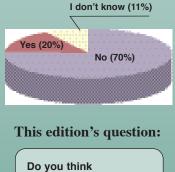




Inside:

Readers' Voice





developments in the Sa'ada war will motivate tribes to switch sides and loyalties? - Yes - No

- I don't know

Go to our website at: yementimes.com/#poll

Sa'ada war escalates, more victims among tribal volunteers

When women are

saying "Here we

violated for

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SA'ADA, April 4 - Sa'ada city witnessed severe encounters between Houthi loyalists and Yemeni government forces, as Houthis waged their fieriest attack since the war's beginning on Al-Senarah and Al-Abalah camps overlooking Sa'ada in the south, according to residents from the city.

Similarly, tribal sources said confrontations are escalating on various fronts in Sa'ada. Further, Al-Mazru'a, Al-Saifi and Al-Khafgi areas surrounding Sa'ada city witnessed fierce fighting, while confrontations continue in Al-Safara'a district's Bani Muath and numerous areas in Sahar, Baqem and Haydan districts.

Dozens of army and tribal volunteers were killed and injured, with same occurring in Dhahian, where a military unit evacuated after being subjected to Houthi counterattacks and sniper fire.

Other violent clashes occurred east of Sa'ada involving hundreds of volunteers led by elderly Sheikh Abdullah Dares and Houthi followers. A source revealed that clashes erupted when Sheikh Dares and his supporters began

or injured.

Houthi "sleeper cells" activated, Houthis rearmed

Media sources report that Houthis have begun appearing in large numbers and in numerous areas of Sa'ada, especially those areas and mountains occupied by the Yemeni army. This doesn't mean such supporters are moving between areas; rather, they are those living in such areas as sleeper cells and now activated.

Sources add that the period between the end of the second Sa'ada war on April 12, 2005 and the last war enabled Houthis to reform and restructure themselves in a different manner than they showed in the first and second Sa'ada wars. With the help of others, they drew up new war plans and got accustomed to new weaponry.

Moreover, they bought weapons and stored them in various places throughout Sa'ada and some areas outside the governorate with those individuals now assuming responsibility to lead the party and others who haven't

Kahlan. The clashes left dozens dead have been surprised at the weapons Houthis are using and inquired about the source of such weaponry because they know very well the nature of weapons available in the Sa'ada arms market in Al-Talh, which are no more than light or medium-sized arms. The question now is from where did Houthis receive such modern arms and large amounts of money to pay for such arms and still have some to spend on themselves?

A culture of

religious

exchange

Hospitals full, detainees released

In related news, on Wednesday, Al-Avyam reported a medical source as saying, "The hospital has become full of injured volunteers and no longer is able to contain any more. The numbers already admitted to the hospital exceed its capacity.'

Additionally, Dhamar's Political Security Department released 27 Islamic teaching students and political activists belonging to Al-Haq, the Public Forces Union and the Yemeni Socialist Party, who previously were arrested and jailed at the Central Prison for alleged links to Houthism and

Continued on page 3

American Bureau: Despite efforts, there are many concerns for human rights in Yemen

SpaceTel is

now MTN

Yemen

The latest human rights practices report issued by American Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, showed that significant human rights problems existed in some areas, such as limitations on citizens' ability to change their government due to corruption, fraudulent voter registration, and administrative weakness. Torture and poor prison conditions existed in some prisons. Prolonged pre-trial detention and judicial weakness and corruption were also problems. There were some limitations on press freedom. Pervasive corruption within the government, discrimination against women, and instances of child labor and child trafficking occurred. The government took several steps to reduce corruption, including removing and investigating several judges accused of malfeasance, passing a financial disclosure law for government officials, and establishing an independent anticorruption authority with civil society representatives. There were no reports of politically

(ED)

ΜΖΝ

motivated disappearances; however, during the year there were some reports of tribal kidnappings, traditionally committed to attract government attention to a particular grievance. During the year torture continued to remain a problem in PSO prisons, which were not systematically monitored by other government agencies. During the year the government trained over 300 MOI officers on the illegality of torture.

Education

Supplement

The primary state security and intelligence gathering apparatus, PSO, and the National Security Bureau (NSB) reported directly to the president. Many of NSB's duties were not clearly delineated and appeared to overlap with the PSO. The police CID reported to the MOI and conducted most criminal investigations and arrests. The Central Security Organization, also a part of the MOI, maintained a paramilitary force. Corruption was a serious problem, and there were no government investigations of police corruption during the year.

Continued on page 3

appeared yet. Houthi thought. and have your voice heard Yemeni military leaders recently attacking Wadi Al-Ghail, an area near Sana'a University staff continue demonstrating

By: Saddam Al-Ashmori

SANA'A, April 4 - For the fifth day, Sana'a University staffers have continued demonstrating in front of the university administration building, protesting both government and university unresponsiveness to their legal demands.

Sana'a University Staff Syndicate spokesman Abdullah Aziz stressed that the demonstration will continue unless their demands are met, noting that the newly-ordered cabinet reshuffle has prevented them from demonstrating in front of the Finance Ministry.

He noted that some demands have been met regarding releasing salaries that were suspended for three months for 47 staffers, as well as those of another 35 dead staffers. He indicated that the syndicate will sue the Civil Service and Finance Ministries and further request the judiciary freeze the university's finances for not implementing a March 7 ruling by the Capital Western Court.

Aziz explained that university staff will stop teaching for two hours each day, from 10 a.m. to noon, in association with the demonstration in front of the university administration building.

"We've received nothing except false promises that don't meet our just demands or our legal rights," he maintained.

A statement released by the university staff syndicate assured its commitment to dialogue and peaceful expression of staff demands, indicating that both university administration and the government have failed to keep agreements signed with syndicate representatives.

