well as handing over weapons and heavy arms to the state. However, the Houthi spokesperson said that the last two Saudi soldiers, who were initially thought to be imprisoned by the Houthis, are among the fatalities of the war that took place three months ago between the Saudi army and the rebel militants. He said that

they had already informed the mediating committee of this at the beginning of the truce and have since released three other Saudi prisoners.

A Yemen Times military source in the Sa'ada governorate said that one of the Houthi rebels conditions is that their identities are not to be disclosed when they leave their armed hideouts in Sa'ada cities. Six foreigners were reported to be among them, although they all left with covered faces.

The children rights organization, Siesaj, in its latest report stated that, since last August, the war has claimed the lives of 187 children in the fighting. The report also revealed that both the state and the Houthi rebels exploited child soldiers. More than 400 children were used by the Houthis as compared to 282 in the state army and only three percent of children in Sa'ada had access to education during the last six years of conflict in North Yemen.

"Around 71 percent of children's deaths were directly caused by the war, while the remaining 29 percent died due to a lack of food and medicine," stated the report.

Transportation in Taiz stopped as fuel prices increase

By: Imad Al-Saqqaf

TAIZ, Feb. 23 – Daily commuters in Taiz governorate went to the streets protesting against increases in fares as bus drivers went on a strike demanding a 50% increase in the fares.

The bus drivers demanded a 50 percent increase in the fares, which means, paying YR 30 instead of 20 as fares, in response to the increase in fuel prices. The recent increase in fuel prices, force the bus drivers to pay an extra YR 100 per 20 liters.

The security police rejected the demands of bus drivers for an increase in the fares and calmed down the protesters. However, protests have continued to emerge in different areas, all around the governorate, since last Saturday.

As before refused to pay the YR 30, bus drivers organized a strike in an attempt to force the increased prices. Maqbil Abdu, a commuter, said that the hike in petrol prices is only 8 percent and that in diesel prices is only 13 percent which does not justify the demand for a 50% increase in fares by the bus drivers. People called upon the government to look into the matter and said that silence on the part of the government will be considered as supporting the bus drivers.

The bus drivers, however, felt that demanding an increase in fares was only natural given the increase prices. Saeed Alwan, a bus driver, said that it is their right to demand an increase in the fares, especially considering the rising prices of all basic commodities of living.

Abdullah Qannaf, the director of the Ministry of Transportation office in Taiz, told the Yemen Times that opposition parties were behind the protests and conflicts between the state and the people.

He added that if these parties were not stopped, the mob will not stop and keep fabricating protests.

The deputy of Taiz governorate, Abdullah Ameer, however, denied the involvement of any political opposition party saying that all parties in the country, uphold the interest of the people.

Ameer added that bus drivers wanted to increase the fares for their own benefit and that he had met one of the leaders of the transportation stations and asked him to mediate and stop bus drivers from increasing the fares.

Ambitious strategy for updating the civil records system

The Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, FEB. 23 – The status of civil records in Yemen faces many challenges and urgently needs updating, according to Minister of Interior, Rashad Al-Masri. The Authority of Civil Status and Civilian Records, yesterday, launched an ambitious strategy to update the records by 2015.

The authority, which is responsible for issuing birth certificates, personal and family identity cards as well as death, marriage and divorce certificates, has so far issued only the personal identity

cards, automatically. The service, which is available at the governorate centers covers only 20 districts from a total of 333 districts around the country, as of today and expanding this service is one of the main objectives of the strategy including transferring the archives to a digital system. This venture also entails constructing new premises with adequate space.

There is a lack of coordination between the various authority centers. For example, if an identity card is issued in one district, the other districts have no knowledge about this. This is why the

strategy states that by 2015 the whole country will be connected via an automated civil records system.

Many of Yemenis in rural areas still are not registered with the state and have no birth certificates or identity cards. The authority hopes to enhance public awareness regarding the importance of issuing birth certificates and identity cards in order to be counted in the development projects. This, according to the strategy, would also require training of the staff who are involved in the various procedures related to this in the authority.

Only eight percent of the Yemeni children below one year in 2006 were registered with the state while only 37 percent of children below seven years were registered. Statistics of the same year, show that only 0.3 percent of marriages were registered with the authority, while even less than 0.1 percent of divorces were recorded.

Moreover, only one third of the Yemenis over 18 years, who have issued their identity cards during or before 2006 have computerized cards.

According to the authority, there is an overlap and a lack of adequate coordination between the various authorities involved such as the Emigrants Authority and the National Population Council.

In order to avoid identity conflicts and age disputes caused either by multiple certificates or fraud the authority hopes, through this strategy, to create an organized monitoring and control system.

"Assisting a non-Yemeni to get a Yemeni identity card, illegally, is an act of treason against the country," said Brigadier Abubakr Al-Amoudi director of the civil status authority.

The strategy also recommends changes in the current law especially on issues regarding illegitimate children and women.

However, considering the challenges the country faces and the resources available, the chances of achieving these objectives by 2015 seem rather bleak, especially considering that the strategy does not include specific time bound objectives or detailed action plans.

The project is funded by UNICEF, who has worked in updating statistics, especially those concerning children such as birth certificates and vaccinations.

Al-Hoban needs urgent protection

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, FEB. 24 – On Saturday, environmental activists alerted the Ministry of Environment that a very important botanical area in Ta'iz is under threat, due to the expansion of buildings and other structures.

The site is located at Al-Hoban, southeast of Ta'iz International Airport, north of Al Ganad.

The area is dominated by Acacia etbaica and Acacia gerrardii, and is very rich in native plant species, said Dr. Abdul Wali A. Al-Khulaidi, Plant Ecology and Geographical researcher in the Agricultural Research Authority, in Ta'iz.

Al-Khulaidi has sent a letter to the Minister, as well as concerned environment organizations, calling for "the urgent need to protect this area"

"In just one small site, 10 by 10 m, I counted seven native and near native plant species," he confirmed.

The plains area is also said to be the home of the Arabian gazelle (Gazella Arabica), which has been hunted nearly to extinction.

"The main threat to these important species is human activity" Al-Khulaidi explained, adding that locals are planting qat trees and erecting buildings without taking into consideration the importance of preserving the unique biological diversity in the area.

He argued that the protection of such species has a critical economic impact in the long term.

"Many locations in Yemen could be turned into conservation areas that would attract tourists. Moreover the



Picture of unique plants found in alhoban- Taiz

plants found in these areas, including Al-Hoban, can be used in the medical industry. Unfortunately, instead of this, Yemenis are destroying our natural wealth."

Though Ta'iz, inhabited by approximately 5 million people, receives considerable rainfall in summer and has an economy based mainly on agriculture, the expansion in building and ignorance of the environmental impact of these industrial activities are leading to a catastrophic decline in the area's biodiversity. According to Al-Khulaidi, "Many urban and rural areas, have been built upon without parks or natural landscaping, and has the potential to swallow these protected regions. This is a direct result of random planning and will lead to the extinction of many species, destroying our natural environment," he added.

Al-Khulaidi suggested that the Environment Ministry could cooperate with local councils in Al-Hoban, to address this issue with locals. If there is a need to compromise, it could buy these lands

from the people in order to protect the biodiversity of the area.

According to the World Database on Protected Areas, in the whole of Yemen there is only 1 national park, 1 marine national park and four nature reserves, as well as 47 other varied protected areas.

In 1995, Yemen issued an Environment Protection Law which authorised the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) to designate and manage these protected areas. They paid field visits and studied both the eco-environment diversity and the economic and social activities of the residents.

The Yemen Times couldn't reach the Environment Minister, or the EPA to check he had received this authorisation.

However, immediately after issuing this alert, The Yemen Society for the Preservation of Wildlife (YSPW), and the Yemen Ornithological Society YOS forwarded it to many environmental activists.

"We have decided to share this information with you in the hopes that someone in the YOS/YSPW network will be able to halt the destruction of this very important botanical area," said David Stanton, a member of YSPW.

"2010 has been declared the 'International Year of Biodiversity' despite the fact that we are already losing species to extinction at a rate as high as 150,000 per year, according to an estimate by the American scientist, Dr. Jared Diamond," Stanton added.

"Let's try to slow the destruction of the Earth's precious biodiversity, starting right here in Yemen" Stanton said.

Continued from page 1

Discrimination and violence against women and girls

Article 40 specifies that a wife must obey her husband and cannot leave the home without his permission. If she disobeys him or goes out without his agreement, he is entitled to make her return to the matrimonial home. Article 12 states that a man can have up to four wives if he is fair to them all, can support them all, and informs his wife or wives that he plans to marry again. By contrast, for a woman to marry at all, she must obtain the permission of her guardian, who would normally be her father or another male relative. If the male guardian does not consent, the woman may apply to a court for permission but this may not be granted. The guardian can file for an annulment of a marriage if the woman has married without his permission, even if this is against her wishes.

The requirement for women to obtain the permission of a guardian to marry clearly restricts women's rights guaranteed by international law, including the rights to freely choose a spouse, to marry and to equality before the law. Women who assert their right to marry a partner of their choice against the wishes of their families risk physical violence and restrictions on their freedom of movement.

In some cases, women are forced into marriage.

The family law is also discriminatory in relation to divorce. Under Article 59, a man may divorce his wife at will, without even needing to provide a reason, yet a woman seeking a divorce must petition a court if she wishes to obtain one and can only do so in very limited grounds.

Child marriage

Early marriage of boys and girls is common in Yemen, particularly in rural areas. Girls are usually married at a younger age than boys. As a result, many leave school and are exposed to pregnancy and childbirth at an early age, putting at increased risk their health and that of the child. Denied full education, they are rendered financially and socially dependent on their husbands. Local NGOs have told Amnesty International that all too often girls are forced by their families to marry men who are considerably older than them. Forced marriages, especially those involving school-age girls, are frequently associated with domestic violence.

Article 14 of the Personal Status Law requires marriages to be registered within a month, but there are no penalties for failing to do so. NGOs have called for a fine to be imposed if a marriage is not registered. The Maternal and Child Health Survey, conducted in 1997, found that 14 per cent of women aged between 20 and 24 who were questioned had married before they were aged 15, and 48 per cent before they were 18. In the poorest fifth of the population, 57 per cent had married before they reached 18.

Initially, Article 15 of the Personal Status Law prohibited the marriage of girls under the age of 15. However, the subsequent Law No. 24 of 1999 removed the age restriction and legalized the marriage of girls under the age of 15 provided that the guardian consents and the marriage is not consummated before the girl reaches puberty. The public attention sparked by the case of eight-year-old Nojoud (see below) and other cases of early marriages has given further impetus to the campaign of the NWC and NGOs to raise the minimum age of marriage to 18. In February 2009, the parliament passed a law to make 17 the minimum age but by October the President had yet to ratify it.

"Exchange marriages" are another form of gender-based discrimination although Yemeni rights activists say the practice is now declining. A girl from one family is married into another family in exchange for a girl

from that family being married into the first family. Neither family provides a dowry.

This type of marriage is more common in poor rural areas. Families appear to resort to such marriages to avoid paying a dowry. If one of the marriages fails, the other must end too, even if the couple is happy.

Violence against women

Violence against women is common in Yemen, perpetrated by the state, the community and the family. No specific law protects women in Yemen from violence. The Penal Law criminalizes physical harm, but does not mention domestic violence or violence against women, and does not cover psychological harm. Because social norms allow men to hit their wives, daughters and sisters, this failure of the law to explicitly cover domestic violence and other forms of violence against women makes it inadequate.

Reporting of domestic violence is affected by the prevailing view that such violence should

not be publicized because it would harm the reputation and honor of the family. Visible proof of domestic violence must usually be shown by a wife before the authorities will take seriously a claim of abuse by her husband. When women do report such abuse, they are often blamed for causing it, including by their families.

No comprehensive statistics on the incidence of violence against women are maintained by the authorities in Yemen. Yet, even the limited information available shows that violence against women is a major problem and that it is not being tackled effectively by the authorities.

In 2001, according to the Yemen Women's Union, 128 women were murdered, 244 were physically harmed or were victims of attempted murder, and 80 women were raped. The NWC says that the 2003 Health Survey showed that 17 per cent of women beaten by their husbands received medical care for their injuries but only 5 per cent reported the incidents to the police.

Women and the justice system

The Penal Law codifies blatant discrimination against women. Article 12, for example, provides that blood money or diya (financial compensation paid to the family of a murdered victim) for the murder of a woman is half that paid for the murder of a man.

A similarly discriminatory rule in Article 42 applies to financial compensation paid for actual or grievous bodily harm (c-rash). The Penal Law also provides lenient punishments for men who commit "honor killings" (murder of a female relative for her perceived "immoral" behavior or if she is found committing zina – sexual intercourse outside of marriage). Article 232 provides that a man who murders or injures his wife or her partner having caught them committing adultery should receive a maximum prison sentence of a year or a fine. In most other murder cases, the punishment is death.

Such laws send a strong message to society that women are worth less than men, and that men can kill them with virtual impunity. The problems are exacerbated by the vague definition of "immoral" acts, which gives the predominantly male law enforcement authorities wide powers in determining what kind of behavior constitutes such acts. Women are often deemed to have committed an "immoral" act when found in the company of a man who is not a close relative (khiwa). Although such provisions apply to both men and women, it has a greater impact on women because of societal norms that control women's behavior.

For example, a Yemeni woman told Amnesty International that she had been forced by her father to marry a man for money. Her husband later divorced her, but then decided that he wanted to remarry her. The woman said that when she refused to go to her fa-

ther's house because he

wanted her to remarry the man, her husband accused her of khiwa with her cousin.

The laws relating to zina or other "immoral" conduct impact disproportionately on women. Social attitudes mean that women are more likely to be accused of such offences, and women convicted of these offences often remain in prison after serving their sentences because no male relative will collect them, although this is not required by law. In addition, the threat that these laws will be invoked against them often deters women from reporting rape or sexual violence.

In a further discriminatory twist, Article 45 of the Evidence Law states that women cannot testify in cases involving zina.

The criminalization of zina and khiwa is inconsistent with international human rights standards, in particular an individual's right to freedom from arbitrary interference with their privacy and family, and freedom of association.

Accessing justice

Although women in Yemen have the right to seek justice and in theory have equal access to the courts, in practice they face numerous obstacles in accessing justice. The legal system is male dominated at all levels. Many police and court officials believe that police stations and courts are

"no place for respectable women". Access to justice is particularly difficult for women living in poor rural areas, as they invariably face severe restrictions on their freedom of movement and must generally be accompanied by their male guardians.

Illiteracy, lack of awareness of their rights and their general absence in public life all further hamper women's access to justice.

When women come into contact with the law as suspects, they are at risk of gender based violations, including sexual abuse.

Arrests, interrogation and trial of women suspects are usually carried out by men. The risk for these women of rape and other torture is increased when they are held incommunicado and denied access to a lawyer.

