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Inside:



Child Parliament:



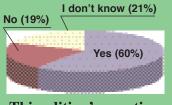
Studies warn of public's lack of medical knowledge



Al-Sukhnah: The disease terminator

Readers' Voice

Last edition's question: Amnesty International's recent report accused the Yemeni government of chronically committing human rights abuses. Do you think the report is accurate?



This edition's question:

Official media organizations always promote investment in Yemen, while many Yemeni and foreign investors see that the investment situation is discouraging. Do you think some will risk investing in - Yes

- I don't know

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Journalists harassed at Sana'a Airport

Journalists recently have been searched and their papers taken from them at Sana'a Airport. The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate plans to sue security police members. The prime minister also promised to order an investigation into the violation.

By: Mustafa Rajeh

SANA'A, May 27 — The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate (YJS) is preparing to hold a plenary meeting to begin protest activities regarding practices against journalists in response to the two-hour airport detention of journalists Jamal Amer, Al-Wasat newspaper Editor-in-Chief, and YJS Secretary-General Hafidh Al-Bukari. All papers and books they were carrying were confiscated after they were subjected to what they described as humiliating searches.

Al-Bukari, who was returning from a conference in Tunis last Thursday, said

airport political security personnel held him for two hours and seized Hafez Al-Bukari

personal papers, adding that they demanded he admit activity against the nation during his visit to the United States, despite the fact that he was not visiting the U.S.

On the other hand, Amer was returning from the United Arab Emirates where he had interviewed Mujahid Al-Qahali, a prominent opposition member abroad. Amer said political security representatives at the airport searched him and accused him of being a danger



Jamal Amer

A YJS statement released about the incident, a copy of which the Yemen Times received, denounced measures of detaining, searching and questioning such as Al-Bukari and Amer experienced. The statement indicated that the syndicate preserves its legal right to sue security apparatuses committing such practices outside the law and demanded punishing them according to the

Continued on page 2

Sultan to arrive in Yemen for GCC entry talks

By: Adel Al-Khawlani

SANA'A, May 28 - Crown prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz, Saudi Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Aviation, is scheduled to visit Yemen May 31 for talks with Yemeni officials on its accession to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the Foreign Ministry announced Sunday.

The Saudi prince is due to tour Hadramout's provincial capital of Mukalla as part of his official visit to the country. He will meet Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Prime Minister Abdulgader Bajammal to discuss several other issues, including the fight against terrorism and preventing cross-border weapons and drug trafficking.

The Saudi official's visit is the fruit of a series of Yemeni efforts to join the sixnation GCC. The matter is due to top the two sides' talks in coming days.

Abdullah Al-Ahwal, Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, said Thursday that Yemen's admission to the GCC will top the prince's agenda during his visit to Yemen this week.

"Yemen reiterates its wish to join the GCC and is qualified to gain GCC membership. Full GCC membership for Yemen certainly will reflect the historical ties linking it to the rest of the Arab Gulf," Al-Ahwal said, "The two bordering



Crown Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz

nations' officials are to discuss steps Yemen must take prior to joining the

The Yemeni envoy added that his country, with its historical heritage, political strength and important strategic location for security and stability in the Arabian Peninsula and GCC nations, is qualified to join.

According to the diplomat, the Saudi prince will co-preside over a meeting of the newly established Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council, a joint body responsible for bilateral cooperation on

Continued on page 2

Yemen unsafe for investment

A European Parliament delegation held a press conference Thursday, wherein it highlighted elections, development, and democracy in Yemen.

By: Mohammed Al-Jabri

SANA'A, May 28 - Dr. Ralf Dreyer, European Commission Charge d'Affaires in Sana'a, affirmed that Yemen is unsafe for both foreign and local investment. "You need local as well as foreign investment. Unfortunately, until now, Yemen doesn't seem safe and funds will not go to places where it's unsafe. In order to attract funding, there should be more confidence in the country's economic and political system.'

For her part, Avril Doyle, European Parliament delegation vice president, said Yemen doesn't have conditions to attract foreign investment, as there's no confidence in its economic system. "There are rich Yemenis who don't invest in Yemen,

which means they don't trust the economic system. Foreign investors don't have confidence in Yemen's economy."

Regarding elections, European Parliament delegation president Tobias Pfluger clarified that the European Parliament delegation is very much interested in the upcoming elections, particularly local elections.

"It's important to look to the coming elections, as we are parliamentarians, and we think local elections are most important. We've met with President Ali Abdullah Saleh and asked him if he'll be a candidate and he said he's not. But then he said he wants to come to Brussels next time, so we think we'll see him re-elected as president."

Continued on page 2



Tobias Pfluger (center) speaks at the press conference, stressing that a European observation mission should be free to go anywhere it wants, as both government and opposition parties showed interest in receiving such a ҮТ Рното

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Conference examines ways to attract capital

By: Yasser Al-Mayasi

The first investment and HR development conference, sponsored by Gobari Investment Group, concludes today under the title, "Development and investment can only be realized by our own efforts."

Seven nations and a number of Yemeni private sector members participated in the conference. Conference Abdullah Ali Mohamed Abulwahab Gobari confirmed that the

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conference's aims focused on recognizing the functions of investment companies and authorities on an international level and principals for typical human resources utilization.

Presenting the private sector's role based on development in some countries was another objective, as well as revealing Western interest in Yemen as a strategic area that can be utilized. The issue of strengthening relations between Arab and Yemeni capital in order to find real partnership was







Abdu Rabo Mansour Hadhi, Yemeni Vice President, launches the conference.

another conference topic. Challenges encountered by Yemen's investment sector also were looked into in an effort to seek appropriate solutions to them.

Motives that may be created by a Sana'a declaration were encouraged as

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Education Supplement



National Museum reopens

SANA'A, May 28 — The National Museum in Sana'a, a unique museum holding rare artifacts, reopened Sunday after over two and half a years of closure for renovations. With a total cost of some \$728,000 (USD) and 56 million Yemeni Riyals, the museum presents a revised take on its methods of presenting Yemeni history.

Around \$500,000 (USD) was spent on constructing a two-storied museum shop and \$228,000 (USD) on paving and planting the museum's exterior

The Social Fund for Development offered a grant of 56 million Yemeni Rivals of which 45 million Yemeni Riyals was allocated to the construction of a cafeteria and a library while another 11 million Yemeni Riyals was set aside for miscellaneous reconstruction projects.

The National Museum contains 75,000 antiquities of which 25,000 are considered rare pieces. Renovations of the National Museum have brightenedup the center of the city.

Some of the Museum's wings are planned to display antiquities of historic Yemeni states, according to one source who is a Yemeni historian. Encompassing twelve wings and an exterior yard, the Museum plans to exhibit various ancient maquettes and statues that will constitute the default look of the center.

Completed renovations are only the first phase of the restoration and expansion project. The second phase aims to restore the finance building and to found additional, special wings for the exhibition of mummies. In addition, two halls are to be built to serve as centers for the development of skills in the arts of sculpting and calligraphy for

Moreover, the second phase envisions the establishment of an information center, a Yemeni-Italian Center for maintaining ancient antiquities and training, as well as equipping the museum with an entire network for internal monitoring of the collection.

The museum plans to exhibit many permanent and temporary exhibitions annually and will showcase any newly discovered antiquities.

Hubeish locals plan a sit-in at presidential palace

IBB, May 28 — Locals in the Hubeish area of the Ibb governorate plan to stage a sit-in in front of the Presidential Palace after the deadline set for the Sanhan sheikhs to give up Al-Hamidi's killers passed. The suspected killers of Mohamed Al-Hamidi are harbored by influential sheikhs in the Sanhan district, the birthplace of President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The victim's family held a meeting with some Hubeishi locals on Saturday and discussed the necessary steps to take in the days to come after the deadline for the surrender of the alleged murderers to the security authorities passed last Friday. Previously, the Sanhan tribe has pledged to give-up the suspects, Al-Shoura.Net reported.

Fahd Al-Hamidi, the victim's brother, said that Hubeish tribesmen waited for an ultimate response last Saturday following the intervention of a Hubeishi sheikh, Abdullah Abu Holeigah. However, no results were seen from the intervention. Fahd confirmed that the Sanhani sheikhs' refusal to hand over the perpetrators to the police will force them to resort to their last option: a sitin at the Presidential Palace to insist on the fair application of the law.

Ali Magsa'a, a maternal uncle of President Saleh, sent mediators to settle the predicament through tribal arbitration. Meanwhile, prominent sheikhs from the Sanhan, the Belad Al-Rous, and the Khawlan tribes tendered eight guns to Hubeishi sheikhs last week in an attempt to settle the issue by arbitra-

The Huheishi locals' refusal to accept tribal arbitration compelled Sanhani sheikhs to make pledges to transfer the suspected killers to police, but nothing has been achieved.

On May 14, relatives of the victim-who was allegedly killed by a group of armed men from Sanhan inside his small shop on 45 Meter Street in Sana'a in front of his two sons aged 8 and 13— renewed their rejection of any tribal solution to the crisis.

Fahd Al-Hamidi asserted that the family will never accept any solution other than a legal remedy that will see the alleged killers punished. He complained of the prolonged nature of case procedures by the Southwest Capital Prosecution authority, which has not yet authorized a legitimate physician to examine the corpse for forensic evidence and thereby write a report about the crime. Furthermore, he felt embittered because of the security authorities' indifference to the case, despite the fact that the police received obligatory orders to arrest the suspected murder-

The prosecution justified its sluggish pace in the preparation of a criminal report by suggested that the blame lies on the arbitrators, a claim which Fahd rejects. He emphasized that the concerned security authorities in the Al-Amri Area are indifferent to the arrest of the perpetrators although they have received mandatory orders to arrest

UNICEF, MoE emphasize human rights based approach

While its representative in Yemen will soon depart, **UNICEF** introduces a human rights-based approach to education in Yemen with the cooperation of the **Ministry of Education.**

By: Hamdan Dammag

SANA'A, May 27 — UNICEF and the Yemen Ministry of Education (MoE) reaffirmed their commitment to working constructively together in order to make substantive improvements in the quality and accessibility of children's education in Yemen in a meeting on May 26. The meeting came in the context of the impending departure of Ramesh Shrestha, UNICEF Representative in Yemen.

Profound revision of the current curriculum, including changes in text books that will stress a human rightsbased approach to education, are part of an important initiative that UNICEF will implement in partner-

ship with the MoE. The human rights based approach emphasizes children's rights to expression, to classroom and school participation, and to a quality education. This new initiative is the result of earlier work undertaken by the MoE and UNICEF that introduced innovative improvements in order to enhance the quality of education.

Mr. Shrestha said that there remains much work to be done to improve education in Yemen, particularly in the area of girls' education. He noted that according to government estimates 70% of school-aged Yemeni girls nationawide are not attending

"Working together, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education have con-

tinued to develop a strong and positive working relationship that has allowed UNICEF-Yemen to make lasting and positive impacts for the children of Yemen," said Shrestha.

Shrestha, who is leaving Yemen to become the UNICEF Representative in Myanmar, added "It has been a very interesting and rewarding experience for me to have worked with the Ministry of Education in Yemen."

"I know that our past success in advancing education in Yemen will pave the way for even greater results in the future," Shrestha noted.

UNICEF, in partnership with other organizations, continues to support the efforts of the MoE to reduce the gender enrollment gap by raising community awareness of the importance and value of female schooling. The MoE has implemented this policy by providing more female teachers in rural areas, by constructing and improving school facilities, and by improving school curriculum.

Smallpox outbreak reported in Sana'a, outskirts

SANA'A, May 28 — Students of four schools located in the Hebra neighborhood within Sana'a refrained from sitting for their final examinations because of the spread of an infectious disease suspected to be smallpox.

Media sources have said that the disease is thought to be rubella. Up until now, it has infected children and adults alike. The same sources regretted the silence of the government and the private media. Sources also declared that the disease has swelled among students of October 14, July 7, and Imtiaz pri-

The disease is spreading throughout Sana'a in general and constituency 18 in particular, which is the most infected area so far.

Medical sources from Bani Matar, an outlaying town west of Sana'a, stated that "the medical team sent to the Barhan District has made tests for 53 cases and it has been shown that they are infected with smallpox, a disease that transfers through contact and res-

The Al-Motamar.Net website noted

that "an operation room including the General Manager of the Health Bureau and the District Director, Abdulmalik Al-Taifi, as well as authorities in Bani Matar has been set-up and the victims [of the disease] have been gathered in one place and samples have been taken to Sana'a to be examined."

The medical team is still at the operation room together with ambulances to handle any new found cases and make locals aware of known ways that the infection can be communicated, according to Al-Taifi.

Continued from page 1

Journalists harassed at Sana'a Airport

While Prime Minister Abdulgader Bajammal ordered an investigation of those conducting the acts and holding them accountable, the Ministry of Interior mentioned Saturday that investigation into the case disclosed that the two journalists were not exposed to extraordinary measures, considering the search and seizure of their papers a legal measure.

Such statements came several hours after statements by the head of the government last Friday. The Interior Ministry considers the syndicate's statement a fabricated media fuss, pointing out that no one is above the

In its latest statement, the YJS expressed curiosity at the Interior Ministry's statement and expressed concern about the continuation of such practices and means of terrifying journalists, even its own secretary-general. It considers such practices an indication of the government's lack of credibility regarding its commitment toward journalists and promises made in a YJS council meeting with Bajammal less than a month before.

The statement also reminded the interior minister of his pledge to commit to finding secure circumstances for journalistic work and respecting the law and the Constitution.

Political security and national security organizations are not under the prime minister's or the interior minister's authority, but rather linked to the president directly. They are two institutions met with many complaints by journalists, including oppressive searches at Sana'a Airport during their departure

YJS Chairman Saeed Thabit said retaining journalists and interrogating them during their travels abroad, their return or because of their political opinions is behavior violating the law and the Constitution.

Al-Bukari and Amer were not accused of any charge necessitating interrogation, except that of question-

ing them about their relationship with the U.S., a measure the Interior Ministry deemed as legal.

Al-Bukari said a ranking security member spoke to him by telephone, demanding he remain silent about the incident; otherwise, he'd be held fully responsible. Al-Bukari has faced repeated accusations of being a U.S. agent, as published in the ruling party

According to observing journalists, Interior Ministry directives were to prove that political security and national security are not under the authority of the head of the government, but ather under the president's authority.

The News Yemen web site quoted a leader of these apparatuses as saying that the government shouldn't interfere in what doesn't concern it, adding that their establishments possess information on journalists' movements that the government doesn't have and that their apparatuses alone are concerned with protecting governance.

Sultan to arrive in Yemen for GCC entry talks

"Yemen and Saudi Arabia will sign a number of commercial and economic cooperation agreements, mainly granting Saudi funds to finance development projects in Yemen," Saudi media quoted Al-Ahwal as saying.

Senior Yemeni government officials mentioned that it will to be to the advantage of Yemen and various other Gulf states to allow Sana'a to enter the GCC, noting that the European Union spent hundreds of millions of dollars to prepare European nations with ailing economies to join the EU.

Yemen's government recurrently has sought to join the six-nation GCC bloc, th Chairman Abdurrahman Al-Attevah

and other leaders deciding last December to allow Sana'a to join GCC ministerial councils in areas of sports, health, education, labor and social

The GCC allowed Yemen to partake in the Arabian Gulf Football Championship as part of its gradual integration into the GCC. Yemen's football team participated in the championship's 16th and 17th rounds and currently is preparing for the 18th round due in January 2007.

The Yemeni government says it has a new initiative for GCC leaders and hopes to secure membership in eco-

tions. Meanwhile, Yemeni officials believe that their nation deserves to join on account of its many recent achievements, including its World Bank-backed economic reforms and efforts for admission to the World Trade Organization.

The republic is projected to have attained full GCC accession by 2016, once its economy meets standards set by the organization's requirements. GCC member states have approved a \$45 million development plan to improve Yemen's vulnerable economy. The plan includes constructing several roads, harbors and power stations, as well as drilling gas wells and improving technical education.

Yemen unsafe for investment

Meanwhile. Pfluger stressed that both the government's party and opposition parties invited the delegation to send a mission to observe the elections: however, he warned that such a mission won't come unless given full freedom to visit places it wants. "Both the government's party and opposition parities asked us to send an observation mission, but it won't come on election day. It's a long-term mission and will report the election process situation to the European Union and European Commission. There's a very important point in that it won't come unless allowed to visit the places it wants to

Drever added that elections must be fair and must show the Yemeni government's determination to go for democracy. "The observation mission will give Yemen a chance to show that it's able to organize more fair elections. We're not here to intervene in favor of one party or another; rather, we're interested in the organization of running fair elections."

Pfluger noted that the delegation also heard of some problems regarding elections preparation and will check such information. He said elections should be conducted fairly and objectively and that both the ruling and opposition parties should have the same access to the media. He also stressed the importance of forming an election committee in an

Drever warned that Yemen will face future difficulties, most notably regarding population growth. "One of the indicators in the next 20 years is that Yemen's population will double. On one hand, the population growth rate should be reduced and on the other, Yemenis need job opportunities and income. To that end, we need investment but funds won't go to places where it's safe."

Poverty and corruption were among topics mentioned in the press conference. Pfluger said by conducting field visits to streets and meeting with citizens on the street, the delegation noticed poverty. He called on Yemen to fight corruption because, "When corruption increases, we can't send development funds to Yemen.'

He also noted a problem related to organizing education, saying education shouldn't be centered in main cities, but should include all areas of Yemen.

Pfluger called on Yemen's government to implement agreements signed with the EU in the field of democracy and human rights, adding that such agreements shouldn't "stay on paper." He also discussed the death penalty cases of Al-Ma'amri and Amina with the Minister of Human Rights and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. "For the European Union and Parliament, the death penalty is unacceptable as a legal

solution. It gives Yemen a bad image. We hope they'll find solutions to this

Regarding democracy, Doyle affirmed that Yemen has come a very long way in a very short time. "Democracy is not all about elections, but also about the role of human rights. I think a lot of effort is being made with the new reform agenda: however, it's not completed vet. To be fully democratic, government and indeed opposition parties must represent all people, not only males."

Pfluger pointed out that Yemen's democracy is the best in relation to Gulf countries, adding that press freedom is very important. "We heard news that some journalists were imprisoned in special prisons. We support freedom of press." He wondered, saying, "Will all parties have the same chance to express their opinions in the media during the coming elections?"

In this regard, Dreyer hoped Yemen would construct a press law conforming to international standards.

The European Parliament delegation paid a five-day visit to Yemen, during which it held discussions with President Saleh, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Human Rights, the Speaker of Parliament, the Shoura Council speaker and opposition parties.

nomic groups and other GCC

Gobari also confirmed that attracting investors and acquainting them with Yemeni investment prospects would be useful to both investors and Yemenis, reflected by providing employment opportunities and thereby combating unemploy-

Approximately 120 academics, researchers and investors joined the conference, presenting 20 working papers discussing investment and its hindrances, investment opportunities, human development and other subjects.

