









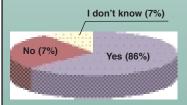


# **Readers' Voice**

**Inside**:

Last edition's question: After refugees were found on a

forsaken island accidentally by the coastguard, do you think that there are more refugees left astray on other deserted islands?

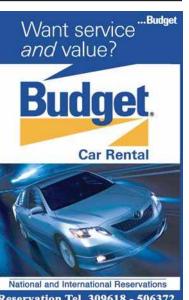


### This edition's question:

Do you think president Saleh's visit to UAE is related to Al-Houthi insurgents' alleged links to Iran?

- Yes - No - I don't know

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The Gender Equality project at the Ministry of Human Rights has produced a simplified version of articles relating to women in Yemeni laws in an attempt to reach out to the public and enhance general awareness about

### By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

women's law in Yemen.

SANA'A, Jan. 31 - In a promising initiative, articles related to women were gathered from laws on labor, family and women's human rights and simplified so as to be accessible to the general public.

The initiative was conducted by the gender equality component of the Strengthening National Capacity in Human Rights Project implemented by the Ministry of Human Rights and supported by the United Nations Development Program.

"The point is to enhance community awareness - especially among women about women's rights. The final material will be posted on the Human Rights Ministry's web site, printed in leaflets and posters and distributed in the form of audio cassettes in rural areas where there's a high illiteracy rate," explains women's rights advocate Hooria Mashoor, who's in charge of the gender equality component.

In order to validate the material creat-

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Stakeholders gather in groups during the workshop to review the laws and give their comments.

ed, the team presented the outcomes of their research at a workshop involving various stakeholders for discussion and feedback Monday. Inaugurated by the Minister of Human Rights, the workshop brought together numerous senior government officials, non-governmental organizations and members of Parliament's Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee, as well as some Shoura Council members.

The workshop's main focus was to discuss the legal materials collected, classified and simplified (including frequently asked questions) by a team of national legal experts headed by Ahmed Al-Wadee. Participants will get back to the team with their comments and feedback within coming weeks in order to finalize the material for printing and distribution

Continued on page 2

# 15 troops killed, 32 others injured in Sa'ada clashes

### **By: Mohamed Bin Sallam**

SA'ADA, Jan. 30 - Fifteen troops were killed and 32 others injured as armed confrontations between government forces and Al-Houthi followers became fiercer this week, spreading in various parts of Sa'ada governorate, located 254 km. north of Sana'a. Most violent confrontations took place in the areas of Nishur, Al-Saifi and Al-Ammar districts, official sources said Tuesday.

Victims of previous clashes within the past few days were transferred to several Sa'ada hospitals, including many Al-Houthi supporters killed or injured in the clashes. Yemen Times

while government forces are using various combat tactics and weapons, including tanks and specialized armed forces.

Local sources couldn't specify the number of Al-Houthi followers and locals killed in the most recent clashes. According to them, authorities prevented transferring yesterday's civilian casualties to the main government hospital, in addition to preventing media personnel from reaching those areas where fighting is occurring.

There are conflicting views on the real reasons leading to the bloody clashes between government troops and Al-Houthi supporters. Government sources say Al-Houthi followers

# Saleh visits U.A.E. as donor conference follow-up

### By: Yasser Al-Mayasi

SANA'A, Jan. 31 - Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh concludes his twoday official visit to the United Arab Emirates yesterday, following an invitation by its president, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al-Nahayyan.

Yemen continues to

remarkable growth"

surprise us by its

This is Saleh's first visit, aimed at fostering relations between the two Arab nations, since the sheikh assumed leadership of the Emirates.

The two leaders held a summit on various issues concerning their states' relations, including how to improve development programs in Yemen to enhance Yemeni-Gulf economic partnership, as well as touching on regional political issues, notably Iraq and Iran. Additionally, the summit concentrat-

ed on strengthening Yemen's partnership with Gulf Cooperation Council member states, which experienced rapid development following the Abu

Dhabi summit late 2005, wherein Yemen's proposals were approved regarding qualifying its economy in order to be integrated into the GCC bloc.

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Yemen's entry into the Gulf bloc seeks to strengthen its competitive capacities as well as attract Gulf and foreign investments. Late last year, Yemen received \$5 million at the London Donors' Conference to qualify its economy for GCC admission. Such funds are to be spent to qualify Yemen's development, build its infrastructure and strengthen its economy to compete with those of GCC member states.

The Emirates play a primary role in supporting Yemen and qualifying its economy to become fully integrated into the GCC bloc. The Yemeni community in the Emirates is very large, with most Yemenis operating businesses there.

Continued on page 2



President Ali Abdullah Saleh (left) warmly shakes hands with Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al-Nahayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, at Abu Dhabi Airport during Saleh's two-day visit.



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different parts of the governorate, Patchi

sources in Sa'ada said the situation is attacked a military camp and interceptdangerous and fighting is spreading to ed the advancing military forces.

Continued on page 2

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6th civilization and History

**International Conference** 

Jan. 30 — Arrangements for holding

the 6th International Conference of

civilization and history in Aden

University in April is currently

prepared. At the conference there

will be many academics, Yemeni,

Arab and foreign researchers and

those who are interested in Yemeni

past human civilization and history.

Japan grants \$89 million

to Yemeni health sector

Jan, 30 — The government of Japan

granted \$89 million to Yemen to

improve health services at Al-Hazm

Medical Center in Al-Jawf

governorate. The Social Reform and

Welfare Society received the grant to

equip the center with an ambulance,

electricity generator, refrigerator and

**Preparations to establish** 

cancer center

Jan. 31-A Saudi delegation from

Saudi Fund of Development will

arrive tomorrow in Mukalla.. The

delegation will discuss preparations

to carry out projects to establish a

cancer center and educational

Lahj governor meets

EU Charge d'Affairs

Jan. 28 – Lahj Governor Abdul

Wahab Yahya Al-Dorah and the

General Secretary of the Local

Council in the governorate met on

Sunday with European Union

Chargé d'Affaires in Yemen. Ralf

Dreyer. The meeting discussed a

number of health programs that are

financed by the EU such as the

reproductive health, mother and

administration standards, the process

of family organization, the level of

health services in Lahj, and the

health facilities requirements in the

governorate. Al-Dorah praised the

aids granted by EU to Yemen, which

is estimated to be YR 19 billion in

the coming four years allocated to

population issues, improve private

sector, health administration and

Japan supports Yemen

Gymnastic Federation. Jan. 29 – An agreement for implantation of A Grassroots

Cultural Grant Aid Project was

signed on Monday in the Japenese

Embassy. According to this

agreement, Japan will offer a

other health sectors.

Sana a

health,

health

hospital in the governorate.

various health equipments.

Hadhramout

Lahj

childhood

Aden

Al-Jawf

### **Around the Nation**



### Cabinet approves clean development plan

### In brief **By: YemenTimes Staff**

SANA'A, Jan, 30 - The Cabinet of Ministers approved on Wednesday resolution on the establishment of a Designated National Authority for Approval of Projects under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.

Development Clean "The Mechanism permits industrialized countries, which have emission targets under the Kyoto Protocol, to invest in sustainable development projects in developing countries that reduce greenhouse gas emission, and thereby generate tradable emission credits. Also unilateral projects can be carried out, where investors are developing country entities and the credits can than be sold to industrialized countries," said Minister of Water and Environment Abdul-Rahman F. Al-Eryani.

"I am happy that our submission for approval has gained full support by the Cabinet," expressed Al-Eryani, who is also the chair of the newly established approval board. "It reflects the importance to the government in achieving sustainable development by

promoting social, environmental and economical sound investment. It is also an important milestone in our efforts to fully embrace Clean Development Mechanism as a tool for sustainable development."

Six ministries and the Environment Protection Authority will be on the approval board. The aim of which is to ensure that Clean Development Mechanism projects contribute to sustainable development and thereby also promoting Yemen as attractive development location. The current status of the global carbon market is characterized by a large increase in the number of emissions reduction procurement programs resulting in an enormous increase in the demand for clean development projects.

"At the Ministry of Water and Environment in cooperation with the Environment Protection Authority we are now developing a portfolio of sectors and type of projects that provide most cost-effective greenhouse gas reduction measures, possess highest potential for attracting Clean Development Mechanism investments and that have the highest likelihood for receiving underlying

financing and the availability of a capable project owner," said Lia Sieghart, CIM-Advisor to the Ministry.

"Our first assessment has identified several sectors which could provide promising Clean Development Mechanism projects, amongst which are the oil industry, the landfills, solar/wind/geothermal energy generation and the cement factories,' outlined Al-Eryani.

"Capacity building and marketing the national Clean Development Mechanism programs to buyers of emission credits or project investors is one of the important tasks of host countries, like Yemen. In that context, we are at present developing a website market Yemen's Clean to Development Mechanism program and at the Ministry we are getting ready to present Yemen's Clean Development Mechanism capacity at the upcoming global carbon fairs," said Sieghart.

The Minister concludes with thanking the United Nations Development Program for its ongoing assistance in this field and thereby enabling Yemen to fully engage as partner in the global carbon market.

# Football team returns home with one point, fans satisfied

### By: Adel Al-Khawlani

SANA'A, Jan, 29 – Yemen's national football team returned to Sana'a with a single point from their three matches in the Arabian Gulf Cup tournament in Abu Dhabi.

Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports and Head of Yemen's delegation to UAE Abdullah Behayan said he is satisfied with performance of the Yemeni footballers when they played Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and Oman. He expressed that teammates played together better than any previous Gulf championships and proved that they joined the event as competitors and not as participants.

Behavan praised the sincere efforts expended by Yemeni Football Federation and the team's coaching staff, which helped make Yemen's participation in the championship a success. Also, he commended the sponsorship and support for the team by President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the Minister of Youth and Sport that motivated players and raised morale.

The team's coach Mohsen Saleh stated that Yemen's participation in the Gulf Championship was somewhat

positive as the players were at their best. He confirmed that the team will not be easy points for other teams in coming sporting events.

In the final Group B meeting, Yemen was surprisingly defeated 2-1 by Oman with a formation made up of reserve players. Sultan Al-Turki scored another first minute goal of the tournament for Oman. Yemen equalized later in the ninth minute with a nice header. Ahmad Al-Busafi gave Oman a 2-1 lead in the 43rd minute and that score stood until the end of the contest.

In a press conference following the game, the Mohsen Saleh affirmed that Yemen's performance in the meeting was not a product of a chance, rather it is a fruit of extensive preparation and gradual improvement. He regretted his team's sad exit from the competition because it had a considerable chance to qualify for the semifinals.

"Our players committed several mistakes particularly in the defense lines and this is coupled with their immature experience that couldn't help to maintain the 1-1 draw at least. However, the team was expected to win the encounter since the Omani coach fielded most of his reserve players," Saleh noted.

Football team prepares for China Olympics' qualifiers: Under the Egyptian Coach Mohsen Saleh, the national football on Sunday started preparing for the qualifying matches for the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing.

Saleh told Saba News that the Olympic team's formation will include most of the national team players who have just participated in the Arabian Gulf Cup.

According to the team's coach, Yemen's footballers gratified their fans although they reaped only one point from three games.

"The current national team formation includes younger players under age 23 and the formation is possible to remain the same in the upcoming international home and away games against Palestine in February," said Saleh.

The national team is due to play a practice match with its Syrian counterpart on Feb. 3 in Damascus in conformity with the football federation agenda. Saleh said he forwarded his program to federation concerning preparation for the national and Olympic football teams for the upcoming international participations.

## **Stranded sailors protest**

### By: Nazih Abdullah For Yemen Times

ADEN, Jan. 30 - After being stranded in a Church in Aden, for over two weeks without any financial support or way out, 21 Nigerian sailors are still demanding their salaries and airline tickets to return back home. The sailors were working for the Aden Company for Maritime Investment, but they have been locked out of their jobs and taking refuge in Aden's Ra'as Marbet Church because of a dispute with their employer regarding their financial rights. According to one of the sailors, their former employer owes them US\$ 95,000 in compensation for their work since August 2006 according to their contracts, but refuses to pay them, and therefore they are protesting the suppressive measures in the Ra'as Marbet church in Aden.

Father Peter Krox, who is the priest in charge of Ra'as Marbet Church, and the representative of the Sailors International Association said that the sailors' trouble started last August when the company stopped giving them their salaries and their food allowance.

He further maintained that the sailors' attempt to negotiate the matter with the company didn't succeed. "The sailors' negotiations with the Maritime Affairs Authority leadership, represented by Ahmed Mubarak, yielded nothing," Krox said.

"We negotiated with the owner of the four ships on which the sailors worked many times," he added.

On the other hand, the Maritime Investment Company has indicated that it had set up a committee to review the case and pay the sailors what it thinks is appropriate and fair, however, the sailors are not satisfied with that and said that any compensation less than the US\$ 95,000 pending would not be acceptable.

The sailors also say they have been subjected to harassment by the company's workers. A Nigerian Captain claimed he was subject to attempted murder by one of the guards on the ship he works at. When raising this matter to the authorities in Aden, they found out that the authorities can do nothing about it, as the Company is owned by one of the President's relative and tracking him down might not be a wise strategy to pursue, according to a knowledgeable source on the case in Aden, while the Authorities in Aden refused to comment on the subject.

According to Newsyemen website, Khalid Al-Wazeer head of the general maritime authority said that his authority is looking into the problem and will work on solving the issue amicably.

Krox called on the state's concerned authorities and Aden's Governor to interfere and resolve the Nigerian sailors' problems, saying he feels bitterness for their tragedy.

# **New HIV infections**

SANA'A, Jan.30 – Yemeni Ministry of Health announced that new 38 cases of HIV/AIDS were diagnosed in December and indicate that the infection is on the rise.

Finding 38 cases in one month has raised AIDS cases in Yemen to 2,025 since 1987 when the first case was reported, said the director of the National Anti-AIDS Program, Dr. Fauzya Gharama, who added that 38 percent of the AIDS/HIV infections in Yemen are among non-Yemenis and that there are 11 infected children among the total reported cases.

The National Program announced early in April 2006 that there were 1,821 individuals living with HIV/AIDS in Yemen, up from 1,769 cases in 2005. However, HIV/AIDS specialists working in Yemen say the actual figures are higher than those provided by the Ministry of Health because many patients don't report their disease.

The World Health Organization said that HIV surveillance systems are very

weak in Yemen and HIV cases are based on laboratory data available at the Central Public Health Laboratory and its governorate branches.

The WHO estimated that there are 10 unreported cases for every one registered case in Yemen.

The availability of voluntary testing and counseling services in Yemen is very limited, although the National Anti-AIDS Program initiated a pilot testing and counseling service in July 2004. Expanded testing and counseling services are planned and a training program for counselors already has begun.

According to UNAIDS, the primary reported mode of HIV transmission in Yemen is through heterosexual contact. However, apparently, difficulties remain in achieving universal HIV screening of donated blood and adequate blood donor selection. Additionally, unsafe practices handling piercing instruments is common whether in health care settings or by traditional healers, but intravenous drug use is rare.

### Continued from page 1

Commenting on the practicality of their mission, Al-Wadee said it was impossible to gather every human rights article because many stated legal rights apply to both men and women. "What we did is identify and gather the laws which clearly

The collected articles cover all legal issues relating to women, such as pensions, nationality, marriage, divorce, etc. The effort is seen as the first stage of an overall awareness project to help Yemeni women claim their rights.

## **Reaching out to the public**

and regulations and the common man. bers of parliament, and advise the gov-"Rights are useless unless you know ernment on the best procedures to about them. Our work here increases the enhance women's status because they're chance of having more effective laws because only when you know what exists, can you identify what needs to be noted. changed," he added. Member of Parliament and head of Parliament's Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee Ali Abdullah Abu Hulaiqa commented, "The work was impressive and I feel the team behind this has done a good job. I believe civil societies and human rights NGOs working in Yemen are a positive turning point toward the nation's future.

half of society and considered partners to men by the Yemeni Constitution," he

governorates: Sana'a, Taiz, Aden and Hadramout.

Monday's discussion workshop was organized as part of activities related to promoting women's rights by using ICT (information and telecommunication tech-

financial grant \$89,000 to the Yemen Gymnastic Federation. The grant will be used to promote gymnastics in Yemen through procurement of gymnastics training equipments in the four main gymnastics centers in Sana'a, Taiz, Aden and Hodeidah.

### Guns carrying and trade to be regulated

Jan. 30 — The Tuesday's session of the cabinet, chaired by Minister of Information Hassan Al-Lawzi, approved amending an article of law related to regulating arms bearing and trade as well as the number of VIP's bodyguards. The cabinet directed concerned authorities to complete the legal procedures mandatory to this amendment.

### **Cabinet reinforces** children's rights

Jan.30 - The cabinet approved some legal amendments to some articles in the field of children's rights and protection to reinforce legal procedures in this respect as well as to completely concord with the Arab relevant legislations. The new amendments would guarantee children a legal period of nurture, their lawful and legal rights in the economic, health, social, educational, sports and cultural fields as well as protecting them from any kind of exploitation. The cabinet transferred the amendments to Parliament to be discussed and apply the related legislative procedures.

applied to women and then we simplified them." he explained.

"One concern for us during simplification was how to reach out to the three types of Yemeni women: illiterate, partially educated and intellectuals. By using the cassettes, we hope to overcome the problem of illiterate women, as well as provide the laws in a mixture of local dialects and classical Arabic in order to ensure maximum outreach," Al-Wadee added

UNFPA gender program officer Sawsen Al-Refai praised the initiative as a first step that must be taken, adding, "It's important to start somewhere and that's what this project is achieving. However, without sincere government commitment, implementing such laws in real life will remain unaccomplished."

The UNFPA's Elobaid Ahmed Elobaid, manager of the overall UNDP project, reemphasized the fact that the project was designed to bridge the gap between laws

"Now it's our turn to advocate human and women's rights, especially as mem-

### 14 troops killed

Elobaid agrees with Abu Hulaiqa on the work's significance, attributing the workshop's high-quality participation to the quality of quiet leadership possessed by Mashoor, as well as the professional work done by the team of national legal experts.

As a follow-up, several NGOs will be contracted through UNDP's competitive process to disseminate the information. The material will be advocated via eight centers affiliated with those NGOs in four nology), one component of UNDP-Yemen's Strengthening National Capacity in Human Rights Project. The component aims to promote women's rights under existing Yemeni laws by using ICT.

The overall project is a part of a UNDP regional project in three other Arab nations: Tunisia, Egypt and Lebanon. The two North African countries already have completed this phase, with similar material already available on relevant authorities' web sites

However, Member of Parliament Yahya Badraddin Al-Houthi, who is currently in Germany, sent a letter to the Yemen Times describing the events in different terms. "The official media doesn't publish correct stories.

What happened is that government forces used new sites atop area mountains, which Al-Houthi tribesmen previously dominated. The latter attempted to prevent the former from dominating these sites and asked them to leave the area in a reasonable amount of time," the letter read.

"The government forces refused to do so, and instead, pointed their heavy and light arms at Al-Houthi followers and opened fire, killing one of them. Reacting to the attack, Al-Houthi supporters returned fire on the government forces, killing 12 troops and injuring 25 others.

They forced the remaining government troops from the area and took control of the military equipment and artillery that was abandoned.' In 2005, local authorities led by Sa'ada

Governor Yahya Al-Shami agreed on a truce with Al-Houthi followers, defining several locations, mainly on mountaintops, to be controlled by Al-Houthi followers, led by Abdulmalik Al-Houthi and local administration, without military inference.

According to the MP, Al-Shami tried to maintain the truce and had warned authorities of the consequences of heavy army presence in the area, but the army disregarded the warning, instead dominating the region with troops and equipment.

Some Al-Houthi followers declare that they are ready to end the confrontations between themselves and the government

if the latter withdraws its forces from the area. The tribesmen pointed out that they appoint Sa'ada's governor to form a committee to investigate the most recent clashes.

Al-Houthi followers appealed to all of those with clear consciences to alleviate their suffering and help them escape such persistent sedition.

In his address opening Monday's 11th Armed Forces Conference, President Ali Abdullah Saleh said that all terrorist elements supporting Abdulmalik Al-Houthi must surrender their heavy and light arms to the governorate's leadership, adding, "We're not to be blamed for the consequences after this warning.'

Speaking via the ruling party mouthpiece Al-Motamar Net, an official source said, "A committee made up of religious scholars and social personalities is

attempting to persuade the mutineers, led by Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, to stop attacking the army, leave their sites and surrender their arms as an enforcement of the president's warning. Via a press statement, the president informed the followers that if they wish to express their political affiliation or views, they can do so by forming a political party as per the Yemeni . Constitution "

In a press statement, Abdulmalik Al-Houthi urged all Yemenis to stand by the oppressed in the face of corrupt authorities who desire more bloodshed. "The military campaign that began this week is part of a series of aggressive acts and oppression authorities are exercising against Sa'ada and Amran locals."

The bloody confrontations between Yemeni government troops and Al-Houthi supporters began in June 2004. Hussein

Al-Houthi, the group's leader at that time, was killed by the army in September 2004; hence, his brother Abdulmalik has taken over the leadership since then.

Hussein Al-Houthi was a founding member of the Islamist Haq Party, which was established after 1990's National Unity, but he later made an alliance with the ruling party, which supported him to establish a religious center in Sa'ada to teach the Twelvist Shi'ite sect. The center remained open until June 2004 when trouble began due to ideological differences.

In that year, Shi'ite cleric Hussein Badraddin Al-Houthi, brother of the group's current leader, ordered his followers to revolt against the Yemeni government, which had accused him of sedition, forming an illegal armed group and inciting anti-American sentiment.

However, recent years have presented great difficulties for Yemeni expatriates living in the Emirates for various reasons, including laws the country imposes upon the expatriate community. Such laws prevent expatriates from obtaining residence permits due to security factors, particularly following the arrest of

some Yemenis who crossed into Emirati territory without visas.

According to local political analysts on Yemeni-Emirati affairs, such violations by illegal immigrants are very few and don't justify such a tough policy. Analysts believe one purpose of Saleh's visit is to discuss some of the problems

### Saleh visits U.A.E.

facing the Emirates' Yemeni community and suggest possible solutions to those issues.

Yemeni-Emirati relations date back to 1971, when the Abu Dhabi Development Fund was established as an official Emirati organization to provide external grants to fund economic,

agricultural, tourist and industrial projects in Yemen.

The late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan first visited Yemen in 1972, which contributed to consolidating the two states' economic and political ties, ensued by signing several cooperation agreements on trade, culture and media. During that visit, the Emirates agreed to help Yemen implement various education, transportation and housing projects.

Between 1974 and 1996, the nation funded several infrastructure and service projects worth more than 920 million Emirati dirhams (equivalent to more than \$250 million).

### International

# Nasrallah: Bush made Lebanon chaos

Hassan Nasrallah, the leader of Hezbollah, has accused George Bush of creating chaos in Lebanon, and rejected the US president's latest criticisms of the Shia group.