Recommendations

The Yemeni government must take effective measures to address discriminatory laws and practices, protect the right of women to equality with men and to be free from all forms of discrimination, and address the underlying social and cultural attitudes that discriminate against women. In particular the Yemeni authorities must: Bring all laws, practices, policies and procedures into full conformity with international human rights law and standards;

Ensure that women have equality with men in law and practice, including under family law;

exercise due diligence by protecting women and girls against human rights abuses within the family, in particular forced marriages and physical and psychological abuse, and ensure that violence in the family is addressed and those responsible are held to account;

repeat or reform laws on "immoral" behavior to ensure that such laws conform to international standards and do not impact in a discriminatory way on women;

Ensure that law enforcement officials, public officials and members of the judiciary receive training in gender-sensitive approaches to violence and other violations of women's rights, and that women who are subjected to violence are not re-victimised because of gender-insensitive law enforcement practices;

Take steps to recruit and train women police officers, prosecutors, interrogators and judges in sufficient numbers so that women officers are present whenever women are arrested and detained or interviewed by the police or members of the judiciary.

Vacancy Announcement

إعلان عن وظائف شاغرة

منظمة العونيات الطبية الدولية (AMI)، منظمة فرنسية غير حكومية إنسانية تدير سياسياً وإقليمية، تمارس أعمالها في 9 دول، وأكثر من 20 عاماً، تقوم المنظمة بتقديم الخدمات الطبية للسكان للتصوير والحروب من كافة النظم الصحية المحلية.

تعمل المنظمة حالياً في الجمهورية اليمنية منذ بداية عام 2007م، وتقوم بدعم خدمات الرعاية الصحية الأولية في محافظة الضالع وتتفقد نشاطاتها بالتعاون مع وزارة الصحة العامة والكادر، وتزود بشكل رئيسي على رفع مستوى القدرات التنظيمية والتقنية للطاقم الصحية في مدينتي النائي والروابية وذلك لتكثيف من تقديم أفضل الخدمات الصحية للمجتمع اليمني وذلك الكفاءة.

يعتبر مقر المكتب التنفيذي للمنظمة من فرص عمل في المجال التالي:

طبيب عام

مختص الوظيفة:

- سيعمل العمول العام تحت إشراف منظمة طبية اجنبية . وستكون مهامه ضمن ساعات الدوام الرسمي كالتالي: أولا تنفيذ المهام التركية حسب جدول مواعيد اسبوعي او شهوي، تحديداً تقديم الدعم للانشطة العلاجية التي يتم تنفيذها في الرافق الصحية التوزيع اليومي من سجل البيانات والمشاركة في وضع وتنظيم الامور اللازمه، واخبار المشاركة في تنفيذ واختيار المستفيدين.
- كما ان الطبيب مسئول عن التأكد من توفير أفضل الخدمات الصحية للمستفيدين في جميع المرافق.
- واخيراً كما ان على الطبيب العام تدخيره تقرير حول نشاطاته و مناقشتها في الاجتماع الطبي، بالإضافة إلى كتابة تقرير شهري عن إنشائه وتسليمه للممثل الطبي المسئول عنه .

لا بد من توفر الشروط التالية في المتقدمين:

- حاصل على شهادة رسمية في الطب العام ولديه خبرة عمل سابقة في المجال المذكور.
- اللغة: إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية (المتحدث، القارئ، الكتابة بشكل ممتاز).
- مستحسن إعادة استخدام المناصب التي يشغل جود
- جدير بالثقة والمهارة
- جيد في العلاقات العامة ولديه خبرة في التدريس

عقد العمل:

- مدة عقد العمل ستة اشهر مع إمكانية التمديد.
- متفرغ دوام عمل كامل بالحدود.
- الراتب سيكون وفقاً لسلم ورتاب المنظمة.

على المتقدمين للوظيفة تقديم سيرتهم الذاتية ورسالة باللغة الإنجليزية توضح خبراتهم وتخصصهم للعمل بالتفصيل على العنوان التالي:

مكتب منظمة العونيات الطبية الدولية(AMI) الحي التجاري - جوار مدرسة دار العارف
تلفاكس: 20.828.3
البريد الإلكتروني: yemen@amifrance.org

آخر موعد لتقديم الطلبات : الأربعاء، 24/03/2010 م. في الساعة 12:00 مساءً.

الطلبات التي لا تتوفر فيها الشروط المذكورة أعلاه ، ان ينظر فيها سيتم التوصل فقط بالردود المختارة من المرشحين المقابلة الشخصية.

Shortly to



Guangzhou

"China"

Lagos

"Nigeria"

Yemenia  **اليمنية**
Genuine Arabian Hospitality
www.yemenia.com

Violated Women: Part 1/3

Initiatives to alleviate Yemeni women's suffering

Yemen is 134th out of 134 countries in the 2009 Gender Gap Index. This means that Yemeni women are deprived in the four main fields addressed in this index's calculations: health, economy, education and politics. Not much statistical information is available as to the extent of abuse and violence against Yemeni women, although it is quite visible in society. The Yemeni Women's Union is one of the leading organizations working to defend abused women through its hotline, legal support and shelter for abused women.

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

She was a victim of child abuse. Her father was a very cruel man who used to tie her up with metal chains at home and beat her since she was a little girl. Her mother was helpless and weak. Whenever she would object she would be beaten up and chained too. He treated his wife as if she were a slave and many times during the summer he would order his wife to fan him as he sat, for hours.

One day when the daughter was 15, she was a little late coming back from school. Her father found her playing with others in the alley behind their home. Saying that he had had enough of this immoral girl and that he did not want her any more, he gave her to the local sheikh, an equally cruel man.

The sheikh tied her up against a pole in the middle of the street and asked the locals to spit on her. He said she was the devil's child. She was a curse and should be humiliated and looked down upon.

Because her father did not want her anymore, the sheikh took responsibility for her survival. He kept her in an isolated room in his house. He instructed his family not to go near her or even talk to her because she was a threat and would infect them with her immorality.

At 16 he married her off to a crippled man, who also abused her and started offering her to any man who would pay. Denied of dignity and self worth, she believed that she was meant to be a prostitute, an object for men's pleasure. Eventually, not being able to take the

wreck. She believed that she was worthless and was very troubled with her pregnancy, but by God's mercy she had a miscarriage. We took her in, and gradually taught her how to take care of herself. We taught her some crafts and she started earning money through selling her own products," said Nabihah Abdulhamid Basadeeq, director of the Yemeni Women's Center for empowering women.

Al-Wiam Family Home

The center is an umbrella under which comes the shelter for abused women, the Al-Wiam Family Home. It is not publicized much, especially among the locals, so that they don't judge the women who live there. The shelter's aim is to provide violated women with a professional refuge from abuse in a constructive homely manner. It provides protection, accommodation, counseling and empowerment. It also aims at providing general awareness sessions

The sheikh tied her up against a pole in the middle of the street and asked the locals to spit on her. He said she was the devil's child.

to the public on gender equality, justice and family principles from an Islamic point of view in order to encourage the locals to treat their women kindly.

The Al-Wiam Family Home prefer to keep its location and the identities of the women it hosts confidential. The women are not subjected to any pressure to go back to their families. However, there is continuous counseling with both the victims and the abusers in order to reach a permanent healthy situation. And if needed, the Yemeni Women's Union's other agencies raise a case in court on behalf of the women.

It took months of counseling and



There are three bedrooms at Al-Wiam Family Home for abused women. The shelter can accommodate ten women at a time.



agreed to it. Anyway now that she is with them, we make sure she is fine. Today she has a self esteem and an ability to earn a living that ensures that she can no longer be abused as she was before. We check on her all the time and she is still one of our students in the sewing and handicrafts courses," explained Basadeeq.

During January 2010 alone, thirteen women were hosted in the shelter at different periods. All of these cases were of married women who had problems with their husbands or their husband's families. Most cases were of abuse and violence, and two cases were of the women feeling abandoned by their husbands who saw other women outside the wedlock.

Two special cases were of wives having breast cancer. Their husbands, put off by the disease, had abandoned these women, both emotionally as well as physically, leaving them emotionally shattered.

The cases which require the longest support, in terms of staying at the Al-Wiam Family Home or extensive psychiatric help, are those where the women's self worth is literally nonexistent as a result of discriminative upbringing and inferior attitude towards women. The center's experience is that most of the women instantly start recuperating, especially as they feel protected, safe and also because the psychiatric and social sessions include dialogues with their families, whose attitudes begin to change positively.

More power to women

The center has two types of students: the internal ones who are women who discretely live in the shelter (Al-Wiam Family Home), and external students who are women from outside who come to the center to acquire life skills to become economically independent.

The center offers courses in handicrafts, sewing, hair dressing and make up, English, computer applications and internet, and even literacy classes, basic and advanced.

The sessions start from 8:30 in the morning and continue till five o'clock in the evening, follow a structured schedule and are available at affordable fees. In addition to the center's internal students, currently there are more than 70 women who take various courses, but mainly handicrafts and sewing.

The sewing course lasts for six months and costs only YR 1,000 per student (less than USD 5). The makeup and hair dressing course lasts three weeks and also YR 1,000, and includes covering the costs of the materials used. The courses are subsidized by the Ministry of Social Affairs which pays for the trainer's salaries.

The literacy courses are even cheaper as the basic level course costs only YR 200 (less than USD 1) per month, while the advanced course costs YR 1,000 per year. These two courses are subsidized by the Ministry of Education.

The fees collected from the students go to the center to cover the bills and salary of the cleaner and guard.

"We have many projects which we hope would create sustainable income

for the center and the Al-Wiam Home. We just need funding in order to implement the ideas. Already there are some philanthropists as well as national and international organizations such as Oxfam, CARE, Yemen Mobile, Juma'an Company and local businessmen. But there is just so much need and we want to be able to reach out to many more women," said Basadeeq.

She spoke about a tent that is to be funded by Oxfam. The tent will be set up in the back yard of the center and will be used for awareness sessions, training as well as exhibiting the women's products. Yemeni Mobile will be supporting the establishment of telecommunication booths near the entrance. The girls in the center will run the booths and the income will help enhance the services the center and shelter provide.

The Yemeni Women's Union's executive office pays rents and salaries of the administrative staff. It paid for the classrooms and equipment used in the training. The union has also furnished the

three bedrooms in the home as well as the kitchen. Basadeeq feels that she has full support from the Union and she

now wants to be creative in coming up with income generating ideas so as to take this project to the next level.

We have many projects which we hope would create sustainable income for the center and the Wiam Home. We just need funding in order to implement the ideas.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

New very flexible Program for Managers/
Businessmen. Also Health Professionals, Petroleum
Specialists, Chefs/Cooks, Accountants, Computer
Managers, College Teachers, Construction Supervisors,
Restaurant/Hotel Managers and many others.

Harold Peter Turner
Prominent Canadian Lawyer
Visiting Sana'a Late May

Call or e-mail now for an appointment
Telephone Sana'a: 733 637 639
Telephone Canada: 001-514-731-3544
E-mail Sana'a: applynow.ca12@yahoo.com
E-mail Canada: turner@turneryul.com



We need the culture to accept emotional expression and tenderness especially among husband and wife. This will solve many of the domestic abuse problems in the country. Nabihah Basadeeq, Director of the Yemeni Women's Union Center for empowering women.

violence any longer, she ran away from Hodeida where she lived and came to the capital city, Sana'a. She was two months pregnant with a child. Who was the child's father she did not know. In Sana'a she was soon caught, by the public discipline security, in an "indecent act with a man."

However, when the security heard her they realized there was more than just prostitution to her story. They were already sensitized through the various programs organized by rights based

rehabilitation as well as training to get our girl from Hodeida on her feet again. The center was later contacted by her distant relatives in Sana'a who tracked her down and found that she was living in the city. They decided to take her in.

"It was a mixture of guilt, obligation and our authority, that lead her distant relatives to want to take her in. They did not know what she went through when she was in Hodeida. It seems her father had reported to them that his daughter was a fugitive somewhere in Sana'a and they searched for her until they found out that we were taking care of her. Maybe the security people told them that she was with us but they never saw her or came in direct contact with her until she

During January 2010 alone, thirteen women were hosted in the shelter at different intervals. All of these cases were of married women who had problems with their husbands or their husband's families.

4U

If you would like to know more about the hotline service call: Yemeni Women's Union Executive Office in Sana'a at: 01-480489
If you would like to know more or support the women empowerment center or the shelter call: 01-403404

The essentials of imaging

KONICA MINOLTA
كونيكا مينولتا

Flexible on-demand digital colour printing that meets the demand of your customers - and your business.

bizhub PRO
C6501

Full-colour A4-size printing at 65ppm, Image quality rivaling offset printing
Compatible with 300g/m² thick paper, coated paper and many other media
Numerous automated finishing options like:-

- Fold output: center-fold, letter fold-out, letter fold-in, double-parallel, gatefold
- Stapling up to 100 sheets of papers in one of four positions
- Saddle stitched booklet up to 200 pages (50 sheets) with trimming option
- Hot Melt glue binding up to 300 sheets (600 pages)

Thabet Son Corporation

Sana'a : Tel: 278546-8 Fax: 283596 Taiz: Tel: 219057 Fax: 214306 Aden: Tel: 244625 Fax: 246787
Hodeidah : Tel: 204488 Fax: 204490 Mukalla : Tel: 316710 Fax: 316711
E-mail: tsc@yemen.net.ye, Website: www.thabetson.com.ye

Obama administration prepares public opinion for attack on Yemen

By: Patrick Martin

Five days after the unsuccessful attempt by a Nigerian student to set off a bomb aboard a Detroit-bound passenger jet, US military and intelligence officials are said to be preparing expanded military action against targets in Yemen, the Arab country where the student allegedly received terrorist training and was equipped with an explosive device.

A series of US media reports suggest that new US-backed military attacks inside Yemen are imminent. Citing "two senior US officials," CNN reported: "The US and Yemen are now looking at fresh targets for a potential retaliation strike."

The network said the officials "both stressed the effort is aimed at being ready with options for the White House if President Obama orders a retaliatory strike." CNN continued: "The effort is to see whether targets can be specifically linked to the airliner incident and its planning. US special operations forces and intelligence agencies, and their Yemeni counterparts, are working to identify potential Al Qaeda targets in Yemen, one of the officials said."

The network said the Obama administration and the long-time Yemeni dictator, Field Marshal Ali Abdullah Saleh, had reached an agreement to allow the US to fly cruise missiles, fighter jets and armed drones, used for remote-control assassinations, in Yemeni airspace. Talks were still ongoing on whether Saleh will give permission for the entry of US helicopter-borne Special Forces.

The report comes after a series of statements by top administration officials, including Obama himself, pledging that "all elements of US power" will be used in response to the failed attack on Northwest Flight 253. The White House has been under heavy fire from its Republican opponents over the evident security failure, and a military action would serve to divert public attention from the ongoing revelations of how the CIA and other US agencies ignored warnings about the impending attack.

Yemen's foreign minister, Abu Bakr al Qirbi, told the BBC that his country was seeking stepped up military aid, presumably as part of a package deal—in effect, a bribe for allowing the country's territory to be turned into a battlefield for US commandos.