Conference results include forming an establishment with a chairperson, premises and public relations department. Investment propagation will be among its major aims. Conference management desires to see that its decisions don't die inside conference drawers.

Yemeni financial expert Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Tarib explained that the conference is an appropriate approach to identifying Yemen's economy, especially since Yemen is preparing itself for a donors conference, as well as qualifying to integrate into the Gulf Cooperative Council.

He said the conference motto should be, "We will be hand in hand for the development of Yemen." "This requires Gulf, regional and international cooperation in agricultural, industrial and investment fields. It also requires industrialization and human development. We all must admit that investment has become a country without borders. Its real country is where it finds encouragement, protection and attraction."

Al-Tarib continued, saying that all should work to establish huge national investments to serve Yemeni citizens. He noted that international and regional changes require long-term scientific planning, taking into consideration other countries' experiences. He added that many countries achieved successful investment models without possessing any natural wealth or strategic positions.

Conference examines ways to attract capital

The conference tackled three areas: the first related to international investment and human development, the second was linked with the Arab and Islamic world and the third related to investment and human development in Yemen. Each area involved papers discussed by a number of specialized academics, who discussed several issues regarding investment laws and how they cope with international changes

They also studied the impact of Yemen's integration into world trade and reviewed successful investment experiences of some developed countries and the prospect of utilizing them. International organizations' role in providing donations also was presented.

Dubai's experience was reviewed as a successful model for making use of Arab wealth and how to invest in the services sector. Seeking alternatives for gas and oil revenues also were among working paper

Many working papers focused on Yemeni investment plans and types of infrastructure needed in Yemen. There were detailed reviews for investment prospects in Yemeni tourism, especially on the historical side. They also reviewed hindrances Yemeni investment faces.

The conference comes at a time when Yemen is facing hard financial situations realized in deteriorating per capita income during the past several years. Indicators disclose distressing economic figures with defective deteriorations in the labor market, the main reason for which is labor force growth at rates exceeding population and economic growth rates, accompanied by weak production and other sectors' failure to provide alternative opportunities. Another problem facing Yemen is the increase in university graduates, which are more than the labor market's capacity, thereby resulting in more unemployment.

Defiance grows daily, coupled with a decrease in oil exports. According to experts, the nation hardly will be able to pay half of its import costs by the end of this decade. Financial experts believe that Yemeni investment has suffered many problems, some of which are ongoing. Amidst these factors is that no healthy investment environment has been

Hindrances can be divided into two types, one of which is linked to developing the market related to economic, administrative and financial reforms, as political and economic styles may not encourage development. The second type of infrastructure faces obstacles due to weak services they provide the various econom-

Weak local and foreign investment growth in Yemen is attributed to slow reform program dealings in treating flaws in judiciary, control, security and other state systems. These systems protect property rights from interference of administrative abuses and guarantee against temperamental implementation of laws

and regulations. An incompetent judiciary system also is an obstacle to broadening the economic scope, as the system's incompetence causes most businesspersons to refrain from resorting to the courts to maintain their rights. Added to this is the long period it takes to issue a ruling or implement it. Security also must be strengthened, as many investors feel that the state has no control over some investment areas.

More than 3,000 people are now known to have died in the deadly earthquake that struck Java, Indonesia's main island, on Saturday morning.

"The total death toll now is 3,002," Direvan, an official at the social affairs ministry's disaster task force in Jakarta, said.

The International Red Cross said that some 200,000 people have been displaced by the massive earthquake.

Witnesses said the brunt of the quake was borne by Yogyakarta, an ancient royal city, near Mount Merapi, a volcano that has been on alert for a large eruption this month. A vulcanologist in Yogyakarta said the quake was tectonic and not caused by the volcano, but said it had increased Merapi's activity.

As darkness fell, thousands struck just before 6am (2300 GMT), prepared to spend the night outside ruined homes or in the grounds of mosques, churches and schools.

"It's pitch dark. We have to use candles and we are sitting outside now. We are too scared to sleep inside. The radio keeps saying there will be more quakes. We still feel the tremors," said Tjut Nariman, who lives on the outskirts of Yogyakarta.

Tsunami fears

The 6.2 magnitude quake struck just after dawn and was the third major tremor to devastate Indonesia in 18 months, the worst being the quake on December 26, 2004 and its resulting tsunami which left some 170,000 people dead or missing around Aceh.

The epicentre of the quake, which

was offshore. Many people feared the quake would be followed by a tsunami and fled coastal homes for higher ground.

No tsunami came but the fear lingered on into the night.

Many thousands of people have been injured and medical facilities were quickly overwhelmed.

Witnesses said hundreds of houses had collapsed in the quake. Office and government buildings were also in

Hospital patients had been moved outside due to fears of aftershocks.

Thousands of residents were taking refuge in Yogyakarta's main square while thousands of others were sheltering at compounds of scores of mosques, churches and hospitals

throughout the region.

Yogyakarta is about 25km north of the Indian Ocean coast.

A witness in Yogyakarta said many people there had fled their homes while thousands of others from areas around the city were trying to evacuate to it, many fearing a tsunami.

One Yogyakarta resident, Nani Kasidjo, said: "I was having a morning walk and suddenly I felt dizzy and then people ran out of their houses screaming 'Earthquake!'.'

Indonesia's national airline, Garuda, said Yogyakarta's airport was closed.

Roads leading to the coast were cracked and electricity was off, witnesses said.

What took place in Haditha on 19

The US military said in statements

The criminal investigation has been

seeking to establish whether or not the

issued after the incident that 15 Iraqi

civilians had been killed by the blast of

November last year is not clear.

Source: www.aljazeera.net

Conflicting accounts

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Member of Quality Schools International According to this account, up to a

the incident, or covering it up after-The LA Times says investigators are preparing to call for charges including

dozen marines were involved either in

murder, negligent homicide, dereliction of duty and filing a false report. The BBC's Adam Brookes in Washington says it certainly seems that

public opinion in America is being prepared for the possibility that the investigators' findings will be shocking.

On Thursday, John Warner, chairman the Senate Armed Services Committee, said there were "established facts that incidents of a very serious nature did

take place".

The commander of the US marine corps, Gen Michael Hagee, flew to Iraq the same day and said the scenes and experiences faced by marines "can be numbing".

"There is the risk of becoming indifferent to the loss of a human life, as well as bringing dishonour upon ourselves," he said.

Last week John Murtha, a Democrat member of the House of Representatives and a retired marine said US troops in Haditha "overreacted because of the pressure on them.

"They killed innocent civilians in cold blood. And that's what the report is going to tell."

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Source: www.bbc.co.uk

US 'winding up' Iraq deaths probe

Michel, Executive Manager of with their relatives and friends in the

An investigation into claims that US marines may have deliberately killed civilians in Iraq is nearing its end, the Pentagon says.

Official accounts from the Iraqi city of Haditha in November said 15 people were killed by a bomb and firefight. But reports in the US press say as

SANA'A, May 27 – TeleYemen, the

Yemeni Company for International

Communication, has launched its

fourth general discount on internation-

al call rates thus becoming the cheap-

Engineer Kamal Al-Jabri, General

Manager of the General Corporation

for Communications, declared that

"this discount coincides with the cele-

brations of the country on the 16th

anniversary of Yemeni Reunification."

He added that "it will facilitate com-

munication between Yemenis inside

and outside the country in accordance

with the new technical and commer-

est company in the Gulf.

many as 24 people may have died, and that murder charges may be in prepara-

Moves are being made to prepare the public, perhaps for something shocking, says a BBC correspondent in

cial changes influencing

the international market

of communications and

will create a balance

between incoming and

For his part, Mr. Jan

TeleYemen, pledged that "the discount

in international calls tariffs has been

made in accordance with the company

promises. It is also built upon studies

and reviews for services fees to match

the income [levels] of all Yemeni peo-

ple. The new tariff is suitable and

everyone will able to communicate

outgoing calls."

said he believed the inquiry into Haditha - being carried out by the was nearing an end.

But he would not say what investigators had found, and added that he did not expect an announcement on

Naval Criminal Investigative Service -

A defence department spokesman charges in the next few days.

Gulf. TeleYemen is trying [its] best to

develop its services to be a leading

company through distinctive services

calls from fixed telephones, mobiles,

[and] international calling cards to

fixed phones in Gulf," he added.

"The discount will include those

and competitive prices."

a roadside bomb, or in a subsequent firefight between US marines and insurgents. TeleYemen lowers international tariffs But local Iraqis told a different story.

> marines killed civilians in cold blood. A 10-year-old girl told The Times of London this weekend that US soldiers deliberately shot and killed almost her entire family as she lay hiding in the

Iman Hassan described how she heard the dying groans of her grandfather, mother, father, two uncles and a young cousin.

The Los Angeles Times has also reported that investigators have concluded that marines went on the rampage, killing unarmed civilians, including women and children, after a marine was killed by a roadside bomb.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites *International consultants* to apply for the following positions its project" Decentralization and Local Development Support Programme(DLDSP)"

1-Post Title: International Consultant on Public Awareness Campaign **Duration: SSA-50 Working Days**

Responsibilities

- Develop trial and refine and implement national and local-level civic education mass media campaign designed to enhance public and civic awareness, understanding and involvement in Yemen's decentralization process
- Define the parameters of the public awareness campaign such as messages, target groups and mediums used to transmit messages.
- Develop manuals, methods and materials to be used by district Local Authorities to assure adequate citizen participation including a manual on implementation and citizen participation in Public Expenditure
- Provide districts and their councils with responsive materials and training to facilitate the effective and sustainable engagement of communities and develop methods and mechanisms to institutionalize their participation in local affairs through their elected representatives, and in particular in the planning process, the allocation and use of public resources, addressing of needs, and monitoring of local authorities' performance - with a focus on women's participation.
- Support the institutionalization of citizen participation and including women, in local level planning, tendering, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities funded by public resources.
- Perform any other duties as required.

Qualifications

- A minimum of a university degree.
- The consultant will have proven academic background in the field of information/communication technologies, and significant experience in the design of media campaigns and learning materials and training modules in cross cultural
- The consultant will preferably have some experience in the development of these materials in the context of decentralization, civic developed countries.

2- Post Title: Local Development Engineer

Duration: SSA-2 months Responsibilities

- Develop procedures for reviewing project design and costing documents, bidding documents, implementation contracts, contractor's implementation schedules and agreed upon guidelines for keeping the project work site pollution free and environmentally safe, to be used as benchmarks for assessing the efficiency and economy of project execution.
- Carryout an actual review of all project implementation documents for all 2005 in the selected pilot district, to test the proposed procedures as above and introduce refinements as necessary.
- Develop a methodology and procedures for reviewing the efficiency of project implementation. Produce an outline for summarizing the findings and presenting them in a clear and effective manner. Develop technical procedures for reviewing adherence of project implementation activities and physical outputs to agreed-upon technical implementation standards and specifications as well as design guidelines that are specific to the function of an asset. Produce an outline for summarizing the findings and presenting them in a simple and effective
- Carryout such an assessment on all 2005 executed projects in one pilot district to demonstrate and test methodology and refine procedures as needed.
- Review project environmental analysis and management plans to establish a clear baseline for assessing environmental impact of projects.
- Carryout an environmental impact assessment on all 2005 projects executed in one pilot district to test the methodology. Perform any other duties as required.

Qualification

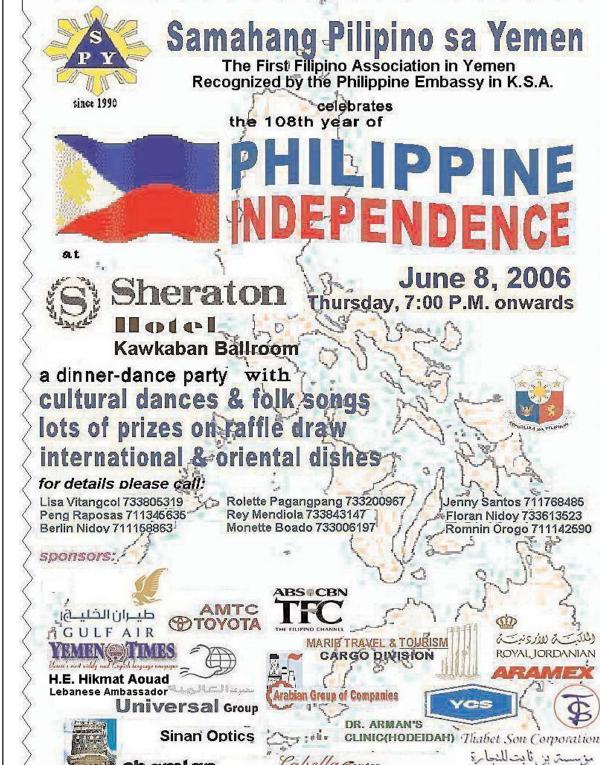
- Should have extensive experience in local development and international donor standards, implementation of small scale infrastructure and decentralization.
- Should be qualified to assess and evaluate small-scale infrastructure projects.
- Be fluent in English and Arabic spoken and written

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: http://www.undp.org.ye/undp-vacancies.htm or http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/res.nsf/doc212? for detailed term of reference of the position and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed

UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a/Fax: 448841/E-mail: (registry.ye@undp.org)

The deadline for receiving applications is Saturday, 30 June 2006

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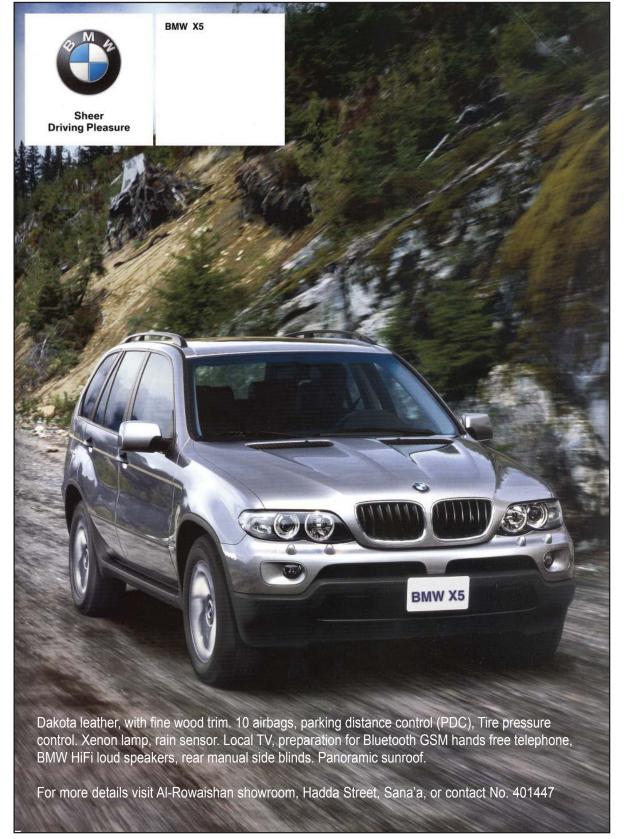




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Child Parliament: Dream or reality?

By: Mohammed Al-Jabri

or the first time in Yemen's history and amid government fears, a Child Parliament was announced in 2000. "At first, official media refused to announce the Child Parliament for fear of comparing it with Parliament," Democracy School head Jamal Al-Shami said, "The idea of Child Parliament was unacceptable. The government, represented by the Human Rights Ministry, tried to take the project from us at that time."

Despite all difficulties, Child Parliament members were elected; however, this first experience was conducted only in the Capital Secretariat. Thirty-three students were elected from a handful of schools, among them eight females. Al-Shami explained that Al-Noshata Foundation first adopted the idea of forming a Child Parliament in 2000.

"We faced difficulties because we received no constant government funding. The government itself interfered in Child Parliament, as the Human Rights Ministry sought to take the great project. Al-Noshata

Foundation could not continue this way and ended in 2002," Al-Shami added. But then the idea was welcomed greatly, especially after President Ali Abdullah Saleh met with Child Parliament members.

The Democracy School was established a few months later, roughly in April of that same year, and used as Child Parliament's General Secretariat since then. No new Child Parliament elections were held in 2002; however, 2004 witnessed widespread elections, with some 20,000 students participating nationwide. Thirty-six students were elected, including 10 females.

Child Parliament's 2006 elections were conducted nationwide, with approximately 30,000 students participating. Thirty-nine members were elected, including 13 females. Nada'a Al-Sherai was elected president and Hamoud Ja'fer vice president.

2004 Child Parliament

Nabil Afif Al-Yafei was elected 2004 Child Parliament president and Marwa Jamal vice president. During their sessions, members conducted a number of activities, most notably

regarding child trafficking. They also questioned several ministers and the U.S. Embassy.

During its third session, Child Parliament members questioned the education minister regarding making education free of charge. They asked about the ministry's role in fulfilling international conventions of compulsory and free education. They also questioned Deputy Human Rights Minister Ali Tayseer on the same topic and the ministry's role in following up the compulsory education law.

After concluding its third session, Child Parliament members organized a student march in an effort to submit third session recommendations. Beginning from Parliament's premises, they marched to the Education Ministry where they met Minister Dr. Abdulsalam Al-Jawfi, to whom they submitted their recommendations. Below are some of those recommendations:

- 1- To enact the free and compulsory education laws
- 2- To impose penalties on those parents depriving their children
- 3- To include a Child Rights and Democratic Education subject in the curriculum
- 4- To add special passages for physically handicapped students in schools
- 5- To forbid the U.S. from interfering in molding the education curriculum

Its fourth session stressed child trafficking. During this session, Child Parliament members questioned the U.S. Embassy regarding its not signing the Child Rights Treaty. Political attaché Faris Asaad and information attaché Mr. Tim replied to their questions.

In their fifth session, they questioned Information Minister Hussein Al-Awadi about the ministry's role in bringing out child rights. They also questioned media program and news directors.

Unknown Parliament

Child Parliament is not known to all Yemeni children, as very few know about their Parliament. Al-Shami attributes this problem to media's less active role. "Another reason is that there are a lot of schools. Elections are held in only a very few schools. For example, only four Capital Secretariat schools were chosen."

In this regard, Jamal explained, "The media was ignorant during 2004 and 2005, except for announcing Child Parliament's first session. Thus, children have no idea and know nothing about their Parliament in order to demand their rights."

When asked about Child Parliament, seventh grade student Abdulrahman Mohammed replied, "What are you talking about? What is this Child Parliament? I can elect it? What is election? What do you mean by child rights? Do we have rights? What are they then? I have never heard of Child Parliament. Do you mean politics? I know nothing of the sort."

Eighth-grader Shadi Al-Nuzeili, 14, said, "I didn't participate in electing Child Parliament members, as our school was not selected to participate. I learned about Child Parliament when I heard a radio program about it. Students are elected to maintain children's rights. When we face any problem, we just complain to school administration. That's all I know of Child Parliament."

Eighth-grader Mohammed Abbas Al-Moshki, 17, said, "This is the first time I've heard of this so-called Child Parliament and I don't even know what Parliament is. I think Child Parliament's main objective is to defend our rights. My teachers always hit me because I don't do my homework or I make noise. I didn't know that there's a Child Parliament to defend our rights."