VENEN C

Speaking at Beirut ceremonies marking the climax of the Muslim festival of Ashura, Nasrallah accused the US of ordering Israel to launch last year's attack on Lebanon.

"The one who fomented chaos in Lebanon, who destroyed Lebanon, who killed women and children, old and young in Lebanon, is George Bush and (Secretary of State) Condoleezza Rice who ordered the Zionists to launch the war on Lebanon," Nasrallah said.

The US president on Monday accused Hezbollah and its allies Iran and Syria of stirring up the latest violence in Lebanon in a bid to topple its government and said "those responsible for creating chaos must be called to account".

### Thousands gather

Nasrallah said: "The one who must be punished, who must be tried, is the one who ordered the launching of war on



Nasrallah spoke as thousands attended Ashura will never be humiliated." ceremonies in south Beirut. Reuters Lebanon.'

The July-August war killed nearly 1,200 people in Lebanon, mainly civilians, and 157 Israelis, mostly soldiers.

"George Bush wants to punish you because you resisted, he wants to punish you because you won," Nasrallah said. He made his address to thousands of Shia muslims who converged on Beirut's southern suburbs to commemorate the killing in battle of Imam Hussein, the Prophet Mohammad's grandson, in AD 680.

Earlier, the crowd marched in Hezbollah's Beirut stronghold, rhythmically beating their chests in a sign of grief over Hussein's martyrdom and chanting "Death to America, death to Israel"

Some carried red, yellow and black flags with religious slogans. Others wore green headbands and chanted, "We

"George Bush knows ... and we reiterate to him and the whole world should hear that we are a

nation that doesn't succumb and can't be humiliated, " Nasrallah said. Sectarian clashes in Beirut last week

between pro- and anti-government supporters left seven people dead. Oppositon supporters, led by

Hezbollah, are calling for a veto in cabinet and for fresh elections and have launched a series of protests, sit-ins and a one-day strike.

Source: Aljazeera.net

**Iraqis fleeing conflict flood over borders** 

#### **By: Anthony Boadle**

HAVANA (Reuters) - State television showed Fidel Castro for the first time in three months on Tuesday and the ailing Cuban leader said he was still in the fight to recover.

Castro, 80, looked stronger but still frail in images of Monday's two-hour meeting with Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez, his closest ally in Latin America.

"This is far from being a lost battle," Castro said. He spoke slowly in an almost unintelligible voice in footage that showed him drinking orange juice and standing.

Castro dropped from public view six months ago after emergency surgery for intestinal bleeding.

Castro temporarily handed over power to his brother, Defence Minister Raul Castro, on July 31, the first time he had relinquished control since his 1959 revolution.

He was last seen on an October 28 video clip looking very frail and walking with difficulty. He appeared to have



**Castro looks stronger in new TV images** 

juice during the daily newscast Mesa Redonda in reports by Spain's El Pais Havana in this image taken from television newspaper that said Castro January 30, 2007. Ailing Cuban leader Castro was had undergone three shown on state television on Tuesday for the first botched operations for time in three months, meeting with Venezuelan diverticulitis. President Hugo Chavez in Havana. REUTERS

put on weight in the latest images.

Cuba has denied Castro has cancer but his precise illness is a state secret. He is thought to be suffering from diverticulitis, a disorder of the large intestine.

A Spanish doctor who examined him in December said two weeks ago that Castro is making a "slow but progressive" recovery, although his condition is serious due to his age.

Dr. Jose Luis Garcia Sabrido, head of surgery at Madrid's Gregorio Maranon public hospital, said Castro has suffered complications after surgery on his digestive system but may recover.

He largely dismissed

Chavez said on Jan 19 that the Cuban leader was

"fighting for his life". A few days later, he said Castro was up and walking, adding in a light-hearted tone that he was almost jogging.

### **By: Alistair Lyon**

BEIRUT (Reuters) - Violence in Iraq and instability in Lebanon are driving hundreds of thousands of people abroad in an upheaval not matched in the Middle East since the exodus of Palestinian refugees when Israel was created in 1948.

While Lebanese usually migrate legally to countries of their choice, Iraqis are fleeing across borders in distress to escape the bombings, death squads and sectarian cleansing that have savaged their country since the U.S.-led invasion in 2003.

Most of the Iraqis are ending up in countries that already host large Palestinian communities drawn from the 4.3 million Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations.

The carnage in Iraq has also uprooted about half the 30,000 Palestinian refugees who lived there in Saddam Hussein's time, forcing them into a second exile or stranding them in resources they brought with them. limbo. About 700 Palestinians have been

stuck for months in wretched camps on the Iraqi-Syrian border after fleeing violence in Baghdad, despite U.N. appeals for Arab states to let them in.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees says up to 50,000 Iraqis abandon their homes every month. "Iraq is the big one," UNHCR's regional representative Stephane Jaquemet told Reuters.

The agency estimates that up to 2 million Iraqis have moved to neighbouring countries, mainly Syria and Jordan, before and since the war, while 1.7 million are internally displaced.

Jaquemet said he feared Syria and Jordan, which each host anywhere between half a million and a million Iraqis, might eventually close their borders to the refugees -- many of whom are fast exhausting whatever

### **Tightening controls**

Jordan already interrogates and turns away some Iraqi migrants at the frontier, especially young men who fail to convince the authorities they risk persecution at home.

Syria, already home to 432,000 Palestinian refugees, has been the most welcoming host for Iraqis, despite the extra burdens they create in a struggling economy where jobs are scarce and public services are creaky.

Yet Damascus, often accused by the United States of helping Iraqi insurgents, wins little international appreciation for its contribution in shouldering the Iraqi refugee burden.

Tens of thousands of Iraqis have also sought safety in Iran, Egypt, Lebanon, Turkey and Arab Gulf states. Only a tiny fraction of those who apply for formal refugee status with the UNHCR are accepted for resettlement in the

Even those who risk brutal punishment or death at home for working with the U.S. military as translators or in other supporting roles find it almost impossible to gain entry to the United States, which took in only 202 Iraqi refugees in 2006.

UNHCR says.

bombing of the Samarra sanctuary on February 22," said Jean-Philippe Chauzy, spokesman for the Genevabased International Organisation for Migration, which monitors the displacement throughout Iraq.

The destruction of the Shi'ite mosque in Samarra set off a wave of Sunni-Shi'ite revenge killings that has yet to wane.

#### **Displacement On Rise**

"People have fled because of violence or direct threats against their families. The rate has been about 1,000 a week and it is on the increase," Chauzy said. "People are moving to areas according to ethnic and religious lines."

"In many areas people pay rent to live in insalubrious conditions where there is little clean water or electricity. Fuel is also a problem. Many are living with relatives. It's a humanitarian crisis and the needs are enormous," he added.

Rampant insecurity in Iraq has hamstrung foreign aid agencies since the 2003 bombings of the Baghdad offices of the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

While Iraqis try to escape the maelstrom of bloodshed, a quieter exodus of Lebanese has gathered pace since last year's war between Israel and Shi'ite Hezbollah guerrillas led to a protracted political crisis that burst into violence in January.

Lebanese economists say tens of thousands have left to seek jobs and safe havens abroad in recent months, draining youthful talent and swelling a diaspora that may already account for a quarter of the Mediterranean country's four million people.

One recent survey showed 60 percent of young graduates and older people with families hoped to leave, either because they saw no future in Lebanon or wanted to keep their children safe.

Pamela Chrabieh, a researcher in contact with many would-be migrants, said she often advised them to think twice before grappling with the trauma of settling in countries where they might face official barriers, discrimination or unemployment.

"But those who have completely lost hope say: 'It's a permanent wait and we don't know what we are waiting for any more because the whole region is in flames'," she said.



Technical Assistance for Preparation of the Girls' Secondary Education Project The Project Administration Unit **Ministry of Education, Yemen** 

The Ministry of Education (MOE) has received a PHRD Grant from the Japanese Government through the World Bank towards the cost of the preparation of the Girls' Secondary Education Project.

The Project Administration Unit (PAU) now invites eligible consulting firms to indicate

# Expression of Interests

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The Project Administration Unit (PAU) now invites eligible consulting firms to indicate their interest in providing the below-listed services. Interested firms must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills, etc.). To achieve the Project proposed development objective which is to reduce the gender gap in secondary education while laying the basis for related improvements in the quality, relevance and efficiency of secondary schooling; the government plans to prepare the above-mentioned project, and seeks the assistance of international reputed firms to prepare & design the Project components.

Inside Iraq, up to half a million

people fled their homes to other parts of the country last year alone, the "The defining factor was the

their interest in providing the below-listed technical assistances. Interested firms must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills, etc.).

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### 1) Conduct a Study of Secondary Schools and Communities

The objective of this technical assistance is to prepare a qualitative report on the conditions in schools that encourage and discourage female enrolment and influence the quality of educational provision.

### 2) Conduct a Study on Private Investment in Secondary Education in Yemen

The objective of this technical assistance is to conduct a study on private education and make recommendations regarding how to encourage private investment in education.

The selection of the firms will be in accordance with the procedure set out in the World Bank's Guidelines: "Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, May 2004" Interested firms may obtain further information during working days Sat.-Wed. From 10:00 AM to 12:00 noon at the address below to which the expression of interest must be delivered by February 13, 2007.

**Ministry of Education Project Administration Unit** 60 m Southern Rd. -Bait Meyad Tel: 00967-01-619160, Fax: 00967-01- 619219

### 1) Prepare Project Component - Physical Inputs to Improve Access

The objective of this technical assistance is to assess the current state of secondary school mapping, school design prototypes, and planning for physical inputs to enhance girls' enrolment in Yemen and provide the Ministry of Education with recommendations on priority interventions and preparation of the project component at the secondary level.

### 2) Prepare Project Component - Cost-effective Incentive Program

The objective of this technical assistance is to assess the recent awareness and incentive programs to promote girls' enrolment in Yemen and provide the Ministry of Education with recommendations on priority interventions and preparation of project components at the secondary level in light of international experience and sound economic benefits.

### 3) Prepare Project Component - Quality Enhancement

The objective of this technical assistance is to assess the quality of secondary program development and delivery in Yemen and provide the Ministry of Education with recommendations on priority interventions and preparation of the project component at the secondary level in light of international experience.

### 4) Prepare Project Component - Secondary Teacher Professionalism

The objective of this technical assistance is to design improvements to the quality of secondary school teacher preparation, training, and deployment in Yemen and provide the Ministry of Education with recommendations on priority interventions and preparation of the project components at the secondary level in light of international experience.

### 5) Prepare Project Component - Implementation Structure and Capacity Building Arrangement

The objective of this technical assistance is to assess the current educational project management structures within the Ministry of Education and plans and progress for decentralization and reorganization and recommendations on priority interventions and coordination of the project component at the secondary level in light of international experience.

The selection of the firm will be in accordance with the procedure set out in the World Bank's Guidelines: "Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, May 2004" Interested firms may obtain further information during working days Sat.-Wed. From 10:00 AM to 12:00 noon at the address below to which the expression of interest must be delivered by February 13, 2007.

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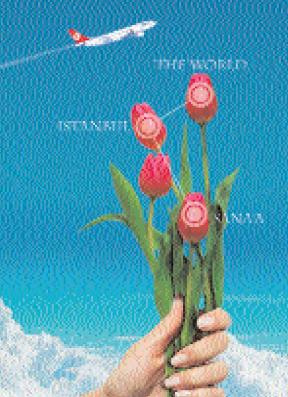


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## Interview

see things from different perspectives. It's

like building a tower with many bricks -

the higher the tower gets, the more you

can see when you're standing on top of it.

With education, people develop a

# A conversation with Dr. Geert W.J. Heling, professor of organizational behavior The critical issue in development is cultural development

rofessor Geert W.J. Heling is a renowned professor and consultant on organizational behavior and change who is visiting Yemen as a part of the Maastricht School of Management Executive MBA program being held in Sana'a in collaboration with Sana'a University. The Yemen Times met with Heling to discuss the issue of cultural development in Yemen and how Yemenis can help themselves realize their own development on all fronts.

### Interviewed by: Raidan Al-Saqqaf alsaqqaf@gmail.com

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### Dr. Heling, please tell us about your background.

Well, I come from Europe, from the Netherlands. My educational background is psychology; more specifically, I studied cultural psychology. I've always been interested in different languages and different cultures, and, actually, that's also what I'm doing for my work.

I began my career as an academic researcher at the University of Nijmegen and later became full professor of organizational behavior at the Maastricht School of Management on a part-time basis. I combine this with my main job, which is management consultancy, and I have my own consulting firm.

Most of my work with the Maastricht School of Management is in outreach, as Maastricht MBA programs are being taught in many different locations worldwide, particularly in emerging economies and developing countries. There's already considerable experience in developed countries; therefore, we're focusing on developing the rest of the world.

We've ventured into countries like China, India and Indonesia, as well as Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. Actually, this is my first visit to Yemen. I've been teaching in Cairo and I've visited Tunisia, but I consider this my first real encounter with this part of the world because my previous visits were a long time ago.

### Yemen has been implementing a development strategy involving economic, political and social development. However, we've witnessed only limited progress and success via these strategies so far. I think the critical issue in development is a cultural issue.

If that's a question, it's a simple one to ask, but there's no simple answer. Of course, we know about the development of the 'Asian tigers' and other Asian countries. I've been there many times and I've seen it grow. It's booming at the moment and their development is incredible. Is there one key to it? No. Does the cultural issue matter? Yes. Like I said, there's no easy answer to it and I don't want to claim that I can provide you with a simplistic solution to copy.

To a certain extent, from what I see in several Asian countries, it's all about atti-

tude and of course. you can connect attitude to culture. For instance, when I go to China, I see ing a plan, in combination with the intention to carry it out, is enough. Thus, they stop pursuing implementation because they think they've already done the job. However, this is only the starting point, of course. This is seen particularly in bureau-

cratic organizations. Maybe this attitude also exists in Yemen. I see many plans here. I spoke to several people during the past couple of days who talked about the government's many plans, etc. This means you have enough plans – and the plans are probably considerably good - yet why don't you execute them, go through implementation and achieve good results? Something's missing there – the action part.

You can call it culture or attitude or maybe it's just a lack of understanding of the mechanisms behind it because we must understand the behavioral mechanisms that enhance performance. If we look at Yemen's situation, the danger is that we simply could blame it on "the culture." However, culture isn't some independent thing or an abstract entity – it's you and me. Culture is what people think and do.

The same applies within an organization. An organizational culture isn't something abstract or something being

enforced by top management or some consultant; rather, an organizational culture is what we're doing here. It's the behavior of managers, employ-

ees and everyone who constitutes part of the organization. Culture is the behavior we exhibit every day. The good news is that people can change their behavior.

If we look at the behavior of a typical Yemeni employee, student or even journalist, we find they work an average 20-hour week and most of their work isn't valuable additions, but repetitive activities to which they've become accustomed. If you want to change this culture or behavior and get Yemenis to work and spend 7 to 8 hours of constructive effort and focus on the quality of their output, how do you do that? That's a challenging question. People mention to me the habit of extensive qat chews and the time these chews consume at the expense of working hours. It's a simple mathematic calculation. If you only work four hours a day while others

work eight or 10 "The solution for hours a day, it's clear that you have a disad-Yemen's vantage and you'll never get as far as the

Dr. Geert W.J. Heling reads through a copy of the Yemen Times.

only act like it, but he'll never really change, and this acting like it is what we see so often in organizations. Managers and leaders demand that we must act differently and that we must change, but people just don't commit themselves to it, so they'll just act as if they comply. When the manager turns his back, they just fall back into the old behavior patterns.

changing

plans instead of on achieving results.

rewarding for me, not only in payment but also in job satisfaction, sense of achievement and maybe even higher status, that will help me convince myself to take action and really change my behavior. Of course, the social context is important too because people must feel that the new behavior is acceptable or even more desirable. You can call that culture, but it's ultimately about the choices people make themselves.

As you said, development is a choice on a personal level. However, there are misconceptions around the concept that development is inflicting alien concepts upon society. How should we as educators deal with this?

I see that there's a misconception about development and progress in many societies, as if it would mean changing their culture to match those of Western soci-

### desire to change and discover the positive rewards of executing more work via a collective approach?

Again, there's no simple answer, but allow me a few remarks in this regard. First of all, we really should study what 'development' is because I've noticed that many people in the world see development as becoming like the Western world. That's not my conviction because I'm not so sure development in the Western world has gone in the right direction, at least culturally speaking.

I'm an optimist and I believe that some

day there will be a global culture - not a uniform one, but one that contains a lot of diversity. So I hope the whole world won't be Westernized, Americanized or even 'China-ized,' but rather will look more like a multicolored blend that preserves each society's main values with mutual respect toward each other. I believe this will be

the case some day. But how can you get from underdeveloped to developed? You can answer this question in an economic way regarding how you can grow as an econ-

omy and this is fairly simple. Work harder, be more efficient, invest more and trade more with the rest of the world. Learn from others, act on it and you'll see the benefits rapidly.

However, if you talk about cultural development, then I hesitate. Don't try to change Yemeni culture to a Western culture. You may want to develop Yemeni culture into a new, future Yemeni culture coinciding with economic development as well. But such change never can be imposed or done from outside - it must happen from within. It's the people's choice. If they choose not to develop, then no one can ever make them develop.

If you want to develop as a nation, challenge the people and try to set the conditions so they can commit themselves to development. I strongly believe in education as a development tool, not to change a culture, but to develop it. Education makes people see and understand more, as well as understand more about their own position and background. It doesn't bring something radically new; rather, it mainly allows them to grow and

broader view, they know more and can interpret things differently and they can choose to take up action accordingly. Deveopment does not mean

becoming like the

western world

That's what education can do in contributing to develop a society. Also, exposure to those from other places and cultures is crucial in

order to develop different perspectives. You ask how long

it takes. I estimate it would take approximately 15 years to really achieve the results from such kind of development, which, relatively speaking, is a short time period. But you mustn't stop at merely having plans and intentions - act on them and guard the progression!

### Thank you for your time and for discussing this issue of cultural development. I look forward to welcoming you in Yemen in the future.

Thank you. I truly hope to come back again. And if I may add, my visits to Yemen and to other countries are helpful for me too. Through my travels, I have the opportunity to meet new people and learn from their views and opinions. I've already learned so much here, especially from my students, and this enhances my understanding of your culture too. I get to learn more about Yemen from the inside. Now when I go home, I'll meet those in my country who've never gone abroad and I can explain to them what Yemen is all about and tell them about its fascinating people.

THE new face OF AN AWARD-WINNING AIRLINE

"Development is all about attitude."

In theory, when we question why people don't get to the stage where they

really see and feel the rewards of their behavior, I think

they focus too much on the input and the work side of it instead of on the reward side and what will be the outcome. They focus too much on making

If I see that working longer hours is

many people working. Even those who are doing something. In the poorer areas, people are doing things like cleaning their

development are unemployed still problem can never come from outside."

streets. Why? Apart from individual drives, they share a social obligation toward the betterment of their communities.

It's this industrious mentality of the Chinese to keep busy and to improve the things around them. This is amazing something unheard of even in the Western world - and they're growing rapidly. There's something in their values and cultural system that makes them like to work. They feel they have an obligation to contribute to their social environment and to the community.

If we translate this to Yemen - and I apologize if I don't have a complete picture, as I've been here only a few days, so please feel free to fill me in - based on what I've seen so far, the difference is the mentality of how to get from having a plan to actually implementing it. You see, making a plan isn't so difficult. Of course, a certain intelligence and expertise are required to make a good plan, but that's not the difficult part. The difficulty is to actually implement it and start carrying out what was planned to do.

In many cases, the plan isn't implemented and doesn't lead to the hoped for results. People then blame it on the plan itself and think they must have a better plan and start anew. But mostly, that's not the problem. Implementation matters most.

Often in my work organizations, I encounter those with the attitude that hav-

others. Referring to your question about how to change that, let me warn you about one thing: the solution never can come from outside. If you want to change this, then the desire to do so must come from within. For example, if

you impose a new type of working system within your organization, simply imposing such a system won't change people's attitude. They're smart enough to disrupt it, they're intelligent and creative and they'll find a way around it; thus, it must come from within.

If we talk about commitment as a motivator, you can't impose this on people. I can't motivate anyone, I can only help others motivate themselves and create conditions within which they can commit themselves. Now, here's an important key and something a lot of managers and leaders misunderstand: you can never impose a change of behavior upon someone. Sure, you can enforce it, but that only works for the short term. However, for the long term, he must convince himself that it's beneficial for him to change his behavior and that's not a simple thing to do

For example, you can't convince a person that smoking cigarettes or chewing qat is bad for him. He probably already knows it, so if you try to convince him with rational arguments, it doesn't work. He must convince himself and I think the only way is by helping him see and feel what the benefit is for him. He must see for himself the rewards of his behavior.

If he can see the reward of working eight hours instead of four, then he can choose to change. If you force him, he'll

eties. A change of culture should be such that it enriches the culture itself while developing its own unique set of characteristics without losing its own values or identity.

For instance, collectivist values are very important in many societies - so don't try to get rid of them and become individualistic! That's a misunderstanding many people have. Globalization (many fear that it's synonymous with what I call 'Americanization') doesn't necessarily imply that you give up your own identity. On the other hand, one can't deny that the economy is a global thing, so you

can't separate Yemen from the rest of the world. For development, I think we should develop mechanisms that foster economic growth through individualists' profits, etc., but combine it with more collectivist values.

When talking about social responsibility in economic growth for a nation or for a people, you can say, "We want this to be balanced and we want companies and governments that also look at the social issues of economic growth." So regarding development in Yemen, I think people will change their behavior, but not necessarily lose their values or cultural identity.

I asked my students in this class their reasons for joining the MBA program and most said they want to learn and improve themselves. That isn't incompatible with a collectivist society because every one of them realizes they also have a social responsibility. I'm glad they affirmed their commitment to social development in this country.

We spoke about education, about globalization, about what sparks changing one's behavior and about one's social responsibility. How do we spark a



Acoustiver grand season on the treas or transmost Laws this season. Special officer on Lynapic leads and the Fast Fast Salas national as Feb 2007 Transforded off on May 2007.

An over of the world's horsest generic gammers. Gut a "America now then an over 10 destinations worldwide. The hits's new took form sufficient on a the result modern form in the sky and the assess surface, becaused on the based context of mir arcents.

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# Opinion



# India loses 7,000 females a day

### **By: Fariouq Luqman**

6

he development of means determining the sex of en embryo in its fourth month has caused a great disaster to the people of India as well as the people of Korea and China and to some extent in Thailand, Africa and some Arab countries. Nevertheless the people here do not like to announce about that very frankly.

The problem started China because a law in China does not allow the birth of more than one child with an aim of limiting the population. If a father discovers that his wife is pregnant with a female he sometimes wants an abortion in the hope that she will become pregnant with a male the next time. All that happens secretly.