The statement also demanded administrative, academic and financial





independence in Yemeni universities, as well as implementing the March 7 ruling dictated by the Capital Western Continued on page 3

Professors demand more appreciation.





5 April, 2007

Around the Nation



Six Yemenis remain in Chinese custody

ABYAN

Yemen, Russia discuss cooperation

In brief

April 3 – Abyan Governor Farid Mujawar and a specialized Russian delegation on Monday discussed the possibilities of expanding cooperation between Yemen and Russia regarding water projects, constructing dams and channels and generating energy.

At the meeting, Mujawar praised friendly Russian contributions to building several dams in both the Abyan delta and Ahwar areas with the aim of improving the governorate's agricultural sector. The head of the Russian delegation noted that the visit aims to enhance mutual cooperation programs in various areas.

AMRAN

Yemeni Jews mark Passover April 3 – The Jewish minority in Yemen marked the annual Passover celebration on Monday. Yemeni Jews slaughtered bulls and offered prayers, among other activities due to celebrate the eight-day event, which ends at sunset this Tuesday, April 10. On such an occasion, Yemeni Jews visit each other and exchange congratulations and felicitations, in addition to holding Passover feasts (called seders) in a similar style pursued by other Jews worldwide. As many as 300 Jews reside in Yemen, mostly in Raida district, Amran governorate.

AL-BEIDHA

Landmine risk awareness program kicks off

April 3 – Yemen's Anti-landmine Awareness Association initiated an awareness program Monday to brief Al-Beidha governorate locals on landmine-related risks. The 10-day program will cover 15 villages in various districts of Al-Beidha governorate.

The program aims to increase awareness among rural area residents, provide them with safety measures to escape landmine risks and warn them against playing with objects believed to be landmines. In the meantime, numerous local and international organizations are working to clear landmines in various parts of Yemen.

HODEIDAH

Security cooperation between Yemen and France

April 3 — On Monday, Hodeidah Governor Mohammed Shamlan discussed with the commander of French marine forces in the Indian Ocean the means of security cooperation between Yemen and France regarding coast guards, as well as mechanisms to benefit from French experience in marine monitoring, Yemen News Agency reported.

Shamlan welcomed the French naval commander's visit, expressing his hope that it will enhance and develop joint cooperation between the two SANA'A, April 4 — Chinese police have refused to provide any information about six Yemeni detainees arrested in China eight months ago, further preventing visits and telephone calls to them.

According to the detainees' families, the six men, who were involved in exporting goods to Saudi Arabia, were arrested due to financial problems with other traders working in the same field. The families confirm that they already have settled the estimated \$260,000 in debts, which was the reason for their arrest.

However, they now face other charges, as Mohammed Al-Bawab, Yemen's consul in China, explains, "Their case is in prosecution and they will be sent to court. Although they've paid their debts and loans, they are accused of fraud."

SANA'A, April 1 (UNDP) - The UNDP

Al-Bawab expects they'll be sentenced to a year in jail, noting, "As they've already been in custody for eight months, they may spend just four months more."

He confirmed that he visited the six last November, reporting, "They were treated as respectably as any Chinese detainees;" however, under Chinese law, they aren't allowed any visitors or telephone calls.

The detainees are: Selah Bafadhal Mulhi, Khalid Abdulqawi Audh, Khalid Obadi, Salem Ahmed Ali, Walid Ahmed Ali and Mohammed Ahmed Ali.

"The Chinese regime doesn't allow us to contact those involved in this case," explains Ahmed Hussein Baghrama, head of the Yemeni community in China, pointing to the difficulties Yemenis face there. "The Chinese government doesn't recognize us as a community, so we try to help each other and solve our own problems, which mostly relate to business deals involving Yemeni residents in China," Baghrama notes, "If such problems reach Chinese authorities, they become even more of a dilemma and then we resort to the consulate or the Yemeni Foreign Ministry to talk with the Chinese government."

Al-Bawab says nine Yemenis are in Chinese jails: seven were arrested due to trade or financial issues and two for smuggling ivory. "We follow their cases and attend their trials," the consul added.

Approximately 1,000 Yemenis reside in China, while another 4,000 traders and agents regularly travel to and from China, Baghrama says.

UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (2007 – 2011) Approved

Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2007 - 2011, was approved today (Sunday 1st of April 2007), at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC). H.E Mr. Abdul Karim Al-Arhabi, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, and Ms. Flavia Pansieri, UNDP Resident Representative, signed the Action Plan. This programme forms part of the United Nations Development Assessment Framework (UNDAF), which provides a comprehensive framework of operation for all United Nations system activities in the country. UNDP will mobilize funds, as well as utilize its own resources, to fund different projects and programmes in the next five years with an estimated target of 80 million USD. The programmes, which UNDP plans to support, are in line with The Third Socio-Economic Development Plan for Poverty Reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). They will focus on democratic governance, pro-poor economic growth, gender and social services.

Governance

In this area, UNDP will continue to support Human Rights through advocacy, capacity building and support to the possible establishment of an independent Human Rights Commission. UNDP will also focus on supporting Electoral systems and processes to enhance national capacities and improve effectiveness and transparency. Current activities in the decentralization are will be continued and expanded over time to new districts and governorates.



From left: Ms. Flavia Pansieri, UNDP Resident Representative; H.E Mr. Abdul Karim Al-Arhabi, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation

Pro-poor economic growth

Poverty reduction is a key Millennium Goal and UNDP will support national efforts at poverty eradication through various activities in support of sustainable and equitable management of natural resources, including water resources and disaster management. UNDP will also work to promote inclusive financial services, providing access to micro-finance and promoting an open investment environment.