Eighth-grader Al-Zubair Al-Badani, 13, said, "I once nominated myself for Child Parliament in 2004, but immediately withdrew because I knew nothing of Child Parliament. I was given a form to fill out, but then



Schoolgrounds are where students elect their representatives to the Child Parliament.

didn't nominate myself. Of course, I participated in the elections, but frankly speaking, I don't know why I did. I don't even know what children do in Child Parliament. I know none of my friends who went there to complain or do anything."

Funding difficulties

Child Parliament mainly faces problems regarding funding. Jamal noted that such funding difficulties were evident in 2004 and 2005. "Child Parliament is a community-related organization and a new experience for Yemeni society, whereby children become accustomed to democracy, opinion and counter-opinion and asking for their constitutionally guaranteed rights. Thus, government should finance it," she added.

Al-Shami also clarified that Child Parliament's main obstacle is funding. "The government doesn't provide us with funding. Sometimes, organizations receive funding through personal relations with some organizations and embassies. We wonder why other organizations are

funded without reason."

Elections

Not all students or schools participate in electing Child Parliament members, as only eighth and ninth grade students are allowed to participate. The Education Ministry appoints those schools that will participate in elections, while the government makes election requirements available. Voting occurs in schools under Democracy School supervision. Once elected, Child Parliament members hold sessions every three months on Parliament premises.

According to Al-Shami, some headmasters and parents display fanaticism during elections, with the Democracy School receiving contested cases. However, no political party interests were found. "I participated in 2004 elections and witnessed no party interests," Al-Badani recalled.

Comparing Yemen's Child Parliament with those in other Arab states, Al-Shami said Yemen's Child Parliament is the best, as it is run by a non-governmental organization.



Hundreds of students, some Child Parliament members, gathered at the Yemeni Parliament building demonstrating for a new education law.

Unknown Parna

VACANCY

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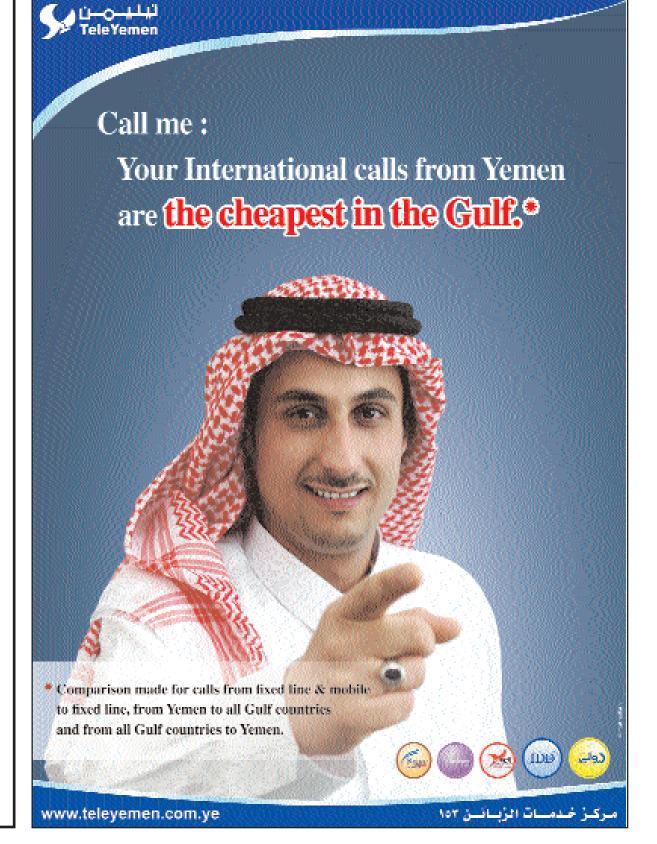
Qualifications:

- A minimum of a Bachelor's degree in accounting or auditing, with an understanding of procurement.
- A minimum of Ten years of private & public sector financial management experience preferably with donor-funded projects or a recognized accounting firm.
- Ability to use computers, and accounting software applications.
- Proficiency in both Arabic and English.

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Words of Wisdom



Gentlemen, Yemen does not need more money! It needs a system. Yemen need accountable officials, and it needs people with some decency in the way they work. If the IMP, World Bank and other organizations pump loans into Yemen, where will it go? More importantly, how will it be paid? Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, (1951 - 1999) Founder of Yemen Times



OUR OPINION

Born to be happy

number of local newspapers reported that citizens of a rural Yemeni governorate forced the mayor to return to his office while on his way to lay cornerstones for some projects for the 16th anniversary of Yemeni Unity. Apparently, citizens opened fire at the mayor's car(s), forcing back him, his companions and guards while shouting angry protests against everything the mayor rep-

Many Yemenis don't appreciate the laying of project foundations or cornerstones, especially if it's done as a façade or a matter of showing off. Most projects remain mere cornerstones for generations and do not pacify hungry and angry citizens.

A European Commission MP from Malta recently visiting Yemen said, "I walked the streets of rural areas in your country and I found poverty, hunger and illness all around. What are you going to do about it?"

He addressed his question to several development activists and NGO representatives, most of whom were baffled by the question and looked at each other with weary eyes. One female activist hesitantly admitted, "I am ashamed that you foreigners see it too."

The reality is that people are poor, hungry and sick and not much is being done about it. This is precisely why citizens mocked the mayor's initiative and forced him to return to his prestigious office. "You're just a liar!" they shouted, "We don't want any cornerstones!"

When my two-month-old daughter squeals with delight, I'm forced to think, "From where does so much happiness come? What can make a human being actually shriek with joy and why does it almost sound absurd when it happens?" So much sadness and misery is around and yet this child of mine is so content.

Perhaps she is right and there is justice in being so happy. Perhaps humans originally are born to be happy until tough times and miserable living wear down this happiness. Yet the question remains: What are we going to do about it?

Nadia Al-Sakkaf Editor-in-Chief

Yemeni unity: Path and fate

t is futile to say that reunification was a prerequisite for Yemenis before becoming an economic, political and social necessity. Also, it is out of place to say that without reunification, Yemen would be a haven for internal and external conflicts and wars under meaningless and unreal justifications, whether in the past or present history.



Dividing a single country into two states and two governments, two armies and two administrations is illogical and cannot be approved by any divine or earthly legislation. From here, one can interpret the Yemeni people's happiness on the occasion of reunifying their coun-

try's two parts on May 22, 1990. This happiness preserves all the dreams and expectations for a new Yemen, with its nationals heading toward construction and development activities. Nations cannot develop by talks, nor do they live or flourish via competition or

If politics are part of some individuals' lives, it will be the same for all to restrict their efforts and waste their time. In some nations, one can find those living for the sake of politics and any conflicts or dialogue associated with it. But in most nations, one can find individuals pursuing work to help their countries

develop and progress.

Where are we? Is it true that Yemenis have transformed into politicians discussing every big and small issue in their nation without reaching a solution or a consensus? This complicated matters more and erased all sight of the path Yemenis sought after restoring their country's

unity. On the 16th anniversary of Yemen's reunification, Yemenis stand to question themselves: "Where are we regarding serious political programs? Why do we become convinced of democracy via Byzantium discussions, which the Greeks knew in the final period of their civilization's era, the period of col-

Yemen's reunification succeeded in bringing Yemenis all together, but loyal political nationals in different parties and organizations should have worked on achieving what their programs promised to improve the national economy and protect citizens from famine, disease and enemies. Those who say there is no animosity toward Yemen and its nationals are in a state of illusion, as events coinciding with the Huneish Islands occupation constituted a great shock.

We say to those excusing themselves

by democracy and holding it accountable for any consequences, "Democracy is one of communities' motives toward development and freedom of choice, with citizens demonstrating work abilities apart from any fear, pressure or con-

If democracy in Yemen has turned into sharp controversies and heated debates, what kind of democracy would it have been? It is a victim of practices leading the country to an unknown destination. These words must be uttered with openness and transparency today and not tomorrow so citizens maintain hope in democracy and anything it leads to, including freedom of expression and peaceful transfer of power.

The country is for all and not for a certain person or class, while its nationals are required to overcome any political congestion and reach constructive solutions to their economic, social and political issues via logic and objectivity.

The only thing that has no solution nor can world constitutions and democracies suggest a solution for them - are personal problems or, in other words, any problems associated with illegal ambitions. These ambitions force individuals to seek prestigious posts by any means and at any cost, even at the expense of the nation's unity, stability and security.

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh is a prominent Yemeni poet and intellectual. He is the director of the Yemeni Center for Studies

COMMONSENSE By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Can torture be made illegitimate?

t is nothing new that governments have resorted to the torture of their citizens for various reasons ranging from criminal investigations to weed out answers or confessions, when normal interrogation fail, or to control political opponents. Over the ages, governments representing empires or country-states have locked up any citizens opposed to the status quo and subjected them to the most atrocious tortures that can be imagined, depending on the available technologies. However, as man's knowledge became more extensive, it was not difficult to see his knowledge proportionately grow in the unfair and undignified treatment of their fellow men. Ironically, the governments that are supposed to be the guardians of their constituencies were the first to rush to use the latest torture tactics and methods developed by the "genius of man".

Moreover, the tortures became more gruesome as more instruments and tools were invented that kept human beings out of contact with the tortured victims and thus there was no worry of "soft hearts' succumbing to the mercy of their hearts and lightening up on the whip lash.

Whatever the case, it seems that even supposedly modern democratic states have not failed to take out the use of human torture from their modus operandi in fighting crime or fighting terror, and with the latter gaining in prominence over the last decade or so, it goes without saying that it is time the international community seriously take drastic action in outlawing all forms of inhumane torture tactics that are even immoral when inflicted upon animals, let alone human beings.

The ugly scenes of Abu Ghreib, Guantanamo and the many prisons of western states and the horrible prisons of the Third World have made it essential for the world to find ways to curb or halt any form of inhumane torture on human beings for any reasons. This is not necessarily a call for a stop to punishment, as called for by existing effective laws, as deterrents to crimes of any serious genre, but for the complete halt of all forms of unusually oppressive tortures used to render the victims from all sense of dignity and feeling of humanness.

This observer would think it not untimely to ordain certain new world conventions that outlaw all forms of excessive torture, especially as the intended purposes for meting out such tortures have failed in either suppressing such modern excuses like "fighting terror", suppressing opposition or any other excuses states use to use torture.

In addition such conventions should impose upon states to halt all licensing for any organizations, companies or institutions that use, manufacture or propagate the use of torture or torture equipment of any kind or for any reason. These include consultants, who undertake interrogations on behalf of governments, such as those used in the Abu Ghreib and other "anti-terrorist" prisons. In addition, any state found to import or buy torture equipment that is found to be excessively inhumane should be punished by economic sanctions, halt to access to financial support, or halt of donor assistance.

Only when governments start to realize that they can not simply violate human treatment ordinances would human beings feel obligated to support such governments and would in fact lead to more cooperative support of the intended victims of such tortures, since most of the victims are usually found to be innocent suspects who were the victims of bad fate or bad prejudice. Furthermore, those who carry out torture, even if under orders are to be punished and liable for damages, as if such crimes were inflicted in the streets, rather than in state owned prisons. It is really time for the international community to worry about human dignity that is institutionally and systematically violated under different "legitimate" covers.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years.

The absence of content

hear talk about achieve-

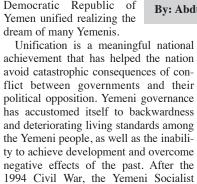
ments and miracles tran-

scending the government

and the ruling party and

sanctifying the ruler.

16th anniversary of one its most splendid national days, the 22nd of May, this past week. On this day in 1990, the two parts of Yemen, the Arab Republic of Yemen and the People's Democratic Republic of dream of many Yemenis.



Party (YSP), one of the primary parties

that backed Yemen's reunification, has

become a casualty. The government now seeks a new adversary to hold accountable for the wretched backwardness still extant in Yemen and this enemy will be none other than the political opposition represented by the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP). Criminalizing and defaming the other side is a chronic malady since it does not work in harmony with those who are of different opinion. The government acts nefariously, covering inability with power and corruption with deceit. In this way, it confuses matters making them more complicated and abets rampant acts of vandalism and corruption.

Such occasions often constitute an opportunity for extravagant spending and the wasting of resources of the impoverished country, and therefore, we always



By: Abdulbari Tahir

Propaganda apparatuses provide false information to the public and silence the voice of the opposi-Fundamental questions have become lost over forty years after the September 26 Revolution. What has been

achieved and what has not since the Revolution? And what has been achieved and what has not during the 16 years following national unification? The media and the ruling party give answers to the first part of each question and not to the second. If it is imprudent to deny what has been achieved despite its size, weight, or importance, limiting discussion to achievements and miracles is harmful and misleading. The tragedy is magnified when considering talks about what has not been achieved, or when criticizing the shortcomings, mistakes, and waste of public property. Furthermore, when the lack of progress toward the construction of a democratic state is considered, it is clear that animosity toward the nation and a violation of principles has

It is the right of every Yemeni to feel sad. The sacred pact, which was designed by 1948 Revolution personalities, has been presented to the political work agenda, particularly what is related to the building of the state, the separation of government powers, and the ban on rulers from pursuing trade.

The September 26 and October 14 Revolutions and the reunification all failed to build a modern Yemeni state on the basis of an effective and duly respected constitution and law. The three spheres of government have overlapping jurisdiction up until today, as the president is also the chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council. Meanwhile, the legislative authority is fused with the executive, thus denying the legislative real freedom to monitor the executive branch's actions and to legislate. What is of great concern is that this authority is dominated by tribal influences

Tribal modalities are a salient feature of the Yemeni state that makes antedated methods of rule close to the heart of power. Thus, control over society is limited to a particular class. The state has been transferred into an apparatus of oppression under the control of a tribal coalition, a fact contravening Ibn Khaldoon's definition of the state: "the state is a political entity that cares for human interests." This definition gives the public interest precedence over other

The inability to build a modern, contemporary state is manifested in different aspects of life including the poor performance of the government. Incapable of achieving economic, social, cultural, and political reforms, the government is tainted by its tribal colors often turning its back on progress, democracy, and modernity. Meanwhile, the maintenance of power has become the only justification for legislation and survival.

Frankly speaking, the opposition is weak, opportunistic, unprincipled, and isolated from the Yemeni people, while public opinion encourages the state to exercise oppression and corruption. Therefore, the reunification of Yemen has produced much noise, but little content.

Abdulbari Taher is a Yemeni Journalist and the former chairman of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate.

Letters to the Editor

Mocha...Yemeni coffee

Most of the Americans know very little about Yemen but most of them knows the word: Mocha, very well. Americans love to drink coffee. In recent years Starbucks Coffee shops were open in all over the United States. They became so popular that they even established branches in European countries and even in Middle

East. Most of the Americans stop in one of the coffee shops on the way to work and they sip their coffee while they drive. When you are in Starbucks Coffee Shop, you will see lots of varieties of coffees. Coffee from Brazil, from Colombia and Mocha Coffee. In fact the Mocha coffee is one of the most popular ones.

The Americans who drink

Mocha coffee don't know that the name comes from Yemen. Al Mucha, the historical port city of Yemen had given its name to this popular coffee. When Yemen was ruled by Turks, coffee was brought to Ottoman Empire from the port of Al Mucha. Turks invented a cooking style of coffee and for many centuries it is known as Turkish Coffee. Armenians and

Greeks cook coffee exactly at the same way, but for nationalistic purposes, they call the coffee; Armenian Coffee, or Greek

These days in my home country, Turkey, tea is drank much more than the Turkish Coffee. First of all coffee is imported from South America and it is much more expensive than tea which is grown in Turkey.

Secondly most of the young people finds coffee very strong and they prefer the soothing taste of brewed tea. It is great to drink a cup of tea flavored with a slice of lemon either in a cold winter day, or in a hot summer night. Nevertheless Turkish coffee is drank in some occasions, such as in engagement and wedding ceremonies. The young people who prefer to

drink coffee use the instant coffee instead of traditional Turkish Coffee. Nescafe is the most popular instant coffee brand and even when the people uses other brands, they still call instant coffee as Nescafe!

Mocha gives its name not only to coffee, but also to coffee flavored ice cream and choco-

I regret that Yemen today is

producing much less coffee than a century ago. I heard that Qat plants is replacing the coffee ones. I hope the Yemeni farmers will show more interest to their legendary coffee and they will give more chance to coffee lovers in the world to taste their Mocha coffee.

> Mozi Bayer Los Angeles, USA Edirneden@aol.com

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Al-Nidaa weekly, 24 May 2006.

Main headlines

- JMP heads for announcing its presidential candidate in a conference of it central bodies
- The interior ministry fails to arrest the killer of al-Hamidi
- Dailami and Muftah pardoned after verdicts of execution and imprison-
- Taiz health office impedes work of a ministerial inspection committee

Writer Muhsin al-A'amoudi says in absence of correct administration criteria in the republic of Yemen we have innovated a style of living in crises. In our contemporary history since the 22 May 1990 and declaration of the unity that came after bloody conflicts in each separate part and as a way of escaping from inability to live with its internal surrounding the unity was declared. The great disaster came and soon flared the bickering and then there was the war of 1994. One party had defeated the other and decided the battle and then sovereignty and hegemony were achieved to one of the parties. But absence of a project with the victor party led the country to what it is now. The geographic area expanded but the mechanism remained as it was, along with increase of the appetite for plundering public and private property with the existence of new income sources that were not one day taken into con-

Crises have continued and will continue. The president's announcement of his non-intention to run for a second presidential term dragged the country into a new whirlwind. All are in a state of confusion, both authority and the opposition. The field of conflict moved to the Supreme Commission of elections and the share of each in its committees and then the extent of the commission's legitimacy is a kind of living with crises through going deep in particle of things. All indicators were pointing that the bloody events of Saada represent a local problem and could be tackled with since the beginning with patience and Yemeni wisdom. Nevertheless those professionals of coexisting with crises did not like to pinch it in the bud and to try to find ways for solving it.

sideration.

The policy of living in crises has extended to all aspects of our life. One cannot find an institution, government or private, not following the same way until it changed into an essential part of our culture and the way of our think-

Al-Wasat weekly, 24 May 2006.

- American troops in the Gulf of Aden to intervene in Somalia, Young men arrested before traveling to Iraq
- Tribes alliance supports Al-Ahmar call for "people's revolt"
- YSP demands the ruling party to form committees investigating into the crime of secession and political assassinations
- Described parliament and political parties as weak, An international report: Yemen a failing state and the ruling party culture among impediments of democracy
- A court prevents selling highly poisonous fodders agriculture ministry involved in importing them
- JMP warns of the political system lacking of its legitimacy
- Lawyers Union in Aden condemns attempted assassination against one of its members
- Dispute over oil refining in Ras Issa

Writer Mustafa Ahmed Nouman says the 22 of May a day made by the Yemeni people will and decided it to be a beginning of a new start for the land and the human of Yemen. The Yemeni unity was a dream remained haunting the minds of the Yemeni freemen and they stressed on it in all their publications and worked hard for keeping that dream alive in their conscience in the north and the south. With the efforts exerted by many of Yemen's leading men and rounds of dialogue, local, regional and international circumstances played a role that delayed the realization of this noble goal and remained so until the Yemen's promised day came.