The Wall Street Journal reported that the Obama administration was discussing nearly tripling its military and counterterrorism aid to Yemen in the coming year. US aid jumped from \$4.6 million in 2006 to \$67 million this year, and would rise to as much as \$190 million in 2010, according to "a senior military official."

Reuters, citing unnamed "defense

and counterterrorism officials," reported that "the Obama administration was exploring ways to accelerate and expand US assistance to Yemeni forces to root out the Al Qaeda leadership in the country, while keeping the role of the US military and intelligence agencies as behind the scenes as possible."

The news agency reported a clash between Yemeni security forces and Al Qaeda fighters in the western Hudaydah province, around the town of Deir Jaber.

The Los Angeles Times cited a Yemeni terrorism expert as the source of an estimate that Al Qaeda has "as many as 2,000 militants and sympathizers exploiting the country's economic and political chaos to create a base for jihad at the edge of the Persian Gulf." This is ten times more than other media estimates of the number of such militants in Yemen, and 20 times the number of Al Qaeda forces said by US officials to be in Afghanistan now.

The Times report is part of an effort by the US media to portray Yemen as a lawless hotbed of terrorism and a major threat to the United States, in order to justify in advance an American attack, or even a full-scale invasion.

It was followed by an even more apocalyptic comment by "terrorism expert" Steven Emerson, interviewed Wednesday morning on CBS' "Early Show." He said that while the Pakistan-Afghanistan border was still "number one" for terrorist activity, the area surrounding the Gulf of Aden, including Yemen and Somalia, was "fast coming up the ladder."

"Yemen possibly could surpass Pakistan in the next year, given the terrorist trajectory for providing a haven for Al Qaeda," he claimed. In light of the fact that the Obama administration is mobilizing 100,000 American troops as well as hundreds of warplanes and drones for combat along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, such a comparison is extremely ominous.

Emerson took particular note of "literally scores of American Muslim students studying and being trained in Yemen to this day.... There's a pool of potential terrorists out there that have Western passports that can board planes without visas."

The clear goal of such far-fetched claims is to create a pogrom atmosphere directed against all young American Muslims, particularly those of Arab or East African origin.

These comments were made one day after press reports of an alleged abortive attempt by a Somali man equipped with explosive powder and a syringe to board a passenger jet in Mogadishu, the capital city.

This is the same modus operandi as that of the Nigerian man, Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, aboard Northwest Flight 253 on Christmas Day. The Somali was arrested by African

peacekeeping troops on November 13 and never succeeded in getting on the plane.

The Washington Post, the leading newspaper in the US capital, published an editorial Wednesday noting that in the wake of the Christmas Day bombing attempt, allegedly originating in Yemen, "some are asking whether the United States should launch a military offensive in that impoverished Arabian nation." The editorial continued: "The answer, of course, is that it already has."

Citing a series of raids conducted by Yemen and US forces, the Post praised the Obama administration for having "significantly stepped up US counterterrorism operations in Yemen," including the dispatch of CIA and Special Forces personnel. But it warned: "Still, Yemen's steady slide toward failed-state status in recent years means that it, like nearby Somalia, will probably demand concerted and multifaceted US engagement for years to come. More than Special Forces and missile strikes are needed."

While declaring that "US ground troops are not needed, for now, in Yemen or Somalia," the newspaper suggested that such forces may well be required in the future. It declared, "in those countries, as in Afghanistan, a strategy limited to counterterrorism will not eliminate the threat."

Once again, as in the case of Afghanistan and Iraq, American imperialism is preparing a military bloodbath in an impoverished country, using a terrorist attack—in this case a failed attempt—as the pretext. According to reports by the UN and Yemeni government statistics, some 35 percent of the adult population of the country is unemployed. Yemen is the poorest of the Arab countries, has exhausted its very limited oil export capacity, and now faces severe water shortages.

But Yemen possesses, like Afghanistan and Iraq, a highly strategic geographic location, adjacent to Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, and the Red Sea, controlling access to the Suez Canal. Yemen also borders on the Gulf of Aden, the shipping route for much of the oil leaving the Persian Gulf.

US military forces are already deployed across the strait of Bab el Mandeb in Djibouti, the former French Somaliland, which remains a virtual French colony. Djibouti hosts thousands of French and US troops who could quickly move into Yemen if so ordered by Paris and Washington. A large US and NATO war fleet patrols shipping lanes through the Gulf of Aden and south along the Indian Ocean coast of Somalia.

Patrick Martin is a frequent contributor to Global Research. Global Research Articles by Patrick Martin

There is more to Yemen than just combating Al-Qaeda

By: Mai Yamani
The Daily Star

Yemen has suddenly joined Afghanistan and Pakistan as a risk to global security. Indeed, it is increasingly seen as a nascent failed state and potential replacement host for Al-Qaeda.

The attempted bombing of a Detroit-bound airliner on Christmas Day by a young Nigerian man trained by Al-Qaeda in Yemen appeared to open the West's eyes to the country's problems. Following that failed attack, US President Barack Obama and British Prime Minister Gordon Brown jointly pushed a conference in London to propose solutions for the previously overlooked crises in Yemen.

But if the conference focuses too narrowly on Al-Qaeda's presence in Yemen, it will do more harm than good. Instead, the conference must aim to address broader issues of political and social stability within Yemen.

Al-Qaeda is not the primary danger to Yemen's security and stability, but Yemen's geography and political problems are well suited to its activities. A particularly attractive feature is the prevalence of the severe Wahhabi religious dogma, which was exported to Yemen by Saudi Arabia but now provides fertile ground for recruiting disaffected young Yemeni men for assaults on Saudi Arabia.

Yemen's central problems are two: the ongoing civil war that the government is waging against the Houthis in the country's north, and the suppression of a secessionist movement in the south. It is the Yemeni government's inability to find a political solution to these problems that has led Yemen to the brink of fragmentation.

So far, Obama and Brown seem unable to fully grasp the fact that Yemen's problems go well beyond Al-Qaeda's presence in the country. As a result, they appear to be playing into Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh's hands. Saleh wants to use the London conference as a means to leverage Western backing, particularly military aid, to pursue his wars against the Houthis and the southern secessionists.

Saleh has regularly employed the danger of Al-Qaeda to obtain additional financial and security support from both the West and Saudi Arabia. For him, the attempted Christmas Day bombing was a gift from heaven. Saleh's dilemma is that Western aid may now come with increased interference in Yemen's internal affairs at a time when he wants the world to turn a blind eye to his conduct in the country's civil wars.

The West and Saleh do not have the same enemy. Al-Qaeda is the West's enemy, while Saleh's true enemies are the Houthis and the separatists of the south. But if the West is to curtail Al-Qaeda's activities in Yemen, it will need to push Saleh into reaching accommodations with both the Houthis and the southerners, and this will undoubtedly mean sharing power with them. Saleh will undoubtedly resist such an effort.

Last December, Saleh called for national dialogue, but on his own terms: the Houthis and the southern leaders are to be excluded from the discussions unless they support the Yemeni Constitution that has kept Saleh in power for decades. But Saleh's hard-line approach is failing. More than half of Yemen's territory is falling out of government control.

The US should not be surprised by any of these developments because American involvement in Yemen is not new. Al-Qaeda in Yemen has been targeted since the USS Cole was bombed while in the port of Aden in 2000. Missile strikes by US drones last December in Abein and Shabwa killed a number of Al-Qaeda members, as well as civilians.

Fighting Al-Qaeda in Yemen through such means may temporarily reduce terrorism, but it will not end it. The real question is whether the West will address Yemen's failed political and military strategies, which are the root cause of Al-Qaeda's mushrooming presence in the country. Only if Western intervention aims to rescue the Yemeni state from itself will there be any possibility of containing Al-Qaeda.

And it is not just the Yemeni state that is at fault. Yemen's neighbors have also played a role. Saudi Arabia has

facilitated the export of Wahhabism and Al-Qaeda to Yemen by funding thousands of religious schools where fanaticism is taught. Moreover, since the 1991 Gulf war, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have been expelling Yemeni workers.

Last month alone, 54,000 Yemeni workers were expelled from Saudi Arabia.

Although Yemen is geographically part of the Arabian Peninsula, it was excluded from the Gulf Cooperation Council, primarily because its size — it is the most populous state on the peninsula — would have given it great influence. In fact, the Yemeni population exceeds the population of all six GCC members combined.

Saleh received a strong endorsement from the GCC last December for his domestic wars, and Saudi Arabia has been in direct military confrontation with the Houthis, its army having crossed Yemen's border. But the GCC members' failure to open their economies — which are always in need of guest workers — to Yemen's young men is short-sighted.

The United States and the United Kingdom, both patrons of the GCC, must encourage the Gulf states to include Yemen if they want to solve its problems. Yemenis are known as skilled laborers. So, instead of exporting religious radicalism to Yemen, importing its manpower could neutralize Yemen's problems.

The forthcoming London conference could prove to be either a trap for the West or the beginning of a true effort at the kind of domestic reform that can prevent Yemen from becoming another Afghanistan. If the West buys into Saleh's depiction of a war against Al-Qaeda, it will be trapped into supporting him and his failed policies. But if it looks beyond terrorism to the root causes of the problem, and presses Saleh to begin to share power, Yemen need not become another safe haven for terrorists.

Mai Yamani is an author whose most recent book is "Cradle of Islam". THE DAILY STAR publishes this commentary in collaboration with Project Syndicate © (www.project-syndicate.org).

Yemen is a country of surprises

By: Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times

Yemen's former prime minister, Abdul Karim al-Iryani, got right to the point when I arrived at his San'a home for dinner: "So, Thomas, did it take Abdulmutallab to finally get you here?" Yes, it is true, I admitted, because that young Nigerian, trained in Yemen by al-Qaida, tried to blow up a Northwest jetliner on Christmas Day, I decided I had to see Yemen firsthand. I further confessed to Iryani: "I was a bit worried coming here. I half-expected to be met at the bottom of the stairs from my Qatar Airways flight by Osama bin Laden himself."

Fortunately, though, I found that San'a is not Kabul, and Yemen is not Afghanistan — not yet. The Walled Old City of San'a, a U.N. World Heritage site with its mud-brick buildings adorned with geometric shapes, was bustling with coffee shops at night and vendors by day. Walking through its streets with a Yemeni friend, we came upon four bearded, elderly Yemeni men — traditional daggers tucked into their belts — discussing a poster taped to a stone wall urging "fathers and mothers" to send their girls to school. When I asked what they thought of that idea, the oldest said he was "ready to give up part of a meal each day so that my girls can learn to read." Moreover, he added, the poster had just fallen down, and he had just taped it back up.

I didn't expect to find civil society organizations here staffed with young American volunteers — and, in the case of The Yemen Observer, an English-language newspaper, a whole newsroom full of them. All I could do was look around at these American college students and wonder: "Do your parents know you're here?" They just laughed. Every shopkeeper I spoke to in Old San'a spat out the words "al-Qaida," which they blamed for killing tourism. Who knew Yemen had tourists? No, this is not Afghanistan. But this ain't Denmark, either.

Al-Qaida is like a virus. When it appears en masse, it indicates something is wrong with a country's immune system. And something is wrong with Yemen's. A weak central government in San'a rules over a patchwork of rural tribes, using an ad hoc system of patronage, co-optation, corruption and force. Vast areas of the countryside remain outside government control, particularly in the south and east, where 300 to 500 al-Qaida fighters have found sanctuary. This "Yemeni Way" has managed to hold the country together and glacially nudge it forward, despite separatist movements in the North and the South. But that old way and pace of doing things can no longer keep pace with the negative trends.

Yemen's population growth rate is close to 3.5 percent, one of the highest in the world, with 50 percent of Yemen's 23 million people under the age of 15 and 75 percent under 29. Unemployment is 35 percent to 40 percent, in

part because Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states booted out a million Yemeni workers after Yemen backed Saddam Hussein in the 1991 Gulf War.

Thanks to bad planning and population growth, Yemen could be the first country to run out of water in 10 to 15 years. Already, many Yemenis experience interrupted water service and electricity blackouts. In the countryside, women sometimes walk up to four hours a day to find a working well. The water table has fallen so low in San'a that you need oil-drilling equipment to find it. This isn't helped by the Yemeni tradition of chewing qat, a mild hallucinogenic leaf drug, the cultivation of which consumes 40 percent of Yemen's water supply each year.

Yet, at the same time, this country has some of the most interesting journalists, social activists and politicians I have met in the Arab world. I spent a morning at the Media Women Forum, an NGO that trains Yemeni female journalists and promotes press freedom.

It's not a secret how to fix this country, argued Mohammed al-Asaadi, a media consultant who sat in with us: "We need a revolution against the status quo. We need to build capacity, institutionalize the rule of law and build a culture of ownership and responsibility." Yemen has the resources to save itself, but they need to be mobilized by better governance. Without that, the trend lines will eventually overwhelm everything and the al-Qaida virus, still controllable, will spread.



YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

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

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen
Letters: yteditor@gmail.com

ADVERTISEMENTS:

Tel: +967 (1) 510306
Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com

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

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor
Amel Al-Ariqi

Feature Editor

Alice Hackman

Head of News Dept.
Mohamed bin Sallam

Senior Reporter
Ismail Al-Ghabri

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Ali Saeed
Khaled Al-Hilaly
Mahmoud Assamiee
Malak Shaheer
Mariem Al-Yameni

Offices

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

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

Subscription rates:

Individuals: YR 7,000
Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000
Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

Policies:

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

Nokia Siemens Networks

extend their heartfelt condolences to

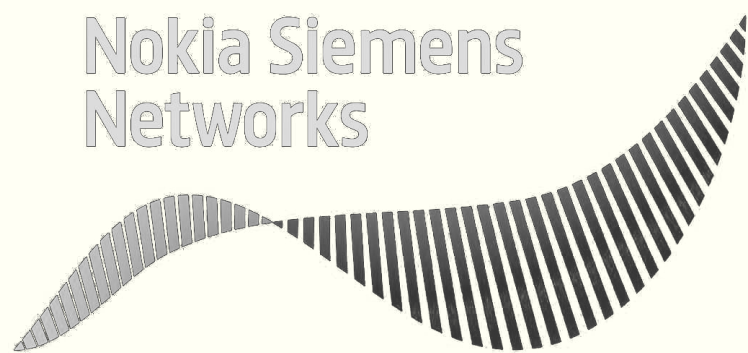
Sheikh Hamid Abdullah Al-Ahmar

on the demise of his uncle

Sheikh Yahya Hussin Al-Ahmar

May Allah bless his soul
and may he rest in eternal peace.

Nokia Siemens
Networks



Interview with Saad Sabrah, Chairman & CEO of Shibam Holding

Interviewed by: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Saad Sabrah, an average Yemeni government official. Yet, notably with his personality, charm, and professional presentation he is what is known as a hybrid leader, combining management skills with a distinctive knowledge base as well as a noteworthy international expertise.

His educational background, a master's degree in Business Management from Strayer University in Washington DC, USA, and bachelors' in Accounting, and Decision Science/ Management Information Systems from George Mason in Fairfax, VA, USA. Mr. Sabrah aims at giving a new meaning to the management of government-owned enterprises, as well as public-private partnership in Yemen.