Gender and women's empowerment To speed up economic growth, the untapped potential and contributions of women need to be unleashed. This is why the Yemeni government and UNDP have given priority to these issues in their respective plans. UNDP will work in a close coordination with the Yemeni government to empower women's participation in political, economic and social fields. It will help youth and women improve their marketable skills and assist in small business development.

Social services and healthy lifestyles UNDP will also work with the Yemeni government and civil society partners in HIV/AIDS advocacy and awareness to increase popular under-

standing of the threat posed by this disease and improve provision of prevention and treatment services. An important aspect of this work will be to encourage people to be free from stereotypes and stigmas.

In all its programmes, UNDP stresses the importance of a strong partnership with the national authorities and other essential partners. Participation and consultations with civil society, the private sector and community leaders will be a recurrent feature. In particular, UNDP will direct its programmes increasingly to impact in rural areas, and to benefit youth and women in particular.

Joint UNDP and Government monitoring and evaluation structures and mechanisms will be put in place to ensure that goals and targets are reached.

Defamatory speech during Party Dialogue

SANA'A, April 4 — "The General People's Congress media address seems like an unhealthy animal suffering ailing infancy and its success relies mostly on individuals who either are underdogs, cheats or traitors", a Joint Meeting Parties official source commented.

The source expressed deep sorrow at the GPC media address, noting that it is a large party with prominent staff that has been responsible for running the country for a decade. "Before this, we were advocating separating ruling party interests and abilities from state facilities, but now we demand separation between exercising political activities and the infancy age," the source stated to Nasspress.net.

JMP leadership withdrew from dialogue with the ruling party because the latter's media has negatively influenced the atmosphere for such dialogue by accusing the JMP and its leaders of providing intelligence favoring foreign forces and considering secession.

Other sources say ruling party leaders are dissatisfied with the dialogue's results regarding the issues, which both parties agreed to resolve completely. They confirm that some GPC leaders aren't ready to create a new atmosphere in order to pave the way for dialogue and attain sought-after goals.

The JMP-GPC dialogue opened with ruling party media defaming former JMP spokesman Mohammed Qahtan and accusing him of contacting a foreign intelligence organization. The ruling party media alleged that Qahtan is providing the foreign intelligence organization with information and assessment about Yemen, as well as other information about the new cabinet formation, the Anti-Corruption Committee and Yemen's upcoming 2009 parliamentary elections.

A GPC media source described a statement by the JMP spokesman Mohammed Al-Sabri as "rude," saying Al-Sabri's words are indecent and lack courtesy. He pointed out that the activities exercised by JMP leaders don't serve dialogue and exhorted Al-Sabri to balance and weigh issues before pronouncing such indecent words.

Al-Shami Levels Criticism against JMP

SANA'A, April 4 — The General People Congress' Media Department head Tariq Al-Shami criticized the stance of the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) as to the nomination procedure of the Anticorruption Committee.

"The constitution has specified the nomination procedure of the committee and we can't fool the law for the interest of the JMP," said Al-Shami.

Al-Shami appreciated the role of the Consultative Council in nominating the members of the committee which was made in a responsible and transparent manner. On contrary, the Higher Council of the JMP had leveled charges against the manner by which the ruling party formed the Anti-corruption Committee.

"The committee is partially biased and not formed within the national framework", said the JMP press release.

Al-Shami believes that constructing such a committee is a victory for the nation and not only the Joint Meeting Parties adding ,"We should look at the committee from such a positive angle and not from a partial viewpoint that may create a sense of pessimism inside the society"

JMP asked in their recent release the ruling party to deal responsibly with the issue as the failure of the committee will create a sense of frustration among people as to the seriousness of the ruling party towards fighting corruption and achieving



Tariq Al-Shami

the required reforms.

They also demanded the authorities to name the candidates, declare their financial liability and autobiographies through media outlets. Further, they demanded a formation of a parliamentary committee that represent all parliamentary blocks to verify the Anti-corruption Committee members' files and receive citizens' remarks about the committee.

Al-Shami concluded the Parliament exercises his authority in this respect and will vote for the committee in a transparent manner and away from any political pressure.

Yemeni Civilization conference kicks off in Aden

countries in marine affairs. French military commander Jacques Lunali stressed the importance of conducting water surveys to know the available quantities and types of fish in Yemeni regional waters.

SANA'A

Court convicts suspects of forging documents

April 4 — The State Security Specialized Penal Court convicted seven suspects Tuesday of forging official documents and identity credentials. The court sentenced two Saudi nationals to four years in prison, while Yemeni suspects Ali Hussein Al-Bukari, Ayad Mohammed Sultan, Jihad Abdullah Al-Amri and Tariq Mohammed Al-Najdi each face two years' imprisonment.

The court acquitted other suspects of the charges attributed to them in a verdict read by Judge Najib Al-Qadri.

Yemen to host statistical capacities forum

_ Yemen's capital city of April 3 Sana'a will organize and host the April 7 third Forum to Enhance Arab Statistical Capacities, part of the Paris 21 Solidarity Forum, and, at the same time, a preliminary meeting of the Community Development Measurement World Conference. The forum is expected to discuss the current situation in the Arab region statistical strategies and their development. Prepared by the Central Organization for Control and Audit, the world conference plan reveals that its meeting is due to discuss the strategic experiences of other countries.

Egyptian film week launches in Taiz

TAIZ, April 1 — Celebrating 10 years since its establishment, Al-Sa'eed Foundation for Science and Culture, in collaboration with the Egyptian Embassy in Sana'a, last Sunday evening launched activities for Egyptian Film Week consisting of seven historical and cultural films by senior writers, actors and directors.