The Yemenis had suffered from two wars and offered sacrifices for the achievement of the unity. After each war the tears were gathering them around the negotiating table and the aim was whether it was possible to bridge the gap of the difference on the means and to advance towards the realization of the dream of unity.

The majority of the citizens in the north and the south were more ahead of their leaderships in advancing towards the psychological barriers and did not pay attention to skeptical campaigns beamed on radios and the exchanged statements of accusations. The citizens were afraid of an outbreak of another war and the wise wished that there would be permission for the citizens of each part to travel without blocks between the two parts of the country.

tiative of going to Aden, promising to come back carrying a project of a unity which all thought to be unattainable end the president insisted that the unity would be a bridge for the Yemenis to cross towards prosperity, peace and feeling of pride of the national affilia-



Al-Wahdawai weekly, organ of Nasserite Unionist Organization (NUO), 23 May

Main headlines

- The unity a national achievement, the regime proved its failure
- 224 thousand kg of cancer-causing
- poultry fodder sold in Yemen Elections commission acknowledges
- existence of 240 thousand children names repeated in elector register JMP: Judiciary amendments confirm
- despotism and hegemony
- Gunmen kill a citizen in front of his
- 180 prisoners in Jeddah alone, Arrests and unjust sentences against Yemenis in Saudi Arabia
- Official efforts to abort an investment conference
- Education unions: Government procrastinations force us to resume

The political editor of the newspaper writes saying dense the fog could be to conceal the sight against advancing on the right path, it would inevitably get dissipated and ended and the unitary march continues to bear for this homeland relief, release of freedoms and achievement of advancement. The unity is now a one of the great accomplishments of the national struggle that its history managed to connect two great accomplishments; the revolutionary one and the unitary.

The importance of this fact increases when we find it forms an axis of affiliation to two national examples: the first is that of the action that is embodied by the unity and the second is the example of the actor who is the generation that made the event. This fact acquires the character of uniqueness in the course of the national history.

Now we are before 16 years of since the unity of our Yemen homeland returned but we are stall talking about corruption although it is condemned by official departments. We are still talking about violations of the constitution and the laws despite the presence of popular monitoring represented by the parliament. We are still talking about violations in the political action despite the existence of judicial apparatuses. question among the public on what makes the distinguished period that achieved the revolution and the unity incapable of reforming this reality.

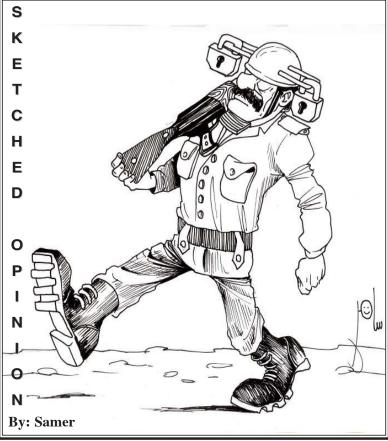


Al-Sahwa weekly, 25 May 2006.

- Accused the Supreme Commission of insisting on violating the constitution, The JMP warns of the regime's lacking of legitimacy after the upcoming elections
- New international report: Yemen rapidly approaches the failing states, the authority culture an impediment before stabilizing of democracy
- The carnival festival changes into early electoral propaganda
- Al-Ahmar to al-Sahwa: The ruling
- party pushes people to revolution The YSP agrees on al-Barakani proposal for forming investigation committee into 1994 war and its ramifi-

Writer Zaid al-Shami says our country needs the necessities of infrastructures whose existence in the advanced countries has become something ordinary. Asphalted roads, electricity services in the countryside, pure waters, health services, education and social security and others have become gains they no longer talk about but they are looking for prosperity and comfort of the citizen and trying to find a foothold for their homelands among the countries of the world. We the Yemenis have the right to dream to have ambition reaching to it, though we today only aspire for completing the infrastructure of development.

Our country has lived a period of backwardness and we should not have our thinking focusing on 50 yeas that have elapsed. With our unity today and our available potentials and resources we can accomplish much, particularly the necessities. It is not becoming tat our thinking remains on the field of electricity increase and not reasonable not to have an autobahn linking he main cities and it is no longer acceptable that 70% of the population remains without pure waters and more than 50% percent without health services and more than 50% groaning under illiteracy. When there are occasions we appear as if we are living in a barren desert lacking of everything. The provincial capitals of the governorates where festivities are held are unable to host ten thousand visitors as thee are no enough hotels and restaurants to feed this small number of peo-





Al-Hamidi: The deflowered citizenship

he murder of Mohammed al-Hamidi, a secondhand shop owner in Sana'a, last week by some tribesmen from Sanhan district raises many questions about equal citizenship and protection of the people rights in Yemen. The tribesmen said they were just superior because they belonged to Sanhan, the home village of the president Ali Abdullah Saleh. They badmouthed the man, beat him up in front of his children and then simply shot him dead and drove away. The guilt of Al-Hamidi is that he refused to humiliatingly accept the verbal insult and more importantly, he is labeled as an inferior citizen who can be easily killed without any notice or punish-

This is, of course, not the first and sure won't be the last case in which the people who do not cherish tribalism are abused or killed by arrogant tribesmen who still look down upon such people belonging to Taiz, Îbb, Aden and others. Being civilized people working

hard to make ends meet and not warriors, carrying weapons is seen as a demerit and foolishness by some tribesmen who deal with these people on the basis of this perception. They think they are above the law because they know that they belong to a tribe that can protect them even if they are wrong. And because they have not experienced similar cases in which law breakers are held accountable and punished. They know that their influence can overpass law and order. We have heard that the ministry of interior had arrested some of the attackers after the media started talking about the case. This is fine. But, the killer al-Hamidi is still at large, being protected by one of the relatives of the president. To be from Sanhan or whatsoever should not be immunity and a license by which its people can violate the law or even kill the vulnerable people without any punishment.

To add insult into injury, we have also heard the family of al-Hamidi is now facing strong pressure and influence by the relatives of the president to accept tribal mores solution. This usually takes the form of blood money and an apology according to tribal traditions extended to the family of the killed person. A bull might be slaughtered and guns fired which the weakest party has to accept as if nothing happened. Okay, this might end the case but who will mend the broken hearts of the two children whose "lower social rank and dialect" was enough reason to kill their father. Will the blood money be able to put off the flaming hostility of these orphans towards the people of Sanhan and the society at large? Will this repair a deflowered citizenship?

As I said in my article last week,

the political regime has failed to civilize these tribesmen and broaden their sense of belonging to Yemen at large rather than their tribes or even families. It has not had a project to build a state run by law and order instead of tribal customs. This is very clear in this case of al-Hamidi where big influential people have put the law aside and want to sort out or say bury the case without any concern to the feelings of his family. If those people really have any respect to law, they wouldn't have provided protection to criminal tribesmen. Such a practice shows the big guys and their cronies line up with chaos and tribalism at the expense of law and order; they side with influential tribal arrogance against ordinary people.

Some might even say the media is making a big fuss about the case because the killers belong to Sanhan. This is not true. Of course, we can not generalize and claim all people of Sanhan or Hashid or whatsoever behave in the same way. People can not be angry with Sanhan just because it is the village of the president. We are against the idea that some people use any sort of influence-tribal, political, economic or social- to abuse the law and rights of the people. I still remember the big hue and cry the media made some years ago when an influential Sheikh from Hodiedah tortured one of his village citizens.

However, when such a behavior is associated with sectarian reasons, it is very much dangerous. This culture of sectarian classifications has to be addressed very seriously. And I really feel happy about the role that media and some NGOS in the complete absence of the political parties are trying to comfort such afflicted citizens, voicing their ordeals.

The regime has been singing day and night that the people enjoy equal citizenship and that the Yemeni Revolution put an end to sectarian and ethnic distinctions. But, these sectarian distinctions remained. Then the unification came and we thought it would melt all sorts of sectarian sentiments and that the multiparty system would help wipe away these passions of rating citizens. Unfortunately, these sentiments have been intentionally promoted and encouraged.

To drive the point home, such practices are very much dangerous to the unity of the society and its social fabric. They can flare up sectarianism nationwide and we realize the consequence is devastating. The president and his government are demanded to bring back the deflowered dignity and citizenship of al-Hamidi and many more alike in different parts of the country. This can be tested only through the trial of al-Hamidi's killers whereby they can prove to us we are all equal citizens. Will this happen? Let us wait and see!

Should the troops come home now?

By: Ian Bremmer

ast weekend's announcement that Iraqi lawmakers have finally formed a unity government is welcome news, both for Iraq and for George W. Bush and Tony Blair. The American and British governments, increasingly unpopular at home, desperately needed some tangible evidence of progress to assuage their domestic critics and to begin to speak openly of an exit strategy. But Iraq's greatest challenges lie ahead. If Bush and Blair declare victory before the real battles have begun, they will undermine the very process to which both have committed so much at such great cost.

Bush waited weeks for a positive development that would allow him to suggest he can reduce troop levels in Iraq from 133,000 to 100,000 by the end of 2006. Blair, still stung by his Labour Party's defeat in local elections in early May, also welcomed the good news from Iraq. During a triumphal surprise visit to Baghdad on May 22, he said he expected Iraqi forces to take responsibility for "territorial security" in much of the country by the end of the year. "It is the violence that keeps us here," he said. "It is the peace that allows us to go."

The optimism is premature. The formation of a unity government is only the first of many hurdles Iraq's new government must clear if it is to build a

durable peace. Its first task will be to remove those provisions of Iraq's constitution that pit Iraq's Sunni, Shia, and Kurds against one another. Under current Iraqi law, the parliamentary committee charged with making these constitutional changes has four months to complete its task. The four-month clock began ticking on May 3, following the first meeting of Iraq's new parliament.

The changes are badly needed. The committee must enact a new hydrocarbon law that guarantees each of Iraq's factions a fair share of the country's oil wealth, which accounts for 97% of total export revenue. Under the current constitution, local governments have the right to exploit (and profit directly from) oil extracted from new sites beneath their territory, while only a share of the income from existing sites must go to Iraq's central government.

On May 15, two small independent energy companies (Turkey's Genel Enerji and Canada's Addax Petroleum) became the latest foreign firms to begin drilling in Kurdish-controlled territory under an agreement with the regional government. Kurdish politicians within the new parliament have good reason to protect these lucrative deals as debate begins over constitutional changes.

But the central government will need a large share of that income if it is to finance the construction of new institutions of governance, invest in critical infrastructure, undertake onerous reforms aimed at economic liberalization, and provide the resource-poor (and already restive) Sunnis of central Iraq with a greater share of the country's wealth.

The constitution must also be amended to reverse the worst effects of a de-Baathification process that aimed to dismantle the vestiges of Saddam Hussein's regime. In practice, de-Baathification has excluded thousands of Iragis - most of them Sunnis who joined the party during the Saddam era only to secure good jobs - from the country's political and economic life.

Finally, the Iraqi government must begin dismantling the militia groups that still outgun the fledgling Iraqi army, and it must defeat the largely Sunni-led insurgency. Each of these tasks is formidable. If Bush and Blair prematurely withdraw large numbers of the troops that support Iraqi stability, the country's new government would have little chance of success.

There is some reason for optimism that efforts to stem the tide of violence can succeed. Media reports of Iraqi bloodshed focus overwhelmingly on Baghdad - where the large majority of foreign journalists are based - creating the impression that the desperate security situation there is representative of the country as a whole. But in the Kurdish-controlled areas of the north and Shiite-dominated provinces in the south, levels of crime and deadly violence compare favorably with those in many cities in the United States.

But attacks in Iraq's "Sunni triangle" (and Baghdad in particular) occur at a rate rivaling those in Chechnya and the Niger Delta. Since Sunni militants destroyed the Shiite Askariya mosque in February, hundreds of Iraqis have been killed in a series of tit-for-tat sectarian attacks. Tens of thousands have fled from mixed Sunni-Shiite cities to safer havens in ethnically homogenous enclaves that are effectively controlled by Sunni and Shiite militias. Only the presence of foreign troops slows the further balkanization of the country's already fractious politics.

That's why the temptation for Bush and Blair to limit further political damage at home by prematurely declaring victory in Iraq is so dangerous. If they use the good news to begin withdrawing significant numbers of the foreign troops who bolster Iraq's stability at a crucial and vulnerable moment, they will have undermined the project to which both have devoted so much political capital. And they will leave the new Iraqi government at the mercy of forces that would eventually pull the country apart.

Ian Bremmer is President of Eurasia Group, the global political risk consultancy. His latest book, The J Curve: A New Way to Understand Why Nations Rise and Fall, will be published in

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Studies warn of public's lack of medical knowledge

By: Mohammed Rajeh

n an attempt to publicize the poor state of medical conditions in Yemen by examining the spread of diseases and epidemics in a country where most of the population experiences is impoverished, a group of graduate students from Sana'a University College of Medicine have undertaken studies to bring to light information about the public's medical knowledge and how such knowledge may affect their way of receiving medical attention.

The studies, conducted at the medical students' own expense, reveals the following important information.

Disease ignorance

The first study concentrated on diabetes in Yemen. According to the study, the main problem is not Yemen's constantly increasing number of diabetes cases, but lack of patient information about the disease.

Diabetes is a disease wherein the pancreas produces little or no insulin, a hormone that helps body tissues absorb glucose (sugar) so it can be used as an energy source. The condition also may develop if muscle, fat and liver cells respond poorly to insulin.

In those with diabetes, glucose levels build up in blood and urine causing excessive urination, thirst, hunger and problems with fat and protein metabolism. This type of diabetes is called diabetes mellitus, which differs from the less common diabetes insipidus caused by lack of the hormone vasopressin which controls the amount of urine secreted.

Diabetes is classified into two types. In Type 1 diabetes, formerly called insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) or juvenile-onset diabetes, the body does not produce insulin or produces it only in very small quantities. In Type 2 diabetes, formerly known as non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) or adult-

onset diabetes, the body's delicate balance between insulin production and cells' ability to use insulin goes awry.

Researchers conducting this study visited many clinics and public hospitals, meeting 250 diabetes patients - 151 men and 99 women. Eighty-nine percent had no idea about diabetes types or its causes. Fifty-three percent believed it is a hereditary disease, while 38 percent couldn't answer the question. Regarding the diet that diabetes patients must follow, 44 percent only followed it rarely, 36 percent don't follow it regularly and eight percent don't follow it at all.

Epilepsy considered madness

Another study considered the health and social problem of epilepsy, confirming that most Yemenis have no idea about how to deal with epilepsy patients. However, the most important point that the study referred to is the absence of studies and statistics reflecting the disease's spread in Yemen. The study also revealed society's lack of medical knowledge, which considers epilepsy madness.

Epilepsy, also called seizure disorder, is a chronic disorder briefly interrupting the brain's normal electrical activity, thereby causing seizures. It is characterized by a variety of symptoms including uncontrolled body movements, disorientation or confusion, sudden fear or loss of consciousness. Epilepsy may result from a head injury, stroke, brain tumor, lead poisoning, genetic conditions or severe infections like meningitis or encephalitis. In more than 70 percent of cases, no cause is identified.

The study involved 1,328 families in Azal district in Sana'a, where 168 epilepsy cases have been discovered. which is considered a high number in a small region. The study estimated that the rate of its spread, according to gender, is 14 cases for every 1,000 males and 11 cases for every 1,000

Seventy percent of those infected are

poor and suffer low living standards. Their situation is not considered the illness's cause, but it prevents most patients from obtaining medication.

The study referred to the fact that most epilepsy patients live in complete isolation, as the community deals with them very uncertainly, and patients

Eighty-nine percent had no idea about diabetes types or its causes

Herbal medicine is the most common alternative medicine in Yemen.

The studies, conducted at the medical students' own expense

frequently are abandoned. It warned that many epilepsy patients are mistreated and do not receive medication at all.

Stroke – a real problem

Another group of students visited Al-Kuwait Hospital to study brain strokes. The study involved 505 patients, 51 percent of whom are between 45 and 65

Stroke, which is caused by a lack of blood flow to part of the brain, results in permanent damage to brain tissue and in many cases, permanent disability for the

patient. For example, a patient who has had a stroke may develop paralysis on one or both sides of the body, have difficulty walking, eating or performing other daily activities or lose the ability to speak or understand speech.

According to the study, high blood pressure is the main

factor causing strokes among Yemenis. Regarding stroke types, the study pointed out that 82 percent of patients suffer hemorrhagic strokes, whereas 61 percent suffer ischemic strokes. The study found that strokes are one of Yemen's leading causes of death and a leading cause of serious, long-term disability.

Therefore, researchers conducting this study recommended the Ministry of Health pay more attention to this issue by supporting studies and research in this field and raising public awareness on how to deal with this

Toxemia threatens pregnant women

Most epilepsy patients

live in complete

isolation, as the

community deals with

them very uncertainly,

and patients

frequently are

abandoned.

percent handicapped

of disabilities were due to amputations resulting from car accidents. Other types of disabilities were from polio, cerebral palsy and disabilities due to accidental falls, firearm accidents and medical errors.

The study referred to low quality of services offered to the disabled in some institutions and the absent of these services in many other establishments, which create difficulties and obstacles that obstruct their uneasy life. Research concluded that society must make certain changes to enable those living with disabilities to participate more

Alternative medicine

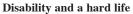
Another study focused on the state of

pregnancy, delivery and complications due to early marriage. Maternal fatalities during pregnancy and delivery are estimated at 365 cases for every 1,000 deliveries.

The aim of the study, conducted by 10 students under the supervision of Dr. Ahmed Al-Haddad, was to learn the factors leading to toxemia in pregnant women. Considered the main reason leading to death among Yemeni mothers and infants, the study found that toxemia causes 15 percent of maternal deaths, compared with two percent in developed countries.

The study included 2,686 pregnant women in public hospital delivery departments in the capital and in other governorates between August 2004 and February 2005. It exposed that illiterate women, those who chew qat and those giving birth many times are most subject to toxemia during pregnancy.

Study results raised questions of the impact of medical awareness campaigns conducted by NGOs and involved local authorities. According to the study, such efforts weren't able to encourage pregnant women to request regular care. It pointed to medical facilities in many regions, particularly rural areas, which lack equipment and qualified personnel, although huge governmental budget sums are devoted to supporting maternal health care.



Disability occupied a large portion of the studies, one of which involved 400 disabled individuals over 18 years old who visit the Artificial Limb Center in

Sana'a. The study estimated that 58 are males, whereas 42 percent are females. Sixty-five percent live in urban regions, whereas 35 percent disabled individuals who can reach the center live in rural regions.