He was appointed as executive chairman of the General Holding Corporation for Property Development and Investment (Shibam Holding), a governmental holding arm focused on maximizing the impact of strategic investment -foreigner and local- in Yemen. Since its establishment in July 2008, Shibam Holding has mainly been acting as an interface between the Yemeni government and its various executive bodies, and regional and domestic investors who are interested to implement mega projects in real-estate (mix community) development in strategic governmental locations in Yemen.

This is why when you entered the premises of the newly established Shibam Holding in 2008, you were under the impression that you were inside a professional multinational private corporation, not a governmental office.

With 12 years of visible career achievements in strategic management consultancy, investment finance, advisory and technical assistance as well as management services for a multinational selection of client base, Sabrah hopes to assist in the country's national economic development.

He spent over 9 years working for various globally recognized strategy consulting firms in the US where he had been studying and working for

many years before returning to Yemen in 2004.

Prior to his appointment in Shibam Holding, Sabrah was as an international staff member of the World Bank Group with focus on Private Sector Development in the Middle East and North Africa region. His last post with the World Bank Group had been as the Country Officer/ Resident Representative of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) – the private sector arm of the World Bank Group in Yemen for more than four years.

Career change

Among his 12 years experience in the private and international business, he has provided financial and strategic consultancy services through his work with recognized strategy consulting firms such as KPMG Consulting, Anderson, and the NDC Group to a wide range of public authorities in the United States, including the IRS, Department of Defense and the White House.

He was then head hunted by the IFC headquarters who wanted an expert in finances with knowledge of the Middle East to be appointed as IFC regional development officer based in Cairo. After that he headed the establishment of the IFC office in Yemen and became the IFC country manager.

Coming to work in the Middle East and then Yemen after more than a decade in the US carried with it a sort of cultural shock for Sabrah who was not used to the Yemeni ways of doing business. However, the several years he spent in other Arab countries such as Morocco and Egypt gave him a regional perspective and eased him into the world of Arab businesses.

"The more you live in Yemen as an adult, the more you realize how amazing it is to face and overcome some of its challenges, particularly in terms of the need to carry this country to the next level," he optimistically said.

Sabrah took his chances with Yemen, he was about to travel to Doha to diversify his consultancy business when he got the offer to come to Yemen as the IFC country manager. He was the very first Yemeni to be hired by the IFC, and he came to Yemen. Even though he was



Saad Sabrah

considered as an expatriate, opting to come and work in Yemen for Sabrah meant letting go of more rewarding career opportunities elsewhere.

Still, when Sabrah came back to Yemen he came to work with an international organization and was due to leave the country to be relocated through the IFC to another country after completing his term in Yemen. Sabrah's international career was one of the main aspects that attracted the World Bank to Sabrah and hence head hunted him for a regional post in the Middle East.

Yet he decided to jump ship and accepted the offer from the Yemeni government to lead the newly established Shibam Holding and put in his share into the development of his home country.

Strategic Investments

Shibam Holding aims to maximize the role of the Government of Yemen in terms of ensuring that strategic investment on free-hold state owned lands are surely implemented and provide the necessary economical impact, which basically means acting as the first governmental holding real estate development and investment arm that is facilitating partnerships for large scale

investments in Yemen. In other words, and on behalf of the Yemeni government, the corporation oversees the implementation of the infrastructure and real-estate development activities of large scale investments in Yemen. Eventually Shibam Holding does not own lands as it only prepares them on behalf of the government for partnership schemes with investors, thus minimizing the investment risks and ensuring successful implementation of strategic investment projects which the government calls for.

Shibam Holding is developing new innovations in infrastructure solutions, tourism, hospitality, leisure, malls, education, healthcare and financial services. Investments through Shibam Holding are implemented based on strategic partnership model, while, in some cases, Shibam Holding takes a sole approach in its investment initiatives.

Over the next 25 years, Shibam Holding has plans to engage in strategic investment partnerships that will be implementing several strategic property, service and tourist projects in Yemen, worth more than USD 10 billion.

Tilal Al-Rayyan, one of the most noticeable and pioneer projects Yemen is seeing activities on the ground these days, is actually based on a strategic



partnership between Shibam Holding and Qatari Diar. Such partnership resulted in the inauguration of the Yemeni Qatari Real-estate Development and Investment joint venture that is now developing the Tilal Alrayan mix community project in the heights of the Attan area in Sanaa.

Another recent strategic joint ventures with global partners the corporation is handling is the Firdos Aden and Jinan Aden residential projects in Aden governorate. The governmental cabinet has already approved the government's ownership of the designated land last week, and Shibam Holding will shortly start the first phase of infrastructure development.

Another residential project is "Sunrise Towers" a mix community that is yet to be inaugurated in Sana'a on an area of 54,000 square meters. Two more Sana'a based residential projects, "Sana'a Terraces" and "Sana'a East," will follow

Challenges

"Yemen is a developing country, and naturally it has its challenges and obstacles. But this does not mean there is no progress," explained Sabrah. He sees steady progress although he admits it is often slow. There are many challenges in working in culture that is yet getting to understand the value of time. Sabrah does not regularly chew qat, yet he realizes how many of the social and even business activities are centered around qat sessions.

He surrounds himself with a team of highly qualified individuals and aims at creating a professional business environment at least wherever he is in control.

One advantage of being involved in strategic investments is that you don't usually worry about the problems which traditional investors often face in Yemen, such as land disputes, licensing and all other dealings with different

state authorities and/or local Administration.

Through Shibam Holding, Sabrah deals directly with large plots of land that have already been cleared by the state and approved by the government. Shibam Holding makes sure that there are no pending issues associated with the lands, and starts the designing and hence implementation of infrastructure projects according to the best known technologies.

"We handle the problems for the investors; we make sure the basic services are installed in the plots according to best practices. We even ensure green and environment friendly standards.

Shibam Holding also intends to work as a master developer on new attractions which the government will designate as free-hold areas, through investing (on behalf of the government) in infrastructure services such as water desalination, telecom and telecom services, roads, electricity and power generation and distribution and so on. Although alternative energy such as solar or wind, is yet to be integrated in Shibam Holding's agenda, the corporation plans to invest in minimizing waste and maximizing water efficiency.

The challenges Sabrah faces are not only internal. Getting global businesses to invest in Yemen is a very challenging task especially in light of the political and economic insecurities the country faces. "We need media to promote Yemen as a safe place for investment," he urged. However, he admits that perhaps the most effective way to attract foreign investments is through highlighting successful stories.

Through Shibam Holding, Sabrah hopes to prove that Yemen could very much be a tourist destination and a safe investment environment. At least within the walls of the several projects the corporation has been involved in, this image is possible.

نهني

المهندس / حمود عبد الملك المتوكل

مدير عام شركات المجموعة اليمنية

بمناسبة إرتزاقه المولود الجديد

والذي أسماه

زيد

المهنتون

جميع موظفي شركة

المثلث للتسويق والإعلان



مصرف اليمن والبحرين الشامل (بنك إسلامي)

Shamil Bank of Yemen & Bahrain

خدمات مصرفية إسلامية شاملة

للعام الثاني على التوالي
نتجاوز كل التوقعات
ونوزع أعلى نسبة أرباح بالريال
على مستوى كافة المصارف

%13.33

أرباح الودائع بالريال لعام 2009م

نسبة أرباح الودائع السنوية بالدولار لعام 2009م

% 5

أرباح الودائع بالدولار

% 6

أرباح الودائع المقيدة بالدولار

SHARK ENERGY DRINK

الطاقة الحقيقية

Metco www.metcotrading.com

An American tale.
Special fares to select destinations from USD 759*.

Feel carefree in California, alive in Los Angeles or inspired in New York. No matter what you are after, you can find it in North America. And with our special fares we're sure you'll find the price right too.

Fly to	Economy Class* (One way)
New York	USD 759
Houston	USD 879
Los Angeles	USD 879
San Francisco	USD 879

Fly Emirates. Keep discovering.

emirates.com/ye

Over 400 international awards and over 100 destinations worldwide. *Valid for Economy Class tickets booked and purchased for outbound travel on or before 31st March 2010. Fares are inclusive of all taxes and fuel surcharges. Additional restrictions apply. For more details contact your local travel agent or Emirates on Tel: 01 444442.

تيلي يمن TeleYemen

Auction Notice

The Yemen International Telecommunications Company (TeleYemen) announces to anyone interested in buying the following used hardware and electrical appliances to apply to the headquarter of the company located at 26th of September Street:

Items no	Item Description	أسماء الاجهزة	العدد / QTY
1	Cummins Genset 833 KVA	مولد كهرباء	2
2	Control panel Dale Electric 8000	لوحة تحكم موديل	set 1
3	Exhaust System Cummins	نظام إخراج العادم	sets 2
4	Drums Silencer new	كاتم الصوت	4
5	External Radiator with water pipes Cummins	مبرد خارجي مع الأنابيب	sets 2
6	Inlet Fan Parkinson Motor	مراوح ضغط	4
7	Cabinet for filter for Inlet fans	كبابن للفلاترات	3
8	Outlet Fans MYSON	مراوح إخراج	2
9	Cooling Control cabinet Airedale	كهينة تحكم التبريد	1
10	Exhaust Silencer	كاتم صوت العادم	4
11	Forklift Lensy	شورتلد لفت (رفاعة)	1
12	MYFORD	مخرطة مسامير	1
13	Power cable 630 mm	كابل كهرباء	500m
14	Small Faulty UPS	متنظمات كهرباء صغيرة	5

The company is not bound to accept any offer if the value does not reach the fixed minimum. Please be informed that the inspection period at the Jiraf location of the Company would be from 21 / 02/2010 to 27 / 02/2010 during official working hours.

Offers should be sent in envelopes addressed to the Department of Purchasing and Contracts of TeleYemen no later than 2/3/2010. A public auction session will be held at the management building in Jiraf at ten o'clock in the morning on 3/3/2010.

A bank guarantee for 25% of the value of the offer and valid for one month, must be submitted with the offer.

Manager of Purchasing & Contracts Tel: 7522180 Tel: 7522185

www.teleyemen.com.ye

ISLAMIC RELIEF
الإغاثة الإسلامية Secours Islamique www.islamic-relief.com

JOB VACANCY

ISLAMIC RELIEF YEMEN

Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY) is seeking a qualified female candidate to fill the following vacancy:

Position: Orphans & Child Welfare Programme Manager (Sana'a Based)
Reference: OPM/IPD/01.02.10

Job Purpose: The purpose of this post is to manage and develop Islamic Relief's Child Welfare Programme in Yemen in line with Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY) country strategy and the programme policies and procedures.

Responsibilities: The post holder will be responsible for managing and developing IRY's OCW programme which is orphans sponsorship and other child welfare projects. The main duties include managing and developing all aspects of programme identification, preparation, implementation, development, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and training.

Requirements:

- Must be a graduate in development studies or social sciences.
- A minimum of five years experience of working for an international NGO.
- A proven record of designing & implementing development programmes.
- Experience in programme planning, monitoring, evaluation and appraisal.
- Good understanding of development and relief issues as well as appreciation of cultural and social differences.
- Understanding and commitment to principles of child rights and child protection.
- An understanding of child development/ welfare / education projects especially within the context of Yemen.
- Excellent programme management skills
- Excellent networking, communication and interpersonal skills.
- A commitment to work on a team basis and the ability to lead project teams. Staff management and development skills.
- Development and implementation of appropriate policies, procedures and administrative systems.
- Report writing skills.
- Good numerical and problems solving skills. Experience of preparing and managing budgets.
- Excellent written and spoken English and Arabic.
- Excellent skills and knowledge of Windows, Office and Internet applications.
- Flexible & Patient. Ability to work on your own initiative as well as a part of a team.
- Sympathetic with aims & objectives of Islamic Relief.
- Must be able to travel extensively within Yemen.

Please send a copy of your CV latest by 5th of March 2010, to:

HR/Admin Department
Islamic Relief Yemen, P. O. Box 15088, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Fax No: 01-415998 Or Email: info@iryemen.org

Please clearly mark in the subject line the name and reference of post you are applying for. Only apply if you meet the above criteria.

*Applicants should be sympathetic to the values and principles of Islamic Relief
Islamic Relief is an equal opportunities employer.
Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.*

Islamic Relief is an international relief and development charity with its headquarters in the UK that aims to alleviate the suffering of the world's poorest people

We must live the principle of serving the world

By: Faris Mohammed Al-Shoabi
farismohammed2010@gmail.com

The world is a place where we live and work. We build the world and mould it, making it a better place for everyone. Everyone in this world works very hard to attain their goals, each one trying to contribute to the best of his abilities and in the best manner possible, to bring about a change in the lives of one's family, in the immediate society and consequently in the world.

The world is too vast. It is full of diversity in terms of cultures, in terms of religion, in terms of food habits, and in

terms of clothes. Some differences between countries such as differences in climate, topography, as well as differences in vegetation are natural. Countries are also separated from each other by natural boundaries like mountain ranges and oceans. Such differences add to the mystery of life.

But unfortunately, there are also some other differences which become the root causes of discrimination and exploitation; dividing countries, communities and even families. For example, the worlds richer and developed economies, exploit the weaker ones. Within a country, the more powerful (in terms of money, education, social status), suppress and exploit the pow-

erless. Actually, the differences themselves are not criminal in nature. When these differences are used to harm to weaker sections of society, this act becomes criminal.

Although this paints a rather grim picture of the world, there are many nations who have done mankind good and left behind them a legacy; nations and individuals who have made astounding discoveries and inventions in fields of sciences, mathematics and medicine and served humankind.

One has to admit that not all inventions have been used positively. For example some inventions, like those in the fields of atomic and nuclear energy have been negatively used to create weapons to fight wars and destroy nations.

But there is also the brighter side. Take the example of the invention of the light bulb by Thomas Edison. This mind blowing invention has changed the entire course of mankind from using candles, lamps, lanterns to today's modern electrical fittings and the numerous benefits of electricity that have today become commonplace and inseparable from our lives.

Today, we light a room simply by

pressing a switch. But for Thomas Edison, the most influential figure of the millennium and who served humanity most positively, making this invention was not so easy. He had to put up with criticism and undergo difficulties. But he did not give up. He continued, knowing that nobody could take his mind, his thoughts away from him.

Thomas Edison continued to do what he believed in and in the end, left behind a priceless gift for all mankind.

This shows that, though the world is too vast, every little sincere effort one makes counts, and makes a difference. If one is truthful to ones inner self upholding moral values, one will be able to serve the world, most positively.

Some people are able to set clear goals for themselves in their lives. However, there are also many others who are not able to do this. Such people unfortunately follow others and then when they think they have achieved what they had set to achieve, they realize that this is really not what they wanted and that it's what the person they were following wanted. Therefore, it is very important to know where you want to go; to have a purpose in life.

We know in Islam that the purpose

of all creation is to worship the one and only Almighty (Allah), and no one else. Islam also lays great importance on helping the poor and promises a reward for compassion.