Films to be screened are: Najeeb Mahfouz's "Between the Two Palaces" ("Bayn Al-Qasrayn"), "The Land" ("Al-Ardh"), "A VIP's Wife" ("Zawjat Rajul Muhim"), "The Embassy in the Building" ("Al-Safarah fi Al-Imarah"), "Against the Government" ("Dhidd Al-Hukumah"), "Al-KitKat" and "Al-Nassar Salah Addin."

Within the framework of the program, two exhibitions for youth painters also were launched. Young painter Rayan Al-Shaibani's works deal with women's situations and the local reality, while Syrian artist Fatima Hassan's paintings deal with the Palestinian issue and human suffer-

the ings.

Egyptian expert Najwa Ibrahim, as well as the cultural attaché at the Egyptian Embassy in Sana'a, both the Taiz governor and the deputy governor and numerous other interested individuals attended the launch ceremony.

On behalf of Hayel Sa'eed Anam group of companies, Ali Mohammed Sa'eed gave a speech welcoming the Egyptian guests and mentioning the brotherly relations between Yemen and Egypt.

Landmines claim 15,000 annually

SANA'A, April 4 — Landmines and explosive remnants of war claim the lives and limbs of 15,000 victims in nearly 80 countries. They also wreak havoc upon individuals' livelihoods and block access to land, roads and basic services, according to a press release issue by the U.N. Information Center.

More than 153 countries have ratified or adhered to a treaty opened for signature 10 years ago banning anti-personnel landmines. So far, approximately 40 million stockpiled and anti-personnel landmines have been destroyed, while production, sale and transfer of anti-personnel landmines have all but stopped and large mined areas have been cleared.

Additionally, landmine victims are receiving more and better assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration. Further, a system has been enacted to assist treaty signatories in fulfilling its obligations. Such a progress was achieved thanks to

concerted efforts by the United Nations, all member states, non-governmental organizations and even landmine-affected countries themselves.

The U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – the fastest negotiated international human rights text in history – opened for signature March 30. It aims to ensure all human rights for every individual, regardless of disability. Moreover, the statement called upon all nations that haven't signed the anti-per-

sonnel landmine treaty to do so soon, as well as calling upon all signatories to honor their obligations and render assistance to affected states and victims in need.

It further called for addressing the effects of cluster munitions, which are responsible for a similar number of victims as landmines, highlighting the importance joining efforts and hands to raise awareness and rally support for such treaties in order to create a safer world. Yemen is one such nation affected by landmines. It has sought to clear its territory of such hazardous materials that resulted from a series of consecutive wars, beginning with the highlands in the late 1970s and ending with the 1994 Civil War.

Warring parties implanted numerous fields with landmines, anti-personnel mines and other explosives. Thousands of citizens have been killed or lost body parts, mostly limbs, due to explosions by such war remnants.

Yemen ratified the treaty banning antipersonnel landmines in 1997 and has worked hard to rid the nation of mines and all explosive war remnants, achieving significant success. The Yemeni government initiated the National Landmine Action Program in 1998, destroying all stockpiled anti-personnel landmines by 2002. SANA'A, April 4 — Lasting for three days, the sixth International Conference of Yemeni Civilization and the Eleventh Sabaen Forum was inaugurated on Tuesday, April 3. The conference is jointly organized by Sana'a and Aden Universities and attended by more than 176 scientists and researchers from across the globe.

The conference will discuss more than 126 research papers on Yemeni civilization and many new papers in this regard will be presented by researchers from Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, US, Britain, Sweden, France, Italy, Russia and several others. The studies will address Aden's history during the Rasuli reign and Aden under Ottomans.

The Yemeni-Indian Ministerial com-

mittee will hold its sixth round of talks

in New Delhi, on the 10-13th of April.

The committee is to discuss economic,

educational, cultural and security

The economic issues include a follow

up of the Indian Minister of Oil to

Yemen last month. Other Economic

topics on the agenda include the

Yemeni-Indian businessmen meeting,

exchange of expertise in global trade

and investment, discussing the double-

taxation avoidance agreement, financial

cooperation between Indian and

issues.

This conference importance lies in the fact that many new books and research on Yemeni Civilization will be added to the Yemeni library and further the scientists can also know very closely about Yemen and its people at the present time.

Many speeches were delivered at the launch of the conference including a speech by Shoura Council chairman Abdulaziz Abdulgani, Aden's governor Ali Al-Kuhlani, Higher Education and Scientific Research Minister Saleh Basurrah and Dr. AbdulWahab Raweh, President of Aden University. Many participants also delivered similar speeches highlighting the historical and human aspects of Yemeni Civilization.

Yemeni-Indian committee to meet in New Delhi

Yemeni banks and financial institutions.

The Cultural and Educational cooperation include a cultural exchange program as well discussing the prospect for joint-training courses in vocational training as well as higher education. There are also suggestions to enhance cooperation in the tourism and health industries.

Other topics on the agenda are the security issues, such as combating trafficking in narcotics, legal cooperation and also signing a memorandum for cooperation is handing over escaped convicts.



Continued from page 1

Sa'ada war escalates, more victims among tribal volunteers

A source at the Joint Meeting Parties assured that the release is a good step on the part of the Yemeni government, as it will help confine the sedition, and further requested freeing others. Another source at the Yemeni Socialist Party last week demanded authorities release the party's affiliates, declaring that pursuing and arresting its members doesn't fit with calls for national dialogue.

"More than 30 individuals remain jailed at Dhamar's Central Prison. They were detained in a campaign targeting hundreds of citizens across the republic since the renewal of war between the Yemeni army and Houthis," Aleshteraki.net reported.

The web site indicated that more than 1,000 detainees are estimated across Yemen, most of whom are in Hodeidah, Dhamar, Hajjah, Sana'a and Amran prisons and, to a lesser degree, in Ibb, Mahwit, Taiz and Al-Dhale' prisons.