Fifty-one percent

easily in business and social activities.

Bloodletting is a common alternative medicine in Yemen.

mentioning that most citizens feel that alternative medicine is more effective. Lack of trust and dissatisfaction with offered medical services were the main reasons for their return to such types of treatment.

Herbal medicine is the most common

alternative medicine in Yemen, followed by massage and acupuncture. The most common diseases this kind of treatment attempts to heal are: chronic arthritis, headaches, stomachaches, respiratory diseases and

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with its project "Strengthening National Human Rights Capacity"

Post Title: Project Administrative Assistant Duration: Full Time-06 months (renewable) /SC-5

Assist the Project Manager (PM) and the Chief Technical

Advisor (CTA) in managing the project's office (including filling) Assist the PM and the CTA in managing of all financial operations of the project and its office, missions costs, payments to local suppliers, etc; and follow up with

UNDP country office as required Provision of equipment, both to the project office and to the project partners.

Assist the project experts and consultants to liaise with UNDP country office, local partners, authorities and NGOs.

Prepare background materials, briefing notes for meetings and missions. Provide international experts with translation and/ or interpretation services

(English/Arabic), as and when necessary. Oversee and ensure the provision of logistics support to international short-term experts and missions as required.

Assist the Project Manager and CTA with then preparation and production of proj-

ect reports.

Undertake any other tasks assigned by the Project Manager and the CTA.

Qualification

A minimum of a university degree

Excellent command of Arabic and English.

Excellent communication and writing skills in both languages Proficiency in standard computer software (especially MS Office) and ability to use

3 to5 years of work experience inn working with international organizations or sim-

ilar projects preferably in managing both administrative and financial aspects

Interested candidates are requested to visit or website at: http://www.wndp.org.ye/undp-vacancies.htm for detailed term of reference of the position and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed

UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a/Fax:448841/E-mail: (registry.ye@undp.org) The deadline for receiving applications is Saturday, 7th June 2006

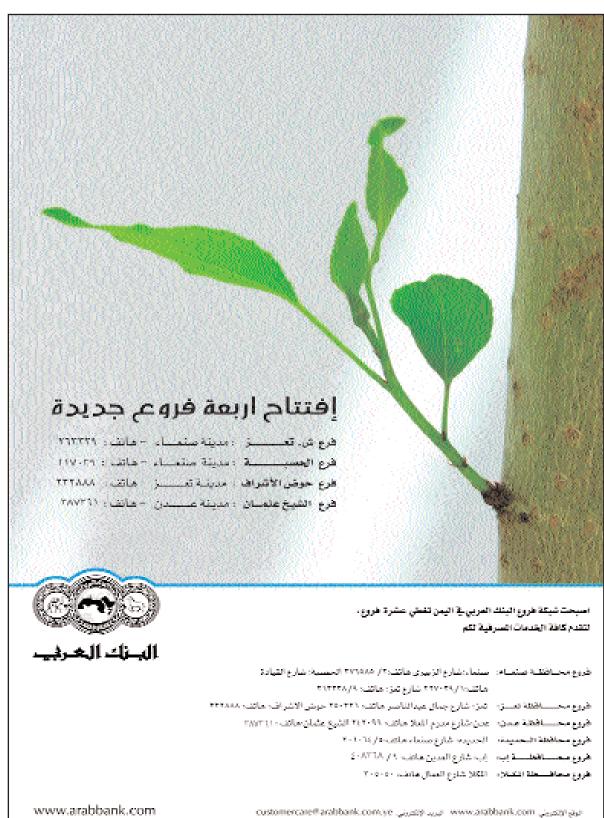
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Vacancies announcement

University of Science and Technology is seeking for teaching staff, both males and females to work in its Headquarter in Sana'a City and in its branches in the Governorates of :Aden, Taiz, Hodieda and Hadhramout in the following specializations:

	Firstly: Administrative and Human Science College:	Secondly: Science and Engineering Collage:			
	29 holders of Doctorate, Master and Bachelor Qualifications, males and	14 holders of Doctorate, Master and Bachelo males and females in the following specialization			
	females in the following specializations:				
ı					
	1. Accountancy (6 doctorate holders) 6. All specializations of the English	1. internet programming & web 6.computer s			

olders of Doctorate, Master and Bachelor Qualifications, s and females in the following specializations

- 2. Business administration
- 3. Management and economics
- 4. Marketing
- 5. Data systems

- language (especially translation and literature)
- 7. Islamic studies
- 8. Arabic language
- 9. Administrative & accounting sciences
- internet programming & web techniques
- 2. Artificial Intelligence
- 3. Data systems
- 4. Computers engineering
- 5. Control engineering
- 6.computer sciences
- 7. for Civil Department:
- 2 assistant Prof. - 2 lecturers
- 8. for Architecture Department:
- 2 Lecturers

thirdly: Medical Science College - Dentistry: doctorate, Master and Bachelor holders (males and females) in the following specializations:

Medicine science: Holders of doctorate, master and bachelor degrees in the following specializations:

- 1. Oral diseases and oral tissues
- 2. Oral radiology and oral diagnosis
- 3. Gingival surgery and diseases
- 4. Pediatrics and community medicine.
- Roots therapy
- 3. Physiology
 - Prof. in Physiology
- 4. Prof. in biochemistry.
- 5. Prof. in medicine.
- 6. Prof. in general surgery.

- Preserved treatment
- Movable substitution
- General anatomy, head and neck anatomy.
- 9. Physiology
- 10. Medical ethics

7. Prof. in Pediatrics

8. Prof. in gynecology.

9. Prof. in Community Medicine

- 1. Anatomy section:
- 3 professors
- ❖ 3 lecturers.
- Histologist
- **Pathology section:**
 - Prof. in pathology.
- ❖ Assistant Pro. in pathology.
- Pathologist

4. Pharmaceutics:

- Prof. in Pharmaceutics.
- Prof. in Pharmacology.
- Prof. in pharmacochemistry
- Prof. in analytical chemistry. Lecturer in pharmacology.
- Diploma in pharmacology (D. H. P and Master S.)
- 5. laboratory
- Medical laboratory
- Microbiology
- Blood bank
- . Lab.
- 6. ophthalmology: ophthalmology specialization

Applications have to be sent to the Human Resources Department, Head Office, Sana'a.

For more infrmation contact: Tel: 00967-1-227073, 373249 Ext. 3135/3137, Fax: 00967-1-373234. P.O. Box: 13064. Email: hrd@ust.edu.ye

Al-Sukhnah: The disease terminator

By: Mazen Al-Saqqaf Hodeidah Bureau

espite advances in medical science and its rapid development in probing and curing a variety of diseases, traditional medicine's importance has remained high. Citizens have not abandoned the prescriptions of folk medical practitioners, nor have they stopped visiting natural spas, at which they find comfort and

Al-Sukhnah spas and alternative medicine

Many head for this destination seeking a cure for their diseases, which in most cases, are chronic. This comes after having failed to find a cure at clinics or hospitals providing contemporary medical services. They usually hear about benefits received by patients frequenting therapeutic spas across the country, such as Al-Sukhnah in Hodeidah province, Damt in Al-Dhale' province and Ali spas in Dhamar

Al-Sukhnah spas' reputation drew us to visit to learn more about its ancient history and its healing properties.

Enjoyment and cure

Al-Sukhnah is an area lying west of Bara' Mountains, 75 km. from Hodeidah city on the eastern side. It has been famed for its natural spas, historical attractions, picturesque environment and simple people. Traveling toward it, one becomes joyous at seeing the rows of trees alongside the 15km. road from Al-Mansoura area. They seem as though they have prepared themselves to receive visitors from around the nation and make them

An old military base

Approaching Al-Sukhnah, one's sight is attracted toward a castle erected in the foreground, welcoming visitors with dignity and pride and protecting the area from any dangers. It dates back to the era of Imam Ahmed bin Yahya Hamid Al-Din, who ordered it built in 1952 as a military base to reinforce local security and calmness.

Reaching the castle is difficult due to the ruggedness of the path leading to it. Small openings pierce the castle walls for surveillance. Below the castle is a water tank and ditch used to contain



Imam's palace built close to Al-Sukhnah hot water springs.

rainwater and provide water for locals.

Imam's palace a healing house

Imam Ahmed frequently visited Al-Sukhnah in winter for bathing and recreational purposes, staying in the palace he ordered built as a housing campus. Consisting of two floors, it has several annexes for reception, housing, offices and barracks.

The palace has three main gates and Al-Sukhnah spas lie below the palace. The spas pour into three basins within the palace area and three outside three for men and three for women. This triple division is due to differences in water temperatures: one reaches 30 degrees Celsius, the second reaches 40 degrees Celsius, while the third reaches as high as 57 degrees Celsius. Temperatures remain stable throughout the year.

Individuals visit the spas to cure illnesses like rheumatism, skin diseases, etc. Therefore, Al-Sukhnah became a tourist and historical area and the Imam's palace was turned into a healing house. Simple old-style dwellings can be found near the spas and are used as hotels for cure-seekers.

Legendary healing capacity

Many citizens suffering various diseases hear about Al-Sukhnah spas' magical capacity to cure illnesses, so

they cherish hope and head there. One such patient was 55-year-old No'man Mansour Al-Ward, who suffered a clot blocking blood in his left hand and leg, thereby paralyzing them. He also suffered a neurological disorder that made his head and lower jaw involuntarily and continuously move. This condition had continued for five years, wherein he visited various hospitals seeking a cure, which seemed nearly impossible to him.

Hearing about Al-Sukhnah and its healing properties, Al-Ward decided to visit, whereupon he was received by an individual providing massage and medical services. After two weeks of massage and bathing, his jaw stopped trembling and his body became almost normal. He now uses a stick to walk easily, whereas he never could walk before.

Another individual is 65-year-old Haj Fayiz Abdul-Khaleq Al-Shar'abi, who suffered 12 years with gout (as physicians told him during his treatment), which is a swelling at the knees and extending to the feet. As he grew older, the illness intensified. He consulted many hospitals and found nothing but painkillers, whose effects suddenly disappear.

According to his relatives' advice, Al-Shar'abi planned to visit Al-Sukhnah, although he had visited spas in other areas. Following regular oneweek bathings in Al-Sukhnah spas, he felt relieved, the swelling shrank and his legs became nearly painless.

Haj Ahmed Al-Dhamari experienced

the same interesting cure trip. His son Abdullah took him to many hospitals in the country and consulted several physicians about his half-paralysis. Finding no improvement, he accompanied his father to Egypt, where he was told that Al-Dhamari's cure was in natural spas.

They then returned to Yemen and went to Al-Sukhnah, hoping Al-Dhamari would be cured. In half a month's time, his condition improved and he was getting better day by day. He could move, talk and walk on his feet, which he previously could not.

Local massager and medic Ahmed Ali, 30, said Al-Sukhnah has a legendary healing capacity characterized by the presence of highly salty sulfur water, which is used to treat the most complicated diseases. He described the medical method he uses with each case.

"I learned it from my ancestors who were like me," he said, "They passed this profession from one generation to another. In the past, there were no medical references to consult in treating cases, so they depended totally on their experience."

Despite its limited resources, Al-Sukhnah has become a center of interest for patients who resort to it and find what they cannot find in modern medical facilities - it restores their smiles and laughter from the mouth of illness. With God's will, it recovers hope for the hopeless.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam 31 Translated by Edward FitzGerald The mighty Mahmud, the victorious Lord, That all the misbelieving and black horde Of fears and sorrows that infest the soul Scatters and slays with his enchanted sword.

Literary Corner By: Abu Al-Kalmah Al-Tayyibah

Yemen: The People and Culture (IV)

Author: Qadhi Abdullah Abdul-Wahhab Al-Shamahi Language: Arabic Publisher: Dar Al-Hana Printing

Year Published: 1973 No. of Pages: 370

he author gives a description of the "Social Regime" in the of the various Yemeni states in the pre-Islamic period. He states that they were all similar. The regime was semi decentralized, with various small states controlled by a central government. Most of these early states depended on commerce, except for the Himyarite, who were viewed by the author as being more military in nature. There was a feudal system, which the author views as being "reasonable", with both the landlords and the sharecroppers reaping benefits.

The early Yemeni states were predecessors in their times in the architectural and irrigation fields, rivaled only by their cousins, the Phoenicians.

The early Yemeni states were broken down into four socio-economic groups:

military 1)

farmers

3) manufacturers traders

The author then points out six attempts to invade Yemen by the Abyssinians, the first and second being in the Eighth Century BC and Third Century BC (with the Greeks) while the next four were usually in conjunction with the Romans beginning in the Third Century AD to the Sixth Century AD. The Persians did attempt to take the country but were only allowed a small area in the Sana'a area.

In the period prior to Islam, Yemen was witnessing divisions and internal fighting and there was intense competition between the Jewish and Christian factions that prevailed in this period, each with their own external allies.

The author also points out that Yemeni migratory tendencies led to the establishment of two prominent kingdom-states in the Northern periphery of the Arabian Peninsula. The Mundhir Dynasty in Mesopotamia (a vassal state of the Persians, and the Ghassanid Dynasty in the Levant (a vassal state of the Byzantine

Yemeni migration led to the formation of the Kindah tribal dynasty in Bahrain and the Qudha'iyah that took over the Sinai Peninsula and some of the Nile Delta area of Egypt.

of the Prophet Mohammed (PBAUH).

With the people of the city of Medina (the Aws and Khazraj tribes were Yemeni tribes that settled in Yathrib, later called Madina or Medina, the religion of Islam gained its first strong foothold in the world, as the two feuding tribes saw in Islam a means of ending their eternal feuds and in Medina, the first Islamic State was born under the leadership of the Prophet Mohammed (PBAUH).

Yemenis were also at the forefront of the Islamic armies that fanned out North, East and West to spread Islam and eventually overcome the then two leading powers at play in the international arena (the Byzantines and the

Of course, the Yemenis were often sought by the different factions that sought political hegemony in the new Islamic state, which the author felt helped significantly in reinstituting the divisions among the Yemenis. In addition there were many splinter seditions groups that erupted. These included the revolt of Al-Aswad Ibn Ka'ab Al-Ansy, who wreaked havoc, beginning his revolt in Al-Jauf and taking and pillaging Sana'a. The latter revolt was subdued with the poisoning of the latter by his wife in conspiracy with the former Persian princes in Sana'a.

Another revolt was that of Kindah in Bahrain and the Eastern periphery of the Peninsula, when Ash'ath Ibn Qais led a rebellion against the Zakat collectors (sort of no taxation with out representation type of revolt). All of these revolts represented early challenges to the new Islamic State that showed that the Arabs (especially the tribal chiefs) were still not ready to concede their strangleholds on their constituencies and this is a problem that somehow still prevails today in many an Arab country).

The Islamic state after the death of the prophet meant for Yemenis a great migratory movement that coincided with the fanning out of the Moslem armies throughout the civilized world and it is inconceivable to believe that the Moslem Empire could have grown so quickly and to such wide extents without the prevalent presence of Yemenis in all the fronts. Needless to say, this created competition for the allegiance of the Yemenis under the different fighting factions that fought for the Caliphate, or the succession of the Prophet (PBAUH) to the rulership of the new state.

Thus it was not unusual to see Yemenis having to take sides among the different factions of Quraish (the tribe of Mohammed) that ruled the Islamic state after the death of the Prophet Mohammed in 632.

We will see how this eventually played a major role in Yemen's history and that of the Islamic world in the centuries to come in the next issue.

Ja'far Al-Dhafari: Pioneer poetry researcher

By: Abdul-Bari Taher

ince the onset of the 1970s, erudite and significant researchers began appearing in Al-Thaqafah Al-Jadidah (New Culture) magazine published by the Ministry of Culture in Aden. This research bore Dr. Ja'far Al-Dhafari's name, which was quite famous, as he did his master's in London in the early 1960s on Humaini poetry.

Al-Dhafari's thesis was in English and marked a serious and real scientific investigation into Humaini poetry. This unprecedented academic dissertation was ignored, either because the research community ignored English or due to other reasons.

This important dissertation has not been translated yet, except for two parts published in Al-Yemen magazine published by the Aden-based Center for Study and Research.

Research on Humaini poetry is characterized by accuracy, profundity and scientific spirit. The researcher groups Yemeni poetry into Hakami (standard) and Humaini (tuned poetry written in a daily speech dialect). He notes that dictionary authors do not gloss over the word Humaini, even Nashwan Al-Himyari in his Shams Al-Uloom, as well as Al-Saghani and Ibn Duraid, who visited and studied in Yemen.

In the two parts published in Al-

Yemen, a revered magazine whose editor-in-chief was Al-Dhafari himself, he explained the term Humaini in length. Its ingenuity was apparent in the accuracy of division and the definition's exactness adopted by researchers, unfortunately without acknowledging its origi-

I particularly was drawn to the part of Al-Dhafari's definition wherein he says that Humaini poetry is tuned Arabic poetry written in any daily speech dialect. He adds that the term Humaini in the past referred to a particular type of poetry. He then further dove into reviewing its history, beginning with this poetic genre's first pioneer, Ibn Fulaitah, who, according to historian Al-Khazraji, is one of Yemen's outstanding Humaini

In fact, researchers coming after Al-Dhafari, although numerous, did not add much to his definition and endorsed it. However, there are still differences concerning Humaini poetry's antiquity. Researchers like Ahmed Mohammed Al-Shami and Mohammed bin Ali Al-Akwa' claim that it dates back to pre-Islamic times.

Important additions concern the language of a type of Humaini poetry characterized by the Tihama dialect. There are also differences as to the relationship between Humaini poetry and Andalusian Muwashah and which pre-existed the

Al-Dhafari put the groups into three classes, differing in regard to the terms Humaini and Muwashah. He studied each class's opinions and presented an in-depth study of each's definitions, along with objective and artistic criticism of their definitions and viewpoints.

Al-Dhafari concluded interesting findings. Due to the fact that Humaini poetry adhered to tuned standard verse, it resulted in diversifying Yemeni dialects and changes from time to time. Due to the fact that only Arab words were used, the song was unified, thus deeply affecting taste and sentiments.

The term Hakami is attributed to the Hukm of Kahlan tribe east of Jaizan, now in Saudi Arabia, when he couldn't trace the origin of the term Humaini. Researchers later reached results linking the term to Humainiah village near the town of Hais. The whole area is called Humainiah, which is home to many famous Humaini poets like Ibn Fulaitah, Al-Mazzah, Al-Alawi, Al-Ahdal, and most important of all Abu Bakr bin Ibrahim bin Yosuf Al-Hakkak.

The researcher also noted the semblance between the Arabic term Humaini and the English hymn. He claimed that modification in the phonology of the word is always associated with loan words. He further linked Greece and the pre-Islam Ma'ini State. These are opinions that have bearing on historical facts.