In today's times, with so many people poor, unemployed, displaced, marginalized and in pain, humanitarian work can be considered as the most rewarding in bring one closer to Allah. Because when so many people are in pain, working only for personal gains will be considered selfish.

Today's times call for loyalty towards one own country and shouldering the responsibility of serving the country by extending a helping hand to pull its people out of poverty and by working with governments at all levels to create more jobs, offer more facilities, ensure better health and education and more security; in short to ensure a better life.

Everyone wants to earn a living, but it is also necessary to uphold the moral values of justice, compassion and not succumb to the greed of making money at any cost. And it is time for us to carry out our responsibilities towards the society as well.

By saying this I don't mean that we

have to sacrifice all personal needs and interests to uphold those of the society. What I want to say is that everyone, the government, the private sector and the people must work together, helping each other and achieving common goals along with a strong determination and will to succeed.

Finally, I want to say that we all have to set aside our reluctance and wholeheartedly start contributing to the world we live in. I strongly believe that if we change our attitude and approach everything in life with affection, the world will become a beautiful place.

Our country is our home and we cannot let anyone destroy it. We need to stand together, combine all our strengths and resist this destruction, resist any calamity from harming our homeland. And for this each and every one of us has to believe in the heart that 'Yemen's brilliant future is in my hands.' And I believe this is the best way to serve the world.

I give my kindest and warmest regards to all the hands, employees and staff working for the Yemen Times who contributed to printing my articles and I wish them every success in their life.

Gaza, between the blockade's rigidity and challenge

By: Majad al Kotamy
Majedo.w@gmail.com

A year has passed since that fierce war waged by the Israeli Army against our Muslim brothers in the Gaza strip. The war ultimately targeted the Palestinian infrastructure as well as the vital institutions pertaining to the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas).

During 22 days of the war, the destructive Israeli instrument killed over 1400 people, most of them are children, women, and the elderly and injured total almost 6000. Many of them have permanent, serious physical injuries that will prevent them from working. In addition to these casualties, the war has destroyed many houses, schools and shelters, leaving a lot of people homeless. Recent statistics from the Red Cross, show that the precise number of the houses totally ruined by indiscriminate air raids and artillery bombs affected 1769 houses, and there still three times as many partially broken houses.

Yet given all the casualties, damage and the rigid Arabian - Israeli blockade, which strangles Gaza severely affecting the lives of 1-5 million people crammed into that small city, the drama of these people still continues. People in Gaza still live their daily lives under very difficult circumstances but they never give up. They are still strong and patient, dreaming of the day they can remove the cancer that is Israel, from their homeland, Palestine. Now, a year after the war, Israel is attempting to crack the hope of people in Gaza to survive. In the last month, they were surprised by an unknown influx of floodwater into their city, causing gross damage to crops as well as other agricultural products. It was indeed a prodigious flood that people were not

accustomed to. The accident brought forth some fatuous comments; one of which is "Both human and nature are angry with the people in Gaza".

A week later, the secret was disclosed by some Israeli employees of the power suppliers. They admitted that the flood was deliberate. Israel opened the drains of the closed dams to the Gaza strip, in order to ruin the harvest and let people starve. Actually, this act of crime reveals the extent of cruelty to be found in the stony hearts of that malicious race, which never refrains from using unfair actions against our Muslim brothers in Gaza and the West Bank. Moreover, it is merely a new form of Israeli terrorism against these resistant people.

The people of Gaza have waited to be consoled by their brothers from other Arab Countries or compensated for their great losses but nothing has happened. A year has passed since the war and the excuse of the Palestinian interior divisions is given.

Indeed, the divisions within Palestine are still bad, but it doesn't excuse the donating countries from their obligations of rebuilding Gaza- the city that withstood the thoughtless war and strict blockade for three years. It truly shows a complete lethargy and failure towards the Palestine issue. This includes the rest of the world as well.

However, there are many people worldwide who do truly empathize with the inhabitants of Gaza and try their best to break this heartless blockade. They feel for Gaza deeply and express their true sympathy in several ways, such as using the mass media, legally pursuing the Israeli criminals in their own land, and through joint campaigns to clear vital sea routes so that supply boats can struggle through the Israeli ships in the Mediterranean Sea, to reach Gaza and break the unjust Egyptian-Israeli blockade.

Vacant Positions

An International Logistics and Trading Company is seeking to interview qualified candidates that meet the following criteria.

Ocean freight Managers:

- set up and manage office in Hodiedah and Aden Free Zone
- extensive experience in securing and generating inbound and outbound ocean freight rates
- knowledgeable in Yemeni export and import documentation requirements
- certified by Ministry of Finance Customs Authority
- operational experience at the Port of Hoheidah and / or Aden Free Zone
- manage small transportation fleet plus secure and interface with local transport vendors

Air freight Manager:

- set up and manage office to service Sana'a International Airport
- experienced in securing and generating inbound and outbound air freight rates
- knowledgeable in Yemeni export and import documentation requirements
- certified by Ministry of Finance Customs Authority
- attended and completed IATA "dangerous goods" training
- operational experience at Sana'a International Airport
- knowledgeable in loading and offloading of airfreight cargo to include aircraft configurations and pallet specifications

All candidates must list salary requirements to be considered / salary offer will be based on experience, qualification and personal interview.

Pls. email CV to the following:
logisticsY@gmail.com

كن أحد المحظوظين واربح تغييراً كاملاً لمنزلك بأحدث أجهزة سامسونج!



UA55B7000



LA32B350



CS21Z58



LA46B530



LA40B530



CS14B500

50 يوماً من المفاجآت
من 15 فبراير وحتى 5 إبريل 2010م

فرص حقيقية للربح

تخفيضات سعريّة وهدايا فوريّة عند الشراء.

سحوبات أسبوعية على جوائز قيمة.

رحلات سياحية إلى دبي وماليزيا.

والجائزة الكبرى

حوّل منزلك بالكامل إلى سامسونج

1 تلفزيون LED (55) إنش / 1 نظام الصوت العنقي / 1 كاميرا رقمية
1 نلاجة بابين / 1 عمالة أبنومالكية / 1 ماكرويف / 1 كمبيوتر محمول
1 طابعة ليزرية ملونة / 1 شاشة كمبيوتر (22 إنش) / 2 هواتف محمولة / 2 إر بي تي



شركة سام للإلكترونيات المحدودة، صنعاء، هاتف: 00967-1-233111 / 00967-1-233112 / 00967-1-233113 / 00967-1-233114 / 00967-1-233115 / 00967-1-233116 / 00967-1-233117 / 00967-1-233118 / 00967-1-233119 / 00967-1-233120 / 00967-1-233121 / 00967-1-233122 / 00967-1-233123 / 00967-1-233124 / 00967-1-233125 / 00967-1-233126 / 00967-1-233127 / 00967-1-233128 / 00967-1-233129 / 00967-1-233130 / 00967-1-233131 / 00967-1-233132 / 00967-1-233133 / 00967-1-233134 / 00967-1-233135 / 00967-1-233136 / 00967-1-233137 / 00967-1-233138 / 00967-1-233139 / 00967-1-233140 / 00967-1-233141 / 00967-1-233142 / 00967-1-233143 / 00967-1-233144 / 00967-1-233145 / 00967-1-233146 / 00967-1-233147 / 00967-1-233148 / 00967-1-233149 / 00967-1-233150 / 00967-1-233151 / 00967-1-233152 / 00967-1-233153 / 00967-1-233154 / 00967-1-233155 / 00967-1-233156 / 00967-1-233157 / 00967-1-233158 / 00967-1-233159 / 00967-1-233160 / 00967-1-233161 / 00967-1-233162 / 00967-1-233163 / 00967-1-233164 / 00967-1-233165 / 00967-1-233166 / 00967-1-233167 / 00967-1-233168 / 00967-1-233169 / 00967-1-233170 / 00967-1-233171 / 00967-1-233172 / 00967-1-233173 / 00967-1-233174 / 00967-1-233175 / 00967-1-233176 / 00967-1-233177 / 00967-1-233178 / 00967-1-233179 / 00967-1-233180 / 00967-1-233181 / 00967-1-233182 / 00967-1-233183 / 00967-1-233184 / 00967-1-233185 / 00967-1-233186 / 00967-1-233187 / 00967-1-233188 / 00967-1-233189 / 00967-1-233190 / 00967-1-233191 / 00967-1-233192 / 00967-1-233193 / 00967-1-233194 / 00967-1-233195 / 00967-1-233196 / 00967-1-233197 / 00967-1-233198 / 00967-1-233199 / 00967-1-233200

YEMEN PROTECTION GROUP FOR SECURITY AND SAFETY SERVICES

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

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

ممكن اضافة مولة كهرباء وشاحنة - حديقة صغيرة جميلة جداً للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤١٦٤٠٠

للبيع: محل انترنت واتصالات مجهز بتجهيزات كاملة ومؤثث بالكامل - يحتوي على ٤ كابينات اتصال كاملة - احد عشر جهاز كمبيوتر مع طابعة ملونة وسكانر وطابعة عادي ليزر - جهاز فاكس إرسال واستقبال بخط دولي. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٣٢٢٢١ - ٧٣٣٧٣٣٢٨

للبيع: أرضية تشرف على جامعة الإيمان والمشروع الليبي على الستين الشمالي - ١١,٥ لونه على شارعين حي سكني. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٦٨٣٩٨

للأجانب فقط: منزل مؤثث بالكامل - ٤ غرف بما فيها غرفتين نوم درجة أولى

DHL: 441099/8/7/6
ARAMEX
ازمانس صنعاء: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥
عن: ٢٤٣١٢٤/٥
٢١٢٤٨٩
تمز: ٢٤٣١٢٤/٥
المكلا: ٢٠٩٩٠٠
الحديدة: ٢٠٩٩٠٠

شحن وتوصيل
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
Tel: 01-531221/531231
التسليم للشحن والتوصيل: ٤٠٧٩٠٥
وراء لينك: ١-٤٤٤٥٥٠-٤٤٩٩٣٥

مستشفيات
مستشفى الثورة: ٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
المستشفى الجمهوري: ٠١-٢٧٤٢٨٦/٨٧
مستشفى حدة الأمل: ٠١-٤١٢٩٨١
المستشفى الألماني الحديث: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤٧٨١٦٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق
فندق فرساي: ٠١-٤٢٩٧٠/١/٢
فندق شيراتون: ٠١-٣٣٧٥٠٠
فندق موفيك: ٠١-٤٦٦٦٦٦
فندق سينا: ٠١-٣٧٣٧٣٧
فندق ريلكس ان: ٠١-٤٤٩٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الطبخ السباحي: ٠١-٦٠٣٣٥٥ - ٦٠٣٣٥٥/٨

مكاتب ترجمة
الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة (عربي-إنجليزي-إنجليزي-عربي)
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٦٢٠٢ و ٧٧٧٧٦٢٠٢ - ٧٣٣٠٨٨٦١
٠١/٤٢٠٦٥٧-٦٥٧٦٥٧
إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معاهد
معهد بالي: ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٤٤٨٠٣٩ / ٢/٤-٤٤٨٠٣٩ فاكس: ٤٤٨٠٣٧
معهد اللغة الألمانية: ٢٠٠٩٥٥
معهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر: ٣٦٦٢٢٢
معهد كارتيكس: ٥٣٢٤٣٤/٥ فاكس: ٥٣٢٤٣٦
معهد أليكس: ٢٤٠٨٢٢ - ٥١٠٦١٢ فاكس: ٣٦٥٥٢٧

شركات للتأمين
الوطنية للتأمين: ٧٧٧٧٢/٧٧٧٧٢ فاكس: ٧٧٧٩٢٤
مكتب التأمين: صنعاء: ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨/١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين: صنعاء: ٢٤٤١٩٣
عن: ٢٤٤٢٨٠
تمز: ٢٥٨٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين: صنعاء: ٣٧٢٩٦٧/٤٣ فاكس: ٣٧٢٩٦٧
عن: ٢٤٦٦٧٧
تمز: ٢٥٠٢٤٥

مدارس
روضة واحة الأطفال: تلفاكس: ٤٧٠٢٥٠-٤٧٠٢٥٠ موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٣٣٣٥
مدرسة رينبو: ٤٤٤٠٠٠-٣٦/٤٤٤-٤٤٤٠٠٠
مدارس صنعاء الدولية: ٣٧٠١٩١/٢ فاكس: ٣٧٠١٩٣
مدرسة التركيبة الدولية: ٤٤٨٢٥/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية: ٢٠٦١٥٩

مطاعم
مطعم ومخازن الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٦٦٦ - ٥٠٢٩٠٠ فاكس: ٣٧٦٦٦٦

مطاعم
التسليم للسفرات: ٢٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة: ٤٤١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم
مطعم ومخازن الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٦٦٦ - ٥٠٢٩٠٠ فاكس: ٣٧٦٦٦٦

مطاعم
للإعلان في هذه الصفحة يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 01/ 268661 وإرسال الإعلانات المجانية على فاكس 01/268276

Job Vacancy

Needed for a foreign company in Sana'a a secretary with AutoCAD knowledge for a full time job. Qualified candidates send CV to:

Fax: 01-635481

or alyosofy@hotmail.com

بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جيداً - الأجنبية والعالمية كمهندس واستشاري. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٩٢٩٥٣ - ٠١-٤٧١٠٧٥

علي مصطفى - بكالوريوس محاسبة - جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - جيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغة العربية والإنجليزية - خبرة لمدة سنتين في بنك التسليف الزراعي. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٥٨٦٠

بشير أبو الرجال، خبرة في التسويق والمبيعات والعلاقات العامة، طباع على آلات السيلسكروين. ٧٧١٩٩٢١٤٩

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

بكالوريوس هندسة كمبيوتر - فلسطيني الجنسية - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية وبرامج الكمبيوتر - قدرة ممتازة على التعامل مع الآخرين - مديرسابق لمعهد لغات - يرغب في العمل الإداري في الشركات أو المصانع أو المعاهد أو المدارس أو السفارات وفي أي مكان للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٣١٩٤

مراد - دبلوم عالي في هندسة الكمبيوتر والألكترونيات - دورة في النظام المحاسبي المتكامل - خبرة في صيانة الكمبيوتر. للتواصل: ٣٩٦٠١٥/٠٢

مالك عبد الكريم - بكالوريوس محاسبة - دبلوم لغة إنجليزية - دورات في الكمبيوتر - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية والهندية والصومالية والعربية - خبرة في الإرشاد السياحي والترجمة الفورية. للتواصل: ٠٢-٤٦٨٩٦٣

علي مصطفى - بكالوريوس محاسبة - جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - جيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغة العربية والإنجليزية - خبرة لمدة سنتين في بنك التسليف الزراعي. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٥٨٦٠

عبد الباري - تقني كهرباء - المعهد التقني - عدن - خبرة في العمل لدى الشركة العربية للغازات والحديد والصلب - عدن - يرغب في العمل لدى شركة الغاز المسال في مجال الكهرباء. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٢٤١٧٧٨