It added that Yemeni authorities have transferred more than 200 warriors to Hodeidah, located some 245 km. west of Sana'a, in order to ensure their isolation, remove them from demands for visits and escape the chaos usually occurring in war prison-

er detentions.

"Among the war prisoners are several who were injured while participating in the war against the Yemeni army, but Hodeidah security apparatuses refuse to admit them to hospitals," the site reported, adding that such war prisoners live in poor conditions during their detention, while authorities serve them bad food.

"Warriors from both sides have been arrested and some information mentions limited prisoner exchanges coordinated by the International Red Cross, whose supervisor has been in Sana'a since the war's beginning at the start of 2007," the web site noted.

Yemeni expats denounce war

Yemeni emigrants living in the U.S. and Canada have denounced the ongoing war in Sa'ada and called for Yemenis to reject it. They add, "What we hear in the media and from those coming from Yemen hints that the country is on a path full of landmines, tragedy, poverty and disease. It's a dark tunnel leading to nothing but catastrophe."

In a letter published by Aleshteraki.net, they expressed sadness and sorrow over Yemen's catastrophic situation, attributing it to the ruling regime's policies, described as a dictatorship.

They further criticized a fatwa

issued by scholars to legalize the Sa'ada war, maintaining that they issued such a fatwa to kill Yemenis, just like they did in the past regarding highland issues and those of the south. "Now, they are legalizing the Sa'ada war because they don't care about Yemeni blood," adding that such a fatwa will deepen existing social divides.

Sheikhs warn of tribal warfare

Sheikhs from Sa'ada governorate's Waelah, Hamdan and Khawlan bin Amr tribes are warning about the risks of inserting the Hashed tribe into the war between Yemeni armed forces and Houthi loyalists.

"Inserting the Hashed tribe against Sa'ada sons and violating the homes and prosperity by tribes from outside the governorate will compel us to seek help from the Bakil tribe, which will expand the range of the war and make it a tribal war, wherein every tribe will attack the other. This is what we reject," the sheikhs stated.

They further urged Hashed tribal sons not to respond to calls aimed at inserting them into a war of revenge, which could expand even after the end of the Sa'ada war and create more divisions among the tribes, especially the Hashed and Bakil, Yemen's two largest tribes

Sana'a University staff continue demonstrating

Additionally, it demanded the 700 computer systems given by President Ali Abdullah Saleh be given to staffers as gifts..

Further, the statement stressed the importance of enacting the Yemeni University Law regarding administrative and academic appointments, as well as implementing President Saleh's 1991 directive granting plots of land to Sana'a University staff according to the Sana'a University Council's Oct. 10, 2004 resolution, which dictates granting each staff member 144 square meters on which to build a house.

The syndicate further demanded a residence allowance for assistant teachers and readers in order to improve their living situations in return for their hard work. They also requested giving them computer systems to help them do their daily tasks as well as develop their skills and update their knowledge, together with internal paid scholarships and health insurance for those sent abroad.

Moreover, the statement demanded paying staffers a hardship allowance according to Wage Law No. 43 of 2005, as well as implementing a May 16, 2005 agreement with Sana'a University's former president dictating a 40 percent increase to be paid retroactively from January 2005.

American Bureau: Despite efforts, there are many concerns for human rights in Yemen

Some police stations reportedly maintained an "internal affairs" section to investigate abuses, and any citizen had the right to raise an abuse case with the prosecutor's office. Enforcement of the law and effective investigations were irregular.

The number of political prisoners, if any, was unclear, and human rights activists were unable to provide data on political prisoners or detainees.

While physical attacks against journalists decreased during the year, government harassment, including threats against journalists and their families, brief imprisonment, and personal surveillance continued.

The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate (YJS) defended freedom of the press and publicized human rights concerns. The YJS was vocal in condemning recent government actions that closed several publications and imprisoned journalists. Women Journalists Without Chains also publicly supported human rights and press freedoms.

According to local human rights observers, the government blocked some Web sites during the presidential and local council campaigns prior to the September 20 elections. Human rights and other NGOs complained that the government restricted what journalists may write and how citizens used the Internet through a variety of means of intimidation. Internet access was readily available from homes or Internet cafés.

There is a widespread perception of corruption in every branch and level of government. Government officials and parliamentarians alike were presumed to benefit from insider arrangements and embezzlement. Procurement was a regular source of corruption in the executive branch.In March the Central Organization for Control and Audit (COCA), the country's investigative body for corruption, reported that between its creation in 1999 and 2005, COCA had investigated 518 official cases of corruption, of which 361 were filed with COCA in 2005, which resulted in a loss to the treasury of \$24.7 million (4.86 billion riyals). At year's end of the 518 cases, 490 had been sent to the judiciary for action, while the remaining 28 cases were still under COCA's consideration. COCA's reports were rendered to the parliament but were not made accessible to the general public. Only low-ranking officials had been prosecuted for corruption since COCA's inception. The actual number of corruption cases was generally

Socotra to be declared World Heritage site

By: Jamal Al-Najjar

SANA'A, April 4 — Minister of Water and Environment Abdul-Rahman Fadhl Al-Eryani has confirmed that Socotra Island will be declared a UNESCO World Heritage site within a year.

His statement came during presentation of a Socotra archipelago program produced by MM Promotion Studio Slovenia-EU at the Yemeni House for Music to inaugurate a promotional and tourism campaign for Socotra.

"Two weeks ago, we were informed by UNESCO that Socotra Island has been listed among World Heritage sites. Therefore, it's incumbent upon the Yemeni government to put in place a sustainable development plan that doesn't harm island residents or their homes," Al-Eryani pointed out.