He also goes on to discuss the issue of poetry compilation which lasted for 150 years and in six tribes. Actually tribalism and tendency towards nomadic life played a decisive role in documenting language. This deprived the Arabic language of auxiliary sources especially in the urban areas of Yemen, Iraq, and

The other part deals with the most important Humaini poets and the real start of this fantastic human experience. As earlier researchers did, he also started with the most notable personalities: Ahmed bin Mohammed bin Fulaitah Al-Hakami and imam Al-Wathiq Billah Al-Mutahhar bin Mohammed bin Al-Mutahhar. Researcher Abdul-Jabbar Bajil referred to a poet who came before these two who is Abu Bakr Al-Hakkak from the same area- Hais.

Poet and intellectual Ahmed Mohammed Al-Shami did another study of Al-Humaini in his "From Yemeni Literature." He clearly provided an evidence that the experience in Humaini poetry dates back to pre-Islam namely to the time of Imri'u Al-Qais, the foremost Arab poet ever. He cited many examples as evidence. He also confirmed that the Andalusian Muwashah has its origin in Yemeni Humaini poetry and cited many examples for the purpose, providing explanatory comparisons between the Andalusian Muwashah and Yemeni

Yemen in the Post-Islamic Period

From the year 632, Yemen's history became quite influenced by the history of the Islamic world after the coming



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Aden's warmth never fades: An Indian perspective

By: Rajib Chakraborty

he name of the Port of Aden is known to us by virtue of History since the childhood. But I never thought that I will ever have a chance to visit this historical port. But after being involved in the infrastructural consultancy in Yemen I had to come several times in Aden and every time Aden fascinated me with its ancient theme, natural beauty of sea and hills blended with the dazzles of modern city and especially the warm welcome of the people here.

Long staying in the desert area of Marib acted as a catalyst to go to the Aden, in the lap of the sea. That's why long 6 hours journey by road from Sana'a couldn't put its grip of fatigue in mind. Aden is the second city of the united Yemen and as well its commercial capital. Naturally its look is modern. More over the boundary of deep blue sea gave an extra dimension to its natural beauty. It is one of the largest natural harbours in the world with an area of about 70 sq km. Historical evidence says the natural port first was used by the Kingdom of Awsan between the fifth and seventh century B.C. From the ancient period the port of

Aden played a vital role in south Arabian trade. Marco Polo and Ibn Batuta went here in the 11th and 12th centuries. The port of Aden is located just in the middle of Egypt and India. Its importance was enormous in the sea trade of India, China, South Arabia, Egypt and Europe. After the construction of Suez Canal joining Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea in 1869, the sea trade become more comfortable between the Far East and Europe. To expand the business the British captured Aden in 1839 and reigned up to 1967. Since that time numbers of Indians migrated here for trade. You will finds lots of present Adenines here of Indian origin. The influence of Indo-British architecture and culture is very much predominant here, which is completely different from the other part of Yemen. After the return of British it was the capital of South Yemen up to 1990. In that period, Soviet influence was prominent here. Aden is gradually turning to an ultra modern port city.

Being a busy port city here are plenty of arrangements of entertainment. You will find lots of night clubs, pubs and drinks are easily available, unlike to other parts of Yemen. The city is more liberal and open to breath for a foreigner. You



Historic water tanks located in Aden's Crater neighborhood.

will have a touch of metro. Volcanic hilly areas of crater, Malla and Tahawi, plains of Kharmoksar and Monsurah are the main part of Aden. Several times I came to Aden, sometimes simply for entertainment tour- some times in official tour, but every time Aden touched my mind. Main attractions are to sea the sunrise in the calm and quite Abyan beach, swimming and taking bath in Gold Mohor beach, boating in the Little Aden beach up to the coral reef and enjoy the beauty of sunset there and go for dinner in Chinese restaurant in Malla. You can move to the night clubs also to have the flavor of Arabian dinner and the Arabian belly dance. You may have a window shopping in fabulous and specious Aden mall or taste the flavor of traditional "souk" of Crater.

Numbers of people are here from Indian origin in Crater area. Only here in Aden are few Hindu temples. One evening we went to visit Hinglaj temple, located in a huge cave. Every evening there is prayer with sacred song and sacred lamp. This spiritual atmosphere and the tune of the prayer song mixed with the sound of "ajjan" from the mosque will create a feeling of a divine peace of mind.

The weather of Aden is especially beautiful in he the winter. Lots of people come down here from the chilling North in winter. We all together came once here to celebrate New Year's Eve in Aden Hotel. That beautiful memory is still alive. Fabulous course of Arabian menu, tunes of hit Arabian and English songs, dazzling lightings in dais, group dance of Filipino troops and the hot bellydance of a Russian girl made the night so colorful. We could feel how the Western culture entering in the youth of high society of traditional Yemen in these large gather-

Apart from of the natural beauty of coastal Aden, passing through the Caltex causeway through the back water or crossing the tunnels at night is an extra enjoyment. Though the present look of Aden is modern, here exists the ancient historical Aden tank in the oldest part of the city, in the valley of volcanic hills which is the combination of 18 cisterns. Probably the Himayarites constructed it at the high altitude to serve water to Aden in the first century A.D. In the British period, it was rehabilitated. Excellence and beauty of the ancient stone works is surprising. The palace of Sultan in Crater

area has now been converted to National Museum of Aden. Different statues, dresses, arms and coins carefully preserved here as the witness of ancient culture and heritage. If you have time, it's worth visiting these.

After declaring Aden as free port zone, all infrastructural development work is running rapidly to convert it as one of the modernised port city of south Arabia. Lots of high rise buildings, hotels, wide roads, shopping malls, entertainment parks, exotic sea beaches, electronic hubs are coming up. If time is not a problem a ride can be planned to go to Abyan in the delta of Wadi Bana or in Lahej in the delta of Wadi Tuban. The natural greens of the papaya and banana gardens of Abyan and the mango groves of Lahej will certainly fascinate one. The hospitability of the

people, expanded hand of their assistance always is a great feeling to me and it is one major thing to remember Aden through the life. The route from Aden to Sana'a is itself a scenic extravaganza and food for the eye. If the journey makes you tired you can take a bath in the hot spring of Damt in the midway. It will wash out all your fatigue and make your memories of Aden so vivid. To all the tourists of the world, who come to Middle East to feel the warmth of Arabian heritage, Yemen and Aden is a must destination.

Rajib Chakraborty is an Indian civil engineer. He has worked on various civil engineering projects in Yemen since 1998 and he is currently Assistant Resident Engineer on the prestigious Marib Dam and Irrigation Project.



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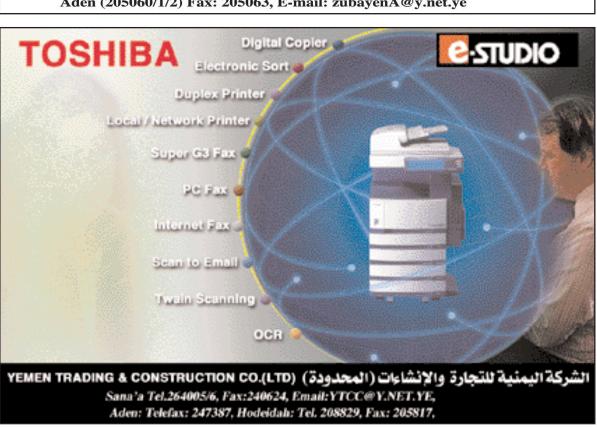
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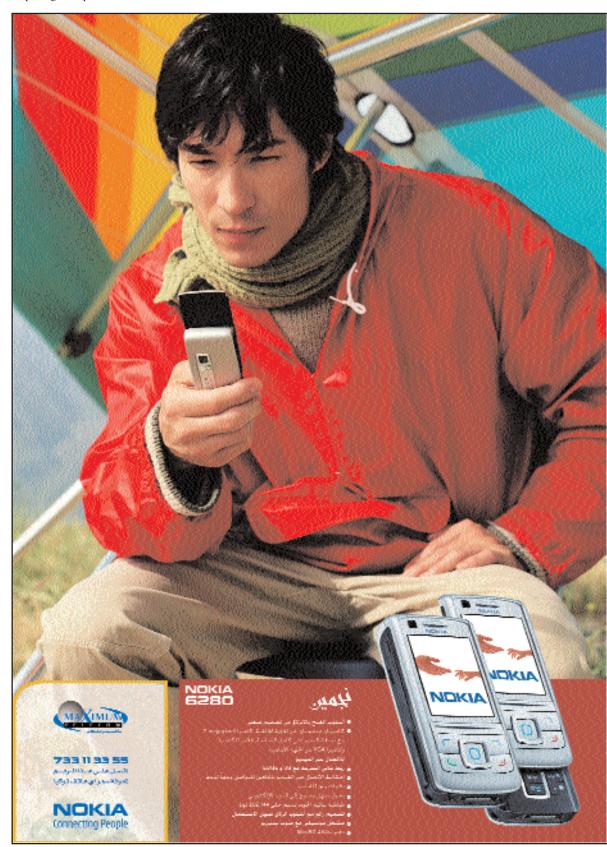
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Aden is one of the most beautiful cities of Yemen.









No. 4

b. to state formally

d. to promote

b. to encourage

d. to appease

b. malicious

b. imposing

d. strength

b. carnival

b. ignorant

b. endear

d. uprising

d. a short nap

d. stealthy

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

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rove Your English: 292

I. What to Say

Situations and Expressions (90):

Ads have an educative function. Their objective is to change behavior patterns, thinking process and to motivate, sensitize and energize potential customers. The national integration function of the ads include creating common tastes and social manners. As a tool of mass marketing they bridge the gap of regional tastes and needs. Thus ads fulfill a nationalist function by creating a 'homogeneous state'.

- Help. And your heart will feel a lot lighter than your wallet
- You can send your hanky to wash, where can you send your lungs (cancer check up campaign).

Aesthetic appeal of ads

- God created sleep. We made it a dream (mattress). Fear appeal
- Millions of people across the country are saying 'Good Knight' to mosquitoes (mosquito coil).

II. How to Say it Correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

- 1. The equipments were faulty.
- The company is now doing a lot of businesses
- The contrast between Yemen and other countries in the Arab world are striking.
- 4. The staff of the company is holding a meeting to discuss the pay offer.
- 120 miles are too far to travel.

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions 1. Your mother tells me you **are** still hoping to become

- 2. The student confessed that he hadn't done his
- homework Fatima talked about her holiday to the rest of the
- class. Or Fatima told the rest of the class about her The doctor advised **me** to cut down on fatty food.
- 5. I asked my brother if I could borrow his bike.

III. Increase Your Word Power

(A) How to express it in one word

- Going out or away to many people Because of one's office or position
- Free somebody from blame or responsibility
- Too high or great a price, charge or demand
- Foreign or unusual in style, fashions, words, ideas

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions

1. Collection of things shown publicly: **exhibition** (n)

- 2. Fill with high spirits: **exhilarate** (vt)
- 3. Advise earnestly: **exhort** (vt)
- 4. Take out a dead body from the earth for examination: exhume (vt)
- 5. Condition of great need: **exigency** (n)

(B) Words often confused

Bring out the difference in meaning of the following pairs of words:

- 1. collapse, lapse
- 2. woolen, wooly
- search, research 4. road, street, lane, avenue

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions 1. wooden (adj) (made of, or like wood): He got a

- wooden chair made by the carpenter. woody (adj) (like wood): The village is situated in woody surroundings.
- straight (adj) (without a bend or curve): There is a straight road from the university to my house. strait (adj) (narrow): Strait is the gate to heaven.
- **straits** (n) (trouble): I am in financial straits. consequent (adj) (following as a consequence. It emphasizes the causal connection): There will be heavy rains consequent upon a deep depression. subsequent (adj) (later; following in time sequence): Subsequent to my leaving the place, my
- friend arrived there. 4. repeal (vt) (revoke, annul a law): Following massive protests by people, the government was forced to repeal the law.
 - repel (vt) (drive back or away): His uncouth manners repelled her from him.
- ingenious (adj) (clever and skillful at making or inventing): Dr. Mahmoud has an ingenious mind. ingenuous (adj) (frank; open; innocent; natural): Everyone is charmed by her ingenuous smile.

(C) Synonyms and Antonyms

(i) Synonyms Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the one

given at the top 1. enunciate

- a. to censure publicly c. to emphasize
- 2. propitiate a. to yield
- c. to fawn on 3. invidious
- a. deceptive
- c. hypercritical 4. edifice
- a. pride
- c. building
- 5. siesta
- a. farm

 - c. east Indian market

previous lesson's questions

Sug	gesiea	answers	w	ıne	previ
	Word		S	yno	nym
1.	abstine	ence	S	elf-c	denial

- enial 2. contour outline bewildering maze 3. labyrinth 4. annulment abolition
- 5. pontificate

(ii) Antonyms Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to

- the one given at the top 1. erudite

to constitute

- a. eradicate
- c. pendant 2. alienate
- d. pauper
- a. enliven
- c. leaning
- 3. accomplice a. opponent
 - b. escort c. accessory d. desertion
- 4. apocalyptic
 - b. appealing a. high sounding c. concealed d. poetic
- 5. ardent a. eager
- b. casual d. none of these

d. fahrenhiat

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions

- Word Antonym insipid interesting abridge dilate
- 3. predilection aversion nebulous crystal clear
- reminisce forget (D) Spelling

Choose the correctly spelt word

- 1. a. etiquate b. etiquette c. ettiquete d. ettiquette 2. a. epiloge b. epilogue
- c. epilougue d. eppilogue 3. a. euphimism b. euphemesm c. euphemizm d. euphemism
- a. eclips b. eclipse c. eklipse d. eclypse 5. a. faranheat b. foreignheat

c. fahrenheit (E) Phrases and Idioms

- Use the following phrases in sentences
- not to be able to make head nor tail of (something) come clean
- have a face like a fiddle
- ruffle someone's feathers
- put heads together

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions 1. go to the wall (to fail, to be financially bankrupt):

The company's new product couldn't do good business; so the company went to the wall.

pop the question (to propose to someone): He

- popped the question to his beloved. make waves (to cause trouble): After the new
- worker joined the company, he has been making scare/frighten (someone) out of (his/her) wits (to
- frighten someone very much): I was scared/frightened out of my wits when I heard a strange sound at midnight. **be itching to (do something)** (to be very eager to do something): I am itching to tell the story to my

friend, but I am warned to keep it a secret.

IV. Grammar and Composition (A) Grammar

Requests, intention and probability Match the phrases on the left with the meanings they express on the right

Are you going to (do?) Is it going to (do)? Will you (do)? Will you be (doing)?

A request Intention Probability Something that will be in progress in the future

Write sentences using the expressions above and

- following the instruction in sentences 1-8 Ask someone to open a window.
- Ask if someone has made arrangement for attending
- the next committee meeting.

 3. Ask if there is any probability of it raining this afternoon.
- Ask if someone intends to visit the theatre tonight.
- Ask if someone intends to tell the truth.
- 6. Ask if there is any likelihood of interest rates rising again.
- Ask someone to post a letter for you.
- Ask if someone has arranged to go abroad for their holiday this year.

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions Phrasal verbs

- 1. A. Where on earth did you find that beautiful, old table?
- B. I came across it in an antique shop.
- 2. A. I thought you were going to work abroad for a year. B. I was – but it didn't **come off**, unfortunately.
- 3. A. I hear there were a few difficulties in settling that big sales contract. B. That's right! We came up against a lot of problems.
- 4. A. Weren't you planning to move house? B. Yes, but it **didn't come off**, so we decided to stay where we were.
- 5. A. When did the injured man regain consciousness? B. He **came round** just as we reached the hospital.
- 6. A. So the party was a success?
- B. Yes, it came up all right in the end. 7. A. I gather the holiday wasn't relaxing as you had
 - B. No, I'm afraid we came up against a lot of
- unexpected problems. A. After all that worry, I'm glad you found your wallet.
- B. Luckily everything came off all right eventually. A. I hear the patient died in hospital.
- B. Sadly, she never came round after the accident. 10. A. Are you still looking for a copy of that old book? B. Yes. If you come across one, buy it and I'll pay

Note: **come across** = to meet or discover by chance **come off** = to succeed, to take place **come up against** = to meet difficulty or opposition

come round = to regain consciousness

come out = to end in a stated way

(B) Composition

Expand the central idea contained in the maxim 110: THERE IS A DIVINITY THAT SHAPES OUR ENDS

Suggested answers to previous lesson's question 109: IF YOU THINK YOU'RE

BEATEN, YOU ARE One's self-concept, self-esteem, self-image and selfconfidence play an important role for the success of one's endeavor. So one's mindset and thought process to a large extent determine the outcome of one's action. A person who harbors a positive attitude and is undaunted in the face of troubles achieves success in the short or long run. Dame Fortune smiles on the bold and brave and crowns him with success. Coupled with positive thinking, a strong willpower and auto-suggestion go a long way in turning his dream into reality. So it is the mind which is privy to success. John Milton rightly says: "Mind is in its own place and can make heaven of hell or hell of haven." So it is very important to cultivate a winner's attitude. A winner says: 'It is difficult, but possible' as contrasted to a loser who says: 'It is possible, but difficult.' A winner is never a quitter and a quitter is never a winner. So in the ultimate analysis it is the attitude which plays a decisive role in deciding a winner or a loser. A defeatist is unable to think positively or creatively. He always apprehends failure and unconsciously falls a prey to his misapprehensions. Failure breeds more weakness of mind and he is hardly able to come out of the ditch of despair and disillusionment.

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran "Thy Lord is Self-sufficient, full of mercy" S6: A133

VI. Food for Thought

"The only way to have a friend is to be one." -Emerson

Translation as performance



Dr. Jitendra Narayan Patnaik Visiting Professor **Department of English** Faculty of Arts and Education Sana'a University jnpatnaik2001@yahoo.co.in

n 1970, the American PEN had promulgated a manifesto on translation with a nine-point programme and a Bill of Rights. This manifesto not only recognizes the act of translation as essential to the future of mankind, but also laments the lack of recognition of the crucial role of translators in human affairs. The manifesto says:

Who knows the names of translators? Who cares? Yet the names deserve to be known and it is necessary that we should care about them. It is absurd that they should be relegated to their own private no-man's land, with no court of appeal and without recourse to the usual benefits reserved for *authors. They are the proletarians* of literature with nothing to lose but their chains.

The manifesto, in effect, pleads for professionalisation and institutionalisation of translation as a serious academic activity, and asserts, what Goethe seems to have remarked, that "Translation remains one of the most important, worthwhile concerns in the totality of world affairs." The significance of this assertion is of course quite obvious. Much of what we have learnt about Greek, Latin and other literatures have been through translations. Today, the Vedas, the Upanishads and the Buddhist scriptures have been held in high esteem all over the world because they are accessible to the non-native readers through translations into English and European languages. Imagine the state of Christianity today if the onerous task of translating the Bible into English by the collaborative endeavour of fifty-six learned men had not taken place about three centuries ago!