According to the Chinese and Indian mentality, as was and is still the case in the Arab mentality, a male is preferable to a female for many reasons. It has become a dangerous phenomenon in India in particular and the Indian subcontinent, including Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka.

Studies by UNICEF revealed that the existing proportion or rate between males and females is leading to India's loss of around 7,000 females a day so that the present rate has reached to 882 females against 1,000 males, while it was expected to be 954 against one thousand. This rate means the loss of 1.5 million females every year.

This new form of eliminating girls happens after discovering the gender of the embryo with equipment of determining it with pictures and ultrasound, which is the easiest of matters despite Indian and Chinese law prohibiting this means of discovery.

The important thing for that family is the final result –the birth of a male. The father cannot know that the female could have become more useful, smarter, and greater than his little boy. Therefore the number of females to males in India reduced but 31,000 of them will be born instead of 38,000 because of this new scientific killing instead of the premeditated killing that Islam has prohibited.

A farmer or worker believes that a young male will be more helpful in a country that is still considered among the poor countries and that the daughter may become a burden on him because the father has to pay a high dowry or a man to marry her. An Indian will pay a dowry to his daughter's bridegroom ranging between a house to car or cash or furniture according his capability. He also must buy her pure gold to carry with her to the house of her husband. Muslims in India and its neighboring countries have also have that custom although the Muslim bridegroom has to pay a dowry to the bride, but spread of Hindu customs imposed on Indian Muslims has made many adapt their customs and often remain unmarried. This change can lead to suicide. All this happens while the law in China and India prohibits payment of dowries and prohibits suicide.

Nonetheless we hear that in the Indian Parliament there are reports on burning bridegrooms whose fathers delayed in paying the final installments of their dowries. Bridegrooms are

Mahweet recently will no doubt raise a

question: If the deaf and dumb perpetra-

tor received good care wouldn't his life

and behavior have changed and become

Many victims fall daily in traffic acci-

dents or drowning or burning and other

causes and similar events there are sure-

ly many factors behind those victims due

a person useful to society and not some-

one posing danger on others?

killed by pouring kerosene on them outside of their house and burning them alive. The incident will be recorded as a tragic accident or suicide attempt. Not one day almost passes newspapers reporting these incidents in India.

The reduction of the number of females has led the young men to stop demanding dowries from girls. Also study at university and school and work for companies led to marriage without conditions and after marriage the couple will share the bearing of the costs of life. This is one phenomenon. The other one is the girl's refusal to get married according to the previous method and to depend on her income and wait for a suitable groom at the proper time.

That has resulted in a positive development. The man no longer occupies a relatively more prominent position able to demand a high dowry as it was in the past. That means that the police officer has a special dowry and so on for a diplomat or doctor. Source Al-Ayah newspaper

# Who is the perpetrator?

### By: Abdulwahab Mazaraa

t is a question frequently repeated after any crime and event or injustice befalling an individual or a society or a segment of it. In known crimes the fact can appear and the criminal is known. There may be major perpetrators and behind him the circumstances, causes and other factors that made him a criminal. In other crimes there may be a criminal and a victim. At the same time there are many perpetrators or criminals behind the known perpetrators who are in the fore-

Let's consider the crimes of accidental murder from the misuse of weapons. Isn't ignorance at the forefront of the actual perpetrators of this crime? Is it not true that the absence of a law regulating possession and carrying weapons by citizens another perpetrator in this crime? Even in intentional killing there exists the element of arms availability in the hands of perpetrators and consequently behind committing the crime, in addition to other factors especially ignorance and fanaticism.

The death of the infant Yassamin in

### Letters to the Editor

#### Women are more likely to rule the world

t seems that world is moving toward to the rule of women. In the U.S., Senator Clinton is attempting to enter the presidential election in 2008 and in humane and civilized country. Alas France, it is certain that the socialist candidate has already entered the election and we are inquiring if a world is going to be ruled by women would be more peaceful and stable.

In my view, I really support the candidacy of women for every position as I think that the sensitivity of women is always required and they always prefer peace than war.

Public opinions shows that the French woman running for presidential election has a greater chance than other candidates and if she wins in the election, this will support the Senator Clinton in the U.S. and it will make the Americans vote for

who ruled great

authorities know what happened and they cannot do anything about it because the perpetrator of this crime is a tribal sheikh thus he is above the law. It would take another 1000 years for Yemen becomes a

Ra3d ra3eed@yahoo.com No Somalia support from Saleh **66 N T**o matter if Ethiopia invaded Somalia," Ali Abdallah Salih, the president of

Yemen. This was reportedly said by President Saleh in an interview with Emarites Al-Bayan Newspaper.

This statement reminded me the late Ethiopians and had captured the entire western Somalia and the Ethiopians were defeated irreparably by the brave Somali The political history has witnessed that the then Southern Yemen sided with tortured or killed. The deportation of the Russians and sent tanks and fighter

ly deported to Ethiopia where they face severe punishments and in many instances, summary executions. We have also learned that Oromo refugees are held in the Ethiopian military camps within Somalia where their fate remain in the hands of the very regime they were forced to flee. It should be noted that most of these refugees have a record of prior arrest and torture before fleeing to Somalia. Most of these detainees are also political refugees with UNHCR's protection, living for many decades in Somalia. It is well known and documented that there are prevalent human rights violations in Ethiopia, including large scale of arbitrary detentions, disappearance, tor-'70s when Somali waged war against the ture and extra judicial killings. Considering the record of human rights violations of the Ethiopian government, we are very concerned for the safety of army. The Russians had declared war these political refugees, in the past those against Somalia. The history has in record who were forcefully deported were either

those incidents.

There are hidden perpetrators behind the apparent ones such as the absence of law or not activating it, the lack of institutional awareness and everything related to human safety, non-existence of some essential services such as improving the condition of roads and providing them with means of safety, the ignorance of some people and their recklessness and fanaticism and the over-riding problem of poverty.

All of us truly believe in God's fate but the question of considering the causes in the world of today is something inevitable and that makes us all write on the importance of the existence of law and carrying it out, the continuous and seasonal enlightenment with regard to the human safety and keeping him away from all types of danger, whether regarding the road or frequenting dangerous places without guidance or engaging himself in things he does not reckon their danger on his life such as electricity and alike.

It is important to point out in this regard to these aspects at the time of the meeting of Arab Interior Ministers 17th conference because to be aware and consider those hidden perpetrators and the endeavor to stop their interference in would lead to alleviate and reduce the cost of annual losses in lives and material costs to be sustained on only by the interior ministry but also the state with all its human, government and leadership components.

All this is on the agenda of the ministry of interior and other sides and other concerned ministries but the question is, where are they at the scale of priorities?

# COMMON SENSE

# **Again, senseless fighting** in Sa'ada! Why?

ussein Badr Al-Din Al-Houthi died more than two years ago after having done all he could to assert to the Government and to the world that he and his allies were not leading any insurrections against the Government. He also said that he was not pursuing the return of the Imamate or any supreme leadership of authority. As he said then, that would entail having to comply with "fourteen conditions, whereas if I had wanted leadership, I would have vied for the Presidency which only requires the ability to read and write, which incidentally I am not pursuing either".1 Since then there



have been two outbreaks of fighting there, since Hussein's assassination. In each one, it was supposedly stated that the father of Hussein, Bad Al-Din Al-Houthi is now pursuing an Imamate of the type now found in Iran (i.e., in keeping with the 12-Imams Sect (one of the leading Shia sects, which sometimes they say is the Ja'afari Sect - they are not sure themselves). Nothing is further than the truth, when in fact the aged Badr Al-Din Al-Houthi, since the latter is a well-known Zeidi scholar and consistent teacher of, could not now or ever be said to have been or is now pursuing. Simply put, the Zeidi Sect is quite different in orientation, spiritually, politically and socially from the Ja'afari or 12-Imams Sect. In fact, if any levels of "moderation" can be assigned to the different religious sects of Islam, for sure, the Zeidi Sect would be the most moderate, pragmatic and practical of all the sects of Islam, and its founder Zeid Bin Ali Bin Al-Hussein Bin Ali Bin Abi Talib, is the theological father of all Moslem juristic scholars, including Abu Hanifah, Ja'afar Al-Sadiq, Mohammed Idris Al-Shafe'i. Imam Zeid is probably the only recognized scholar by most of the Imams, who founded most of the Islamic Sects (whether Sunni or Zeidi).

Notwithstanding the dubious orchestrated threats against the Jewish Community of Sa'ada<sup>2</sup>, the observer is inclined to believe that the recent outbreak of fighting in the pitiful province of Sa'ada is part of a continuous systematic effort to eliminate the only effective barrier to full domination of the Salafi and Wahhabi creeds of the religious affairs of Yemen, including the eventual political domination. It is no secret that the latter would entail the imposition of a backward and archaic regime. The likes of such regimes have been witnessed in the one set up by the Taliban in Afghanistan and in the one that the Islamic Courts sought to impose in Somalia. Of course, it is no secret that the Faithful Youth followers of Hussein Badr Al-Houthi, and his far less militant father, Badr Al-Din Al-Houthi have their views on Palestine and the miscalculated American adventures in the region. However, these are not very much different from what is declared by the majority of the people of the Moslem and Arab worlds, and most of the official positions of the vassal governments that rule in the countries of the region. As far as the Jewish community of Sa'ada, the observer has witnessed, first hand and on more than one occasion, that this community has never been harassed by the people in and around the areas they live in for well over fourteen centuries, since Islam became the prevailing religion in Yemen, and the more than one thousand years that the Zeidi Sect has existed in Yemen, nor is it in keeping with the teachings of either Hussein or Badr Al-Din Al-Houthi. This orchestrated effort to accuse the Houthis of harassing or threatening the Jewish community of Sa'ada is very much worthy of suspicion and raises many questions as to the credible intentions of this belated campaign of ongoing suffering of the people of Sa'ada. It would not be surprising that those who previously railroaded the Government to try to crush the Zeidi Sect from Sa'ada and went to the horrendous limits of dragging the burned bodies of "suspected Houthis" around the streets of the City of Sa'ada, most of whom were killed in cold blood for no apparent reason, or even proof that they were a part of the Houthi 'insurrection", are of the very same forces that are bringing havoc to the Islamic World on an international scale, from the Philippines, to Afghanistan, to Iraq and to even New York. The clandestine connection that links them is there. One would just have to read between the lines to decipher the truth and find the missing link.

2. The origins of the threat is alluded to be from the Houthis, but some informed observers believe that this is concocted to placate the New World Order patriarchs in Washington and Tel Aviv.

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

to events that were possible to avoid with measures such as improving the condition of roads, stopping the use of bad cars and enlightening the area of human safety concerning all causes of

nations and they did achieve prosperity jets and troops to back the defeated arrest by the Ethiopian army in Somali and boom for their people such as Queen Ethiopians. Zenobia, Queen Balkis (Queen of Sheba) in ancient history and Margaret Thatcher and Indira Ghandi in modern history. We should have no fear if a woman becomes a ruler of the world and I can assure that we may see peaceful and brotherly world stands for respecting the rights of others to live in dignity and democracy.

Mohammed Al-Dubaee alsaif\_444@yahoo.com

### **Torturing Aldersi**

hat happened to Ahmad Aldersi is appalling, but not surprising as these things happen in Yemen all the time where tribal sheiks abuse and torture people. Ahmad Aldersi should be commended for his courage to come out and reveal what happened to him. We know nothing will happen to this ruthless sheik because he is powerful and once served in the parliament. I'm ashamed to say it but it is true, Yemen is not a country of laws, Yemen is not a civilized country and what happened to Ahmad Aldersi is a proof that

Now, when all the Muslim world and some non-Muslim countries have condemned the Ethiopian aggression and its invasion of Somalia, what made Saleh support Ethiopia against Somalia? Is there enmity between Yemeni and Somali people? Have Yemenis grudges against us? Have you any scores against us? Why?

#### Abi Mohame abdimmc@hotmail.com

### Appeal to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees e are writing this urgent appeal letter on behalf of several

thousand Oromo refugees who fled from persecution of the Ethiopian government to Somalia for the last few decades. The presence of the Ethiopian military forces in Somalia has severely comprised the shelter of these refugees within Somalia. As a result, since December 2006, we have been informed that several thousands of Oromo political refugees have been arrested and forceful-

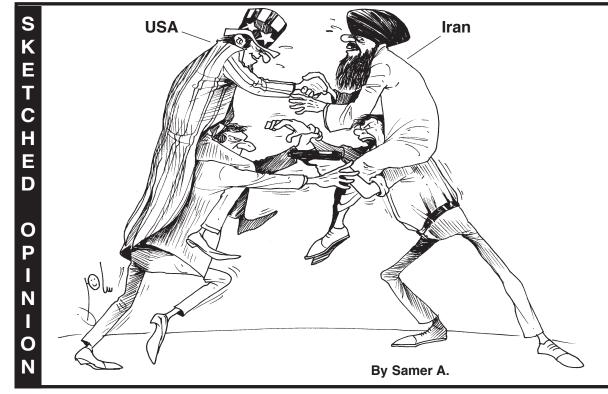
Oromo refugees to Ethiopia and their territory constitutes a grave violation of international law.

Unless quick action is taken by the Somali Transitional Government, the UNHCR and other concerned International Organizations, more and more refugees will be sent to Ethiopia where they would face the ultimate penalty for being refugees. We therefore appeal to immediately stop deportation of Oromo refugees to Ethiopia. We also ask

all concerned governments, human rights organizations and the international community to give this matter their utmost attention it deserves and step in to protect helpless and innocent lives.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the Somali people and also to the good office of the UNHCR for helping thousands of Oromo refugees over the last several years. Many of these refugees have indeed considered Somalia their second homeland.

Ibsa N. Gurmu President, Oromo Community Association Toronto, Canada



#### Publisher & Editor-in-Chief **Editorial Staff** Offices **Policies:** YEMEN - All opinion articles that have not been written Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf Al-Ajel, Fatima Al-Mayasi, Yasser Aden Bureau: Hadramout Correspondent: by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed Al-Omari, Moneer Al-Ariqi, Amel www.yementimes.com **Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed** Saeed Al-Batati and Youth pages do not necessarily represent Al-Ghabri, Ismail Al-Saqqaf, Raidan Mobile (+967) 77383733 Head of News Dept. Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596 the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could First Political bi-weekly English Al-Jabri, Mohammed Khidhr, Mohammed Email: albatati88@yahoo.com not be held accountable for their consequences. Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in Fax: +967 (2) 347056 Mohamed bin Sallam Al-Khaubari, Khalil Al-Khawlani, Adel Shadad, Nisreen - Letters to the Editor must include your name, Email: ytaden@y.net.ye Fax: +967 (05) 360303 1990 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for Head of Design Dept. Tel: +967 (1) 268-661 Copy Editor Taiz Bureau: clarity, style, and length. Fax: +967 (1) 268-276 Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf Imad Ahmed Abdullah Submissions will not be returned to the writer Dana Patterson P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen Tel: +967 (4) 217-156, under any circumstance. E-mail: editor@yementimes.com Telefax: +967 (4) 217157 For information on advertising, contact the Interns Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com advertising department at any of the Yemen P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz Al-Harazi, Mahmoud Goffin, Glyn **Times' offices** Letters: letters@yementimes.com Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

<sup>1.</sup> He said this in an interview with the Abu Dhabi TV channel a month or so before his death.

# **Op-Ed**

# Dictators, politics and oil

Germany intends to launch a new foreign policy initiative to build closer ties between the EU and the countries of Central Asia. But dealing with dictatorships in this key region poses a major challenge.

### **By: Marcus Bensmann**

TIMES

entral Asia, located between the Pamir range and the Caspian Sea, has inspired the imaginations of intrepid explorers and conquerors for centuries. Nomadic riders from the steppes, Alexander the Great, czarist Russia and the British Empire during the Great Game all fought for control of this strategic land link between China and Europe.

Germany intends to use this year's EU Council Presidency to introduce a Central Asia strategy that will forge closer ties between the region and Europe. As part of this initiative, in late 2006 German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier visited all five former Soviet republics in Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

### Enormous reserves of gas and oil

The reasons behind this strategy are clear. Under the steppe and deep beneath the Caspian Sea lie enormous reserves of oil and gas that could help secure Europe's long-term energy needs.

Up until now, the Soviet-era pipeline network has had a virtual monopoly on the transport of oil and gas deposits. The newly completed oil pipeline that runs from Baku to the Turkish Mediterranean coast and the gas pipeline that follows this route up to the Turkish-Georgian border represent a challenge to Russia's pipeline dominance over Central Asia's natural resources. However, Russia's Gasprom continues to rule the market in Central Asia.



Forging closer ties between Central Asia and Europe -Germany's Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier in Astana, capital of Kazakhstan.

In addition to Russia, the US, and Europe, China has emerged as a major contender for these rich natural resources. Beijing is considering investing billions of dollars to develop the exploitation of energy reserves and build pipelines. China and Russia have secured their influence on the region through the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, an intergovernmental body that includes all Central Asian countries except Turkmenistan.

#### **Ruthless dictatorships**

Central Asia represents a crucial zone right behind the frontlines of the increasingly risky European and American mission in Afghanistan. In the Uzbek provincial capital Termez, Germany has established an airbase to supply its armed forces in Afghanistan.

However, Berlin and Brussels face some uneasy dictatorship issues in the region. Primarily in countries like Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, rich natural resources have fallen into the hands of the ruling elite. Every citizen of these countries stands at the total mercy of a ruthless state.

Up until his death, Turkmen President Saparmurat Niyazov imposed a bizarre personality cult on the country. His repressive ruling style allowed him to fatten his foreign bank accounts while his people were left with a severe bread shortage.

### Andijan massacre and sanctions

On 13 May 2005, Uzbek President Islam Karimov ordered government forces to open fire, without warning, on tens of thousands of protestors in Andijan.

> bullets range from hundreds to thousands. Karimov and his emissaries justified the brutal crackdown as a necessary measure to put down an alleged Islamic coup - and opposed EU and US calls for international an inquiry into the killings. As a result, the EU has imposed sanctions against Uzbekistan since October 2005, issued

the Uzbek government to enter the European Union.

It is not clear what exactly happened in Andijan, but there remains no doubt that the uprising was sparked by protests against the despotic rule of the state. The spectre of Islamism helps Karimov to secure his hold on power, yet it is precisely his despotic style of rule that has prepared the ground for the lofty promises of extremist groups.

### Dialogue with dictators

Germany's policy on Central Asia aims to promote change through dialogue with dictators. The Germans are working to ease or drop EU sanctions against Uzbekistan. Last November, the EU voted to extend the measures for another three months.

The EU would be well advised to take a differentiated approach to the countries in Central Asia. Kazakhstani President Nursultan Nazarbayev keeps an iron grip on power with dubious elections and repressive measures.

Yet in contrast to Uzbekistan, he has allowed the population to benefit from the wealth generated by the country's rapidly growing economy. Kazakhstan even has a minor political opposition and a free press that is slowly beginning to flourish.

### An economic perspective

Take a walk through the Kazakhstani economic boomtown Almaty and the Uzbek capital Tashkent, and the difference is immediately obvious. Tashkent is shrouded in an atmosphere of dejection and lethargy, whereas Almaty is full of bustling activity.

In the economically backward country of Kyrgyzstan, a self-assured general public faces up to the ruling elite. Since the overthrow of President Askar Akayev in March 2005, the political process in the country has managed to grope its way from crisis to crisis. However, in contrast to the other countries of the region, Kyrgyzstani citizens have relatively little to fear when interacting with representatives of the state.

Even in Tajikistan, where President Emomali Rachmonov rules with impunity, there are at least some signs of an emerging open civil society compared to the repressive conditions in Uzbekistan.

The EU should pursue a strategy that focuses on these countries and promotes their development, and above all, gives Kyrgyzstan's impoverished economy a helping hand. The death of Niyazov opens up a window of opportunity to encourage the disoriented Turkmen elite

Friendly handshakes and smiles, however, will do little to convince Karimov to initiate reforms. The Uzbek president interprets every concession as a sign of weakness

That is a lesson that the Americans learned the hard way after they established a military base in Uzbekistan in 2001. Four years later, the Andijan massacre cooled relations between the two countries, and the US had to abandon the base.

German foreign policymakers seem to be making the same mistake by openly flirting with the dictator in Tashkent.

However, if Europe bravely gives Karimov the cold shoulder and works instead to promote prospering countries along the border with Uzbekistan, the Uzbek political elite could put pressure

an politics

learn from history? Or

is it subject

Ostensibly, President Bush has

embarked on a new political and military

strategy for the war-torn Iraq. Bush's

new course can be summarized under

three headings: more American troops,

more Iraqi responsibility, and more US

If you apply this new plan to Iraq

alone, two things immediately catch the

eve: almost all the proposals of the

Baker-Hamilton report have been

ignored, and the plan itself – in the face

of the chaos in Iraq - is quite simplistic.

In light of the failure of all previous "new

strategies" for stabilizing Iraq, there is

little to suggest that the newest "new

strategy" will succeed any better, despite

What is interesting and really new in

the US administration's recently

announced policy is the way it reaches

beyond Iraq, to deal with Iran, Syria, and

the Gulf states. Here, unexpected and

genuinely new decisions have been

announced: an additional US aircraft car-

rier group will be moved to the Persian

Gulf; Patriot anti-aircraft missiles will be

stationed in the Gulf states; and the addi-

tional 21,000 soldiers far exceed what

the American generals had asked for to

deal with Iraq. So one wonders about the

purpose of this military build-up? One

might almost think that Saddam was still

alive and in power, so his overthrow had

The surprise of Bush's new policy is

its shift of political focus from Iraq to its

two immediate neighbors. Bush accuses

to be prepared all over again.

the additional 21,000 US soldiers.

training for more Iraqi troops.

to a fatal

compulsion to repeat the

same mistakes, despite

the disastrous lessons of

the past? President

Bush's new strategy for

Iraq has posed anew this

age-old philosophical

and historical question.

generally, of seeking to undermine America's allies in the region. If you add to this the seizure, on President Bush's orders, of Iranian "diplomats" by US forces in the northern Iraqi town of Erbil, a completely new picture of the President's plan comes to the fore: the "new strategy" does not follow the By: Joschka Fischer advice of the Baker-Hamilton report, but harks back to the

disastrous strategy of the neo-cons. Iran is now in the superpower's sights, and the US approach brings to mind the preparatory phase of the Iraq war - down to the last detail.

Where does all this lead? Basically, there are two possibilities, one positive and one negative. Unfortunately, the positive outcome appears to be the less likelv one.

If the threat of force – a force that the US is quite obviously building – aims at preparing the ground for serious negotiations with Iran, there can and should be no objection. If, on the other hand, it represents an attempt to prepare the American public for a war against Iran, and a genuine intention to unleash such a war when the opportunity arises, the outcome would be an unmitigated disaster.