He further revealed that Zabid city already has been on the World Heritage list, but negligence and mismanagement have hindered the process and delayed the city's nomination.

which collects Yemeni cultural heritage, including songs and traditional dance nationwide, will conduct a field survey on the island to document all types of musical arts, as well as produce a documentary film as part of its media campaign about the island.

"Yemeni musical heritage remains unclear due to negligence. Since the establishment of the Yemeni House for Music in April 2006, we've been working on collecting Yemeni music as part of Yemen's cultural heritage," explains Fuad Al-Sharjabi, director of the Yemeni House for Music.

The U.N. World Heritage administration so far has declared 200 World Heritage cities and reserves worldwide, including Sana'a and Shibam Hadramout. Apart from the cultural heritage cities in Yemen, Sharma and Bura'a Natural Reserves are due to be officially declared, thanks to their rare animal species.

During the inauguration, Miran A. Hvala, director of MM Promotion Studio Slovenia, presented a DVD documentary he recently prepared about Socotra Island, including the archipelago's natural landscapes and

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is an international humanitarian NGO providing development services in Yemen since 1995. ADRA is seeking for **two** dynamic and experienced

Community Participation Coordinators (1 male and 1 female)

To work in the targeted districts in Al-Jwaf and Sada'a governorates, for USAID and ADRA International funded program, Reconciliation Program, to support community based organizations (CBOs) in the field of development.

Qualifications:

- University degree or higher diploma in education or health or related field.
- Knowledge about the national policies and strategies for CP (in health, education and local councils).
- At least 5 years professional experience in implementing developmental community based programs.
- High level of awareness and sensitivity to cultural realities.
- · Good managerial, communication and interpersonal skills.
- Ability to use word processing and excel.
- Ability to work under pressure in a busy and challenging environment.
- Ability to work positively and cooperatively in a diverse team.
- Fluency in English is an asset.

Responsibilities:

- Initiate, plan and implement the detailed activities at the level of the targeted governorate and districts.
- Coordinate with the project director all the management and strategic decisions related to the work activities.
- Organize meetings, workshops, training courses at governorate and district levels as specified in the work plan.
- Facilitate linkages between the targeted groups and ensure their empowerment to handle development tasks.
- Submit periodic reports to the project director as requested and ensure the provision of the appropriate information and related data.
- Perform any other related tasks requested by the project leadership.

The deadline for receiving applications is Sunday, 15 April 2007

Interested candidates are asked to submit their applications (including an application letter with CV and copies only of certificates and other supporting documents) to ADRA- Yemen fax: 01- 260528 or F. Mail: adra@v.net.ve



British Embassy Sana'a

VACANCY

The British Embassy is seeking a talented individual to fill the role<u>of Systems</u> Administrator/Assistant Management Officer (SA/AMO).

The job involves all aspects of:

- maintaining the Embassy's computer network which is based on Windows NT4 server and NT4 workstation, consulting our UK based help desk as necessary.
- responsibility for the administration of the Embassy Siemens telephone exchange and satellite telecommunications network.
- all flight, accommodation and other travel arrangements for Embassy staff and official visitors to the Embassy.

The ideal candidate would: -

Be fluent English and Arabic, be a native of, or have residence status in, Yemen, be IT literate and preferably have experience in IT systems administration, be familiar with a high level of customer service standards, be pro-active and a self starter, willing to learn and be prepared to play an important role in a small team.

In return a competitive salary and other benefits are offered.

Please send a CV and a hand written covering letter in English explaining why you would be suited to the job to the 'Management Officer' at the following address:

British Embassy Sana'a 938 Thahr Himyar Street East Ring Road, Opposite Movenpick Hotel P.O. Box 1287

Email: BritishEmbassySanaa@fco.gov.uk

Sana'a

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

The closing date for applications is 14.30 on Wednesday 18 April 2007

d d

British Embassy Sana'a

VACANCY

The British Embassy is looking for a full-time Project Manager to work at the British Embassy Sana'a in support of the Head of Chancery/Project Officer.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office at the British Embassy Sana'a funds a wide variety of projects in Yemen that seek to improve the lives of Yemenis and promote the British-Yemeni relationship. In the past we have worked in areas of Women's Rights, Journalist's Skills, Judge Training, English Language Curriculum Reform, Human Rights and the Law, Resolving Water Conflicts and many other important areas for Yemen's development.

The successful candidate will be responsible for supporting the Project Officer in all aspects of this work – preparing bids, monitoring and evaluating, financial inspections, visits by the Embassy and external guests to project sites, organising meetings, and thinking strategically about the future direction of the Embassy's project work. You will be able to make a key input to the project policy of the UK government in Yemen, and will be expected to work at a high-level in a dynamic manner.

The successful candidate will be all of the following:

- A native Arabic speaker (but not necessarily a Yemeni national).
- A fluent speaker and writer of English. High-level English language skills will be essential for the heavy demands of report writing and evaluation, and communication with interlocutors from the UK.
 Experienced in project work in Yemen or another country in the region, and familiar with modern
- project methods. • An individual with good contacts in the Yemeni NGO community, both in terms of small, local NGOs
- An individual with good contacts in the remem NGO community, both in terms of small, local NGOs and the larger International NGOs.
 A dynamic larger international NGOs.
- A dynamic, hard-working individual that is ambitious to make a real difference to development in Yemen.
- Well-organised, efficient, and prepared to use initiative when the Project Officer is unavailable.

Prepared to work outside of normal office hours when required, to travel around the country on
evaluation visits, and to assist with duties outside of the job description when (occasionally) necessary.

The candidate that meets these criteria will be rewarded with an excellent salary, paid holidays and medical care, and a superb career development opportunity.