Can a theory of translation explain all the problems involved in translating various types of texts? Can the act of translation be governed by a set of rules? There are texts that are informative and sources of knowledge. There are also literary texts, texts of imaginative cast. And among literary texts, there are varying degrees of difficulty in translation, depending on whether the text is a classical one with archaic words and expressions or is a modern one. Whether we are involved in translating a discursive, informative text or a literary text, what is obviously expected of us is an adequate command of vocabulary and syntactic patterns of both the source language and the target language to do justice to the act of translation. But despite competence in both the languages, it is not an easy task to translate even a discursive. informative text. Translating a text into another language might involve

restructuring of syntactic patterns, coining new terminology for technical words and grappling with strange analogies. In ordinary day-to-day transactions, each language uses a large number of metaphors that pose great difficulty in translation. Think of translating expressions like 'warm reception', 'cold disdain' and 'bitter feelings' as well as such words as 'illuminating' and 'enlightening'!

Translation is essentially a linguistic activity, an exercise in linguistic transformation characterised by a "metaphoric" process of selecting and substituting one word for another and a "metonymic" process of putting words in context, of combining various linguistic elements together. The task of the translator is thus an intense search for similarity and contiguity that would eventually transmit a meaning through interaction of the lexical, syntactic and phraseological levels of the text.

While translating a literary text, the question of meaning is crucial. In nonliterary discursive texts, the relationship between name and sense is more or less stable. But in a literary text, language is not only an instrument of communication, but its definitive component. How does one translate expressions like Donne's "loud perfume" (Elegy IV) or Milton's "blind mouths" (Lycidas: 119)? Literature uses a large number of stylistic devices that transcend the purely referential and communicative aspects of language.

A literary text is basically an aesthetic artifact and its translation into another language necessarily implies transference of its aesthetic quality into the target-language text. Is it possible? One is reminded of the oft-quoted French adage that the act of translation is like a woman either beautiful or faithful, never both. Aesthetic evocations are grounded in the culture of a society, in its beliefs, rituals and material practices. Can these culture-specific resources be transmitted into the term of another culture? Perhaps such transferences are not possible. It is perhaps not possible to translate culture. And so when we are translating a literary text, we are producing another verbal artifact, which is neither transmission nor translation, but transformation, regulated by the lexical and grammatical paradigms of an alien culture.

This transformation is analogous to

the actor using the language of the playwright. What the playwright writes is not what the actor delivers on the stage. In translating the script into performance, the actor in effect provides to it a significance which is not perceptible in the graphic construct. The job of a translator of imaginative writing is strikingly similar. He confronts a text of written words in a particular language and transforms it into another text in terms of the lexical field of another language. The text in the source language is transformed into a text which is circumscribed by both the resources and constraints of the target language. The translator's performance, his text emanates from the script, the original text. But it is the performance which infuses meaning to the script. In other words, the translator of a literary text is involved in the problematics of inter-textuality with the source text getting implicated in the spatial and temporal complexities of culture embodied in the target lan-

Continued on page 2

Panorama

UNDP sponsored evaluation of quality assurance at Sana'a University



Associate Professor Department of English Faculty of Education Sana'a University

epartment of English, Faculty of Education-Sana'a University undergoes a thorough evaluation of its curriculum by an international Quality Assurance Team funded by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) from April 27 to May 31, 2006. This comes as a result of an agreement between Sana'a University and the UNDP. The review program which is entitled Enhancement of Quality Assurance and Institutional Planning at Arab Universities aims at exploring possibilities of Sana'a University's accreditation. Some universities from the Arab World have been selected for a review of their programs so as to pinpoint shortcomings, if any, suggest measures and enhance the quality of higher education. Part of the review program is to administer Major Field Test (MFT) for fourth-level students, designed to assess the teaching potential of the future teachers, which is likely to take place in May 2006 before the final exam for the academic year 2005-2006.

Why accreditation?

Accreditation is not an alien concept in the Arab world. In fact universities of Science and Technology in Sana'a, Yemen, Sultan Qabose university in Oman, Ajman University in UAE, etc. have been subjected to accreditation.

Accreditation refers to the recognition given by an internationally reputed and recognized agency to institutions of higher learning that satisfy specific standards of educational excellence. Accrediting

agencies review the quality of education in these centers of academic excellence. These agencies establish basic standards designed to reflect the qualities of a sound educational program; they also develop procedures to determine whether educational programs and institutions, especially those which are not under the control of the government, meet these standards.

Accreditation, in parts of the world, depends primarily on the government that monitors the quality of education. But accreditation can be also international. The aim is to:

- · maintain consistent standards of education and educational quality;
- · provide standards of excellence to encourage educational institutions to improve their programs;
- assist prospective students in identify-
- ing quality institutions; • facilitate the transfer of students from
- one institution to another: • establish criteria for certification in professions such as teaching and medi-
- provide public accountability for an institution's educational quality;
- · determine which institutions or programs are eligible to receive funds and
- help the government know how its funds are spent.

What is the project about?

Enhancement of Quality Assurance and Institutional Planning at Arab *Universities* is a project that selects some universities from the Arab World to review their programs. This project held two workshops in Tunisia (December 12-16, 2006) where a number of participants from different Arab countries were trained to be reviewers to enhance the quality of teaching and learning at their universities. From Yemen the Vice-Dean for the Academic Affairs, Dr. Radman Saeed, and Dr. Ayid Sharyan from the Department of English, Faculty of Education, both from Sana'a University, participated in the workshop.

Dr. Ayid Sharyan acts as the subject representative for the project-related workshop to facilitate the work of the Quality Assurance Team. The two phases of the workshop discussed key informa-

tion about the universities, modalities for completing the spade work before the visit of the team, reviewing and finalizing a program if called for such an assignment, etc. This training helps the reviewer to acquire professional expertise so that he can be instrumental in the endeavor to enhance the quality of teaching and learning being imparted in his university.

Standards of the Educational Quality

An essential prerequisite of ensuring quality assurance in the domain of education is to have some kind of Courses Handbook. All courses mentioned therein should have a detailed course description. The course description should contain:

- 1. aims of the course,
- 2. the course size, 3 its content
- 4. teaching method/s to be followed,
- 5. the intended learning outcomes (ILOs),
- 6. assessment, and 7. references.

These components substantially contribute to the emergence of a transparent policy with students. They embody a kind of contract with the potential learners who opt for the course and are fully entitled to know in advance the course requirements. It also ensures that the university resources are spent appropriately.

The review team looks for a self-evaluation document (SED) that is provided by the program to be reviewed. The first part of the SED gives the Subject Provision (introduction and context as well as the overall aims). Evaluation of the Provisions of the program is carried on through the following phases:

Phase One: Academic Standards

- Intended learning outcomes (ILOs) Curricula
- Assessment Scheme Student Achievement

If the intended learning outcomes are not clear, this jeopardizes the whole process. The ILOs branch out of the overall aims. Thus the aims are not evaluated but virtually the ILOs are evaluated. The curriculum and the methods of assessment work together to achieve the ILOs.

The standard of academic excellence is

clear from the response of the market to

the graduates. The number of graduates who excel in life shows the success of the student achievement and hence the success of the Provision.

Phase Two: The Quality of the **Learning Opportunities**

- Teaching and Learning Approaches
- Student Progression Learning Resources

The quality of the learning opportunities are manifested in the learning

approaches used to achieve the ILOs. The students progress from one level to the other reflects the policy of the provision. The Learning Resources enhance the quality of the learning and hence offer the opportunities for learners to learn.

Phase Three: Quality Assurance and Enhancement

This part depends on the internal assurance of the quality of the program. Reports, meetings, issues discussed are some of the concerns of this part. This is to be supported by some statistical summaries that reflect the entry qualifications, the final awards, the progression and completion as well as destinations.

Every part of the previous elements carries one third of the points of evaluation. The grand total of the three parts is the result of the review of the provision.

Conclusion

This is the first of its type of accreditation on the basis of evaluation program implemented in the English Department. It may eventually come to other departments in Sana'a university or other universities. The result of this evaluation is indicated on a three point scale: Good, Satisfactory, or Unsatisfactory. If the department is accredited, then the certificate of that department gets recognized by many national or international agencies. But if the department is rated Unsatisfactory this implies that the Department is not doing well and hence its certificates may not be valid nationally and internationally. Therefore, there is a need for drastic change in our educational policies and their implementation if we are to keep abreast of the latest developments in the global educational sce-

Campus Clippings

Taiz University: Seminar on language learning and language acquisition

Reported by: Mr. Abdu Talib, Demonstrator, Ms Rana Abdul Aziz, Level IV Ms Eman M. Bashir, Level IV

or the first time in its history, Department of English, Faculty of Education, Taiz University, organized a seminar where papers were presented

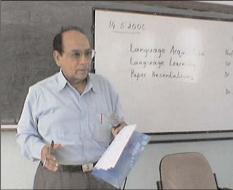
exclusively by the students of the fourth level on Sunday the May 14, 2006. The venue of the Seminar was the ground floor lecture hall in the Faculty of Law. The initiative for the seminar came from Dr. Mohanraj, a member of the faculty.

The seminar began with an introduction by Dr. Mohanraj who outlined the need for a meeting of the type organized where one could share ideas and mull over them. It also

aimed at providing an opportunity to the students to apply the theoretical knowledge they have gained in the classroom to produce papers. He mentioned that he would feel happy if everyone left the seminar with a sense of dissatisfaction that there was so much to know, and there is so little that we have learnt.

In a true Taizian tradition, the formal seminar commenced with the recitation of verses from the Holy Qura'an by Mr. Essam Ali Abdullah. This was followed by a welcome address by Mr. Sameer Abdul Razak. In the course of his welcome. Sameer also introduced the guests who attended the seminar as observers. Prof. S J Singh of Center of Languages, Dr. Jayashree of the Faculty of Arts and Dr. Abid, Chairman, Centre of Languages had agreed to be the observers and give their comments. Apart from these luminaries, members of the faculty from the department of English, and other teachers and demonstrators as well as students of English from the Faculty of Arts also attended the seminar. Dr. Hussein Al Maktary, Chairman of the Department of English, Faculty of Education presided over the func-

There were twelve speakers from level IV chosen to make their presentations. The speakers were chosen based on the assignments they had written earlier. (Mr. Basheer, Ms Merfat, Mr. Ridwan, Ms. Aisha, Mr, Marwan, Ms. Dekra, Ms. Myada, Ms. Ebtihal, Ms. Olfat, Ms. Wafa, Ms. Abeer and Ms. Faeda in order of their presentations.) Each speaker provided ly sent the audience bursting into laughter. Sincere efforts put in by the speakers to present their points of view were appreciated and well received by all the listeners. A summary of some of the points put forth by the participants which corroborates the findings of eminent linguists in the field



Prof. S. J. Singh presenting his remarks.

is presented below in a tabular form.

At the end of the presentations the observers expressed their happiness at the quality of presentations and gave their remarks. Prof. S J Singh in his remarks emphatically said that the presentations were excellent and related the papers to the theoretical underpinnings as enunciated by Applied Linguists. He systematically enumerated all the theories and appreciated how well these were incorporated by the students in their presentations. He thanked the organisers and the chairman for giving him an opportunity to listen to such presentations.

Dr. Jayashree in her remarks congratulated all the speakers and commented on individual presentations. She shared her experience of teaching her son certain speech sounds which were non conventional and did not fall into the pattern suggested by Krashen and his associates. She said this was an initial step the students had taken towards developing themselves as researchers and wished them all the

Dr. Abid expressed his happiness for being associated with this function. He did mention that the role of the father and other members of the family cannot be ignored in the process of language acquisition. 'Yes, mother is an important figure, but father is no less important.' He specifically mentioned that the language learning environment in Yemen has a poverty of inputs and efforts need to be made to improve the situation. Teachers would be solely responsible for this. He hoped what was begun in a modest

way would become an annual feature and grow in its scope and significance. Dr. Hussein Al Maktary

in his presidential address congratulated Mohanraj for having taken the initiative. He had special words of praise for the organisers and specially for students who had wholeheartedly participated in this academic programme. This was the first co-curricular activity of the department and he wished many more would

follow. He congratulated the participants and said such students should be recognised and rewarded suitably. He placed his appreciation on record which was welcomed by all students. He offered

> some useful tips to the presenters on techniques of presentation. emphasised that a presentation without eye-contact would fall flat.

The seminar concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by Ms Sara Sakaf. Sara was meticulous in acknowledging the help received from every individual and organisation in holding the seminar. The seminar which was a novel experience to the students left them happy and grateful to Dr. Mohanraj for having organised this on their behalf.

TEACHER EDUCATION (3)

Teacher Development: Scope and significance how often, for how long and why, and

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n the previous issue we briefly discussed the preferability of the term 'teacher-education' to 'teacher training'. In this context another phrase which has gained currency is 'Teacher Development' (TD). This term underscores the importance of continual professional renewal, beyond teacher preparation courses. To put it differently, teachers should be aware of the fact that there is a life after the Teacher Training course whose goal is to enhance their levels of professionalism. This goal is achievable by sensitizing them about the parameters and principles of a wider, lifelong educational movement.

As such 'Teacher Development' has wider ramifications than 'Teacher Training'. The main differences in their scope and significance have been aptly summed up by Mary Spratt (2005) as in the table given above.

Let's differentiate between Teacher Training and Teacher Development a bit more elaborately. Clearly teacher-training

Main differences between Teacher Training and Teacher Development

Teacher Training

- related to needs of course
- 3. terminal outcomes pre-empted
- 4. information/skills transmission
- 5 fixed agenda 6. hierarchical
- other directed 8. top-down

Teacher Development

related to needs of the individual terminal outcomes open problem solving flexible agenda peer-oriented inner-directed

bottom-up

has a narrow focus. It seeks to create in the trainee the appropriate knowledge base so that he can exercise his craft with an optimal degree of professionalism. It is based on a top-down or teacher-driven approach. The role of the trainer in Teacher Training is likened to a jug full of knowledge. The learner is comparable to an empty-mug. Teaching-learning is merely transmission of the required knowledge and skill from the jug to the mug. The objective of training is information or skills transmission where the trainee seeks to fulfill the needs of the

Teacher development, on the other hand, has a broader focus. It transcends the four walls of the classroom in the portals of a training college and embraces the larger domain of life. Its objective is not merely to equip the aspiring teacher pass

the exam and qualify to become a teacher, but to instill in him/her the motivation, the urge, the drive as well as the insight, personal and professional competence for a more vibrant performance in the classroom. Thus it is self-driven; the motivation for which comes from within. It's a continuing education for life. Its agenda is open and flexible. In this case, a teacher doesn't move in the same concentric circle of experience year after year, achieving no progression. Rather, he scales greater heights of academic excellence and professional competence as a result of his/her grit, drive, perseverance and indomitable urge to excel.

In teacher development, a teacher, after careful survey of the needs and demands of his/her teaching context, decides 'whether to undertake a given project, which one, who with, how, where, when,

who bears the responsibility for these decisions.' He maintains a professional diary and seeks the cooperation of likeminded colleagues who constitute a homogeneous team to address themselves to the challenges of teaching and learning. School becomes a crucible of observation of learning styles and problems, experimentation with novel techniques for better academic dividends, implementation of the most productive pedagogic strategies and theorization from the classroom.

Teacher Development is closely parallel to the learner-individualization or learner-autonomy movement where learners are free from the shackles of teacher-dominance and are encouraged to navigate the learning route themselves, achieving in the process better learning outcomes. Teacher Development thus aims at liberating the teacher from the ambit of control and regimentation and inspiring them to take on their personal responsibility for their own development.

Reference:

Mary Spratt: English for the Teacher, Cambridge Teacher Training and Development, Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Continued from page 1

Translation as performance

Roland Barthes speaks of inter-textuality as the basic condition of any text whatsoever. The literary text is not merely a sequence of words releasing a singular meaning, but a multi-dimensional space in which a variety of discourses blend and clash. As Roland Barthes puts it: "The reader is the space on which all the quotations that makeup a writing are inscribed without any of them being lost; a text's unity lies not in its origin but in its destination", (Newton 1997). The destination of a literary text is its reader, and a translator is basically a sensitive reader in whom the multiplicity of discourses is focused and who, in turn, rewrites these discourses in another language. A literary text offers multiple levels of signification and the perception of its significance largely depends on the translator's socio-cultural position, his choices and inclinations. The translated version of a literary text is, in this sense, an inter-text, and translating a literary text is indulgence in inter-textuality. Texts are perpetual productions in terms of responses by different readers, and thus translation of a literary text can never have a finality. Each translated version is only one of the infinite possibilities into which a literary text can be transformed by readers of different generations, tastes and preferences.

Translation is essentially a communicative activity that seeks to convey information or evoke an affective state of mind across linguistic and cultural

domains. While one may consider translation as a science in the context of conveying messages and information, it is essentially an imaginative act when considered from linguistic and cultural points of view. Translation of a literary text is, indeed, a complicated and mysterious process that eludes clear-cut theoretical formulations about techniques. strategies and methodologies.

Work cited: Barthes, Roland.

"The Death of the Author". Twentieth Century Literary Theory. Ed. K. M. Newton. London: Mac Millan, 1997



Language Learning

It is learnt consciously

with limited exposure.

Learning takes place

with corrections and

Language produced is

and the errors are not

The need for using the

language learnt is perceived

expected to be accurate

according to a prescribed

syllabus and often attended

under difficult conditions

Language Acquisition

It is largely an unconscious

process acquired from the

family and society around

There is no systematic

Language produced is

inaccuracies which are

even encouraged. This

language acquired can be

results in homeostasis.

Need based and the

put to immediate use.

accepted with all its

punishments or corrections

syllabus and no

offered by others

you

a personal experience of his/her own with acquiring the mother tongue i.e. Arabic vis-à-vis learning English. Each speaker was quite innovative in providing ample examples which occasional-

Education 29 May, 2006

Prof. Dr. Dawood Al-Hidabi to Yemen Times

UST: A glorious leap into the future

oing is the mother of success. It is the natural and inevitable outcome of vision, dynamism, leadership, an uncompromising adherence to quality, and grit coupled with hard work in the right direction. By virtue of these sterling qualities of head and heart, an individual becomes an institution and often builds an institution that is a fitting tribute to his multi-faceted personality. In this way he becomes a face in the crowd. He leaves behind him footprints on the sands of time and becomes a lofty ideal for the posterity to emulate. Prof. Dr. Dawood Al- Hidabi, President of UST, without any fear of exaggeration, is such a rare specimen whose inimitable stewardship, indomitable will power and high-voltage entrepreneurial talent has raised and nurtured the twin institutions- University of Science and Technology and the UST hospital complex -from scratch, leading them in the glorious

With a view to profiling such an individual, who is an institution by himself, Dr. Ramakanta Sahu and Dr. Mahmood Akhter met Dr. Dawood.

heartening for us to see that UST is growing from strength to strength under your dynamic stewardship. New disciplines are being added to the existing ones to give the studentcommunity an opportunity to brace themselves in the emerging fields of global academic scenario. Could you spell out some of the new streams that have been added in the recent

Dr. Dawood: First of all thanks for coming to the UST. We have a wide range of programs. Our endeavor is to mount such streams that are not there in Yemen or in this region. Recently we introduced programs where the medium of instruction is English. Several programs are provided in the

YT: Dr. Dawood, It's extremely confidently cater to the market needs, especially in streams like Business Management or Engineering, where they can potentially secure well-paid jobs and a better future. So in the ultimate analysis, it is the market needs that our programs are oriented towards.