دبلوم محاسبة - تقدير جيد - دبلوم كمبيوتر - النظام المحاسبي الإصدار السادس - النظام المحاسبي للأوتوكس برو - النظام المحاسبي سما سوفت - خبرة في مجال المحاسبة لمدة ثلاث سنوات. للتواصل: ٧٣٤٧٢٩٤٣٤

ماثور - هندي الجنسية - ماجستير تجارة - خبرة لأكثر من عشرين سنة في مجال التجارة - ادارة - تسويق - مشاريع - يبحث عن عمل (يفضل في مدينة تعز). للتواصل: ٧١١٤٤٥٣٥٤

إدريس - خبرة في عمل المناقصات والمراسلات التجارية لأكثر من عشر سنوات - بك لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم مبيعات - دبلوم ادارة - دبلوم كمبيوتر. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٢٦٧٦٩

حمزة ياسين - بكالوريوس اداب لغة إنجليزية - جيد جداً - دبلوم هندسة معمارية بتقدير جيد جداً - دورات كمبيوتر - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية والهندية والصومالية والعربية - خبرة في الإرشاد السياحي والترجمة الفورية. للتواصل: ٠٢-٤٦٨٩٦٣

مفيد أحمد - مهندس مساحة - خريج جامعة بغداد - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - خبرة طويلة في جميع الأعمال المساحية والمدنية - يجيد العمل على البرامج الهندسية وكافة أجهزة المساحة - خبرة طويلة مع الشركات

Basem M.A. ALshaibani
صنعاء - شارع حده
أمام مركز الصكيم التجاري
Sana'a-Hadah St.
Infront of AL-komaim Center
P.O.Box: 5465
Res.Tel-1: +967 1 266 375
Res.Tel-2: +967 1 505 290
Office: +967 1 505 277
Fax: +967 1 267 619
E-mail: shaibani_super@yemen.net.ye
WebSite: www.alshaibani.com.ye

مطعم الشيباني
سوبر ديلوكس
AL-SHAIBANI RESTAURANTS
SUPER DELUXE

- الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب Icdl بتقدير امتياز - الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب والإنترنت. للتواصل: ٧١٢٠٧٥٩٢٢

علي عباس - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - تقدير جيد جداً - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة السريعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية - يبحث عن عمل في أي شركة. للتواصل: ٧٧١٣٧٨٣٠٩

عبد الباري - تقني كهرباء - المعهد التقني - عدن - خبرة في العمل لدى الشركة العربية للغازات والحديد والصلب - عدن - يرغب في العمل لدى شركة الغاز المسال في مجال الكهرباء. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٢٤١٧٧٨

بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جيد جداً - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية - يبحث عن عمل في أي مجال. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٨٣٥٩٤٥

بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة صنعاء - لغة إنجليزية جيدة - معرفة في النظام المحاسبي يمن سوفت - مهارات في الكمبيوتر - خبرة في تدريس المواد المحاسبية - يرغب في العمل فترة واحدة بعد العصر. للتواصل: ٧١٣٧٠٥٧٦١

علي عبد الحليم - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جامعة تعز - دبلوم سكرتارية - خبرة في استخدام الكمبيوتر - عمل كضابط سلامة فرع شركة هوك لمدة سنتين - دورة في الإسعافات الأولية. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٨٦٩٨٥

مفيد أحمد - مهندس مساحة - خريج جامعة بغداد - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - خبرة طويلة في جميع الأعمال المساحية والمدنية - يجيد العمل على البرامج الهندسية وكافة أجهزة المساحة - خبرة طويلة مع الشركات

وظائف شاغرة

وكالة رائدة في مجال السفرات - تعلن عن حاجتها لموظفة تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية ويفضل أن يكون لديها خبرة في مجال إصدار التذاكر. للتواصل: ٧٧٧١٨٤١٢٥
فاكس: ٦٧٧٥٩٤

Job Seekers

نصر سليم - المعهد التقني الصناعي (الحوبان) - تعز - تحكم الالكتروني صناعي. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٧١٤١٥

فهد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم صيانة حاسوب - خبرة في المراسلة التجارية - خبرة في الإدارة التجارية - خبرة في تجهيز جميع إجراءات أوراق المناقصة. للتواصل: ٧١١٨٢٣٣٢٢

خريج كلية الشريعة والقانون (ليسانس) - جامعة صنعاء - خبرة ثمان سنوات في صيانة الحاسوب. للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٤٦٦٨١

شرف عبدالله - دبلوم محاسبة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - خبرة في مجال المحاسبة لمدة ثلاث سنوات - يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧٧٠٥٧٨٩٦

علي مطهر - بكالوريوس محاسبة - جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين عربي وإنجليزي. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٥٨٦٠

بكالوريوس محاسبة - تقدير جيد جداً - دبلوم كمبيوتر - دورة في النظام المحاسبي يمن سوفت بتقدير ممتاز

كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع □ شراء □ إيجار □ إستئجار □ طلب وظيفة □ وظائف شاغرة □ غير ذلك

نفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢/٣/٢٦٨٦٦١)

Yemen's children say no to early marriage

Photo essay by: Sadeq Al-Wesabi



On Monday, about 1,000 children gathered in front of the parliament to demand the minimum age for marriage in Yemen be 18 years old. Roughly half were girls.



Participants wore T-shirts with the words "No to early marriage."



"Early marriage + early pregnancy = early death," said one banner held up by participants. Last year, a 12-year-old married girl from Hajja died in labor before she could reach the hospital.

Stationery
Al Zahra مكتبة الزهراء
 All Your Needs Under One Roof
 كل ما تحتاجونه تحت سقف واحد
 Tel: +967-1-246281
 Fax: +967-1-268041
 Mobile: +967-1-77735520
 P.O. Box: 17
 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
 Haddo Street - Infront of Yemenia Airline
 E-mail: abzahra@y.net.ye

شركة أمان للتأمين
AMAN INSURANCE CO.
 AMAN INSURANCE COMPANY
 Marine Insurance
 Automobile Insurance
 Life Insurance
 Engineering Insurance
 Liability Insurance
 Medical Insurance
 Power Insurance
 Travel Insurance
 Property Insurance
 Others
 تأمين بحري
 تأمين للسيارات
 تأمين الحياة العائلي والعمومي
 تأمين المهندسين
 التأمين الكفيل
 تأمين المسؤولية
 تأمين الطاقة
 تأمين السفر
 تأمين الممتلكات
 التأمينات الأخرى
 Head Office: Zubairi St. Yemen Kuwait Bank Building
 Tel: +967 1 46072102034, Fax: +967 1 217251 209452
 Branches: Sana'a: Talz Street, Tel: +967 1 624971, Fax: +967 1 625714
 Hodeidah: Tel: +967 3 201110, Fax: +967 3 201107, Taiz: Tel: +967 4 251454, Fax: +967 4 250632
 Aden: Tel: +967 2 244260, Fax: +967 2 246237, Mukalla: Tel: +967 5 350997, Fax: +967 5 350629
Free Call: 800 50 50



"Eighteen is a safe age for marriage," said another banner. A law to set the minimum age of marriage has still not been passed.



Nujood, who participated in the peaceful march, made the papers a year and a half ago when she became the youngest girl in Yemen to obtain a divorce from her husband. Her husband was over 15 years her senior and she was reportedly nine years old.



Nujood lead the march to the parliament, flanked by two female members of the Children's Parliament, a part of the Yemeni Democracy School, who organized the march. Children from the Democracy School gathered over 60,000 signatures from children, parents and community leaders against early marriage.



Children told MPs: "You are responsible for our future."

BIOKUBE Biological purification of wastewater
HORIZON HORIZON AGENCIES & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (HACS)
 P.O. Box: 15468 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
 Tel: +967-1-421588 / 421533, Fax: +967-1-421514
 Email: hacs@y.net.ye Website: www.HACS-Yemen.com

Biological Cleaning of Wastewater for Oilfield camps, Office buildings & Residential apartments (3 - 1000 persons)

- Small systems
- Big systems
- Mobile systems

AGENT FOR:

FMC Technologies (Sewer Meters / LACT Metering Systems)
Solar Turbines (A Generator Company)
FMC Technologies (Fluid Control / Pump / Inlet / Manifolds)
DRESSER Masoneilan (Control Valves)
MURPHY (FW Murphy)
ECP (EPCO Control Project Management & Consulting Company)
Enraf (Complete Tank Gassing Inventory System)
Score Group plc (Inventories tanks and Gas Turbine Systems)
DRESSER Consolidated (Safety valves & Pressure Relief valves)
KOC (Flow Products Pressure Products Level Products Temperature Products)
BIOKUBE (Biological purification of wastewater)
FMC Technologies (WECC / Chikani / Dynator products)
Honeywell (Field Process Solutions)
MALBRANQUE (Pressure Valves - Relief Support)
Turbine Overhauling (KITTA)
SEKO (Pumps & Dosing Systems)

CALIBRATION & Maintenance Workshop For Flow meters
SGS Certified Calibration System

Education

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

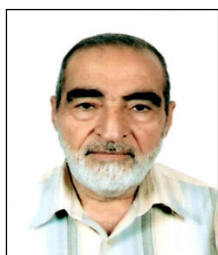
No. 47

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



ramakantasahu@yahoo.com

Mistranslated signs: Causes and consequences



Shakir N. Latif
muathsh@yahoo.co.uk
Assistant Professor
English Dept
UST

The purpose of translating an utterance or a text is to carry over a specific notion or meaning to somebody that speaks a different language so that they may respond favorably through acting or abstaining. A road sign, a note at the front of store, or any other similar instruction

that is mistranslated would not only fail to achieve the purpose behind it but would result in unpredictable responses.

The phenomenon of streets being replete with such mistranslated signs is common all over the world, not excluding developed countries. Last year, the Shanghai language affairs commission in a citywide inspection found 331 instances of incorrect English translation in public places, accounting for 10.5 percent of signs. Most of them are the misuse of English by Chinese known as "Chinglish".

Mistranslations of signs reflect the ignorance, negligence or indifference of those involved. The task of translating such signs may be assigned to unqualified translators who claim to be competent professionals, such as the English translator in Kazakhstan who introduces himself on the Internet, saying "I speaks very good england."

But how may we account for the translation of a sign? I accidentally

read while waiting in a Hospital: **Pull Blood Women** for سحب دم النساء? Of course, this is an unfortunate literal, or rather word-for-word translation, disregarding both lexical and structural meanings.

Some such mistranslated signs are just funny but some others might be disastrous. I have collected a number of examples from various sources with the aim of illustrating the underlying causes of the errors, both linguistic and cultural, whenever possible.

Lexical errors

The most prominent errors are lexical namely, the use of an inappropriate word because of its being similar to the intended word in spelling or pronunciation, or because the translator has chosen the word from a bilingual dictionary that does not fit the context.

Following are some examples along with their sources:

Continued on page 3

The intertwined relationship between sound and sense in Arabic poetry



Dr. Hasan Mohammed Jaashan
jssam2004@yahoo.com
Assistant Professor
English Department
Al-Mahweet College of
Education
Sanaa University

Besides the main stylistic parameters to the utterance namely, structure and sense, there is another important thing that should be taken into consideration. That is the way a word, phrase, or a sentence

The language of poetry has the characteristics of being distinct from the other forms of literature. A poet, in order to make his poem impressive, selects words which besides determining the semantic structure of a poem show a special and grand unity of sound structure i.e., in the appreciation of a poem meaning comes from the choice of special phonemes through the choice of special words. In this paper, a poem by Alkhansaa (the most famous Arabic poetess of pre-Islamic and Islamic age) will be investigated to study the relationship between sound and sense in lyric or narrative poetry. The approach of Dell Hymes will be adopted in this analysis.

sounds. This thing in certain types of communication, viz literature, has a very crucial role to play. The sounds of most words acquire an aesthetic effect, if they are in combination with other words. It is agreed that each phoneme expresses a definite feeling or state of mind. Galperin (1977: 123) quotes Verier a French scientist and a specialist in English versification as follows: "We should try to pronounce the vowels {a,

i:, u:} in a strong articulated manner and with closed eyes. If we do so, we are sure to come to the conclusion that each of these sounds expresses a definite feeling or state of mind".

The literary writers, especially poets, make creative use of language by exploiting all the phonological possibilities of a language. They also try to create a kind of relationship between sound and meaning.

Continued on page 3

I. What to Say

Crime words in English (II)

Legal language has a distinctive flavor. It is marked by a specific register of language and offers a specific sort of terminology. This makes legal language highly technical.

Lawyer: A general term used to describe barristers (who usually work in the Appeal Court) and solicitors.

Legislation: A general term for the Acts of Parliament which make up the laws of the land.

Licence On Licence: The period of time between the end of a custodial sentence and the end of the entire sentence in which the sentenced person is released into the community usually under certain conditions. This is known as being 'on licence.'

Magistrate: Someone who sits as part of a group of three and acts as a judge in the Magistrate's court

Miscarriage of Justice: A conviction shown to be unsafe due to new evidence in the case or evidence of an unfair trial or violation of rights to the accused.

II. How to Say it Correctly

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

- We are going to substitute all the old books in our library by new ones.
- I stopped a villager and asked "What is the nearest street to the village?"
- I have no doubt left in me now that her failure is owing to her own carelessness.
- Be reasonable; with new age mobiles so common these days, who will buy your old mobile phone set for such a price?
- Even at this age my mother has apparently inexhaustible energy; she is eighty.

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- I'd rather you kept your advice to yourself; **right or wrong**, I must do this work.
- Rashad has been working on the project since last July.
- One of his greatest contributions 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 ethics of his decision are doubtful. **Note: Ethics** with singular verb is the name of a subject for study; with plural it means **moral soundness**.
- Only after his failure **did he realize** that he had been careless in his work. **Note: Inversion is after the initial negative.**

III. Increase Your Word Power

(A) How to express it in one word

- Given, obtained, or done, without payment
- Move or be attracted towards
- Force which attracts objects towards the centre of the earth
- Juice which comes from meat while it is cooking
- Living in groups or societies

Improve Your English: 336

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- Store house for grain: **granary** (n)
- Using or full of pompous words: **grandiloquent** (adj)
- Country house with farm buildings attached: **grange** (n)
- A secret way of spreading news: **grape-vine** (n)
- Give pleasure or satisfaction to: **gratify** (vt)

(B) Words often confused

Bring out difference in meaning of the following pairs of words

- seek, sick
- annals, anneal, annul
- remnant, residue
- greenery, greenish
- comptroller, controller

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- clinical** (adj) (of medical teaching given in a hospital): His clinical teaching was more practical and useful than that given in class. **medical** (adj) (of or concerning medicine): The letter of appointment will be issued after the candidate is found fit in the medical examination.
- innovation** (n) (the introduction of something new): A teacher should have continual innovation in his teaching strategies. **invention** (n) (creating or designing something not existing before): The invention of telephone has revolutionized the concept of communication.
- high** (adj) (extending upwards, measuring the distance specified from the base to the top): Mahweet is surrounded by a range of high mountains. **long** (adj) (measuring much from end to end in space or time): No one can escape from the long arm of the law. **tall** (adj) (used for men and some kinds of objects of more than average height): Tallers are loved.
- doubt** (vt) (hesitate to believe; question the truth of. It emphasizes the uncertainty of mind, the hesitation of belief and disbelief): I very much doubt his sense of integrity. **suspect** (vt) (have an idea or feeling concerning the possibility or likelihood of something): I suspect that my servant has stolen my watch.
- ring** (vt) (cause a bell to sound as a summon, warning, etc.): He rang the bell for the servant. **wring** (vt) (twist and squeeze so as to force water out): After a bath she wrung the wet clothes out.