Applicants should send a letter and a CV to the 'Management Officer' at the following address:

British Embassy Sana'a 938 Thahr Himyar Street East Ring Road, Opposite Movenpick Hotel P.O. Box 1287 Sana'a Email: BritishEmbassySanaa@fco.gov.uk

Short-listed candidates will be required to come for interview and to complete short project-based written exercises in Arabic and English.

The closing date for applications is 14.30 on Wednesday 18 April 2007

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is seeking a Non-Yemeni National for the following position:

International Programme Officer, Economist

Key Functions:

- Ensure effective project management within economic development areas focusing on quality control from formulation to implementation of the pro-poor economic growth interventions:
- Provide policy advice services and facilitation of knowledge building and management;
- Ensure creation of strategic partnerships and implementation of the resource mobilization strategy;

To learn more about the terms of reference of the above position and instructions on how to apply, please visit our website (www.undp.org.ye) and go to Vacancies (under about UNDP Yemen)

Only candidates with the specified education and years of experience as indicated in the job descriptions will be considered. We look forward to receiving your application. (Only short-listed candidates will be contacted)

Deadline for receipt of applications is **7** April 2007

<u>UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and qualified female</u> <u>candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.</u>



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is seeking energetic and skilled <u>Yemeni Nationals</u> to join our core team. Following are the positions we seek candidates for:



1. Programme Associate-

Support the execution of the community development, micro credit, and micro enterprise development components of the Country Programme and the design, planning and management of the Country Programme through management of data and facilitation of programme implementation. The programme associate will promote a client-oriented approach consistent with UNDP rules and regulations.

//. Resident Representative/Resident Coordinator Associate

Ensure effective and efficient functioning of the Resident Representative/Resident Coordinator office, maintain protocol procedures, manage information flow and follow-up on deadlines and commitments;

///. Procurement/Travel Associate

Ensure execution of transparent and efficient procurement and travel services and processes and promote a client-focused, quality and results- oriented approach in the Procurement Unit.

/V. Human Resources (HR) Associate

Ensure full compliance of HR processes and help execute transparent and efficient human resources services and promote a collaborative, client-oriented approach consistent with the office rules and regulations;

V. Project Management Assistant

Help our project teams manage their many programmes and projects professionally, while supporting the achievement of results on schedule and on budget;

To learn more about the terms of reference of the above positions and instructions on how to apply, please visit our website (<u>www.undp.org.ye</u>) and go to Vacancies (under about UNDP Yemen)

Only candidates with the specified education and years of experience as indicated in the job descriptions will be considered. We look forward to receiving your application. (Only short-listed candidates will be contacted)

Deadline for receipt of applications is **19 April 2007**

UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.



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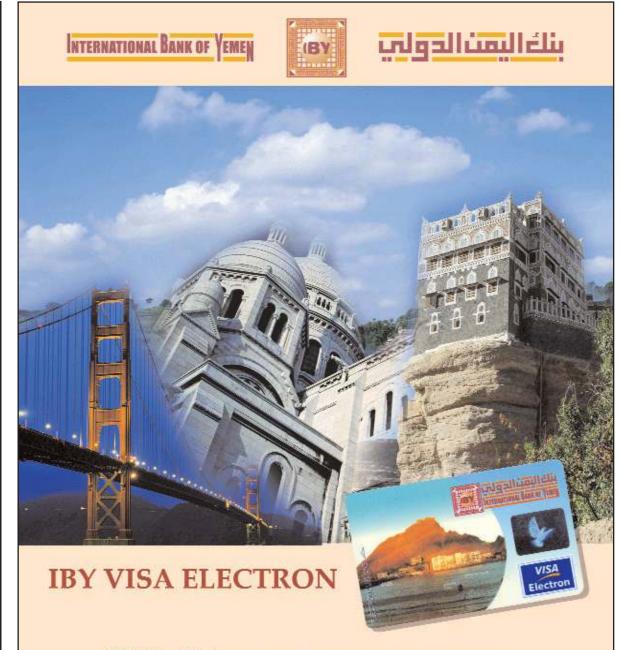
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وزارة الاتصالات وتقتية المعلومات

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يسر وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات وبرعاية من شركة يمن موبايل وسبافون والشركة اليمنية

((الطرق السليمة للتعامل مع مصادر الإشعاعات الكهرومغناطيسية))

خلال الفترة 28-30 أبريل 2007م

((من أجل خدمة لاسلكية أفضل والحفاظ على الصحة وجودة البينة والمنظر الطبيعي

ومن أجل خلق توازن بين منافع التكنولوجيا ومخاطر ها المحتملة))

وتحقيقاً للهدف التوعوى للجمهور تم أنشاء موقع خاص بهذه الندوة (WWW.DER.GOV.YE)

لمشاركة الباحثين والدارسين والمهتمين بتقديم أوراق عمل حول موضوع الندوة وإغنائها بالأراء والمقترحات وستكون عاملاً مساعداً لإثراء ما سوف تتمخض عنه هذه الندوة بالتوصيات لإعلان صنعاء 28 - 30 ابريل

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2007م وسيشارك في الندوة عدد من الخبراء والباحثين والمختصين على المستوى المحلى والدولي .