Unfortunately, this danger is all too real. Since the Bush administration views Iran's nuclear program and hegemonic aspirations as the major threat to the region, its new strategy is based on a newly formed undeclared anti-Iranian alliance with moderate Sunni Arab states and Israel. The nuclear program is the dynamic factor here, because it will set a timeline for action.

But air strikes on Iran, which America may see as a military solution, would not make Iraq safer; they would achieve exactly the opposite. Nor would the region as a whole be stabilized; on the contrary, it would be plunged into an abyss. And the dream of "regime change" in Tehran would not come true,

What do human rights and large reservoirs of crude oil in Central Asia have to do with one another? A lot, Marcus Bensmann finds, on Karimov to introduce reforms, forcing would be forced to enter into a reluctant dependency on China and Russia. This is the trump that European foreign policy Uzbekistan and even Turkmenistan

need a bridge to the West more than the should play to the hilt. West needs them. Without Europe, they Source: Qantara.de 2007.

stronger

# Is Iran nex

him to soften his tone.

The political options for stabilizing Iraq, and the whole region, as well as for securing a long-term freeze of Iran's nuclear program, have not yet been exhausted. The current state of Iran's nuclear program does not call for immediate military action. Instead, the focus should be on diplomatic efforts to detach Syria from Iran and isolate the Tehran regime. But this presupposes American willingness to return to diplomacy and talking to all the parties involved. Tehran is afraid of regional and international isolation. Moreover, the recent municipal elections in Iran have shown that betting on diplomacy and a transformation of Iran from within is a realistic option. So why the current threats against Iran?

The debacle in Iraq was foreseeable from the beginning, and America's numerous partners and friends predicted it quite clearly in their warnings to the Bush administration. The mistake that the US may be about to make is equally predictable: a war that is wrong will not be made right by extending it – that is the lesson of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The ideologically driven strategy of regime change by means of military force led the US into the Iraq war disaster. Getting into Iraq and defeating Saddam was easy. But today, America is stuck there and knows neither how to win nor how to get out. A mistake is not corrected by repeating it over and over again. Perseverance in error does not correct the error; it merely exacerbates it. Following the launch of the new American policy, the old question of whether politics can learn from history will be answered again in the Middle East. Whatever the answer, the consequences - whether good or bad - will be far-reaching.

Joschka Fischer was Germany's Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor from 1998 to 2005. A leader in the Green Party for nearly 20 years, he is now a visiting pro-

**Religious symbols in public spaces** what allows us to live together in mutual all citizens, and with respect to every relirespect is the legal framework – the com- gious and cultural community.

Second rather than calling

**By: Tariq Ramadan** 

ere is nothing unique about

# Estimates of those killed in the hail of

**Promoting development** an arms embargo, and refused to allow highranking members of to institute reforms.

the controversy over religious symbols that raged over the Christmas holiday in Canada. In the wake of heated debate over the issue of the headscarf in France, many Western countries have been the scene of similar protests. These have targeted excessively visible crucifixes, then overly prominent minarets in Switzerland; there have been complaints against "offensive" religious garb in Holland and England, and the latest is a series of curious decisions involving the removal of Christmas trees in the United States and Canada. At every turn, we are confronted with impassioned and irrational reactions that either feed into a sense of victimisation among those who see Islamophobia wherever they turn, or that magnify the feeling that a country's cultural homogeneity is at risk, that it is being colonised by a foreign religion.

So acute has this sensitivity become that legal or artistic authorities anticipate negative reactions, and even take preventive measures. One has only to look at Germany, where an opera by Mozart was recently postponed because a single telephone caller suggested it would be unacceptable to Muslims. In Canada, Christmas trees are dismantled because they might offend non-Christians.

Discomfort levels in our societies are rising, or so it would seem. In theory, we invoke diversity and tolerance. But in real life, we raise our hackles and withdraw into ourselves. Today, who can confirm with any certainty what he or she has the right to say, to show? Is the expression of difference commensurate with the rights of citizenship? The situation is serious; the dangers we face should not be trivialised.

It is urgent to remind ourselves that

equal before the law. Within this framework, which forms the basis for the rule of law, and which all citizens and permanent residents must recognise, fundamental freedoms must be respected. These include the freedom of conscience, of religion, of expression and of movement. In recent years we have witnessed a slow, steady erosion of these basic rights, which are being called into question in a particularly insidious manner.

mon legislation - that makes all citizens

The debate over multiculturalism and identity has become saturated with these questions, these fears, these raised hackles. The problem is not one of legislation but our own fears and perceptions, which divide us, set us against one another, and incite some to attempt to change the law. What is unfolding before our very eyes is a sharp "clash of perceptions". If we do not exercise due caution, we stand to forfeit not only our confidence in ourselves and in our fellow citizens, but also our freedoms, which would first affect Muslims, then impact later upon all citizens.

Some believe that the only solution is to obliterate all religious or cultural symbols that indicate difference. This would, its advocates argue, ensure equality and avoid giving offence. The display of diversity, others contend, can only minimise possible fears. But the process of globalisation reminds us every day that it is not enough to observe differences for us to be able to understand them in a positive way.

However, we are unlikely to overcome the fear of diversity and difference by hiding them or over-exposing them. The debate can take place in a climate of serenity on three conditions.

First, we must respect the law of the land and apply it in equitable fashion to

removal of all distinctive signs from public space, these signs should be, as a matter of urgency, made an integral part of the educational curriculum. Our pluralist society must provide its citizens with the tools to understand religions, their symbols and their practices. To overcome fears, we must offer proper instruction to our young people; we must cultivate their understanding and their critical spirit. This means acquiring a better understanding of the other's philosophical and cultural orientations: seeing the other's world as a source of richness, and not as a threat.

The third condition concerns both common sense and civility. We must become accustomed to debating social issues in a thoroughgoing and critical way, without trading on our principles, and without confusing criticism with mindless, hurtful and sometimes ill-intended and cowardly provocation. In the guise of defending freedom of thought, some intellectuals, journalists and politicians are actually legitimising the racist hate-speech that is undermining our democracies, thus generating exactly the opposite of what they claim to defend.

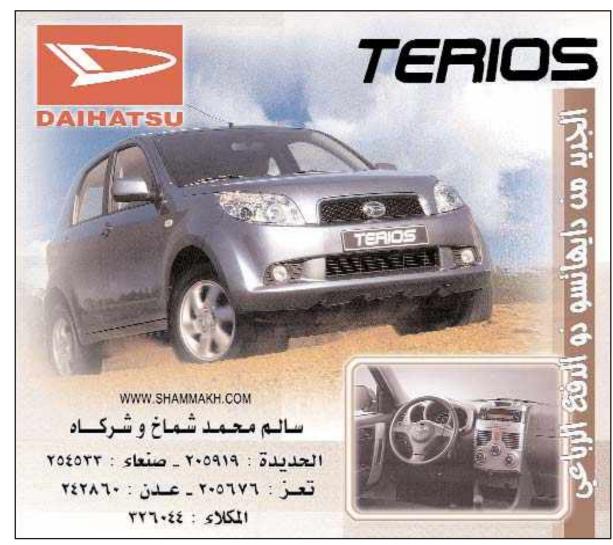
To aspire to such a responsible, reasonable expression of diversity in our societies, we must explain, educate and learn to know one another and to know and respect our neighbours. It is up to us to decide how we will exercise our freedoms.

Tariq Ramadan is a professor of Islamic Studies and senior research fellow at St Antony's College, Oxford University and at Lokahi Foundation, London. He is also President of the European think-tank, European Muslim Network (EMN), in Brussels. Source: Common Ground News Service

Syria and Iran of interfering in Iraq, threatening its territorial integrity and

either; rather, Iran's democratic opposition would pay a high price, and the theoendangering American troops, and, more cratic regime would only become

fessor at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School. Source: Project Syndicate, 2007.



### **8** 1 February, 2007

# **Business**

# Regional VP of Western Union Money Transfer Jean Claude Farah **'Yemen continues to surprise us by its remarkable growth''**

Although Yemen is considered to be among the least developed markets in the region, several international companies have ventured into Yemen and achieved significant growth in operations. They've had their share of reaping the fruits by being early entrants into Yemen's virgin market. One such company is Western Union Money Transfers. Yemen Times met with the Regional Vice President of Western Union, Jean Claude Farah and had the following conversation regarding Western Union's progress in Yemen.

### Interviewed by: Raidan Al-Saqqaf alsaqqaf@gmail.com

### Firstly Jean Claude Farah, we would like to welcome you to Yemen and wish you a successful visit here. Is this your first visit to Yemen?

Allow me to thank you for your kind welcoming remarks, this is my fourth visit to Yemen. I wanted to visit to stimulate our activities here. Actually it had slipped my memory how beautiful Yemen is and how hospitable and kind the people of Yemen are, so this visit triggered some lovely memories.

# What is the span of Western Union's operations in the region and how successful have you been in the regional market?

Western Union has a history of over 150 years in transmitting money and it is the global market leader in electronic wire transfers. Western Union's market share of money transfers has rose from 10 percent in 2003 to 15 percent in 2005 and has grown an additional 3 percent in 2006 to reach 18 percent of all such activities on a global scale. Therefore, you can see that our operations are growing rapidly and we look forward to more growth in the near future. Our annual turnover reached \$4 billion per annum, and we have around 4,000 employees working for us as well as over 300,000 service points worldwide.

Tell us about your growth in developing countries including this region. Western Union is growing on a global scale in terms of size of operations as well as market share, but to address your question, our growth in developing countries correlates with their national growth levels considering that many developing countries in Asia and in this region achieved remarkable growth in recent years, we are very optimistic about growth in the Middle East region, which includes Yemen, in spite of the relatively smaller size of transactions compared to North America.

### Please tell us about the objectives and motivations behind this visit to Yemen and the expected outcome.

In addition to being in love with Yemen, my agenda includes visiting many of our respectable clients, which we are associated with, and to further strengthen out business partnership. Today we are visiting the International Bank of Yemen, which was our first client in Yemen. So therefore we are interested in reviewing the preparations for 2007 as well as reviewing performances of 2006, and also congratulate our clients on the remarkable outcomes exceeding our expectations.

### How would you describe your relationship with the International Bank





Mr. Jean Claude Farah, Regional Vice President of Western Union pointing at Western Union Advertisement published in Yemen Times.

of Yemen, your first client in Yemen? We have an exceptional relationship with the International Bank of Yemen. we wish that our relationship with our other clients in Yemen and outside of Yemen be as good as our relationship with the people and management of the International Bank of Yemen. So far in cooperation with the International Bank of Yemen and our other clients we have achieved a strong presence in various parts of the country, however this is only the beginning because we can further establish our presence in Yemen and move closer to our customers and we will also increase the number of offers we provide for our Yemeni consumers.

### I'd like to ask for more details about your strategy in the country and in the region and how you deal with your competition.

Before answering your question I will give you an example to illustrate the difference between us and our competition: If we say we would like to travel by road from Sana'a to Hodeida, would the journey in a Mercedes be the same as the journey in a Kia? The same distinction applies also to any other competitors competing with Western Union quality wise, consider an Indian expatriate who would like to send cash to his family in India; we have 35,000 service centers in India while none of our competition has a number that would even come to ten percent of that. Even in this region, if you would like to send cash to neighboring Saudi Arabia, we have over 140 service centers while our nearest competition has only 10 service points. There is a huge gap between us and our competition, we reject the notion that competing in the field of money transfer is strictly a cost issue or a price war, as we offer a complete package that includes far more than what our clients can offer in terms of convenience, and this also applies to

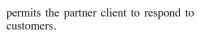
strategy in Yemen. Western Union offers a set of services which are not available in Yemen,

such as home delivery of cash trans-

our international strategy as well as our

fers. I can give you a few more of the services Western Union may provide to ensure convenience of our customers, Home delivery of transfers is by no means a replacement for service centers, but it is an additional option in selected locations. This service and others may be brought to Yemen as we consider Yemen to be a virgin market with a lot of potential, and if you ask me about the growth limitations of the Yemeni market I would be untruthful to you if I tell you that I know what those limitations are. Yemen continues to surprise us time and again by its remarkable growth and size of the market; the money transfers by Yemenis in the gulf region or in the United States exceed expectations and indicate that there is a lot of business to be done with and in the Yemeni market.

Tell us about your market saturation



### If we discuss your marketing strategy in Yemen, I understand that you formulate your communication in several languages such as Amharic, Hindi and Filipino. Is it in your strategy to target foreign communities in the region? With regards to our marketing and communications strategy, that strategy has two parts, first the generic communication which is to inform you about the range of services Western Union pro-

range of services Western Union provides and that is either in English or in Arabic. The other part is to make sure that the whole world knows of the services of Western Union, including foreign communities and expatriates. For example I'd like to see Omar read about Western Union in his own language, I want a Filipino person to read in Tagalog about the service, I want the Ethiopian to recognize our brand in Amharic. The same norm is applied to other countries which have Arab communities, we do publish advertisements about Western Union in Arabic in the United States and so fourth, it is a diversion of ethnic mar-

so fourth, it is a diversion of ethnic marketing we pursue on a global scale.



Government & Businessmen agree to enforce Sales Tax

The government has agreed with the Union of Chambers of commerce to enforce the Sales Tax after making several modifications to be agreed on within six months with assistance from International and Regional taxation experts.

Middle East Development Corp. to build an economic city in Yemen President Saleh has met with Sheikh Tariq bin Laden who expressed willingness to build an economic city in Yemen to include industrial zones, business centers, hotels, entertainment venues as well as a sea and air ports, detailed plans will be announced on due course.

### President Saleh calls on businessmen to promote Yemen

President Ali Abdullah Saleh has called on local and regional businessmen to promote investment in Yemen in preparation for the Invest in Yemen conference. He stated that local businessmen who welcome regional investors and work with them for more economic growth in the country.

### 700 Businessmen to participate in Invest in Yemen conference

**S** ecretary-General of the Gulf Cooperative Council has stated that over 700 gulf-based businessmen and investors will participate in the Invest in Yemen conference to be held on 8-10 April 2007.

#### Family Businesses Conference to be held

The Yemeni Businessmen Club to organize the First Family Businesses conference scheduled to be held in Sana'a on the 21st – 22nd February.

### Tadhamon Islamic Bank Achieves 51 percent growth in income

adhamon International Islamic Bank has achieved 51 percent growth in income in 2006 reaching to 12,649,360,000 Riyals, over half of which was returns on overseas investments.

but I know that our operations in Yemen are very active in sending and receiving money.

From your experience, what are the secrets of success of Western Union? I must say that the most important factor in the success of Western Union is its commitment and fulfillment of the promises it makes. Our commitment raises confidence in our brand and strengthens our relationship further with our clients and this is our secret for over 150 years of continues success.

With your bold expansion plans in Yemen, how do you view your future relationship and partnership with your first Yemeni client, the **International Bank of Yemen?** When I first came to Yemen I met with the management of the International Bank of Yemen in its previous headquarters and its current offices were still under construction. We have seen the International Bank of Yemen achieve giant leaps in progress and development and we have also witnessed our relationship growing stronger and moving towards more progress and I look forward to the further growth and prosperity of the International Bank of Yemen as I am sure that our mutual relationship will grow and new milestones will be achieved in our partnership in Yemen.

### in Yemen.

We have over 200 service points in Yemen and growing, we also have several clients in Yemen including four of the main banks. Our partners are chosen through a careful criterion especially after the events of Sept. 11. Because of new issues such as money laundering, compliance of partner clients with regulations; we have invested over \$40 million in the company in order to develop a compliance department to detect cases of money laundering. Therefore any client who would like to work with us has to comply to the requirements from several perspectives, was it goodwill, adhering to business ethics, as well as having good saturation in the market and financial resources and cash flow that

# Can you tell us about the ratio of transfers from Yemen to abroad and vice-versa?

Yemen is one of those countries continuously surprising us. Our previous perceptions about Yemen is that it would be more of a recipient country, forecasting our operations to be 85 percent paying out remittance from abroad and 15 percent sending remittance to abroad, but we were wrong. Our operations today are 50 percent remitting to abroad and 50 percent receiving. Apparently there are large foreign expatriate communities working in Yemen and sending money overseas. I do not have precise numbers at the moment about the size of activity.



### By: Gabriele Herrmann

n 2006 the Center for Business Arbitration and Conciliation at the Yemeni Chambers of Commerce and Industry, based in Taiz, conducted a number of activities.

There were several legal and skills development courses carried out with the assistance of experts from Germany and Bahrain.

Business Arbitration Promotion Days took place in Aden, Taiz, Sana'a and Mukalla. The idea was to initiate a dialog between the business community and the commercial judges and lawyers. A small delegation of business arbitrators traveled to Bahrain to visit the GCC Commercial Arbitration Center and other related institutions. Besides some internal training course and meetings also a documentary film about business arbitration and the development of the center has been produced.

The center comprises of 12 Yemeni chambers in Aden, Mahweet, Saada, Sana'a, Al Jawf, Mareb, Dhamar, Mukalla, Al Baydah, Shebwa, Al Dalee and Taiz. The Chambers of Ibb and Abyan also applied for membership.

The center was established in 2005 following a series of training courses and development since 2002. The aim of the center is to ensure proper case management and apply the arbitration rules developed. Therefore cases remain at the individual member chambers, however the same procedures and rules should be applied wherever the cases take place.

Business Arbitration and conciliation has always been part of the chambers. Since 2002 the German Government, through GTZ, is supporting activities to professionalize traditional business arbitration. Yemen is in the process of accession to the WTO and the GCC and require a lot of adjustment and changes. A professional business arbitration system to solve national and international business disputes is in great need and assists the country in modernizing its system. Considering the difficulties of the legal system in Yemen, business arbitration and conciliation provides an appropriate alternative. Many countries of the world apply business arbitration because of its advantages such as being cheaper, faster and more problem-oriented than courts. In countries like Germany business arbitration clauses have become an efficient part of contracts and it's a good business as well. In Yemen however the majority of cases are being solved still through traditional arbitration.

The Center of Business Arbitration and Conciliation at Yemeni Chambers of Commerce and Industry is trying to achieve the goal of professionalizing business arbitration in Yemen thus contributing to an improved business environment in the country. The center is presently reaching out to increase its cooperation with the expertise available in the GCC.

((Advertisement))



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Terminal/CPF

### **Minimum Requirements:**

- a. Completion of Secondary (12 years) education.
- b. 3 years experience in industrial security / access control.
- c. Good Knowledge of English written and verbal
- d. Basic computer skills including Word and Excel.
- e. Valid Yemeni driving license

For further information or to apply for this position please visit our website:

### http://www.nexeninc.com/Careers/Yemen/

### **Application Criteria:**

- All applications must be submitted through our online application system.
- Online Applications must be submitted NO later than February 19, 2006.
- A member of our recruitment team will call you if you are selected for a test and interview.
- Selection will be based on the most qualified applicants.
- Applicants can check the status of their application online using the above URL.
- Please make sure that your Application contains all the needed personal, contact and qualification information.
- Faxed or Handed-In CV's will NOT be considered.

# VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with its project Programme Development Oversight & Coordination

1-Post Title: Public Financial Management (National Technical Officer):

### Duration: 12 months. Responsibilities:

- Report to the Public Finance Management(PFM) Expert Assist in providing support and guide to Implementing Units/Deputy Ministers in the preparation of detailed proposals in accordance with the Action Plan
- Assist in reviewing proposals for procurement of goods and services inline with available resources In consultation with PFM Expert provide technical advice to the Government of Yemen (GoY) on issues related to the implementation of PFM reforms, including on issues related to the implementation of the
- Yemen new classification in the 2007 budget Assist in Providing training where appropriate to larger numbers of GoY staff, for example on use of the
- new Chart of Accounts for the preparation of the 2007 Budgets and for the posting of all the GoY's accounting transactions in 2007
- Assist in preparation of reports as requested by PFM Expert

### **Qualification:**

- Holder of an advanced degree in accounting, finance, business administration or economics
- Have at least two to three years experience in public financial management, covering budget preparation, execution, controls and financial accountability, procurement and capacity building Experience in implementing complex PFM reform agendas, including effective engagement with government officials at all
- levels Ability to communicate in Arabic and experience of working on PFM issues in the region are desirable though not essential
- Ability to use word processing and excel

#### 2-Post Title: Admin and Finance Assistant: Duration: 12 months.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Arrange in consultation with PFM Expert and UNDP procurement of project equipment;
- Maintain all project files and records;
- Assist in the procurement of goods and services for the project as required and in accordance with the project work plan; Maintain update project inventory records;
- Prepare request for direct payment, quarterly financial reports, and maintain updated expenditure control and managing the financial bookkeeping and filing;
- Organize meetings for the project management and participate in organizing in-country workshop and other related training activities (including study tours and workshops abroad)

### Qualification:

- Holder of BA degree in Commerce with at least not less than three years of experience is a minimum requirement. Knowledge of UNDP rules and procedures in finance, procurement and personnel related matters.
- Good communication skills
- Ability to use word processing and excel Good command of English and Arabic (Oral and Written)
- Accounting skills

### 3-Post Title : Translator Duration: 12 months.

- <u>Responsibilities:</u>
  Translate all incoming and outgoing mail from and to the project;
- Conducted simultaneous translation in project meetings, workshops, etc
- Translate training materials and reports Assist in the preparation of reports

### Qualification:

- Holder of BA degree in English literature five to seven years of experience in the area of translation.
- Good communication skills
  - Ability to use word processing and excel.

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: http://www.undp.org.ye/undp-vacancies.htm for detailed terms of reference of the positions 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 candidates. UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana a/Fax: 448892/E-mail: (hr.ye@undp.org)

The deadline for receiving applications is Tuesday, 13 February 2007 UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.





The Unannum of the Bourd of Directors indicated that the bank for the fourth. Mr. Dahman Awadh Dahman Dank external auditor, read his report. year respectively was able to increase its capital by 37.5% over last year to which showed the bank's for nesse to found distatement for the year become among the highest in the Yemeni banking sector, and represents cooling on Mst December, 2006. The Board of Directors and the





National Bank of Yamen's Beard of Directors hold its sumail meeting on Thursday, 25th January, 2007 in the presence of all members of the Board of Directors and the Excentrice Management for approve its Financial Statements for the financial year ending as of 31st December, 2006, and hear the report of the back external auditors Mesors, Dahman, RSM, at the Head Office of the bunk in Adea.

The meeting was contineneeed with a speech by Mr. Abdulrehman AlKuhali the Chairman of the Board of Direction, who indicated that the National Bask of Yemen had since 1998 proved, and year after year, remarkable ability to achieve steady and distinguish growth and was able during those years to achieve high growth rates in all its financial indicators, which reflects the volume of the considerable expression in its activities and its position in the Vemeni banking market.