(C) Synonyms and Antonyms

(i) Synonyms

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

- Everyone **squarely** blamed his carelessness for the accident.
 - at right angle
 - rigidly
 - firmly
 - straight
 - directly
- Feats** of genetic engineering have made it possible to produce clones.
 - processes
 - possibilities
 - goals
 - focuses
- I **foresee** a bright future for you.
 - contemplate
 - visualize
 - assume
 - hypothesize
- Repairs to machines **necessitated** by improper care are avoidable.
 - warranted
 - enforced
 - demanding
 - imposed
 - permitted
- We are investigating the **source** of the trouble in your machine.
 - effect
 - gravity
 - maintenance
 - remedy
 - origin

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Word | Synonym |
| 1. study | learn |
| 2. earn | merit |
| 3. persuaded | convinced |
| 4. misery | agony |
| 5. extent | degree |

(ii) Antonyms

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

- He is a member of the **Auxiliary** troops.
 - adversary
 - rival
 - primary
 - leader
- I am familiar with the **nomenclature** of literature.
 - profanity
 - pseudonym
 - misnomer
 - euphemism
- He has an admirable sense of **promptitude**.
 - convenience
 - tardiness
 - ease
 - lethargy
- It's **high time** you went to bed.
 - low time
 - timeliness
 - chance
 - evil hour
- Are **mutations** in plants caused by cosmic rays?
 - fixity
 - evolution
 - permutation
 - hibernation
- The teacher gave the students a **substitution** drill.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. placement | b. permanence |
| c. continuity | d. interchange |

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Word | Antonym |
| 1. charge | settlement |
| 2. castigation | exoneration |
| 3. condemnation | exculpation |
| 4. continence | indulgence |
| 5. compliance | evasion |

(D) Spelling

Choose the correctly spelt word

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. a. announce | b. anounce |
| c. announs | d. anounce |
| 2. a. anoyance | b. annoyance |
| c. annoyans | d. anoyans |
| 3. a. anul | b. annual |
| c. anual | d. annuale |
| 4. a. anomalous | b. anomalous |
| c. anomallus | d. anomalous |
| 5. a. .anonymus | b. anonymous |
| c. anonymus | d. annonymus |

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Mis-spelt word | Correct spelling |
| 1. ignorent | ignorant |
| 2. license | licence |
| 3. transfered | transferred |
| 4. amature | amateur |
| 5. artifiical | artificial |

(E) Phrases and idioms

Use the following in sentences of your own

- not to know (someone) from Adam
- stand in (someone's) way
- reach the parting of the ways
- look like two peas in a pod
- under the weather

Answers to the previous issue's questions

- reach the end of the road** (to reach the end of a relationship or association): The year-long friendship between Waddad and Fadl reached the end of the road when Waddad played foul with Fadl.
- take the micky out of (someone)** (to make fun of someone): All students of the class are taking the micky out of the new comer.
- have (someone) wrapped round one's little finger** (to be able to persuade someone to act exactly as one wishes): If we want postponement of Dr. Ibrahim's exam, we should get Dr. Muhsin to ask the teacher - He has Dr. Ibrahim wrapped round his little finger.
- spare no expense** (to spend whatever sum of money it takes to get what one wants without worrying about the cost of this): The couple spared no expense to celebrate their wedding anniversary.

- down in the mouth** (miserable or depressed): After knowing that she has failed in the exam, Afrah was rather down in the mouth.

IV. Grammar and Composition

(A) Grammar

Rearrange the following five sentences A, B, C, D and E in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph.

- The ambulance van reached the door even before the machines had fully stopped.
- The message reached the factory dispensary also at the same time.
- Ten minutes after the event everything was the same again.
- The alarm started ringing immediately indicating that an accident had happened.
- The shrill scream of a man in agony was audible in spite of the clang of the machinery.

Answers to the previous issue's questions

holds, inside, true, separate, from, recognize, extent, its, each, death

(B) Composition

Expand the central idea contained in the following maxim

153: EAT AND DRINK MEASURELY, AND DEFY THE MEDICINERS

152: CLEAR CONSCIENCE NEVER FEARS MIDNIGHT KNOCKING

Conscience is 'an inner sense that knows the difference between right and wrong, judges one's actions according to moral laws, and makes one feel guilty, good, evil, etc.' It is the watchdog that barks at sin. Conscience is a small inner voice usually talking to the stone wall of our conflicting passions. An honest man's conscience is clear because his actions are performed to satisfy his conscience. He pursues only that which follows conscience, so he enjoys bliss. He does not indulge in any dubious action, nor takes recourse to any devious path. His thoughts and deeds are as clear as crystal. He has no guilt-consciousness. He has nothing to hide. His life is an open book. He is noble, virtuous, upright and straightforward. His dealings are open and above board. He is what he is. There is no need for simulation or dissimulation. So he has nothing or nobody to be scared about. He has no split personality. His 'mind is without fear and the head is held high.' As the saying goes "A soft pillow is for one whose conscience is clear." He enjoys freedom of mind and spirit. So even if someone knocks at his door in the dead of night, he will give a frank and open account of himself without any iota of inhibition.

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran

"O ye who believe! Betray not the trust of Allah and the Messenger, nor misappropriate knowingly things entrusted to you." S8: A27

VI. Words of Wisdom

"He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greater innovator."

—Francis Bacon

ELT Panorama

Obsession of the new year

Fatma Al Tawily
Al-Khansa School
Mahweet

The slight breeze of night on 31 December is swinging very quietly to seek the last beach which anchored its goods of the previous year. Carrying adventures and achievements with many slopes in every one's life who lived that year with its sweetness and bitterness... its positiveness and negativeness. We need another age to change the course of events around us, to contain us, make us away from remaining mute to

the destruction that we inherited from that last year. The time passed but its events and memories are still alive in our minds. As such my ideas come to slip into my wide memory that tries to take me on a small journey to the imaginative world where there is no destruction and no badness. I am sailing with my ideal world to live with it every year from this day in order to celebrate together the fine weather, purity of air and every new refreshed mind, and new wishes.

The night is quiet not calm because the voice of drops of rain come to share it as it was invited to. Another guest has appeared already - lovely

moon is smiling to pity and mollify the darkness for us. I begin to strew my papers with unclear memories here and there. I beg to my heart to be kind with me. I discuss with Goodness about its hiddenness in the last year and invite it to be with us in the new year. I sail in deep seas, then I surf in the swelling future hopes. I smell the best fragrances and fantasies of the rose. I shake with my dreams one by one. I spurn every badness that passed in my life. Suddenly I realize the time is over and the new year is approaching to refresh our aims and design new goals again. Again we look for peace and love in our home.

Out of the coverage area

Abeer Alghazali
abeer9m@gmail.com

Making the students interested in the lesson is one of the most important and effective tasks of the teacher. The teacher can add to the lesson some more things that attract the attention and interest of the students. He can start by telling a story, giving a joke or a puzzle or by telling the students something about the ongoing situations. This will make the students hesitant to miss even one class. The teacher can also make some kind of competition between male and female students or between two groups in the

class. The same can be done with the homework. The teacher can praise the one whose homework is the best and laud the students who arranged, wrote clearly and answered the exercises. In spite of all these things, there will be a number of students who "might be switched off or out of the coverage area."

To bring them into the coverage area so that they can be involved in the class, the teacher should care for their mentality, way of life as well as sensitivity. He can call them with their names, "Hey, Mohammed, are you with us." He can also hint at some of them saying, for example, "Do you know the meaning of the idiom "In the clouds"? It is like somebody here". Moreover,

the teacher can ask a difficult question and ask one of them to answer it. It may make him/her scared, but it will make them focus their attention on the lesson. Another way is telling the students that most of the questions of the exams are based on the discussion.

Out of the coverage area students are not only the ones who are absent-minded in the class, but also those who make noise, telling their classmates about what they did the previous day or even those who are playing among themselves. Bringing realia or some pictures that are related to the lesson will bring about some kind of enthusiasm in the students. Even if the lesson is boring, the way of teaching it should not be boring.

Some advantages of private institutes



Mofeed Al-Jaad
mofeed336@yahoo.com

Learning English has become nowadays a desire for most of young people. People not only in Yemen but also all over the world are doing their best to learn English as it is the language of inter-

national communication, the language of science and so on. Consequently, a large number of pupils every year join English departments so as to learn the language of the world. Yet, a sizeable segment of people especially women are deprived from learning English though they have an intense desire to learn it. In the past, the qualified people were the only people who could get the opportunity to learn English, and those people who have a desire to learn English but they don't have educational qualification, used to stay at home and never get an opportunity to learn English. Moreover, as we are living in a conservative society most of young women are deprived from learning their favorite language because they are females.

This brings to focus the significant role of private institutes for learning

English and computer. The opportunity of learning English and computer has become nowadays within the reach of everyone who has a desire for learning, as the Yemeni governorates are full of private institutes that cater to the learners' demands and enlighten their dark path by the candle of knowledge and flames of science.

Unlike in the past, people who don't get the opportunity to complete their primary or preparatory school they can get the opportunity to learn English and how to use computer in the private institutes which never close their doors to any hardworking learner.

The significant role played by private institutes could be noticed clearly during the summer vacation. During the summer vacation pupils used to waste their time in playing,

A letter to my Friends wishing them happy new life



Mohammed Ail Al-Qahtani
qahtani22@yahoo.com
Faculty of Arts
IBB University

Dear friends,

By this time, You are sure to have started a new academic year and I am sure that all of you would burst with energy and enthusiasm to achieve your goal in your study. It's something great and essential to be educated and knowledgeable in order to succeed in your life. Your parents, family, tribe and society are looking forward to hearing good news about you and you are struggling to keep your position/ rank high, aren't you?! Everyone of you has his/her own personality and character. You are doing your best to refine this character and gain a good reputation in your society. Each individual

should, in fact, try to be distinct in his society, in general, and among his/her colleagues, in particular. That is really a human trend and a common desire. In other words, you're doing your utmost to be respectful and distinctive in your country.

I would like to seize this opportunity to remind you that people from all walks of life will respect you or talk good about you not only for your diplomas, but also for your remarkable deeds.

Hence, I would like to draw your attention to the main points you might forget or neglect during your study.

Sit alone and ask yourself these questions:

- Am I helpful to my classmates, flat mates, friends, etc?
 - How often do I help them?
 - Am I not selfish or egocentric?
 - Do I help poor students?
 - How many friends do I have and am I fair in my dealings with them?
 - Do I forget the past, and forget the hatred towards those who disturbed me in one way or the other?

Add some questions from your own imagination and answer them all. Certainly, if you have a sensitive heart and good intention you'll bury the hatchet, get rid of hatred, give a big sigh and realize that you may have been wrong to some extent.

Thus, my dear friends, don't hesi-

tate to leave the past behind and decide not to go back to the former life. Endear those you disturbed you or broke off the relations with you and you must forgive them all. If you observe the people around you carefully, you will recognize very few who could achieve a great reputation and be truly distinguished among others. Those ones could gain their fame and respect from all surrounding them, not because of their appearance, arrogance, habit of showing themselves off or display of their knowledge, but because of their simplicity, kindness and unique character. Therefore, let's free ourselves from the shackles of the past and live a new life. Let's stand by others through thick and thin. We have to know that a person is not merely flesh and blood, so we've to share with others their feelings, emotions, anguish, sadness, happiness, etc. and we'll find and feel a new taste of life. If all be full of forgiveness, cooperation, mercy and love,

there will be paradise on earth. Otherwise the bliss of our diplomas will be reversed into a curse...!!! Remember that "a friend in need is a friend indeed." and a real friend is the person who never thinks of the last three letters of the word "friend" because one cannot live alone.

Happy New life
Happy New Year

Cell Phones: An asset or a liability?

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

Everything in life has a bright and a dark side. So has a mobile phone. In your view is cell phone a friend or an enemy? Many people have their personal cell phones with the help of which they keep in touch with other people all over the world. Even though it is regarded as a blessing and a basic necessity of life nowadays, it can as well have inconveniences. So alertness about its harmful effect is one aspect to be considered.

Although mobile phones can be a major asset, there are many problems caused as a result of its neglect. One of the recent bad experiences is that of my teacher which he will never forget. Often, he spends most of his free time in his office, but whenever he has computer work, he goes to the language lab to use his computer. That day, he had some typing to do, so he was working in the language lab leaving his bag and phone in his office. After a while, he was done and went back to his office to take his bag and head home. To his surprise, he didn't find his cell phone. He was sure that he brought it to college, because he attended a call from his wife earlier. He searched everywhere and asked everyone around, but in vain. So there was no explanation other than that the mobile phone was stolen. Then he tried to ring it up by using other people's phones. A lady answered it and my teacher was dazed. They spoke to her and she replied by saying hello only. After that, she sent missed calls to his friends' numbers from my teacher's phone. At last she hung it up and switched it off. My teacher told almost everyone and all tried

to help but unluckily, the response was similar to the previous one. So there was no other solution except for deactivating the number from the network company.

Unfortunately, before it was deactivated, my teacher's wife rang at about midnight from India to inform him that his uncle had passed away. To her surprise, a lady answered the call and she was traumatized, not knowing what to think or say. She grew suspicious and thought that her husband must have married another woman in Yemen. That was her only explanation. For how is it possible at midnight for a woman to attend to his phone. That means that the lady is with him at that time. The lady attended the phone four times and said hello and she hung up. Then she switched off the phone. His wife didn't know any Yemeni number to contact, until the next day when his friend sent an SMS to her in India.

After that, she called my teacher's colleague in Yemen in order to know what was going on. My teacher's colleague explained to her the truth but she was suspicious to the extent that she asked my teacher to come back to India, and poor him, he was to pack up and leave.

My teacher and his colleague phoned her the next evening and explained to her what had really happened, and calmed her down. So it ended well hopefully, and my teacher learnt a valuable lesson not to leave his personal belongings, especially mobile phone anywhere far from his sight.

Later the next day, my teacher told us about his experience. He urged or rather advised us to be very careful with our personal belongings, especially mobile phones so as not to go through what he went through. Of course, this kind of blunder may seem trifle; however it may lead to huge disputes or conflicts. In addition, not every time a problem can be solved or a dispute can be ended.