> **YT:** This University is distinctive for its accent on Ouality Assurance in respect of the academic programs. How do you assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the Programs and how does the feedback help modify the future academic agenda?

Dr. Dawood: Well, the main aim of Quality Assurance is two fold: diagnose and evaluate the current implementation of the academic programs, and at the same time take steps to

As a matter of fact, we have a very fruitful and creative interaction with the British Council. They update the library in terms of books and journals and we provide the infrastructure facilities for running the library in the same line as they had been doing at British Council in the past. Hopefully, this will be the nucleus for a good public library in future, which would be open for everybody. This is not the only project we have in collaboration with the British Council. There is another project in the offing for launching an English Language Teaching Center, in all probability, in September 2006. The third project, which we have just completed, is Post Graduate Diploma in Management for 22 Yemeni key women. Members from several private and other societies participated.

YT: Is there any effort in the direction of training the pre- service and in-service teachers with the help of the British Council? If there is one, it would be a very significant contribution to the educational mainstream in Yemen.

Dr. Dawood: That's part of the agreement. The British Council is committed to helping us in our efforts to improve the commands of English of our pupil-teachers as well as enriching the quality of teaching in our university. Hopefully on the basis of this partnership we would try to mount preservice and in-service training programs in future.



The imposing structure of the UST hospital complex.

International College, in which we offer instruction in a number of different disciplines. We have three programs to promote students' proficiency in English, then six other programs: four at the UG level and two at the PG level. At UG level we have Bachelor's

- 1) Business Administration
- 2) Information Technology
- 3) Graphic Design and Digital
- 4) Interior Architecture
- At PG level we have Masters in 1. Business Administration (MBA)
- 2. Information Technology (MIT)

All these programs are a joint venture with Malaysian universities. The degrees are awarded by the Malaysian universities and instruction is imparted here with mostly Malaysian teachers and some well-qualified Yemeni teach-

YT: What is the main thrust of the **International College and such other** new ventures?

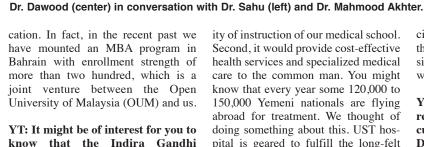
Dr. Dawood: Most of our programs address themselves to the market needs. I would label our university as a 'market driven' university. We found that many of our students study in the secondary schools through English medium. So if our programs are offered through English, the students can consolidate their command of English besides acquiring content knowledge. In fact, most of our clientele are aware of the fact that if they study the programs through English, then they can more competently and

improve it on the basis of the feedback. During the last six years we have developed our own model of Quality Assurance in the light of the global trends. We have our own performance indicators whether on the management or on the academic side. At the same time we have designed tools for measuring these performance indicators. Through this mechanism, we have been able to identify our strengths and shortcomings. We have maximized our strengths and have taken steps to plug the lacunae, bridge the gap and fulfill the remedial requirements pertaining to academic and management aspects.

YT: One of the landmarks of this university is that it houses on its campus Learning Zone, the British **Council-UST Joint Resource Center,** which is a rich academic resource. Is it a collaborative enterprise? What are the present scope of its operation and future directions of expansion? **Dr. Dawood:** The Learning Zone (LZ) seeks to offer educational services to students, teachers and researchers from different educational institutions through the supply of books, references, periodicals, and digital databases in a variety of disciplines and fields of knowledge. It also organizes workshops, seminars and other educational activities in a team spirit type of environment. As envisaged in its mission statement, the objectives of the LZ are a) making educational resources available for students and researchers as well as b) helping LZ's visitors to get the information they need.

YT: As you are aware, distance education is catching up parallel with formal, institutionalized education in the current global scenario in order to give a wider segment of the student population access to everwidening educational programs. Are there any plans to include distance learning in your future academic agenda? Dr. Dawood: Yes, we are alive to the

need and the scope of distance learning programs. As a matter of fact, we are investing a huge amount of money for this purpose because there is great demand for open and distance learning in this country. We are trying to reach out far-flung areas like Al-Jauf, and Socotra where facilities for higher education are currently unavailable. We have eighteen different programs, mostly in the areas of Management Sciences and Social Sciences. These programs are very well received as signaled by encouraging enrollment figures. The fees are very modest, about 400\$ per year. The clientele have the benefit of earning a university degree which otherwise would be unachievable for most of them and which, in their perception, would substantially improve the quality of life of the community. Since we realize that they cannot come to the university center, we are reaching out to them in their areas. We have a wide network of centers for distance learning spread over several countries such as Saudi Arabia, Somalia and other Gulf countries to provide a large segment of student community there wider access to edu-



know that the Indira Gandhi **National Open University (IGNOU)** in India is acclaimed as one of the foremost institutions at the international level offering a spectrum of practical and relevant courses through the distance and openlearning mode in various streams.

Dr. Dawood: Well, we are willing to enter into a meaningful and productive collaboration with any university in the world and work together for achieving a common objective.

YT: Yet another glorious feather in the UST's colored cap is the sprawling hospital complex. If we are not mistaken, there are few universities in the Arab Peninsula, which have such a rare distinction. UST thereby becomes a nucleus not only for radiating the light of knowledge, but is justifiably a pioneer in spreading health awareness in the region. Thus the university fulfills its social accountability as well. What motivated you to set up a hospital of this magnitude?

Dr. Dawood: Success breeds success. When we started the university, we were determined to offer quality human resources. I am glad to say that we are producing better, if not the best, quality of human resources as signaled by the fact that about 40% of our graduates are recruited into the cadres of foreign countries. That's an indicator of the acceptability of our quality human resources on a larger global perspective. Still we are not complacent. We're continually, relentlessly and rigorously trying to improve the quality of human resource that would most certainly trigger national reconstruction.

As far as the hospital sector is concerned, the idea of a sophisticated hospital with the state-of-the-art medical

ity of instruction of our medical school. Second, it would provide cost-effective health services and specialized medical care to the common man. You might know that every year some 120,000 to 150,000 Yemeni nationals are flying abroad for treatment. We thought of doing something about this. UST hospital is geared to fulfill the long-felt need of quality health care to the common man at an affordable cost. We felt amply rewarded and our stand vindicated when His Excellency the President of the country visited our hospital and commended the hospital as a great national institution.

YT: That's indeed a great achievement. Is it, in any sense, a super specialized hospital?

Dr. Dawood: The hospital was commissioned only ten months ago. However, within this short duration, in the first phase, we have been able to provide specialized medical care in some twenty departments. We are planning to increase areas of specialization and sub-specialization in the second and third phases of our expansion network which would, inshallah, be completed in 2 or 3 years.

YT: Do you envisage any subsidized medical care for people who are below the poverty line?

Dr. Dawood: Our hospital is meant to provide health services to everybody from the very poor to the rich people at a very reasonable rate. To give you one example, the MRI costs in our hospital YR 20,000, which in some govt. hospitals costs YR 22,000 while in some private hospitals the same is available for YR 24,000. Similarly, accommodation for in- patients ranges from YR 4000 to YR 25000 per night. This wide range in our fee structure is intended to offer opportunity to everybody for availing themselves of quality and at the same time cost effective health care.

YT: What are the facilities for the university employees in terms of health care?

Dr. Dawood: Well, there is a special

cial discount in the cost of treatment in the same way as discount in the university tuition fees for their children and

YT: Do you also encourage medical research activities? If so what are the current thrusts?

Dr.Dawood: The Medical Research & Development Center of the UST is currently actively engaged in five research areas such as Immunology. Epidemiology, Community medicine, Pharmacology, and Microbiology.

YT: What are the dimensions of the UST hospital's future growth commensurate with its impressive track record in the past?

Dr. Dawood: You know, any kind of institution whether in the education, business, or health sector consists of different facets, which need to be tackled skillfully. In terms of our hospital services, from reception to nursing, medical and paramedical staff management, maintenance and in-patients, we are trying our best to inculcate quality so that each sector can maximize its potential. You see our consultants are recruited to be the best, so also the other medical and administrative staff. We, for the first time in Yemen, have established a well-laid out system where everything is automatic, in keeping with international standards. Our long-term strategic goals are as fol-

- Providing opportunities for specialized training
- Promoting publication of research
- Building stronger partnerships
- Educational excellence

YT: How do you envision the University ten years from now?

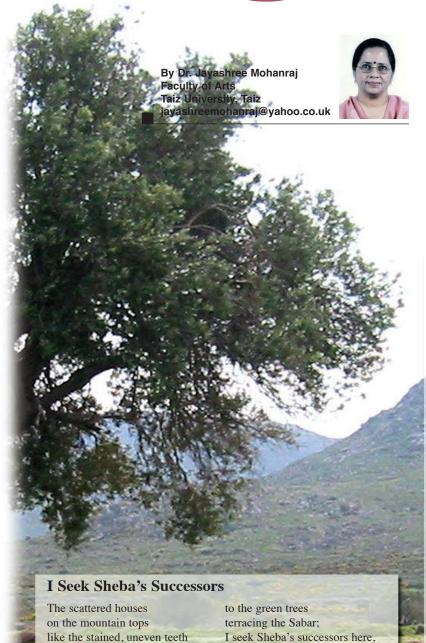
Dr. Dawood: Well I visualize UST as one of the best in the world, let alone in the Arab world. In the wake of globalization, we must all work together with a team spirit to confirm to world standards, be it in Education or health serv-

YT: Thanks a lot, Dr. Dawood, for



Learning Zone, the British Council-UST Joint Resource Center.

mages of Taiz



like the stained, uneven teeth of Yemeni youth, the rotund sun his qat-chewing father's swollen cheek; the languid evening fading and weak and drooping into his half-closed eyes seeking light in the dark crevices of the drugged layers of alert stupor; I seek Sheba's successors here

on the cobbled lanes of Taiz

amid polythenes and

like colourful petals

strewn around the streets

a feast to the distant eye

dotting the mountain paths,

but foretelling a future grim

pepsi bottles

have they faded like echoes of their mothers' suppressed sighs, waiting for another Solomon to beckon them beyond seas, waiting to take wings? are they waiting in the wings a generation in a hurry to scale the mountains to cross the seas, ready to conquer the world in the footprints of their regal grandmother? I seek Sheba's successors here, in her own land where her name is etched on every stone, in every street.

yes, where are they?



Taiz

Brown hills like mother earth's myriad breasts yielding to the kisses of the clouds yielding, yet firm;

brown buildings like tiny fingers of suckling children together they pronounce that brown is beautiful.

Sabar Mountains (on a sunny day)

They stand there, a protective girdle round city Taiz, filtering each ray of sunlight, picking up each one, examining ray by ray before letting them fall

on the fragile frames of the city like a mother bird carefully dusting each crumb before letting the child put it in its mouth.

Sabar Mountains (at night)

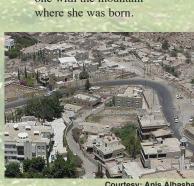
The moon mountains etched against a mellow sky spreading their cool shadow on tired houses down the valley; the shimmering serpentine path leading

to a world beyond like the milky way amid the blinking stars from the scattered mountain houses transmuting a starless sky into a starlit night for these eyes looking up from Wadi-al-Qadi.

Rashid's Grandmother

She stood there her face a criss-cross of her four score years in front of her cavelike dwellingyou bow and enter the place four by six lined with her needs as bare and slight as herselfa stove, a mat, and a few knick- knacks; lit only by the sun, the moon at night, and by her smile all other times:

she's Rashid's grandmother, as old as Sabar, one with the mountain where she was born





Taiz Mountains (in the morning)

The melting mist on the mountain peaks staining the small rocks and square houses down below; then the sun is up with outstretched arms to wipe off the wet

as a father would the running nose of his child; the valley -city is filled with the call of pious men in mosques praying for peace in the world.



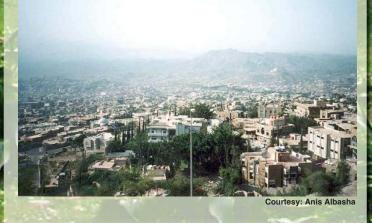
Sabar Mountains (on a dull day)

When dark clouds threaten Taiz they stand there with folded hands, guardssturdy, firm and alert while the eagles high above

hover in silent circles

unaware of the incessant sound of vehicles below only eyeing them as birds would, each movement

of crawling worms.



Readers' Forum

Dear Dr. Nair

Congratulations for the excellent article you wrote in Yemen Times 'Yemen: a gift from the sea?' I read through the well-written article with a lot of interest. Your discovery is valuable and I hope the government of Yemen takes cognizance of your suggestions and takes some positive

I am from CIEFL, Hyderabad,

India and am at present teaching in Taiz University. I got your e-mail from Dr. Sahu. When I spoke to him and appreciated the article and asked for your telephone number he was kind to offer your email ID. So here I am. I look forward to many more good articles from you. **Dr. Jayashree Mohanraj**

Professor of English, Faculty of Arts, Taiz University

Needed

Opened

Péace

People

Positive 4 1

Progress

Respect

Prayer

Pure

Reel Relationable

Rost

Flight

Share

Silence

Nice

Note

by DAVID OUELLET

Tact

Teach

Thanks

Unselfish

Values

Wiledom

Ways Will

Wise

Wish

Yoga

Understanding

Thuth

Response to the Presenter

Dear Dr. Sahu,

The lay out of Education Supplement is colorful and attractive I am really thrilled to see my first - reflects your meticulous care. The content is useful and

inspiring. With my best regards.

Dr. Anil Prasad Department of English Ibb University

Dear Dr. Sahu,

article in print. I feel as if it is a life time achievement for me. This could be possible because of your encouragement and efforts.

Sanjita Jaisingh





Brain'n'skull quiz

Compiled by Tushar Shrivastava cool_cancerian24@yah oo.com Standard - 9/C Scottish Public School Katihar (Bihar), India



- Q.1: What is the national headquarters of the Palestinian people in Jerusalem called?
- Q.2: Which Arab country's flag has only one colour?
- Q.3: Which leader in the Middle East has been nicknamed bulldozer? Q.4: The last incomplete statement of
- which scientist was written to honour the Israeli Independence Day? Q.5: Which German city is often referred
- to as the "Mainmetropole"? Q.6: Who is considered to be Britain's first
- Prime Minister? Q.7: In the 18th century, the rarity of which metal made Louis XV of
- France declare it the only metal fit for a king? Q.8: Which famous author's novel was Sanditon which was left incomplete
- when she died? Q.9: Which southern hemisphere country celebrates 26 January as its national
- Q.10: Which Asian country celebrates its King's birthday as the national day? Q.11: Where would you go traveling in a
- "bathyscaphe"? Q.12: By which name was chemistry
- known in ancient times? Q.13: Which country has the world's
- highest population density? Q.14: Which historical figure said, "Ability account without
- opportunity"? Q.15: Which is the largest fish in the

world?
Q.16: Which is the last vitamin to be isolated and is water-soluble?

- Q.17: What is "the Castille" in Mexico an example of? Q.18: In which country does the name for
- the month of February literally mean "the month of the pearl"? Q.19: Which term did the physicist John Wheeler coin to mean "completely
- collapsed star"? Q.20: Which invention won Tim and Berners Lee the first Millenium
- Technology Prize in 2004? Q.21: Which state joined the USA in 1959
- to become its 50th State? Q.22: Which edible item originally means "cooked twice"?
- Q.23: Which famous St Petersburg-born novelist was also a lepidopterist? Q.24: If you were dining in a restaurant named Jules Verne, which
- monument would you be visiting? Q.25: In the UK, who became the youngest member of the House of
- Commons in 1969? Q.26: Which element, discovered in 1885, is named after the greek words for 'green' and 'twin' and has all the five vowels of the English alphabet?

Q.27: Which is the world's largest frog?

Answers

1. Orient House 2.Libya 3.Ariel Sharon 4. Albert Einstein 5. Frankfurt 6. Sir Robert Walpole 7. Platinum 8. Jane Austen 9. Australia 10. Thailand 11.water 12. Alchemy 13. Monaco 14. Napoleon Bonaparte 15. Whale shark16. Vitamin B-12 17. Pyramid 18. Finland 19. Black Hole 20. The world wide web 21. Hawaii 22. biscuit 23. Vladimir Nabokov 24. Eiffel Tower 25. Jeffrey Archer 26. praseodymium. 27. — conrava goliath

HOW TO PLAYs Pirst read the list of words, then look at the pusale. The words are in all directions — vartically, horizontally, diagonally, burkward. Circle each letter of a word found and strike it off the list. The letters are often used more than once, so do not cross them out. It is best to find the big words first. When you

find all the words listed in the clues, you'll have a number of letter							
		CLUES					
Assist	Fate	Humble					
Assured	Feel	Hush					
Bellef	Ridelity	Ideal					
Bless	Forgiven	Improve					
Calm	Frank	integrity					
Care	Free	Just					
Challenge	Pull	Keep					
Changes	Gentie	Kind					
Class	Goodness	Leam					
Convert	Gospel	Life					
Courage	Grace	Light Listen					
Daily	Growth	Listen					
Decancy	Heart	Love					
Deep Depth	Heat	Loyal					
Depith	Help	Luck					
Devotion	Holy	Meditation					
Duty	Home	Mend					
Efforts	Honest	Mind					
Fair	Hope	Modest					
Falth	Human	Moral					

ANSWER NEXT WEEK

Sincere **Smle** Hope Modest Moral Soul

Last Week's Answer: Pliot

INNER PEACE Solution: 9 letters GIESEGNAHCRESPECTACT U|N|S|E|L|F|||S|H|E|E|Y|T|||L|E|D|||F|E H|T|||A||F||N||||D||O||V||Y||R||T||D||E||P||H||L||G||A| | T | E | W | D | E | W | E | B | L | I | A | I | E | L | U | O | S | A | N | C U|G|A|T|N|C|D|L|Y|T|R|E|H|N|N|H|R|E|O|H RRSREAUESIPTUELURRIA T | | E | N | T | F | T | S | P | S | W | I | S | D | O | M | G | N | T | L LTCLVHYSFOETHCVLOYAL U|L|K|A|U|L|I|F|D|P|D|D|D|O|E|H|E|O|D|G P|S|R|A|E|T|P|O|G|C|O|N|V|E|R|T|L|D|E|E AOMBSDMRNICEUKATANMC MIS WILL A GOSDMPICLSEOT F L S E L C H I S G H G R N Y N V S H H S A U E E T V L Y R I E D H O A S U G ARCCRFPEMYAEPNRTGMJI N K A F R E E N I F D W S P T E B A U R K E E P I E D E N E P O M S C L A S S H PECNELISDNSINCERESTG