He added that: 2006 was another fruitful and distinguished year in the bank's sneecesful progress filled with achievenunts. We were alle to achieve all objectives laid down by us in the hank work plan, and we achieved distinguished results and growth in various incestencits and banking lields by increasing the bank sources of revenues, improvement of its profitability and increase its share in the banking market. The performance of the National Bank. The Chairman of the Board of Directory added "that: the financial of Yemen in 2006 reflected important success whether at level of increase ratio of costanters" deposits or at level of increase of pral up capital. This figureial position and improvement of as profitability ratio, and confirming performance indicates the bank's ability to inherice and develops its services. Its place in the banking market as an effective financial institution which is In addition to its ability to compute and achieve its targeted objectives and meet effective and consider of continuous growth and distinguished performance. the various and changing needs of its clients,

results and achievements which the bank successfully achieved during 2006. By year 2006 by the Banker the British magazine, belonging to Enuncial were because the management adopted flexible strategy consisted represented. Times mainly in furtilizent of high revenues and management of risks in an effective. He added that the National Bank of Yemen will continue this year its way with due attention at the same time, on winning the statistician of clients successful prosess and achieve more opporticent results at various level of with tarlor mode service, improvement of productivity, efficient operation, cost colliciency, desclopment and profitability, and socceed in providing and effectiveness, and support bank's capitalization ...

about 74.4% of the total owner's equity which cellerts continuing growth by 9.2% the bank's assets for the year 2006, which reflect the persistence in growth in bank's capital. He added that the bank also continued to maintaina high liquidity processage of 80%, the highest pricentage or funking industry, which keeps its always able to confront all unexceptional circumstances and meet its obligations under all circumstances.

Mr. Abdubrdumm Alkaholi announced that those developments in the bank financial indicators in the bank financial statements were reflected in the rating acceived by the bank from international rating institution during 2006 National Bank of Yernen was rated by Capital Intelligence, a renounced international rating matinite. If for long term lightlities in foreign currency. and B fee short term hobilities; which corresponds with the classification of the Republic of Yemen; and DB for the bank's strong financial position. It is the highest classification received by any commercial bank in Yemen. These, closedications rated the land, fature tinerast, stille, and this closedication is one of the highest over won by the bank in Yemen and cannot over ride the sovereignty rating of the Republic of Yemen. It also indicated that the National Rook of Yeman has strong load presences and efficient management and conservative lending policies which lod to improvement of its assets quality and financial position.

achievements of the bank contributed to strengthening and fostering its with increasing profitability. As result of these the back's performance was On the other hand, the Chairman of the Board of Directors indicated that the neclaimed more than once and the bank won the best bank in Yemen Award

> diversifying banking services and products fitted to needs of its esteemed Effective."

executive management and the employees in the hask presented the achievements during 2006 to His Excellency President of the Republic Ali Abdollah Saleh, in appreciation and acknowledgment of his leadership and his dedicated directives to achieve comprehenseve examining development in and animity and stability of investment atmessberg and enhancement of Yemen economy. They also thanked the Prime Minster. The Minister of Linance. The Generative of the Central Bank of Yeners and all Ministers and heads. of departments, Government institutions and the banks clients for their confidence and continuous support to the bank.

The Board of Directory also extends greetings and thank to the bank's executive management and bank staff for their faithfulness, their efforts and their professionalism in performing their daties.



# Youths / Fun Page



# The law of the translator

Camellia

By: Muhammed Alba`abani Faculty of Arts, Ibb University katyouwe1@yahoo.com

**10** 1 February, 2007

ll of us praise Ibin Almukafa`a translation of the Kalila wa Dimna tales. But this admiration is for the honesty of Ibin Almukafa'a and his skill in adaptation with the requirement of the policy and Arabic expressions. No one went over that in the origin of that book, but all had a look at the text, they admired, and they praised their translators because their illustration for the unknown author. Today, and after thirteen centuries, nothing has been fundamentally changed.

The ignorance for the affection of the translation evokes many questions in which I will mention only one: What is the circumstances of the translators of arts, thinking and knowledge? Those who transmit civilization, what kind of rank are they are occupying? What kind of conditions do they have in their jobs and what rights do they deserve? The real political problem for translation hides with absence of the official description for a translator. The absence of this description may

mean that translation does not require specific conditions, neither in the target language nor in source language nor in the action itself. And every defect in translation should return either to the weakness in the experience of the translator or to his digestion or to his linguistic talent.

So, it has to be said that we do not acknowledge with existence of the translator except when he fails. But who is the responsible for this failure? It is not us who deny his existence and his job, neglect his preparation and protecting him from the pressure of the publisher, the reviewer and the corrector who are desiring - to simplify sentences, approximate the picture as well as to take normal expressions which freeze the language and the taste?

The sufficiency which is lingual, methodologically, specialized and technical. These four necessities do not gather in any other specialization. So, they are useful for the scientific introduction to distinguish the translator

The official distinguishment which we request for the translator makes

him an innovator for the personal glory trough the excellence of translation and the wide knowledge with which he supports his job.

But the innovation needs a legitimate protection lean on the "law of the translation" which shows his duties as well as his rights. On the other hand, the innovation also needs the translator to rise from the literal and superficial and he should not get bored from the text and it's difficulties. So, he should read the text with his eyes, his heart and with his mind.

Then he should re-draft it as a proficient writer. All of us know that the translation of Bodlier for the tales of "Edgarbow" is superior than the origin and Foad Kana`an`s style of translation of the novel "Auginy Grande" is more beautiful than its owner "Balzac." We can actually increase masterpiece like these.

Today, Arab translation if shouting as Jobran when he shouted one century ago:

"What do you want from me, my mother`s son?" Do you want a modern translation with the tools of the past, active with the efforts of few persons? Where is the exchange of the information between the Arab countries to prevent translation one book many times? Where is the consolidation of the idioms in order to unite and popularize them, where are the idioms of the Arabic language dictionaries and the office of coordination of the translation into Arabic, where is the communication of the translators, where is the magazine of translator which treats the scientific issues he face in his jab, where are the rights, immunity and the rank of the translator?

So many ideas are put forth for the progress of translation. In fact, the real problem is not with ideas but with the practical policy the Arab countries take in the cultural field. Translation is just a part of many of the cultural movement in our counties. It is enough to notice the statement of the Arab League, the first responsible for cultural communication and coordination between Arabs, to be aware of the disappointment which misleads believers of Arabism and its future. It is enough to review what most of the cultural Arab ministries achieved to discover the misery of lives from what he gains with his pen and who at the head of them are the translators

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy majed\_thabet@hotmail.com



# **Expatriation today** and tomorrow

**THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE** 

very human has a place to live, but indeed, nowhere is like the homeland. Few people like to live far from their own countries and most very much prefer living in their own motherlands where they can freely enjoy the value of their dignity. However, this doesn't mean that those who leave their countries are denving their origins or forsaking their patriotism. Undoubtedly, something else serious is behind this.

The phenomenon of expatriation has become common, especially among young men who leave everything, i.e., family, studies and sometimes lowincome jobs. Some return with an amount of money devoted for marriage, for example, or similar projects.

Worse still, they sometimes borrow money to travel again to collect whatever they can to be spent on their next return. Several years may pass wherein everything remains the same or maybe even worsens as they just travel back and forth.

What's the use of such expatriation when it ensures no better tomorrow, neither for the expatriates themselves nor for their nation as a whole?

In many cases, hard times come upon such people, forcing them to leave their homelands, although some don't like it. They live afar in a strange environment that daily forces them to drink the bitter cup of homesickness. They experience painful days when they remember families, relatives and sweet and lovely moments spent in their country.

However, the real pain is when they realize that they daily pay the cost in vain because they receive no changes in their lives. Surely, they must have strong hopes to return, but they have a duty to themselves, their children and their nation. They should take it seriously to solve some, if not all, of the obstacles that forced them to leave and then shape a better future.

In fact, if bad circumstances had been solved wisely, the word 'expatriation' would find no place in the dictionary of such people and, subsequently, the homeland would be the best place to live life.

Dear expatriates and youth, it's now your duty to go hand in hand to discover the reasons for this phenomenon and do your best to shatter its impulse in order to shape your own circumstances in such a way that offers stability to you and future generations.

Therefore, it's better to balance the equation of expatriation - its positive and negative impacts – not by emotions or prejudice, but through the mind's eye

**By: Fuad Noman** fn\_0012000@yahoo.com

ACROSS

1 Trial balloon

14 Teenager's woe 15 Illegal lending practice

16 State indicator

17 Start of a quip

20 It may be blown

21 Potatoland, USA

22 Is sure to be heard

24 Scarlett's plantation

23 Gulf southeast of the Sinai

10 Start of North Carolina's motto

5 Kind of bar

In the early summer And the late spring, With the full shining sun So fast toward her. The river cheerfully runs. Many times, His long current's voice Repeated, "Come over here, Camellia." She tries to come closer, But she feels shy. When he smiles. Before her whirls,

She comes back With a longing smile, Saying, "What diligent water you are!" He declares, "I know." "What does your hustle and bustle require?"

Camellia avows For my heart's demand To be grown like an Alba rose As she says, "Forget-me-Not."

> If you need to know Where I walk and go, She always confirms,

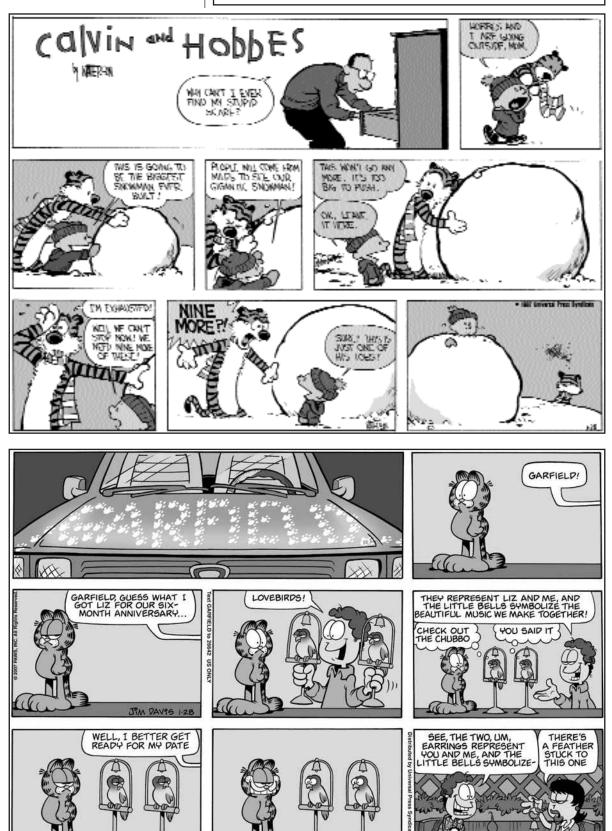
To the spring's heart. No doubt, This world can't be My private right, Only when he is still, My love's pro.

In the day When I meet Mars' Love, He loves to ... But I have a tiny clue, How jealous the bush lily is? She tries To plant amounts of "lycorine" To poison my licorice To make my life's path

Full of bitterness.

Camellia rose Always calms my soul. The powerful spores she holds With her doleful pistil Would flower. The summer burrows its snout To not shower. It is a cruel summer. The summer's charm can't fetch Her dewdrops to rain, to soar Or to pass clouds lower. Only she can be brought By my warm clout And cool power.

Majed Thabet Al-kholidy is a 26 year old writer from Taiz, currently doing his M.A. at English Dep, Taiz Uni.An ex-editor of Eng. Journal of the Uni. (majed\_thabet@hotmail.com)



**Universal Crossword** Edited by Timothy E. Parker stances

46 Gas for the theater district 48 Female opera star 49 Kind of fit 51 Kind of jelly 53 Kids' game 56 End of the quip 59 Garr of film 60 Bird of prey weapon 61 Nutritive mineral 62 Highland tongue 63 Delivery room surprise, sometimes 64 Pup follower?

12 One way to enjoy a breezy day 13 Fish-eating birds 18 Opposite of "whoa!" (Var.) 19 "Love Story" actor O'Neal 23 Add to the pot 24 Hall opening? 25 Worn out 26 Mischievous elf 27 Sorcerers or magicians, e.g. 28 Plant louse 29 Change course 31 Window segments 32 Mental torment

25	Goes for broke?		
28	This company rings a bell	DO	WN
30	Block letters?	1	Savoir
33	One of three in 1492	2	Reflec
34	Emit lava, for instance	3	Cinch
35	Convert hide into leather	4	One o
36	Middle of the quip	5	Nappe
10	Medical research agcy.	6	Taiwa
11	Word with "cut" or "line"	7	With lo
12	Buttocks	8	With t
13	It's measured in spots?	9	Batikir
14	Try to manage without help	10	Perfur

45 Convert food into absorbable sub-

r-faire, e.g. cted radio wave of two in a score ed materials n resident. for one ots of vegetation the bow, in music ng need me ingredient, perhaps 11 It may hang from a cave roof

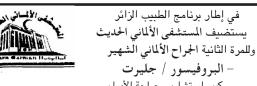
### "UNCERTAIN CHANGE" by Ed Early

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			23			$\vdash$			24					
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16		┢		$\vdash$	37					38	39		┢	$\vdash$
10		⊢			41	┢				42			┢	$\vdash$
3		┢		44		┢			45				┢	$\vdash$
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9		┢			60						61		┢	$\vdash$
12		┢──	┢──		63						64			

34 Maiestic swimme 37 At that time 38 First commercial computer 39 Narrative of heroic exploits 44 You can't live without it 45 Armless couches 47 "My Three Sons" son 48 Runyon or Wayans 49 Insurance figure 50 Always 51 Use the teeth to erode 52 Fruit with a wrinkled rind 53 It may eventually become bald 54 At another time 55 London fellow 57 GTE competitor 3 Single or double, maybe PREVIOUS PUZZLE ANSWER www.upuzzles.con







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والروسية والأسيوية بمهارة عالية – يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٢٤٠٩٩ • على سلطان سعيد - دبلوم فني - تخصص

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إعلانات مبوبة

يرغب في العمل في أي مجال. للتواصل ٧٣٣٦٦٩١٤٠ / ٧٣٣٦٦٩١٤٠ • محمد عبدالله - دبلوم فنى تجارة - دورات فب اللغة الإنجليزية – خبرة في مجال الحاسوب – يرغب في العمل في أي شركة . للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧، ٤٣٠٠٤ • هاني الشرفي – مهندس كمبيوتر – خبرة في مجال الكمبيوتر لمدة عشر سنوات – يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة أو في أي شركة.

للتواصل: V۳۳۵۳۷٦٤٨ •عامر محمد علي – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية والفرنسية وأيضا الألمانية بطلاقة ولديه شهادات

معترف بها عالمياً – حسن المظهر – يرغب في العمل في أي شركة سياحية أو في مجال الترجمة. للتواصل: ٧٧٧١١٨٠٩٩

•يحى حسن القليسى – بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية + دبلوم سكرتارية – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً مع إجادة تامة لإستخدام الكمبيوتر. يرغب في العمل في أي مجال مناسب. للتَّواصل: ٧١٢٤٨٧٤١٠--١٠١٧٧٢٤٨٧ • مدرس متخصص في اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية يريد إعطاء دروس خصوصية لجميع المراحل خاصة الثالث إعدادي والثالث ثانوي (الأسعار مناسبة) للتواصل: ٥ ٧٣٣٩٤٦٣٣٧ شوقى أمين – ثانوية عامة – سنة ثالثة تجارة (قسم محاسبة) – مستواه جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية – دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر – خبرة في العمل في مجال المخازن لمدة ست سنوات – يبحث عن عمل في أي مجال مناسب. للتواصل: ٥٢،٩٦٥٣ ٧٣ • طبيب حاصل على بكالوريوس مختبرات لديه أجهزة مخبرية متكاملة يبحث عن مستوصف أو مركز صحى بحاجة إلى فتح مختبر. للإستفسار: ٧٣٣٦٥٠٠٤ •أحمد محمد التهامي – بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب بتقدير إمتياز مع مرتبة الشرف

(الثاني على الدفعة) - خريج جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا - لديه معرفة جيدة جدا باللغة الإنجليزية – يرغب في العمل كمبرمج أو كمدرس لغات برمجة. للتواصل: ٥٢ ٧١١٩٦٦ •محمد الأسدي – طالب جامعي – يجيد اللغة

الإنجليزية والفرنسية – لديه الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب(ICDL) - يجيد صيانة الهاسوب – يرغب في العمل في أي مجال مناسب في الفترة المسائية. للتواصل: ٧٣٤١٥٦٧٨٩ – ٧٢٧١٩١٧٩٣

•يحى القليسي – بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية + بلوم سكرتارية – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة للتواصل: ٨٧٤١٠ عَ ٧١٢ - ٢٠ ٢٠٦/٢٠ •سيد محمد صالح – سوداني الجنسية – خريج كلية التجارة – خبرة في مجال المحاسبة وإدارة الأعمال لأكثر من ١٢ سنه – يرغب في العمل في مجاله أو في مجال مقارب له.

الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً. للتواصل: ٥ ٧٧٧٨٤٨٧٦ •مراد أبو الرجال – بكالوريوس كيمياء – دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - حاصل على دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية ودورات تدريبية في وزارة النفط ودورة تدريبية في المقاييس وضبط الجودة كما |أن لديه خبرة في المبيعات. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٦٧٨٤٩٤

•بسام محمد - ثانوية عامة - يجيد السواقة -يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية – يرغب في العمل كسائق (دوام كامل) للتواصل: ٠١/٥٠٧٧٦٤

•عبد الرحيم محمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية -دبلوم برامج تطبيقات الحاسوب -يجيد الطباعة بالعربي والإنجليزي – يحمل رخصة قيادة – يرغب في العمل بإحدى الشركات أو في مجال السياحة في صنعاء أو تعز أو إب أو حضرموت. للتواصل: • ٧١١٦٦٠٧٣٠

•حبيب محمد – دبلوم حاسوب (تخصص برمجة) - جامعة عدن - خبرة ثلاث سنوات فى تدريس دورات برامج تطبيقية - خبرة في صيانة الحاسوب لمدة ثلاث سنوات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية – يجيد العمل على برنامج الفوتوشوب للتواصل: ١٦٩٠٧ه٧٧

 محمد أحمد – بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية – يجيد كافة المراسلات التجارية وترجمة التوكيلات التجارية – خبرة في البرامج التطبيقية وفي صيانة وبرمجة الكمبيوتر – يرغب في العمل في الفترة الصباحية. للتواصل: ٧١١١٤٣٩٤٨ فواز صالح – ليسانس لغة إنجليزية – دبلوم لغة فرنسية - يجيد إستخدام الحاسب الآلى -خبرة في التدريس والترجمة لمدة ثلاث سنوات – له كتب منشورة في الترجمة – يرغب في العمل فى مجال تخصصة ويفضل العمل مع شركات للتواصل: ٥ ٧٣٣٠ ٢٣٦٩

### سيارات

 للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس ٢٤٠Ε – اللون: رصاصى - فل أوبشن - مواصفات كاملة. للإستفسار: ٧٣٣٧٠٨٥٨٠ • للبيع: سيارة كورلا ٢٠٠١ مواصفات خليجية أجرة فاصل واحد. للتواصل: ٥ ٧٧٧٧٧٧

### عقارات

 للبيع: عمارة في شارع هايل مكونة من ثلاثة أدوار وسبع شقق. للتواصل: ٧٣٤٤٩٧٨١٦ أم أحمد عمارة للبيع (١) أربع شقق في الدور الرابع مكونة من غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ وصالة (٢) شقتين في الدورالثاني مكونة من غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ وصالة + شقة مكونة من ثلاث غرف \$ وحمام ومطبخ وصالة (٣) أربع شقق في الدور الأول مكونة من غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ وصالة (٤) لبنك التجاري ت: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس : ٢٧٧٢٩١ مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٧٥,٢٦٤٧٠ بدروم ثلاث شقق مكونة من غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ

### **1 February, 2007**



مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي للخدمات العقارية حدة - الحي السياسي -الأصبحي - بيت بوس سيار : ٧٣٣٨ • ٢٨٥٥ -مكتب : ٦٧٩١٦٢

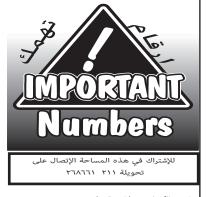
سجيل عقاركم للإيجار أو اللبيع في مكتبنا، سيفرض علين خدمتكم بإحتراف ، بمصداقية وسرية كاملة.

للبيع... أرضية حر ، حوالي ٧ لبن في مدينة الشباب والرياضة اللإيجار... فيلا ثلاثة أدوار ، في الأصبحي الجديد قريبة من شارع لأربعين الرئاسة والأربعين المؤدي إلى حدة. ١١ غرفة كبيرة ، ٥حمامات و ٢ مطابخ وصالتين وموقف لثلاث سيارات. نظيفة جداً. الإيجار الشهرى مخفض إلى ٧٠٠ دولار. دورين مفروشين بالكامل مع حديقة رائعة ١٢٠٠ دولار شهرياً دور مفروش في حده، غرفتين نوم، حمامين ، صالون طعام ، مطبخ

وحوش ، مستقلة. الإيجار الشهري: ٨٠٠ دولار

نسعى لتقديم الأفضل والأحسن في مجال الإستثمار العقاري





ومطبخ ملحق بالبدروم ملحق

بالبدروم وغرفة للحارس مع

الحمام والمطبخ (٥) مساحة

المبنى ٢٢٠ متر مسطح (٦)

المساحة الكلية للأرض ١٢

لبنة. سعر العمارة مائة مليون

ريال يمنى (قابل للتفاوض)

للإستفسار: ٥٨/ ٧١١٩

• للبيع: أرضية ١٢ لبنه

شارعين + أرضية ٦ لبن

شارعين + أرضية ١٠ لبن

شارع – الموقع: الدائري

الشمالى + أرضية ١٥ لبنة

شارعين – حي تجاري والمنافس لشوارع تجارية.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١ أو

•للبيع: أرضية أربعين لبنه

مليون وسبعمائة ريال.