Self-Confidence for promoting the self



Hussein Omer Aqeel
husseinalaqeel@yahoo.com
Hodjedah University
Arts College

Self-Confidence is the central issue of personal development. It is an attitude which allows people to have a positive and realistic perception of themselves and their abilities. Confidence is acquired, not inherited. Lack of confidence is not necessarily permanent but it can be so if it is not addressed. Our religion, the influence of the culture which formed our perspective, our gender, social class and our parents are the factors which influence and contribute to our level of confidence.

Confident people have deep faith in their future and can accurately assess their capabilities. They also have a general sense of control in their lives and believe that they will be able to

do what they desire, plan, and expect a good dividend despite all foreseeable obstacles. Any truly successful life has both rewards and the ability to learn from any setbacks, which increase our resilience and determination. The real confidence requires that we face the possibility of failure constantly and deal with it.

To be confident you should start looking at yourself and know that you are good from inside and outside. Then, try to make eye contact with others, especially when you engage in conversation. Try to talk with people and show to them that you are listening carefully and you are showing much interest. As you sit with yourself, start noticing the difference between how you were in dealing with a particular situation and how you are now.

In the matter of studies, the students are between the teacher and the class. They think that studies are only for the satisfaction of the teacher and they must do whatever he asks them or they will be punished. Like this the students do their homework and study hard to be away from the punishment of the teacher. So after examinations they forget everything as if they never studied them. With confidence they can stand in the class and discuss their lessons avoiding the silence and "class slavery". When the student has confi-

dence he will be able to speak, to ask, and to participate. Sometimes he may give ideas better than the teacher.

Confidence has a major and essential role in the student's school activities. The student who has confidence can find himself better and will be able to do a lot of activities. Scholars and great people were one day students but as they added confidence to themselves they grew and developed their talent. For them confidence is an open and a new window to the world that they can go straight through. Opposite to these, the student who has no confidence will hesitate in many things. He cannot answer the questions properly at the time of examination, thinking that he may commit mistakes. He can not stand in front of his classmates to speak, to ask or to discuss. Then at the end he will not be able to achieve his target. He always puts in his mind that everything is difficult and cannot be answered or is even hard to understand. He never asks himself "why don't I try?" "I should try and find out the result." Also in this matter we find that there are two types teachers. There are teachers who always mistake their students and never give them time or chance to go forward. They are standing as obstacles in front of the students to start getting self-confidence. They make the students hate the class and

the subject.

There are schools which take care of the students and help them to reach the top of their level of confidence by giving them activities in studying, and other kinds of activities to practice for one day they maybe writers, inventors, doctors. Also they take care of the gifted students and bring them all they want to start developing their talents.

In the matter of the student's self we find confidence living in the middle of everything, the way he speaks, the way he writes and reads. As well as, in growing his personality so that he finds everything easy and manageable empowering him to pass with great success. Besides, parents play an important role for making their sons and daughters the best in everything. They should never discourage them but let them learn because no one will learn unless he makes mistakes. As they fall down they rise up with more confidence. Disappointment is a fire that destroys and makes everything doubtful in the mind of the person. If someone never overcomes this disappointment he will be arrested by the lack of confidence and will never taste success in his life.

Life needs a man full of self-confidence. For a man of ambition every obstacle admits defeat.

Workshop on Classroom English held at UST

The English department of UST conducted a workshop on Classroom English for five days from 30 January to 4 February. The 25 participants were school teachers selected from different schools in Sana'a. The workshop covered five topics: *Presenting new language, Starting & Finishing a lesson, Giving Instructions, Asking Questions & Eliciting*, and *General Classroom Management*. The sessions were run by three trainers: Eman Barakat, Fadhlyah Al-Ziadi and Lubna Al-Hamdani. The workshop was concluded by distributing certificates of participation to participants by Dr. Ismail Masoud – Chairman of English Department and Dr. Abdullatif Muslih Vice Rector of UST for Academic affairs.



Dr. Ismail Masoud presenting certificates to the participants as Dr. Abdullatif looks on.



A view from the workshop.

POETRY CORNER

Sermons on Stones

The book of life is a long hymn,
To be read, loved, to laugh and weep!
From the moment of birth to the last
cataclysm
Song of sighs and whimpers---fill vessel
deep.

Twirls of tears ,rare gems of joy,
Lay embedded softly to shelf crystals in
heart.
Those are the pearls to brighten hush and
cry,
Candles to guide in moonless night.

Donot shun , nor spur in sheer disgust....
They are the gifts of life ,laid on coarse
canvas!
Frills can't veil towering truth Olympus,
Each moment ekes to the Day of

Rania A. Hagag

Is love a crime to be punished for
Or just a dream everybody wishes for
I hate the days I've been waiting for.

I looked inside trying to be strong
Not everyone to the other belong
My heart is my broken song.

I wish to close my eyes at night
For once my heart and mind not to fight
I wish I saw you back then right.

Gudgment.

Little pebbles of sand make mole'hills---
Ivory tower of toils ,dreams abound.
Mute stones lay sermons to pace miles---
"Go ahead" , leave marks on the sands of
time!

Lonely paths strew lores ,ah ,corals free!
Sails of courage to mount waves
ingratitude,
Ears to hear pulsating tongue of tree,
Life becomes a brook of song multitude!

Rocks melt molten into soft silver glacier
Teaming shoots of Love into crimson
corals!

Down with love

Teach me how to forget what I've seen
How to change my black into green
How to forget how much you do mean.

To the old dark castle inside I ran away
Tongue is locked with nothing to say
But I am sure one day you'll pay.

So if you think love is just a play
Or a dream you live for one day
Well down with love, baby.



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

How to write an ideal paragraph

Sanaa Omar Bashabeeb
Level 2
Department of English
Faculty of Education, Al-Mahra
Hadhramout University of Science
& Technology

It is not a difficult task to write a paragraph. However, to write a good, neat paragraph you should have a plan and that is called outline. There are four steps which you should follow in writing a paragraph, prewriting-taking notes, writing the first draft, editing the first draft, and writing the final draft. First of all, you need to gather some ideas to incorporate in the paragraph and to do this there are some ways which are free writing, brainstorming, and asking questions. Each one of these ways determines a specific way of writing. For example, when you choose free writing as a way of writing, you should choose a topic, and this topic could be anything you want to write about. Sit down for about ten minutes and write whatever

you know on the topic. However, don't worry about spelling, grammar, punctuation, and putting the ideas in order. Then read what you have written carefully and choose the ideas which can be used in the paragraph. This can be done in three steps. First, one is delete the unnecessary ideas, combine the related ones, and delete the repeated ones. Brainstorming can be done more easily than free writing in that you have only to put the ideas in a list and follow the same steps as in free writing. Second, you should organize the ideas by putting them in order. You can arrange them by time order or space order. If you arrange them by time order, you should use words such as *first, second, next, and finally*. But if you arrange them by space order, you can describe something from top to bottom or bottom to top, from left to right or right to left. Also, you can describe something by giving specific details about it. Third, choose a suitable title for your paragraph. After that, write the first draft and make sure that the paragraph

has got three parts just like a sandwich, which are the topic, which consists of two parts, the topic and the controlling ideas. Then the supporting ideas which explain or prove the topic, and the concluding sentence which summarizes the paragraph and gives a final comment. Next, you edit the first draft. You must also follow the capitalization rules. Afterwards, use a checklist to check your first draft. Here you check the *form*:

- Does it look like the model paragraph?
- The *organization*, does it have some kind of time or space order signals?
- Grammar and mechanics*, the spellings, commas, and periods.
- The *sentence structure*, does it have at least one verb, subject, and express a complete thought?
- Finally, you write a neat final draft to hand in to your teacher. If you follow these rules correctly, you will write a coherent paragraph. So these rules are very important in order to write a good paragraph.

YOUTH FORUM

Tormented lover

That can never be fair
You have taken my soul
To ignore me my dear
If there is for me little love
I beg you, that's enough
Talk with you, I dare not
Even eye contact I feel shy
You have taken my soul
I feel not alive at all
I am no body, in no place
I see nothing but your face
I remember you everywhere
But about me, you don't care
My heart is so tormented
Due to your indifference feels exhausted
I love you, play never I
And eagerly wait for your reply
If there is little hope
I beg you, please stop
But to leave me, my dear
That can never be fair.

Ali Yahya Omer Al-Sahel
Faculty of Education, Mahweet

The Star of Hope

Great hearts think alike
But great minds have one another
The days pass without you here
With you by my side, there's no cheer
Your SMS talks to my soul
I go crazy and act out of control
Everyone says, I'm lost in your world
For you I dare dive to the sea
to get you a pearl
My heart tells me "You Are MY Soul Mate"
Having you with me it must be fate
If you don't like me then it can't be hate
There's no limits to describe you
My feelings for you must be true
I am on top of the world when I'm with you
You're the best thought in my mind
You're the spring of my happiness
Don't make me sad 'cause you I terribly miss
For you my heart spins round and round
Like your beauty I have not found
If you reject my love, my heart's gonna without a sound.

Abood Al-badani
Level 2
Faculty of Arts
Department of English,
Ibb University

Flow! Flow!

Flow! Flow!
O blood seething in raging sound,
As Noah's flood overflows.
Wake those in hope to sweat this ground,
And usurp this maiden glow,
Or doom will here be found!



There is no easy solution,
There's no assurance for peace.
Unless all the world pass a resolution that
Violence must cease,
Guns can't stamp such a revolution,
Veins struggle to get release.

What a trauma the youth're wakening into!
Look, armed with healthy belief,
Live up to the Islamic book,
The word of Heaven may bring you eternal relief!
Sure to retrieve what evils took,
And most certainly to wipe the grief.

Majed Ahmed Al-Kotamy
Majedahmed1985@yahoo.com

Is there a friend?

Is there a friend in my life?
I don't think so.
I always try to show
That you are my friend
My close friend
But I've always been shocked
Swimming in my memories
Trying to remember my life series
I could find nothing but sorrows
From you, you're always like an arrow
Hurting my heart
Then you go
And leave my hurt grow
On my heart,
My little heart, little you relent
And always give a lot
Oh my heart,
You do have no friend,
You do have no close friend.

Mona Taher Aidhah
mona.aihah@yahoo.com
Level 3
Translation
UST

There I had seen in you-Goodness

Most of us lose our hope and strength when continuous failures and disasters happen in life. There we lose ourselves to fate. However, the secret of success lies when we never give up. Here I present the saga of my grandmother who got heart attack five times and was saved in such a way that revealed to me the goodness of Love, Hope & Hard work which lead to success

It starts with pain, her hands across her chest
Could hardly breathe, her face grew pale
She got a pain, rested on a bench
Sun shine bright out of the window
On her heart, her heartbeats down
Doctors came to look after her
She had her son sitting by her side
This gave her strength in her eighties
I heard the news, I've become so numb
She was my grandma whom I loved a lot
Who is now in bed in the middle of medics
Holding her arms to cure the curse that blighted her, I don't know how!
Outside the room it's thronged with Her kin and kids who seemed tensed for her
I was one among them,
After sometime the doctors came
They gave neither a smile nor a hope
Just said that's all they could do
And did their level best
Time runs out of the night and dawn breaks
We haven't slept, just praying to the Lord
I was there, I didn't sleep
Didn't pray, I don't know why
Time goes on and days passed
She's fine, doctors said
Brought her to room 304
The room was damn ill fated
Her heart pained again and she could hardly breathe
Suddenly some white collars crowded her

After some time doctors said
She is fine,
brought her back to room 304
The room was damn ill fated
Her pains on heart continued like a chain
Back at room she got the pain
Everyone felt tensed and lost their hope
Even I felt depressed, for everything goes wrong
No sign of progress and our hopes are in vain
We grew numb, our mind turned rough as rock
There remained one I don't know how, and
What makes him maintain his hope
He never let a setback on his works
Never lost his hopes, ever with her
For forty-four days he was with her
Gave her strength and hope
I wondered on his attitude
Later it amazed many of the hearts
That had lost hope and became numb
She awoke with normal rhythm of heartbeats
After forty four days of fear and alarm
There I had seen the Goodness in him
The goodness of love,
The goodness of hope
The goodness of hardwork
All these things I had seen in him
And his name...

Dedicated to my loving father

Amith.V.Bhas
amithvbhas@yahoo.co.in
St. Mary's Higher Secondary School
Pattom, Trivandrum, Kerala
India

To my parents

To them whom so much I love
To the best things I have
To you! What can I say?
How can I express my feelings in the right way?
Your loving and selfless souls,
Make me – in front of you – very small.
I shall tell you honestly,
Without you, my life'll change completely.

When I feel sad and see dark view.
I find next to me both of you
You who ever push me up to the sky.
So, I feel stronger without wings to fly.

You are really my wholesome world.
Who instilled in me the labyrinth of love
So I could sing your grace manifold
And tell you how much I love.
So, Mom and Dad, a big 'thank you',
For everything you do.
I wrote this to tell you
How much I love you.

Maha Al-Bokari
Level 4
Translation, UST

Sorry life

I taught them how to be happy
When you taught me the meaning of tyranny.

I tried to take away your poverty
When you filled me with sordid inequity.

I taught them how they could fly
When you stopped me even to look at the sky.

I always am ready to give them my soul
When you dug inside my heart a big hole.

I taught them how to take breath
When you taught me the meaning of death.

I showed them the hallowed sunrise
When you made me close my eyes

Sorry...
In return for every bliss, they gave me a sad 'goodbye'
So my eyes always cry
Sorry life...
You taught me how to survive
While they strove to stifle my life.

Nojod
Level 2
Yemenia University, Sana'a

Reading is the food for the mind

READ, is a small word of four letters, but it has a great meaning. Reading as one of the main skills of learning, is required very much for being the mother of the other skills and as one of the pillars of success in any field. Our fore-fathers had guided us to reading, because they believed that it is the food for the mind.

They knew the true value of reading and how the mind should be cultivated. So they were successful and competent to face any challenges of life.

Consequently, they made it to the top and had become good leaders. Leadership is made by reading because as it is said, readers are leaders. The leader should be experienced enough and wise and that cannot be realised without reading. It gives the person information, experience, tips and other things which

qualify him to such a position.

As we all know, Reading has three types

- 1- Reading for skimming.
- 2- Reading for scanning.
- 3- Reading for detail.

Finally, we should keep reading more and more to improve the level of understanding and to be competent to solve our problems as well.

Bassam Almohaya
bassam2007almohaya@yahoo.com
English Department
Faculty of Education
Taiz university



READERS WRITE

Dear Dr. Sahu
Thank you for your help in developing our writing.

Riyadh Al-Moshia
riyadhahaj199@gmail.com

Dear sir,
I'd like to express my appreciation for your constant and great efforts in publishing the Education Supplement which is informative and very useful, especially for the students and teachers of English.

Fawaz Rajeh
fawazrajeh@gmail.com

Dear Dr. Sahu,
I am writing to thank you profoundly for your good heartedness, which one hardly finds nowadays. Thank you for engaging your precious time for students' benefit.

Majed Ahmed
A graduate student
Amran University

Dear Dr. Sahu
I tried many times to write to you words of thanks, but I failed. So I decided not to write because my words cannot show my deep respect for you.

M. Kahtani