عبدالله – ۲۷۹۱۲۲

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١

• شخص أجنبي يريد بيع

مولينكس فرنسىي \$٣٥

- موتور آلى للأطفال \$٥٠

٦٧٩١٦٦ عبدالله

طواريء الكهرباء ١٧٧، طواريء الشرطه ١٩٩، الإطفاء ١٩١، طوارىء المناه ١٧١، الإستعلامات ١١٨، حوادث (المرور) ١٩٤، الشئون الخارجيه ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، لشئون الداخليه ٢٥٢٧٠١/٧، الهجرة ٢٥٠٧٦١/١ وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٧٥٢٢٢٠٢، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٣٣٢٠٠١/٢، بؤسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣، وزارة المواصلات ٣٢٥١١٠/١/٢/٣، السياحه ٢٥٤٠٣٢، الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

الىنەك

النسيم للشحن والتوصيل ت: ٤٠٧٩٠٥ ورلد لينك

مستشفى الثورة ت: ١-٢٤٦٩٦٦/٧/٨/٩ المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٢٧٤٢٨٦/٨٧-ت: ۱۰۱۰ ٤۱۲۹۸۱ -۱۰ مستشفى حدة الأهلى ت: ۰۱۸-۱۰ - ۰۱ المستشفى اليمني الالماني فاكس: ١٠١٨١١٦ - ١٠ ت: ۲۰۰۸/۱۰۲۰۰۸ ت المستشفى الالماني الحديث فاکس: ٤١٨١١٦ E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

عدن ت:۲٤٣١٢٤ تعز ت: ۲١٣٤٨٩

المكلات: ۳۰۹۱۹۰ الحديدة ت: ۲۱۹٦٤۳

شحن وتوصيل

ت:۱-٤٤٤٥٥،،٤٤١٩٣٥

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services

Tel: 01-531221/531231

مستشفيات

### فنادق

ت: ۲ /۰۱- ۲۵۹۷۱ -۰۱ فندق فرساى ت: ۲۳۷۵۰۰ -۱۱ فندق موفمبيك ت: ٥٤٦٦٦٦ - ١٠ فاكس: ٥٤٦٠٠٠ فندق تاج سبأ ت:۲۷۲۳۷۲ -۰۱ فندق ریلاکس ان ت: ٤٤٩٨٧١ -٠١ فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ۸/۱۰۲۱۳۰ - ۲۰۲۱۳۰۰ -۱۰

### باحثون عن وظيفة

•محمد العودي – بكالوريوس تجارة (إدارة أعمال) - دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر – خبرة في مجال العلاقات العامه والتسويق والإدارة – يرغب في العمل في مجال عملة أو أي مجال مناسب. للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٤٢٥٧٩ صدام الصبري – بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية – دورات في مجال الكمبيوتر والانترنيت –

خبرة فى مجال العلاقات العامة – خبرة في المراسلات التجارية والتسويق – يرغب في العمل في أي مجال مناسب. للتواصل: ٥٧١١٨٣٠٣٨ محمد عبدالله الذراعي – دبلوم فني (قسم

محاسبة) – لديه دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية ا خبرة في مجال الحاسوب – يرغب في العمل فى أى شركة مناسبة. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٤٣٠٠٤

• توفيق محمد عبده – مهندس ستالايت – يجيد تركيب كل الأقمار العربية والأوروبية

للتواصل: ٥٦ ٥٢ ٧٣٣٤ •مطيع محمد على - بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب - جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا - يجيد اللغة

كوبون للاعلانات الشخصية المجانية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

عنوان التواصل:

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

فاکس: ۲٦٤٧٠٣,٥٠٣٣٥٠ ت: ٤٠٧٠٣٠ -١١ نك اليمن الدولى ت: ۲۷٫۵۸۵/۲۲ -۱۰ البنك العربي ت : ۱۰۵۲۳۸۱۳ نك التسليف الزراعي ت: ۲۷٤۳۱٤ -۰۱ لبنك المركزي:

### H تأجير سيارات

اوبه ( Budget ) ت: ۲٤٠٩٥٨ فاکس : ۲٤٠٩٥٨ فاکس: ۲۷۰۸۰٤ ورب کار ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۱ هيرتز لتآجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠٣٠٩٠ فعشب اتون ت: ٥٤٥٩٨٥ عدن ت :۲-۲٤٥٦٢٥

### مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

آبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ۱. صنعاء ت: ١-٤٦٨٣٠٥ فاکس : ٤٠٧٤١٩ - ٠١

عدن ت: ۲۳۷۱۹۹ تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤۳-۰٤ المكلاء ت: ۳۰۷٤۹۲-۰۰

Infinit Education T:444553 ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣ NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع



سعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٦٧ الحديده ت: ۳٤٩٨٢ ت: ٤١١٩٨٨ اب المكلا ت: ۳۰۲٦٤١ شبوه ت: ۲۰۲۳۲٦ سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

DHL :441099/8/7/6 دد ۲٤۱۰۲٤/۵ آرامکس صنعاء ت: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥

### معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٤/٣/٤ ٤٤٥٤٨٢ فاكس:٤٤٨٠٣٧ ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ معهد اللغة الألمانيه المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥ معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤/٥ فاکس: ٥٣٢٤٣٦ معهداًیکتك ت: ۲۲۰۸۳۳ - ۵۱۰۶۱۳ فاکس: ۲۶۵۵۳۷

### شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت :۲۷۲۹۲۴/۲۷۲۸۷۳ فاکس:۲۷۲۹۲٤ صنعاء ت: ۲۰٦۱۲۹/۸/۱۳ مأرب للتأمين الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳، عدن ت: ۲٤٤٢٨٠ تعز ت: ۲٥٨٨٨١ شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦٢/٤٣ عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧ نعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤٥

### مدارس

ت: ۳۷۰۱۹۱/۲ فاکس:۳۷۰۱۹۳ مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ۶/۸۲۵۸۹٤ مدرسة التركيه الدوليه ت: ۲۰۶۱۵۹ مدرسة الماجد اليمنيه ت: ٤١٤-٠٢٦/٤٢٤-٤٣٣ ىدرسة رينبو



ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۰ النسيم للسفريات العالميه للسفريات والسياحه ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

### مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ٢٦٦٣٧٥ – ٢٩٠٥، فاكس : ٢٦٧٦١٩

للإعلان في هذه الصفحة يرجى الإتصال على الرقم التالي 268661 /01 وإرسال الإعلانات المجانية على فاكس01/268276



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> "Ten Stories the **World Should Hear**

> > More About"

(DPI) launched an initiative called "Ten Stories the World Should Hear More About" to draw attention to important international developments and issues that fall outside the media

spotlight. The list includes stories on

an array of issues and from several

geographical regions. Some of the

stories on the list focus on troubling

humanitarian emergencies and con-

flict situations, but they also highlight

such vital areas as human rights,

health and development. Every issue,

we will bring a new story to you, hop-

سييس لحدمات المحمر والمارم ا

race Leconity Safety Services

2004, the United Nations Department of Public Information

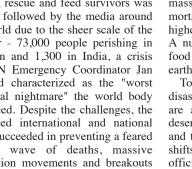
# South Asian earthquake: **Relief effort saves lives, stems losses,** but reconstruction tasks loom large

n the wake of a successful relief effort that helped to prevent additional casualties in quake-devastated areas, the aid community is facing a new crucial task of restoring livelihoods to hundreds of thousands of people left homeless and destitute by the disaster.

### The Story

On 8 October 2005, a devastating earthquake struck South Asia killing tens of thousands and leaving many more homeless and in danger as a bitter winter approached. An intensive effort to find, rescue and feed survivors was closely followed by the media around the world due to the sheer scale of the disaster - 73,000 people perishing in Pakistan and 1,300 in India, a crisis that UN Emergency Coordinator Jan Egeland characterized as the "worst logistical nightmare" the world body had faced. Despite the challenges, the concerted international and national effort succeeded in preventing a feared second wave of deaths, massive population movements and breakouts of epidemics as the harsh winter spread

Returnees on the road back to Battagram from Meira quake camp. **IRIN/Alimbek Tashtankolov** 



across the region. Thanks to the massive relief effort, recorded mortality in the affected areas was no higher than during the previous winter. A nutrition survey showed no major food deficiency compared to the preearthquake level.

Today, nearly seven months after the disaster struck, the post-quake efforts are at another crucial junction that deserves close attention by the media and the public. As the recovery effort shifts from relief to reconstruction, UN officials warn that the most difficult part of the job may be only just beginning. Experience from other countries shows that still desperately needed donor support often ebbs once relief phases out. If this were to happen, many quake survivors could face another precarious situation next winter. As the humanitarian community strives for a smooth transition from relief to early recovery and reconstruction, a painstaking task of restoring livelihoods and rebuilding lives should not be allowed to elude media focus.

### The Context

- As part of the UN-coordinated international response to the quake, more than 500,000 tents were delivered, some 5 million iron sheets were distributed, over 6 million blankets/quilts were provided.
- Safe water was restored to over 700,000 people, and thousands of latrine slabs were installed. Over 1 million children were vaccinated against measles. Countless

helicopters flights -- from the Pakistani military, NATO, US, other countries and the UN -airlifted food and non-food items. The Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority of Pakistan, in collaboration with the UN and several civil society partners, has agreed to the basic framework of an Early Recovery Plan, a set of operational programmes, aimed at supporting

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the longer-term road to recovery and minimizing the gap between relief and reconstruction, for which an estimated \$188 million is required over the next 12 months. The major challenges foreseen in the coming months are a successful return process, road accessibility in remote areas, potential landslides,

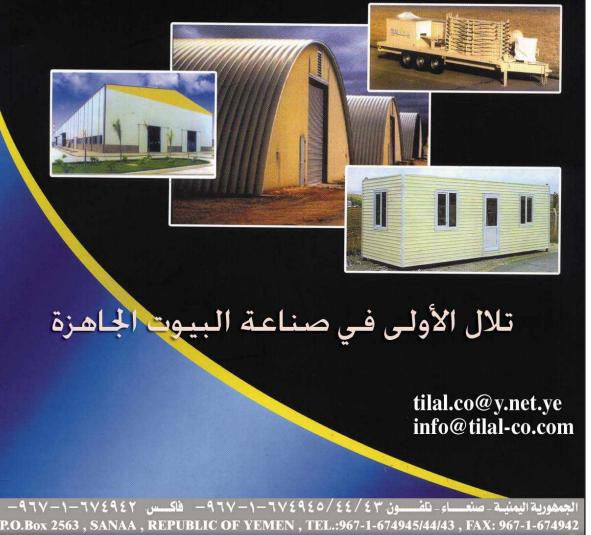


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### <u>ECIALISTS IN PRE-ENGINEERED</u> ANDSTRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDINGS







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# **Improve Your English: 300**

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

### I. What to Say Situations and Expressions (95)

Thank you, teacher! ords stand mute to express the volumes of gratitude by a pupil to her/his teacher. It's not merely the lessons taught, or the words of advice that make a learner beholden to the teacher. More than anything else the teacher typifies for the learner a living example of a wholesome individual, a vibrant role model, and a dynamic metaphor for a

- relentless quest for conquest. A warm note of thanks for all the lessons you've taught, for making us differentiate between the right and the wrong and for lighting a candle in the darkness.
- In all the world and the universe, too there's no teacher as nice as you. And amongst all the children if you try to see, you'll not find a luckier student than me.
- You've helped me become an achiever. Thank you teacher for being so patient and understanding and for giving so much.

### **II.** How to Say it Correctly

- Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences 'Do you like your parent?' 'It's just the thing what I was hoping for.'
- You are free to do whatever you will want.
- 3. You don't mean to tell me that's the man to whom you paid the money. The man breaking the window wants to see you.
- I recognized Adel easily. He is the only boy worn a **5. defray** red jacket.

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

- 1. All reptiles lay eggs. Note: We are talking about the class (reptiles) in general
- 2. The boy who is wearing the yellow shirt threw the stone
- 3 The car that I had in 1990 was blue.
- 4. My elder brother, who you'll meet later, is a dentist. 5. He lived at the top of an old house whose attic was very small.

### **III. Increase Your Word Power** (A) How to express it in one word

- 1. Not easily pleased and quick to find fault
- Showing self-satisfaction, quick contentment
- 2. 3. Condition of being very tired
- 4.
  - All the animals of an area or an epoch

- retorted to my face when I disapproved of his unruly behavior
- weary (adj) (tired): I feel weary in body and worn 4. out in mind after the long and strenuous journey. worry (vi) (give oneself no peace of mind): Please don't worry. Everything will be all right.
- facial (adj) (of or for the face): There is a remarkable facial resemblance between the mother and the daughter.
- facile (adj) (easily done or obtained): The chess grand master had a facile victory over his opponent in the first round of the game.

#### (C) Synonyms and Antonyms (i) Synonyms

- Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the one given at the top
- 1. debilitate a. eradicate b. to impair the harmony of c. enfeeble d. weakness and languor
- 2. dissipate a. to scatter b. to squander
- d. to dispel c. to waste 3. decree a. an order by one in authority
- b. to edit or outlaw c. a guided decision d. a predetermined purpose
- 4. deflect a. to turn aside b. to swerve
- c. to deviate from the proper course d. bending
- b. to satisfy a. to pay d. to meet c. to appease Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions
- Word Synonym contingent accidental
- smuggled goods contraband
- corollary a consequence to confirm
- 4. corroborate 5. covenant a mutual agreement
- (ii) Antonyms Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to the one given at the top
- 1. grip b. fight a. release c. hold d. stretch
- 2. gratuity a. retirement b. generosity

- Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions 1. make oneself scarce (to get out of the way quickly.
  - usually to avoid trouble or difficulty): He cleverly made himself scarce even as all students were demonstrating. 2. in the know (having information known only to a
  - small group of people): As the Advisor to the President, he is in the know of all important decisions of the government.
  - 3. dice with death (to risk putting oneself in great danger): When Abdu was driving at break-neck speed, it appeared to me that he was dicing with death
  - 4. rush one's fences (to act with too much hurry and not enough care): Please don't rush your fences by hastily agreeing to a strategic partnership with him. 5. as dull as ditch water (extremely dull or
  - uninterested): The seminar was as dull as ditch water.

### **IV. Grammar and Composition** A. Gramman

- Look at these situations and write down the regrets that
- these people say they have Mujahed sold his house for \$10,000. Now it is worth
- \$25,000. Mujahed --Rawia told his horrible boss exactly what he thought 2. of him yesterday, and now he's in trouble. Rawia:
- Adel is in prison. Adel: -----3.
- 4. Nora has just failed the interview. Nora: ---
- Jamal's cheap old car has just broken down again on 5. the motorway - it's the third time this week. Jamal:
- 6. Mohammed went for a drive and is now completely lost. Mohammed: -----

### Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions **Expression of regret:**

- Baraka is not enjoying her new job. I wish I had a different job.
- Yousif knows that he has to do military services. 2. If only I could escape the military service.
- Tina has seen a lovely dress, but it costs too much
- I wish I had the funds to buy the lovely dress. 4. Abdu has been feeling ill for months and wants to feel better.
  - If only I could feel better.
- 5. Samira is jealous of Hanan who is a student of Sana'a University. I wish I were a student of Sana'a University like

## Maximizing educational potential Time management is the prime management



No. 12

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here are many common

problems due to ineffective time management, especially for a student or an academician. Since a lot of people waste time, there must be a lot of problems in managing time. First of all, many people have little experience in organizing their lives because parents, teachers, bosses, friends have done it for them and they don't see the need for a schedule. Also they resent any barrier that interferes with their doing whatever they feel like doing at the moment.

In some cases, a new determination to schedule your time will get you going. In other cases, greater self – awareness (honestly looking at how you really spend your time) is needed. In still other cases, it seems to be almost impossible to become more controlled until we realize we are headed for failure, i.e, our life isn't working out as we had hoped. To avoid unimportant urgencies and to look at the concept of time in an innovative way we can make use of the Time Management Matrix. The time management matrix has four quadrants and every activity we do during the day can be put in one of the four quadrants:

### Quadrant I: Urgent and important

This includes those items that represent true crises like your mother has a stroke and you need to bring her to the hospital, deadline driven projects and other such truly important and pressing items.

tant in our lives like preparation, relationship, relaxation, self renewal etc.These are the things we need to do to maintain our production abilities but unfortunately, since they are not urgent, we tend not to do them. Ignoring them often long enough tends to create highly urgent crises which then forces us back into quadrant 1 and gives us less time doing quality activities.

### Quadrant III: Urgent but not important

This includes activities, which appear to be urgent but are really not that important. Examples include: needless interruptions, many phone calls (most phone calls are not that important), other people's minor issues.

### Quadrant IV: Not urgent and not important

Here things such as excessive TV watching, phone addiction, excessive novel reading and similar activities are included. The activities here all have a valued place as once- in- a - while rewards, if not used excessively.

In summary, spending less time in quadrant III and IV will give us more time to spend in Quadrant II so that we can put first thing first, with the added benefit of dealing with fewer quadrant 1 crises. Urgent matters are usually visible; they insist on action, they are easy and fun to do whereas important matters contribute to our mission of life. Effective people stay out of Quadrants III and IV and Quadrant II is the heart of effective personal management. Hence learning new strategies, long-range planning, creativity and originality, researching and exchanging ideas with others, rethinking our major objectives and inventing new opportunities to prevent future problems arising out of these activities result in greater productivity and more benefit to everyone.

Managing time is the essence of a

Indiscreet action, remark, etc. that offends against social convention.

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

- Extreme scarcity of food in a region: famine (n)
- Suffer from extreme hunger: **famish** (vi)
- Fanatical supporter of something: **fan** (n)
- 4. Led by imagination instead of reason and experience: fanciful (adj)
- 5. Person filled with excessive, and often mistaken, enthusiasm: **fanatic** (n)

### (B) Words often confused

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

1. failing, failure 2. snob, snub 3. conceit, deceit 4. require, requite 5. fatalism, fatality, fateful

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

- 1. **age** (n) (great or long period in human history): The modern age may be characterized as the age of Information Technology **epoch** (n) (beginning of a period of time in history marked by special events or characteristics): The Quantum Theory marked a new epoch in physics. era (n) (period in history, starting from a particular time or event): The Christian era began 2006 years
- continuance (n) (time for which something 2. continues): During the continuance of the war there was wide spread loss of life and property. continuation (n) (continuing; starting again after a stop): Continuation of study after a span of several years was a difficult experience for him. **continuity** (n) (the state of being continuous): There was no continuity between the last lecture and this lecture
- contort (v) (force or twist out of the usual shape or appearance): The patient's face was contorted with

distort (vt) (give a false account of): The witness distorted the facts relating to the murder. retort (vt) (answer back quickly or angrily): My son

#### uion d. graceful 3. gullible

- a. fish b. credulous c. shrewd d. traveler 4. honorary
- a. professional b. unpaid c. insulting d. permanent 5. holiness
  - b. profanity a. evil c. devotion d. none of these

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

	WOLU	Antonym
	feeble	robust
2.	fundamental	subordinate
5.	ghastly	healthy
⊦.	garrulous	phlegmatic
i.	graceful	awkward

### (D) Spelling

h	oose the correctly sp	elt word
	a. recipent	b. resipient
	c. recipient	d. recepient
	a. satellite	b. sattelite
	c. sattellite	d. satelaite
	a. skeliton	b. skaliton
	c. skeleton	d. skelton
	a. sovereignity	b. sovereignty
	c. soverenty	d. sovereignti
	a. spree	b. sprie
	c. sprei	d. sprii

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions 1. onomatopoeia 2. paralleled 3. puerile 4. protection 5. quorum

### (E) Phrases and idioms

### Use the following phrases in sentences

- 1. upto one's ears
- play a losing game
- lead (someone) a merry dance
- 4. the pot calling the kettle black 5. a near thing

- 6. I always have to get up at 5 am to go to work. If only I didn't have to get up at 5 to go to work.
- Fuad is poor because he has a large family to feed.
  - I wish I had a smaller family.

### **B.** Composition

Expand the central idea contained in the maxim **118: BETTER LATE THAN NEVER** 

### Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions 117: YOU CAN'T JUDGE A BOOK **BY ITS COVER**

Books are man's best companion. It is rightly said that a book is the only immortality. As Thomas Carlyle observes "Of the things which man can do or make, by far the most momentous, wonderful, and worthy are the things we call books!" According to Francis Bacon, "Books are ships which pass through the vast seas of time." But not all books are equally worthy of our perusal, and hence don't merit our attention. Oscar Wilde puts it succinctly in his own witty style: "Books are well-written, or badly written. That is all." While a good book, like an honest friend, is of immense and invaluable help, a bad book or a book without the knowledge of life is useless.

So the real question is how to distinguish between a good and a bad book. As the maxim alerts the readers, a catchy title or a glossy cover is not necessarily a guarantee of the value of the book. In fact, some writers use attractive covers as a ploy to hide the inner worthlessness of the book. So an intelligent reader goes beyond the cover and exercises his power of judgment by critically evaluating the content of the book before browsing it.

### V. Pearls from the Holy Quran

"For them there is Hell, as a couch (below) and folds and folds of covering above: such is Our requital of those who do wrong." -S7: A41

### VI. Food for Thought

"The love of one's country is a splendid thing. But why should love stop at the border?" - Pablo Casals

Quadrant II: Not urgent but important

This includes items that are truly impor-

thoughtful life as it is said, "the person who concentrates entirely on sawing wood, is likely to forget to sharpen the saw.

# **Reading for EFL** college students



**Omer Hassan Mahfoodh** USM, Malaysia imahfoodh@yahoo.com

enerally, there are four basic language skills: "Listening", "Speaking", "Reading" and "Writing". All of these skills are important for our EFL learners. However, when we look at their importance from the point of view of our EFL learners in English Departments, we find that "reading" is the most important skill of the four. This does not mean that we are trying to neglect the importance of other skills.

Many equate "Reading Skills" with "reading aloud". In fact, "Reading" is a receptive language process. It is the process of recognition, interpretation and the perception of written or printed materials. It is a psycholinguistic process

in that it starts with a linguistic surface representation encoded by a writer and ends with meaning which the reader constructs. There is also an important interaction between language, thought and students' background knowledge (schema). That is why, language teachers should enhance students' ability to read with comprehension. Without comprehension, reading would be counterproductive and meaningless. In other words, the key word is "Comprehension". All of the students read but only a few comprehend to an optimal extent.

Reading proficiency plays a great role in understanding written statements or any type of written texts accurately and efficiently. Reading serves as an important tool in every field of professional service. In many situations, "Reading" is considered to be an indispensable channel for communication. It is decidedly the most important skill in an EFL situation

In order to ensure the level of reading proficiency, our Yemeni EFL learners, before joining English Departments, need to be assessed on the following areas:

### 1-Reading Proficiency 2-Writing Proficiency and 3-Grammatical rules and their use.

Continued on page 2



## **Education**

# anorama

### **Book Review**

# **The Mistress of English Prose**



Reviewed by Dr. R.S.Sharma Professor of English, Faculty of Languages, Sana'a University, Sana'a

he book under review is a veritable anthology covering the entire oeuvre of an internationally acclaimed star writer, Arundhati Roy: her celebrated novel, The God of Small Things, which bagged the 1997 Booker Prize, and her political writing. Under a single cover, Murari Prasad offers a bouquet of some of the best and recent writing on Roy.

In the Foreword, Bill Ashcroft, the founding exponent of postcolonialism, designates Roy as an activist writer. In his own words, "Roy demonstrates that acts of representation may, and indeed must go hand in hand with acts of political resistance". This is at least true of what has been described as 'postcolonial writing'. But it needs to be added that a proper estimation of Roy's activism is still awaited .We may reach important insights if we compare, for example, Roy's The God of Small Things with Ngugi wa Thiongo's Devil on the Cross, as far as the spirit of activism and rebellion is concerned.

The editor's Introduction is distinguished by the fact that it supplies all the personal and literary details that one requires for an insightful reading of Roy's work: her fiction and non-fiction. He draws on Roy's own words, where necessary, and makes a stout attempt to defend her against such critics as CD Narasimhaiah and Rukmini Bhaya Nair.

Further, Amitava Kumar extracts the salience of Arundhati Roy's mission and vocation in his succinct piece. The essay titled "Reading Arundhati Roy Politically" by Aijaz Ahmad is wellknown to the Roy scholars and finds numerous references in other articles in this collection. Ahmad analyzes Roy's anti-Communism and comes to the conclusion that "she has neither a feel for Communist politics nor perhaps

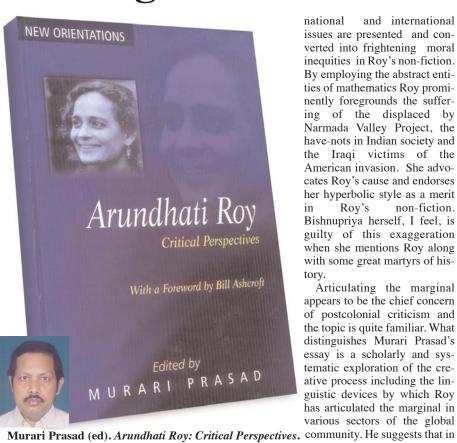
rudimentary knowledge of it." What Ahmad does not appreciate is the fact that the novel drew contrary reviews from CPI (M) and CPI (ML), the latter praising her realism for highlighting the torture that the Naxalites suffered at the hands of CPI(M) in Bengal and Kerala. Nonetheless, Ahmad's criticism about Roy's naivety in political matters of India , including her position in her recently launched book,13 December, A Reader, The Strange Case of the Attack on the Indian Parliament (http://www.outlookindia.com/author.asp ?name=Arundhati+Roy) has found echoes in discussions of Roy's activism and has been extended to all areas of controversy political espoused by her.

On the other hand, Ahmad applauds Roy's achievement in creative writing. He regards The

God of Small Things as a landmark in Indian English fiction. "In this line of evolution," he observes, "Arundhati is an original. She knows about language and form what Rushdie knows. But with English she has even greater inwardness and naturalness; the novel is actually felt in English." This claim on behalf of Arundhati Roy has met with general consensus among the cognoscenti, but the common reader is baffled by the novel's complex and contrived plot structure.

No doubt The God of Small Things is a 'writerly text' and its temporal structures are complex and interlocking. Madhu Benoit in her essay has made a commendable attempt to analyze the multi-layered narrative and relate twists and turns of the temporal stretches to thematic element, though all the correlations are not equally convincing.

Alex Tickell examines Roy's "postcolonial cosmopolitanism", but he fastens upon a single image and goes for-sort of- overkill.Tickell is quite right in assuming and exploring the cosmopolitan element in The God of Small Things—and Roy is not alone in



Delhi: Pencraft International, 2006.pp.211.

this, because postcolonial writing generally includes a cosmopolitan living. But it would be myopic to suppose that the family group is confined "in the foreign, socially contained space of the sky-blue Plymouth".Rahel herself, the mediating consciousness in the novel, breaks the bounds of postcolonial construct.

Few critics, I guess, would agree with Brinda Bose when she argues that exoticism is represented as politics in The God of Small Things. On the other hand, the essays by Antonio Navarro-Tejero, Julie Mullaney and Devon Campbell-Hall are well-argued interventions in the diverse thematic aspects of Roy's novel, such as power relationships, globalization and ecofeminism. Julie's line of argument is quite convincing inasmuch as she focuses on Roy's contribution to "the development of a feminist transnational anti-capitalism" but perhaps she bites off more than she can chew-she says precious little about The God of Small Things.

Bishnupriya Ghosh studies the process ( almost miraculous) by which numerical figures relating to various

national and international issues are presented and converted into frightening moral inequities in Roy's non-fiction. By employing the abstract entities of mathematics Roy prominently foregrounds the suffering of the displaced by Narmada Valley Project, the have-nots in Indian society and the Iraqi victims of the American invasion. She advocates Roy's cause and endorses her hyperbolic style as a merit Roy's non-fiction. in Bishnupriya herself, I feel, is guilty of this exaggeration when she mentions Roy along with some great martyrs of history.

Articulating the marginal appears to be the chief concern of postcolonial criticism and the topic is quite familiar. What distinguishes Murari Prasad's essay is a scholarly and systematic exploration of the creative process including the linguistic devices by which Roy has articulated the marginal in various sectors of the global the case of Roy's corpus, the discourse of marginality must

be considered in conjunction with the representation of resistance.

I entirely agree with Prasad when he pleads that the title of Roy's celebrated novel must not be applied to Velutha exclusively. N. Ram's interview with Arundhati Roy enables us to get things from the horse's mouth, as the saying goes. The questions are mostly journalistic, focusing on Roy's activism and Ramachandra Guha's tirades against her. I think her rebuttal that Guha quotes her sentences out of context and tendentiously is worthy of serious consideration because writers, the world over, do suffer from what I would call 'the politics of misquotation and dissimulation'

To sum up, the compilation is critically valuable, immensely informative and up to date. But I am constrained to mention two reservations. Most of the essays operate within the single parameter of postcolonialism. Secondly, the collection has drawn largely on World Literature Written in English. However, the skewed slant is not going to detract from the real virtues of this solid and significant contribution to Arundhati Roy studies.

## A letter to the learners of English: 1 Learn Arabic well



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Dear learner friends, ren't you surprised about my title? You may wonder why I am suggesting that you learn Arabic well, instead of saying 'learn English well'. I have my reasons to make this suggestion; it is a selfish one, perhaps.

If you learn Arabic well, it will help you learn English well. Several researchers talk about the transfer effect: the abilities you gain in one language will be transferred to another language. Of course, this view has also been challenged by a few researchers. Let's not get into that controversy.

It is common sense that learning strategies are language neutral; they are not specific to any one language. For example, memorizing is not something specific to English or analyzing something is not specific to Arabic. Compensation strategies such as using a roundabout way if you don't know a particular word when you are speaking to someone are not specific to any one language; this in commonly practiced by any language learners.

In addition, I did a small research long ago in India in which I found that one who reads English effectively has been an effective reader in his/her mother tongue; the reading

### Continued from page 1

### **Reading for EFL college students**

The majority of the subjects for the college freshman are presented in printed materials: handouts and books. There are Linguistics courses, courses on English Literature, courses on English Teaching Methodology and others. Good EFL readers are unlikely to face difficulties in trying to handle a large amount of these written materials. On the other hand, strategies one develops in one's mother tongue for example, guessing the meaning of a word from its context, can be applied when one reads in English. So, if you develop good reading abilities in Arabic, you are sure to be good reader in English as well.

There are other advantages too. When you learn grammar of English, you can compare or contrast it with that of Arabic. For example, when you learn the number system in English, singular and plural, you can be alerted by the fact that Arabic has a three-number system - singular, dual and plural, unlike that of English. Similarly when you are learning the adjectives in English, you can contrast it with the use of adjectives in Arabic; in Arabic adjectives, except the numerals (eg. Arabic equivalent of 'seven stars'), are used after the nouns (eg. Al bint as jameel) whereas in English adjectives are used before the nouns (eg. a huge building). This knowledge can trigger your use of adjectives in English correctly.

Similar comparison and contrast between the sounds in English and those in Arabic can help you learn the English sounds better. There are sounds in English (eg. those produced by sh, k, l, m, n) which are similar to the ones in Arabic and there are sounds (eg. those produced by ch, th, p) which are absent in Arabic. These can caution you while vou produce English sounds and help you speak English better.

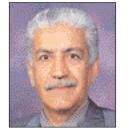
Do you now agree that you should learn Arabic well in order to learn English well? Good luck.

Learn well; let your learning influence yourself.

> Yours affectionately, Dr.M.N.K.Bose.

"Contrastive and Error Analysis" and sometimes on English Literature courses such as "Novel", "Drama", and "Poetry." More often than not students go to Internet café (Cyber Café) for getting some articles that are useful for their researches. In fact, when our EFL learners browse Internet, they depend mostly on their "Reading strategies'. Skilled

# Emerson and Thoreau as transcendentalist philosophers in American literature



Dr. Bashar Ghazi Askar Head, English Department Faculty of Humanities University of Applied Sciences Sana'a basharaskar90@hotmail.com

alph Waldo Emerson was a man of great moral integrity and strength. He had a deep sense of belonging to the society which he attacked, namely the New England society of Puritan traditions. He was a New England gentleman and a man of letters. In general, he wanted to be in harmony with his society but with a sense of a change. His naturalism, his orientalism, and his longing for simplicity in life only reflect his intellectual fascination with certain unorthodox ways of life. He declared,"Every natural fact is a symbol of some spiritual fact." He confused moral statements with scientific statements. As a transcendentalist he believed that "knowing oneself and

studying nature make one feel tolerable."

Emerson was influenced by orientalism, Hinduism in particular. He found in the "Hindu Gita" a way of expounding social and moral values which proved his own point concerning morality and will. In fact, in India society and religion are fused together so when they are separated they lose their practical validity. It seems that he misused the Hindu concepts.

He was influential in his age because he combined the functions of a preacher, a philosopher, a literary writer and a poet. He was concerned with ethical and spiritual implications, particularly when he wrote poetry.

### Henry David Thoreau

Henry David Thoreau was also another American thinker and philosopher of the time. He led a simple life and his philosophy was simple. He believed that "one should give a fair trial to one's ideal of which he attempted to do in his life." It is to be noted that all of his ideals were unpragmatic. For example, he believed that a person's earning should be related to his living. The philosopher's life was outwardly simple but inwardly complex. It is true that a philosopher thinks differently than others.

Both Emerson and Thoreau shared a transcendentalist conviction that the individual's conscience is the safest

guide in the conduct of human affairs. Both wanted to free themselves from evil. Good and evil are in conflict in this world but it seems that evil is loose in this world, to do whatsoever it could. Both were against slavery, racial discrimination and the Mexican war. The abolition of slavery, equal rights for women, freedom of religious thought and practice, educational reform, and more had their impact on the whole life of the new nation. The influence of their ideas and visions continue today in many aspects of the culture. Neither encouraged any wrong action in the society. Both were unique in their philosophical approaches. As idealists, they were great in their simplicity, nobility, and purity of conscience. Emerson remarks; "Let man stand alone, walk alone and possess the world." Nature was the resort where to direct oneself away from the burdens of industrialism and the new commercialism in America.

Transcendentalism is a philosophical, spiritual and literary movement which focused on self-reliance, self-esteem, individualism and a new vision of selfguidance. The movement provided intellectual and moral vision for many social transformations in America. Both Emerson and Thoreau provided America with the conceptual framework and a new path of living and new vision for each individual.

The nineteenth century witnessed

great changes in the overall thinking. Transcendentalism is a pragmatic philosophy, a state of mind, and a form of spirituality in living. The main tenets of transcendentalism of the 19th-century are the following:

- The individual is the spiritual center of the universe and he can be found in close relation to nature
- Everything begins with self-knowledge.
- The Transcendentalist accepts the neo-platonic conception of nature as a living mystery
- Nature is symbolic. Nature mirrors our psyche.
- Individual happiness depends upon self-realization.
- The external is united with the internal.
- Transcendentalists believe that "knowing yourself and studying nature make you feel tolerable and happy.
- If I can not understand myself, may be understanding nature will help to enter into the in-depth of the human soul.
- The transcendentalist rises above the lower animalistic impulses of life and moves from the rational to the spiritual.
- The human soul is part of the universal spirit.
- In general, transcendentalism is a new vision of life.

poor EFL readers are seen struggling a lot in reading the materials and also in the preparation for the examinations.

The importance of reading skills is realized while using "Internet" for searching for topics, articles, journals and researches. We are living in a world that is called "the Digital Age". One feature of this age is the widespread use of internet in education formally and informally. Our students in English Departments are asked, sometimes, to submit some projects (i.e. researches on small scales) especially when they are in their Fourth Year. Their teachers give them assignments on "Teaching Materials", readers spend little time to get hands on what they want. On the other hand, "Poor Readers" waste their time and their money to come up with the same result the skilled readers got.

English Departments in Yemeni universities try to develop the "Reading Proficiency" and "Reading Strategies" of the learners by devoting four "Reading Skills" courses in the first and second years. However, not all reading strategies can be developed and covered during the formal classes. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the learners themselves to develop their reading strategies by practicing reading.

### **ANY GUESSES?**

- What is veto?
- 1. 2. What is the distinction between 'He is dead' and 'He has died'?
- What is meant by 'mysophobia'?
- What is the meaning of the word 'chutzpah'?
- 5. What does 'Commonwealth' refer

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- 1. A 'valetudinarian' is a 'person who pays excessive attention to preserving his health.' Such a person worries about his health all the time. Even when he is normal, he imagines that something is wrong with him.
- 2. Both 'yes' and 'yeah' express consent or agreement. However, 'yeah' is used in more informal than forma contexts in the U.S. 'Yes' can be used in both formal and informal contexts.
- A clue is 'something that helps to find З. an answer to a question, difficulty etc. For example, when the police go to
- the scene of a crime, they look for clues which could help them and nab the culprit A hint is usually intentional. It is an 'indirect indication or suggestion.' When you hint something to somebody, you do not tell the person what is in your mind in a direct manner.
- The 'lecture' in the phrase 'curtain 4. lecture' refers to the scolding that a wife gives her husband at bedtime, especially at a time when all that the poor man wants to do is sleep! When the couple gets into their bed, the wife begins her complaints. Hence the express 'curtain lecture. 5.
  - The expression 'rain check' refers to postponement of any kind - the postponement of a dinner, a sports event and so on. The usual expression is 'take a rain check' on something. For example, 'Dr. Mahmoud invited me to lunch this morning but I took a rain check on his offer.

### **Education**

# **Analysis of Literary Texts**



Dr Ayid Sharyan (Associate Professor) Department of English, Faculty of Education, Sana a University, Sana a ayids@yahoo.com

ow to analyze a literary piece?' is a question that confounds students and teachers of literature alike. Especially the course component captioned Analysis of Literary Texts poses some formidable problems for a large segment of students due to linguistic, cultural, conceptual difficulties. In this context it is relevant to understand the goal of such a course. The aim of teaching this course can be summarized as follows:

1. Enable students to appreciate, analyze, understand and hopefully enjoy a piece of literature or a work of art. (Enjoyment comes through true understanding). Understating involves analyzing internally and externally. A piece of work needs to be divided into smaller fragments to be analyzed one by one to restructure them once again. One needs to think of the aims of literature in general: is it to delight or instruct? Is it art for art's sake or art to fight the upper class and instigate the portrait against the bourgeois by inspiring class struggle in the Marxist sense? Such questions led to the emergence of varied schools in literary criticism: moralistic, biographical, psychological, feminist, Marxist, archetypal approaches as well as new historicism, new criticism, etc. New criticism- a 20th-century approach- does not pay much attention to the historical or biographical background. The writer is not important- he can be a priest, a thief, a romantic, a classicist, at any point in time. What matters is what he writes. The text is complete by itself. The reader does not need extra information about the

writer's life, socio or geopolitical environment to understand the text. An efficient reader is to be objective and apply a scientific method that will dismantle the piece of work into its components and restructure it again.

2. Train students to critically analyze a literary text and not to rely blindly on what other critics comment.

3. A work of art is an embodiment of creativity. It comes at a particular moment in the history of human kind. It is more pragmatic to look for style or specific stylistic indicators in a literary work, e.g. words, phrases, grammar, rhymes, crafty or surprising usage, figurative language, sometimes choice of subject matter (lofty, trivial or otherwise), displaced word-order potential, word-choice, syntactic inversion and foregrounding, 'poetic style'. Such analysis distinguishes individual authors (e.g. Milton, Spenser, Shakespeare, Dickens, or Hemingway) for they have their own 'styles'. However a creative work is not only language. It is inseparable from its milieu. A critical analysis of a literary work takes into account the socio- or geopolitical surroundings.

When one is asked about opinions, beliefs, attitudes represented in the literary work, one is bound to react from his experience in life, not because this is right and that is wrong. It all depends on what kind of proof one finds in the text. Received opinions ('experts' views') are subject to questions.

If one can be really objective in humanities, then literature maybe viewed as a scientific discipline. I. A. Richards had an experiment. His approach was to teach literature as science. He gave some students poems with no titles or authors to analyze. The readers were asked to analyze the poem without the effect of background information: author, time of the poem, biographical information, etc. This shows individual differences are bound to exist but this kind of analyze is more objective. Bias is limited. He observed that students (i) find difficulty in making out the sense of the poem, (ii) exhibit the tendency to read much into the poem if they know the author, (iii) more often give stock responses. In his books Principles of Literary Criticism (1924). Science and Poetry (1926), and Practical Criticism (1929). Richards emphasized the importance of close tex-

tual reading and warned against the dangers of sentimentality, generalizations, and lazy, careless reading. His work led to the New Criticism, which shaped literary analysis for much of the 20th centu-

In his view, a reader is like a professional sergeant who thinks of the organic unity of the poem.

4. Look how rules are broken for the purpose of foregrounding: grammar, spelling, meter (i.e. style of deviation).

5. Cultivate a literary sensibility in the reader to whet his sensibility to create an artist

6. Train learners to be able teachers of literary passages that are scattered in the school curriculum.

7. Look at time, place, occasion, etc. and determine what provoked the writer to write such a poem.

As far as the teaching of the course is concerned, teachers of Analysis of Literary Texts, more often than not, tend to mystify the subject by bombarding learners with highly critical questions about tone, structure, intention, setting, allusions, figures of speeches, etc. The difficulty becomes all the more pronounced when these learners face a sophisticated literary text that does not, at first glance, give them a single meaning or theme.

A practical approach to address this problem is to treat a literary work as an object that can be dissected to its constituents: form, tone, rhythm, diction, imagery, phonogrammatical components, style, impact etc.

Analyzing a poem goes on at different levels:

a)	ideas
b)	situation
c)	language

d) metrics

One can focus on ideas or message of the literary work. No doubt this is the main purpose of any writer. These ideas emerge out of a certain situation that can be dramatic and exciting. Such a sensational or theatrical situation is made remarkable through a forceful and persuasive language that is full of vivid images and figurative language. Metrics (i.e. the arranged pattern of rhythm in a line of verse) is the most skilful and artistic layer of all the four steps of analysis.

#### Literature Exam and the Intended Learning Outcomes What concerns students after this is how

to handle unseen literary passages in exams. In an unseen passage, the examiner does not expect you to produce an expert, exhaustive reading. What is needed is that a learner knows the methods a literary critic or teacher uses in dissecting the text in question. A literary passage yields many aspects to examine and comment upon. It is true in two hours no one can talk about everything, but a student should be able to make several points that are rooted in the text. Questions in the exam contain key words that the examiner thinks helpful. After reading the question more than once to get a general impression, one needs to read to *hear* the piece as if someone else was reading it. If there are parts of the passage you cannot immediately make sense of, concentrate upon the rest. This is applicable to passages from unseen prose or drama. You should be able to say a great deal about a piece even if you do not fully understand it. The question is not to translate the unseen piece into everyday English but to apply general methods of analysis where some aspects as the following can be discussed:

Form and content, sound devices, sense devices, structure, tone, imagery, rhythm, diction, the writer's intention,

The most important point to remember is not to concentrate too much on just one feature of a passage: the content. The examiner wants to see whether you are aware of the techniques underlying the passage

### Prose and poetry

Which one is easier for literary appreciation: poetry or prose? It depends on the way the writer presents her/his material. Prose at first sight looks like what we write and read every day, we think it is easier to write about. However writing about a passage of prose is more difficult than writing about poetry, unless you've read lots of literary prose and are aware of how different writers may use the medium. Many people score low marks on the prose passages, because instead of discussing tone, imagery, rhythm, diction, structure, the writer's intention, they concern themselves just with the story

# The Zambeel culture

### Dr. K.Thiagarajan raajankt47@rediffmail.com Professor of English, **Hodeidah University**

live in an apartment near the Halaka Market in Hodeidah. Yesterday I went there to buy some vegetables - tomato, potato, onion, 'baamiyaa', 'koosaa', 'kabsaraa' and 'bisbas'. The greengrocer weighed them each in separate small 'kees', and gave them to me all put in a bigger red 'zambeel'. He is a good friend of mine - he always gives me 'bisbas' for free! I reached home and took out the vegetables. I put the small 'kees' - there were seven of them into the red 'zambeel', went down and threw all those plastic bags into a garbage bin. I'm sure this is what you do and what everybody does if there is a garbage bin. If not, we throw away mindlessly those unwanted plastic things in any place found convenient. We simply do not bother about the quantity of the used 'zambeels', 'kees'. plastic wrappers, ice-cream cups and trays thrown out of homes, 'qat' markets, shops, super markets etc everyday, or what happens to them afterwards. The attitude is "Enough if I keep my own house clean, and what happens outside is not my concern". Good citizens we are, aren't we?

The use of plastic bags is about a hundred years old. They are widely used because they are inexpensive and light, and come in very attractive colors. Shopkeepers are not unhappy to give them free, because they are very cheap. And we are happy to take them, because they are given free. Who can say "no" to things freely given? No doubt manmade plastic is found to be very convenient and advantageous during its use. But serious problems arise when it is thrown away after its use. Garbage that we discard can be good or bad. Good garbage is waste material that decays and turns into another harmless/useful thing; for example, dead leaves decay and become manure. Bad garbage is waste material that poisons the environment; for example, chemicals released from a leather factory. Plastic garbage belongs to the latter category. It does not decay; it can only breakdown into small pieces after a long time, and when it does it releases poison into the soil and water around. These small plastic particles thus remain for hundreds of years poisoning our lands where we grow our food. Factories which manufacture plastic things release gas that poisons the air that we breathe. Plastic rubbish can cause cancer and many other diseases.

Scientists say people, by throwing away plastic rubbish, are responsible unknowingly for the death every year of several millions of birds and animals of the sea and the land. Packaging materials, 'zambeels' and 'kees' are found everywhere. When we travel we see them in large numbers stuck to trees and plants on either side of the road forming part of the 'natural scenery'. Most of them end up in the oceans of the world. According to a B.B.C. report, there are about 300,000 plastic particles per square kilometer on the surface of the seas, and about 100,000 per square kilometer in the seabed. Mistaken for food, these particles of plastic rubbish are eaten, which block digestion and cause suffocation and starvation, and ultimately the death of poor birds and animals. One dead turtle in the Pacific Ocean, according to another report, was found to have in its stomach more than 1000 pieces of plastic including broken bits of a comb, a toy and nylon rope.

There is an urgent need to prevent plastic pollution. How can this be done, and who should do it? An immediate answer from every one of us would be "the Government". Of course, the Government should create first awareness among the people of the dangers of plastic pollution, and take all possible steps to reduce it, if not prevent it altogether. Can we, as individuals, do anything about it? Had I taken a reusable cloth bag to the market, I wouldn't have brought home seven 'kees' and a 'zambeel', and wouldn't have had the need to throw them out. Every one of us can and should use cloth bags for our shopping. We must refuse to accept plastic bags, in order that we don't have to throw them out later. The quantity of plastic bags thus 'not-thrown-out' everyday across the country would really be an amazing figure! God has created a wonderful environment for all living things to exist in harmony. We have simply no right to damage this divine gift. Whatever we do in this direction would be at our own peril. Beware, the Zambeel Culture!

Arabic syntax expounded at SCONLI, India

### Tawfiq Al-Sharabi Ph.D. student, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, India

he 1st Students' Conference of Linguistics in India (SCON-LI) was held during 15-16 December at the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages in conjunction with the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore. Sixteen papers were presented in the conference that covered various fields of linguistics including phonology, morphology, and syntax. A number of Arab as well as foreign nationals took part in the conference, which was attended by eminent Indian linguists including Prof. K.A Jayaseelan, Prof. Ayesha Kidwai and Prof. Amritavalli.

Mythili Menon, CIEFL participant and head of the organizing committee, said "the conference was a long awaited dream that has been worked upon for quite a long time. It gave us a chance to meet with other scholars from different national and international universities as it is an opportunity to meet outstanding linguists with who we could rub shoulders, exchange ideas and indulge in constructive discussions. We do hope that the organization of the conference will be a tradition for many years to come.'



## **Translation and culture**

### Abdal-jaleel Mohammed Abdullah

ulture is defined as the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community using a particular language as its means of expression

Here, in translating the universal words, the translator find no problem in his translation, but in translating the cultural words, there is likely to be a translation problem unless these is a cultural

the translator. It is the same problem that me and my classmates encountered in our college while we were trying to translate some texts from English to Arabic and vice versa.

A professional translator should be bilingual and bicultural. He needs to demonstrate a good understanding of the source language culture. He should have an equally sound knowledge of the target culture in contrast to the source language culture is an essential thing, because what may sound acceptable in one culture, may not sound acceptable in another one. So, a translator will need an in-depth knowledge of all the factors that contribute to the formation of culture such as religions, customs, and values which put together, form what we call culture.

Of the papers presented were two papers on Arabic morphology and syntax: the one on Arabic Morphology was presented by Tawfeek Mohammed al-Sharaabi, Ph.D scholar, while the one on Arabic syntax was by Jaklin Mansoor, MA participant.

A section of the participants in a jubilant mood.

overlap between the source and the target language. Universal words such breakfast and embrace, often cover the universal function, but not the cultural description of the referent. So, in translating the cultural words such as (five cats) from English to Arabic there is a gap because it, there is a gap because it means in English (the five stars). Here, it is realized that there is a gap between these two cultures and the translator is in trouble. The big problem is the cultural

A first hand familiarity with the source language is essential in order to compare between its culture and the target language culture. This is the best way to bridge the gap between these two

	1					gap which stands as a barrier in front of	cultures.
	DED	NAPA	by DAV	ID OUELLET	SPI	LING Solution: 7 Letters	
	LEN	VORD	B		W	I P I N G D I S O R D E R Y T P M E E SCIENCE	Quiz Line
vertically, horizor	tally, diagonally, back	ward. Circle each letter	of a word found and	ds are in all directions — d strike it off the list. The		$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	<ol> <li>Light's intensity is measured by using a / an</li> </ol>
		ll have a number of lette		big words first. When you the Wonderword.	Δ	O F F I C E O E A T H G I L C I L N B 1. The structures in the body of man	Ammeter
	,,,	CLUES	Ĩ			that help to keep him warm are	Potentiometer
				0	E	L O M C T C U I C R N P F L O N B I I I hairs on body	Photometer
Accident Amount	Disorder	Ground Gush	Plummet Pocket	Squirt Stain	R	U O L A K R N T R I C K L E P E A R R I E fatty layer in the skin	Sonometer
Angle	Dogs Down	Heavy	Pours	Stream	Р	N Z W F S E D U P H U A O L L E T P D $\square$ rich blood supply in the skin	5. Evolution may be defined as
Baby	Dribble	Hold	Puddle	Swab			□ discontinuous genetic variation
Beans	Drinks	Home	Rain	Sweep		T E M E L T N P B S F J P D Y S M S L 2. The salt tolerant forest ecosystem	<ul> <li>development of complex molecules</li> </ul>
Beverage	Drip	Involuntary	Release Remove	Table	D	A M A G E N O F A C C I D E N T A O O G C C C I D A O O A O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	from simple molecules
Bins Blab	Drop Empty	Juice Knock	Rescue	Tank Tattle	F	R U T X I M L O L E G U B K N A T V H subtropical intertidal region of the	inheritance of acquired characters
Boots	Escape	Large	Rice	Tell			continuous genetic variation
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Cafe	Fall	Loss	Rugs	Tumble	A	V D G E W A A O S C I P W E F Y I C C I C C C Correct	issue's questions
Careless Carpet	Flood Flop	Melt Mess	Running Sauce	Wash	R	A I M U R N T H K S E D S O V R B T I 🛛 Estuaries	1. The theory of inheritance of acquired
Cats	Flow	Milk	Save	Water	E		characters was given by Lamarck.
Clean	Fluids	Mixture	Secret	Well			2. In autumn leaf fall occurs because of
Cups	Food	Mopping	Shirt	Wine	V	G       S       E       A       L       E       N       S       L       R       I       V       E       R       M       M       E       B       I       Single-celled animals is         G       S       E       A       L       E       N       I       V       E       R       R       M       M       E       B       I       Image: A interval animals is	formation of abscission layer at the base of shoot.
Damage Damp	Funny Glass	Muddle Mugs	Shoes Slide	Wiping	E	$O   T   R   E   D   U   D   G   O   E   K   H   C   P   B   G   L   E   D       \Box A. Leeuwenhock$	3. DNA normally contains equal amount
Dams	Grasp	Office	Slip		B		of purines and pyrimidines. If A, G, C,
Deluge	Gravy	Ooze	Spread				T are the four bases of DNA, then A+
Desk	Grip	Pile	Sprinkle			E S S M G N M M S S E L E R A C A I O	G = C + T
					N	N I A T S L I P E G L A S S G M S N P	<ol> <li>The chemical nature of female sex hormones is steroids.</li> </ol>
					S	PUCWSQUIRTLLEWSHOES	5. The heaviest element is <b>U</b> .
					9		



# Education

### **R**ESPONSE TO ARTICLES

### In reply to the review entitled 'What is the longest English novel all about?' by Dr Prashant K. Sinha

I have read with great interest the review published by you (18-20 Dec 06) by Dr Prashant K. Sinha, of the volume on Vikram Seth's A SUITABLE BOY edited by Dr Murari Prasad, to which I am a contributor. This letter is directed to both Dr Sinha and to yourselves as editors



ing of the women

I was extremely pleased to come across so detailed and thoughtful a review of this anthology. Dr Sinha's comments have, indeed, induced me to make some small revisions to (the online version of ) my own contribution, which you may find at: www.geocities.com/christopherrollason/Sth2004ve rsionREV2.pdf, with a credit to the review.

Regarding the comments on my own chapter: 1) The reviewer is quite right: the character Kabir is a student of history, not maths. The confusion arises because his father is a celebrated maths professor. I would point out, though, that my essay has been published in three versions with three different editors, and that nobody, editor or peer-reader, spotted this slip till now. I thank the reviewer for his eagle eye, and have made the correction on my on-line text. 2) Concerning the fictional Brahmpur, Seth himself has said it is a composite city. I have at Dr Sinha's prompting added Patna, where Seth spent part of his childhood, to its genesis, but have not removed the references to the other North Indian cities (Varanasi, Ayodhya, Agra) that are, I believe, also part of Brahmpur's makeup. 3) Whether or nor the character Firoz is a 'wastrel', frequenting courtesans as he does, is, I feel, a matter of opinion and I have therefore not changed that point.

Regarding the other chapters, I enjoyed the dispassionate and wellsubstantiated discussion. I agree with Dr Sinha that Mala Pandurang's read-

Education Supplement: An overview

When I came to Sana'a in the month of November,2006 I was very inquisitive about English newspapers published here. While I was in India, the verv morning used to have a start with the English daily. To some extent, my search came to an end, when I had a cursory glance over the Yemen Times. The Education Supplement of the esteemed newspaper dated 1st January.2007 is before me. This Supplement presents before us the varied topics on various subjects. It is a fruitful attempt to draw the readership. The article by Dr. Avid Sharyan on '20th century poetry' is highly informative and it will enable the students of literature to enrich their knowledge and scholarship. 'A tale of two teachers' by Prof.M.N. Bose reveals a new vista for the English teachers who are very careless about the psychology of the students. Dr.Ali M. Al-Mashhadani has presented a

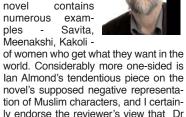


and significance in Yemen. The poem "Within the boundaries of my feet" by Dr.Anil K Prasad tempts us to creativity and subjective observation of the world around. The presenter of the Supplement Dr. Ramakant Sahu seems to be worried about how to inculcate the spirit of English knowledge among the students and the readers who are in pursuit of betterment. On the whole, this Supplement caters to the need of an inquisitive mind.

Dr.Mohammad Ejaz Alam Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

### In respone to Dr. Kundu's "Teaching like a farmer in Yemen"

The first English article I went through after landing in Yemen (25th Nov. 2006) was Dr. Manmath Kundu's "Teaching like a farmer in Yemen" (Education Supplement, 4th Dec. 2006).



lan Almond's tendentious piece on the novel's supposed negative representation of Muslim characters, and I certainly endorse the reviewer's view that Dr Prasad's contribution to the volume was a very necessary riposte to Almond, successfully redressing the balance.

All in all, I greatly appreciated the way the review went into the strong and less strong points of the contributions one by one, always backing up its comments with specific reference to Seth's novel itself. It really was a model piece of literary analysis of which your newspaper may be proud.

### Christopher Rollason, Ph.D. rollason@9online.fr Metz, France,

Dr Christopher Rollason is a British national living in Metz (France). He graduated with First Class Honours in English literature from Trinity College, Cambridge in 1975, and obtained his Ph.D. from York University in 1988. Until 1987 he was a member of the Department of Anglo-American Studies at Coimbra University (Portugal). He is a member of the Spanish Association of Anglo-American Studies, and has collaborated as a guest lecturer with Kakatiya University (Warangal, Andhra Pradesh) and CIEFL (Hyderabad) (both 2002), and as Visiting Professor with JNU, Delhi (2006).

Dr Rollason's personal website is at: www.geocities.com/christopherrollason

close study of the community dental public health education with the expected scope

Assistant Professor of English. Faculty of Education & Arts University of Science & Technology

**Education Supplement completes** with this issue the first glorious year of its humble services to the academic fraternity in Yemen. On this occasion we present below the Education supplement in the eyes of a cross section of our young friends from the Faculty of Education, Sana'a University.

### Dr Ahmed Mohammed Al Quiadi, Asst. Prof, Department of English, (algvadi@vahoo.com)

think the Education Page issued by Yemen Times is a result of the good efforts of the staff members of the paper. It shows that the newspaper intends to be more productive by addressing this very important issue in people's lives. I strongly support this good work and I hope it will be issued weekly to give the newspaper's staff the chance to receive contributions throughout the week and publish them as they arrive.

### Elham Abduljaleel, Level 4

ewspaper is a torch that enlightens the way, gives truth and knowledge. I have found that Yemen Times is one of the great newspapers. It supplies us with news and knowledge that we need to know. I always read it, especially the Education Page because it is of great benefit for me as a student at the Department of English, Faculty of Education, I have read some articles about education,

### **POETRY CORNER**

### Yemen I love thee still



Dr. Krushna Ch. Moharana Associate Prof. of English Faculty of Education, Sa'ada Sana'a University

How dearly do I remember you O' my native land With all thy follies and foibles The stinking smell That comes out of gutters; How many times I have owed to you In hours of weariness and depression Felt in the blood And felt along the heart, Deriving sweet sensations From the flowers and foliage The gleaming light Of those wild-eyes One comes across In the long Corridors The sprawling lawns Where they engage themselves In never-ending talks Their hearts surcharged And minds enlivened Only to dissolve into A romantic frenzy.

grammar, literature, general knowledge, etc. I find Education Page very useful. It enriches our knowledge. Finally I am proud of the paper and I wish it a grand success.

On the auspicious occasion of the completion of the first year (Feb. 2006 - Jan. 2007)

**Education Supplement: In the perception of our readers** 

### Eman Al-Kaokabani, Level 4

Tt is wonderful to have a newspaper allowing students to participate in L its educational page. I think it will be better if this newspaper has some representatives at Department of English to keep the students in touch with the paper.

### Eman Abdu Ali Al-Sharif, Level 4

reat number of English teachers advice their students to read Yemen Times because it gives them a chance to learn new expressions and vocabulary in context. But these teachers forget to tell their students to read the Education Page in particular. It discusses issues related to their educational life. We as students at the Department of English, Faculty of Education wish that this page is issued weekly instead of monthly.

### Taiseer Y. Mufadhal, Level 4 (sosogirl22@vahoo.com)

n this age of knowledge and information, no one can deny the important role of the Press in our lives. Yemen Times realized such role and the Education Page is just one chapter in its achievements book. For many years it has established a strong relationship

with academicians, and scholars from even teachers. Finally, Education Page different fields and levels. For me, as a level four student, I have been a good friend of Yemen Times in general and the Education Page in particular. I got from it a lot of information related to both grammar and literature.

#### Asmhan Ahmad Almashraee, Level 4 The Education Page is very

important for learners of English. It is always written by professional people in the field of education. It has a lot of valuable information about different aspects of English. For me, this page represents the most important page in Yemen Times. I think it is better if the Education Page is issued weekly as it was before; so readers will get more information than if it is issued monthly.

### Hanan Al-Matari, Level 4

y opinion of the educational page is that it is better for the page to be monthly. Teachers and students are busy and it will be easy for students to follow the educational page monthly.

e m e n

Times

Education



students of English, especially those who study at the Faculty of Education. Indeed, it covers some educational problems that both teachers and students might face. It provides us with a great deal of vocabulary and useful expressions. Moreover, it gives us the chance to read other's participations and to be interested in solving puzzles, such as WONDERWORD. Finally I wish it would be issued weekly to give its readers much more information and fun.



Department, I have liked Yemen Times and considered it as a private teacher, specially Education supplement. Actually Education supplement is as useful as Yemen Times. It publishes students' articles, discusses students' problems and gives students a lot of educational information, tests, grammar rules, So I hope it is issued weekly instead of monthly to avoid long waiting for our best magazine, Education Supplement.

### Yousra Ali Al-Hamzi, Level 2 Parallel program

very one has his/her opinion about the Education Page in Yemen Times. Some of them may say that it is a good idea, specially for students and others may say there is no difference whether this part is available or not. But for me, as a student, I believe that Education Page is the most important one in the paper for many reasons. One of them is that education is the basis of LIFE. Life without education means no development, no technology, and no good present or future for our society and the world. Another reason is that this part is necessary for different kinds of people like students and

is really the most important part in the paper. So, its weekly publication is better than the monthly issues.



Parallel program n my opinion the Education Page Lis very important for all English

language learners. It develops their abilities because it contains a lot of good information. So I hope it is published every week.

#### Salah Babaker, Level 2 Parallel program s a student of English language, I wish that

Education page would appear frequently in every issue. Because we buy it for that important page, for it has seminal information with its distinguished doctor. I also wish that the staff of Yementimes would organize it in one book to be easily studied.

Abeer Alghiathy. Level 2 Parallel program

rankly speaking, Yemen Times is the best paper in English in our country. It is very useful for English students or other people who like reading in English language.

We like this paper because it gives every reader information about what he/she wants. We, students of English like it so much, specially Education Page; so we hope it is published weekly. Actually we want it to be published with every issue of Yemen Times. Finally we thank every worker in Yemen Times.

> Hameed Assadah, Level 2 Parallel

program emen Times Education Supplement is very good for every English learn-

er. It is as useful as teachers. In brief I hope it will be published weekly, if not daily, instead of monthly

### Wazeer Ahmed Assabri. Level 2 Parallel



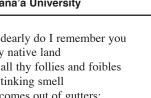
**7** emen Times is considered to be the first English pio-

neer and popular newspaper in Yemen. It contributes, to a great extent, for the improvement of proficiency in English of students at all levels on the one hand, and is a reliable source of information for non-speakers of Arabic on the other hand. From my point of view I personally have been learning a lot of information with regard to my study of English in the Education Page. Numerous grammatical, linguistic and literary information and details are published from time to time in this page. I suggest that the Education Page should be published on a weekly basis, so that it can cover as many educational information as possible. It can also give its readers the chance to keep track of all issues being published.



### Dr. article

Presently Kundu's keeps my farming career carry do effectively. Also my Head of Department



With sudden turns and Zigzag movement, The Sun beats On the parched ground With dust and dirt and squalor The soft and silvery moon Creates no thrill and throb

The clouds bring only sparse rain; Nights come here painfully Breeding no lilacs Or, flowers of any kind No marigold or Dahlia bloom here No red rose nor eglantine To bid the rash-gazer

Vibrant and vigorous Work like devoted children of Allah With eyes innocent And dreamy looks Full of the milk Of human kindness. I feel like fainting When I reflect on the days gone by In that desolate corner of the globe Where I was born Ruminating the honeyed-cud Of my past life I lie on my couch Never to have a wink of sleep For they haunt me like a passion; It is in them that I catch The language of my former heart They are all so dear to me Not for themselves alone But for thy sake too O' Sweet Yemen

Only rocks and stones Long winding roads

Mixing of course memory and desire

Wipe his eyes.

The teeming millions

As an Assistant Professor in the Department of English, Faculty of Arts, Hodeidah University, my feelings have been bottling up, but I could only muster within me. Though I shared the experience with my colleagues, I doubted whether I should venture to weed out the learners' difficulties. At this juncture a good analogy between farming and teaching came out. The article is a solid background on which I can tread and I can contribute, what and how much I can with my iota of experience and learning.

of English Dr. M. Nagarajan, helps us as a catalyst. This would nurture us always as long as a real farmer teaches in Yemen.

Days are not far off when I can reap a bumper crop significantly - satisfying both the students and myself - which is all ve need to know on earth.

> Dr. M. Baskaran Mbaskaran\_81@rediffmail.com Assistant Professor, Dept. of English, Faculty of Arts, Hodeidah University

Those lively days With their thrilling joys are no more. Here in Yemen One finds



### An undesirable guest

y name is ...? Not important, age 21 years "just to indicate that I'm still full V of life and optimism," nationality is Yemeni and my religion is Islam.

I come from a big family, a Qat chewer mother and a former chewer father. My elder brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles, brothers and sisters-in-law vary; some of them are Qat chewers while the others are not. Still my original big family is my society where almost all of them are Qat chewers!

I know it's a boring controversial issue, its health, social and economic harm is obvious and no need to reinvent the wheel, it's just that I never thought that Qat will intrude into my small world that I surround myself with. That Qat won't be for the older people anymore, it's for girls of my age. Am I that old? I became in their generation, or its Qat that is invading my younger generation.... I really don't know

Qat became the most undesirable guest in my cozy gatherings with friends. This was not the case a year ago, all of a sudden we grew up and did what the whole society does. The problem is that this guest invites other guests with him. One is taller with a fire head called mada'a or shisha and the other is smaller, portable and more sophisti-

cated called cigarettes... the three of them keep on chasing me in every single event that I attend. In all the wedding ceremonies, condolences, baby births, they chase me with the taxi driver, the shopkeeper even the doctor and the governor, and I keep wondering why we Yemeni Muslims do what is worth nothing?

When I introduced myself I said my religion is Islam, and with the limited knowledge of that we are the best Ummah among people by calling upon the good deeds and preventing the bad. Simply if our undesirable guests are not bad deeds, absolutely they do not constitute good ones, either.

I'm writing those lines just because I have a prayer that at least 1 from the21 million Yemeni citizens would be inspired and say "I'll stop inviting those guests into my body."

In the end my dear smoker and my dear chewer! No, please don't harm my health with your smoke and don't kill my dreams of a perfect world.

It's my right to breathe pure air and it's your right to decide, but it's neither my right nor yours to lose hope, because I believe that we all need to believe in change.

Najah Al-Mujahed International college, UST, Sana'a

Eyes never lie, don't you see Your love isn't the same size of the sea. Your heart is the boat where I will be: Your love's what makes me free.

**Eves never lie** 

You show me your love by sending an e-mail Asking me to sail Everything will be good if you just feel free But baby I still don't care Because lies are all what I hear Love you is my only treasure Hate you is what I can't bear I don't know why I really can't lie

Yet I don't want this love to die So don't ask me not to fly And cut the white line between us and leave it to die.

Rania Ali Hagag M. Ed student, Faculty of Education Sana'a University

world and there are lots of people who enter Islam. The Islamic youth are going in two ways: one is towards the Sheikh who offers them the explanation of Sunnah and the Holy Quran. This group is supposed to develop the Islamic world and do

This is a new day and

What about your dreams?

accomplishments?

Your labor testifies

What about your

How long losses!

You want to be but

The time the space

Youth today

he youth are the people who make life. What

happened in the last years of the world wars

was that the world was divided into people

who are terrorists and those who face them. The

western world called Islamic people terrorists. They

said that because Islam is spread throughout the

good things for people. Most of the youth today are

going in this way. The other group is led by the

A new day The circumstances the Time passes and days faint confidence. So where is the renovation? VOU you. Do not yield to failure Is this what you really want? But face the fears. Believe in vourself How long the quiescence! How long the weaknesses! How long making excuses! Start with vourself You can and you will

# Do not blame what is around But look who is lurking inside Believe in your strength, Get out from depth of despair

Motives, ambition, hard work

It is time for real changes. It is time to get over your fears, to make a dream come true Just if you have faith in yourself So remember that You will Make a dream come true And it should still Though you were ill. Ebtesam Saleh Senan Level 4, Department of English, Faculty of Education, Almahara Hadhramout University of Science & Technology

ones who say they are Sheikhs, but actually they aren't. The other group is governed by an impulse to easily and quickly arrange themselves against anyone who attacks them. This group is going to destroy the Islamic world and those who follow them. Actually the followers want good things for the world and for Islam. The western world says that such Islamic people are terrorists because they are protecting their faith, Prophets, country, honor and blood from the attack of people like the Palestinians

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