Space

للاتصالات الدولية (تيليمن) وشركة سبيستل يمن إقامة ندوة دولية حول

Ugdland

The Yemen LNG project involves the construction and operation of a gas pipeline, a harbour and a liquid natural gas processing plant at Balhaf which will export 6.7 million tons of LNG per annum. The project offices are based in Sana'a and the project has an anticipated lifespan of over 20 years. Yemen LNG Company is now recruiting the temporary and permanent staff that will construct and manage the project. All candidates applying for this post must be Yemeni nationals

Job Title: IST Security and Planning Engineer - Reference No. 120 (Re-advertised) Reports to: Information Systems & Telecoms Manager (Finance Dept)





Work Location: Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

The company operates an Information Systems Network with nodes in Sana'a, Balhaf, Pipeline Construction sites, Paris and London. This network is used for voice and data communications and utilizes the following particular services and facilities;- Centralised servers, leased lines, Internet access, VSAT TDMA links, PABX, PRA access, PSTN access, ISDN lines, ADSL, VPN links, Multiplexers, Switches (LAN) , routers and firewalls. The company requires a Information Systems Security and Planning Engineer to perform the following tasks;-

- Ensure the security of the IS Systems.
- Prepare contingency plans for IS Systems
- Ensure the quality of IS Projects
- Ensure the security of IST Equipment rooms

Qualifications required:

- Bachelor or Master's degree in Electronics, Computer Science or Telecommunications
- Minimum of 10 years experience in Data Communications (Including Firewalls) Engineering with at least 3 years MS Windows Server administration experience
- Specialised qualifications from a recognised Information Systems Security Authority
- Fluency in written and spoken Arabic and English
- Ability to communicate, influence and negotiate in order to achieve optimum and practical technical solutions

APPLICATION PROCESS

- Visit Yemen LNG's newly launched website at (WWW.YEMENLNG.COM).
- Go to Careers, then to Vacancies to enter our Web Application System.
- Register your personal and professional data to be able to log in and apply. You will be automatically registered in our recruitment database.
- Do not make duplicate applications by fax, etc.
- Yemen LNG Company will contact the selected candidates for interview and further assessment Applicants who are not contacted have not been successful but can still apply for future positions.

Closing Date: 20 April, 2007

WWW.YEMENLNG.COM

Happy Land Center Untied Nations Street Tel: 444449 - 442000 Fax: 447909

Report

Testimonies over time: When women are violated for saying "Here we are!"

Yemeni women's activists have reached a strong point of empowerment, even if they still are far behind compared to the developed world. Not only are they armed with their beliefs and dedication to their own causes, but the continuous violence to which they are subjected makes them even stronger. Sisters Arab Forum invited several Yemeni women activists who've been harassed for what they think and believe to tell their stories - their testimonies over time.

she

mentalists.

"So many nights, I stayed up think-

ing that tomorrow I could be killed. I

know my phone calls are being taped

and even when I talk to my husband, I

become curt and dry, knowing there's a

third ear listening to our most private

It all started

when, as a free

journalist, Samia

Al-Aghbari criti-

cized President

Saleh for chang-

ing his mind and

running for office

in the 2006

presidential

election. In her

article pub-

Abdullah

Ali

Samia Al-Aghbari: White flesh

conversations," she says.

"Although my par-

apprehensive now,

and I'll continue

what it takes."

nent, Faisal Bin Shamlan.

ents are a little

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Arwa Othman: Losing my religion



philosophical mind, but this meant trouble because "I keep getting would question

emails from people and that didn't gently asking me to please the ones rethink my choices who didn't and others that are want to be questioned. very hurtful." Her liberal

attitude and rebellion against wearing the hijab since her college days subjected her to insults from a dreaded triangle: fundamentalists, community men and government security. Her writings criticizing the government only made things worse for Othman as she found herself the subject of philosophical analysis of her character and mockery in official newspapers.

Stereotyping of women writers, which limits their input to social and family issues, was the main obstacle to her writing career. However, she crossed gender lines and began writing about politics, causing a backlash. She was even said to have lost herself to the devil.

Othman's daily struggle with those who don't approve of her displaying her hair in the open isn't only with socalled grownups. "Neighborhood children run after me, telling me to repent. Even a madman with dirty clothes once pushed me to the ground, shouting at me to cover my hair. And, I keep getting emails from people gently asking me to rethink my choices and others that are very hurtful."

However, what helps her get by are her strong beliefs, reading and writing. Othman believes that with more reading and awareness, the world can change and become a better place.

Huda Al-Attas: Dancing with angels

Coming from such a conservative area as the Hadramout, Huda Al-Attas was bound for the fate

in tears at the memory.

The bystanders didn't lift a finger and she was astonished to see the police allowing the political security men get away with their crime. Once in their car, they took her purse where she had her mobile phone and drove to a destination unknown to her. She heard one of the men talking on his mobile phone, saying that they had the girl and were on their way to the central prison.

"When I heard the word prison, my heart sank because of the frightening stories I'd heard. I asked them what my crime was and they said they didn't know anything, they were just following orders," Al-Wadie said.

When they reached the prison, while waiting for an officer to show up, Al-Wadie summoned her courage and slowly withdrew her mobile from her purse, which had been dropped near her carelessly. Since they didn't allow her to call anyone, she had to pretend she was talking to them once she dialed her family's number.

"I left the line open and kept repeating: 'Why was I brought to the central prison? Why won't you let me call my family? What's my crime? Let me go home.' They soon discovered my trick and took away my phone, but by then, I hoped my family knew what was going on," she narrated.

The whole ordeal lasted a little less than two hours and eventually, the officer told her to just go home with no explanation and no apologies. "After two hours of emotional torture, they told me I could go home. I even said thank you," she concluded.

from

She

Afra Hariri: Alleged spy



Her enemies, mostly those in decisionmaking positions, didn't spare any method to make life hard for her, even alleging her to be a Jew and a spy for

go. Through her work in defending human rights, she was a constant threat to those who didn't respect human value. Her enemies, mostly those in decision-making positions, didn't spare any method to make life hard for her, even alleging her to be a Jew and a spy for enemy organizations. More than once, she was summoned for interrogation and pressured by those at the gov-

and put you in jail."

Luckily for her, political security simply interrogated Al-Basha once she stepped onto Yemeni soil, thus saving her hair, which she happily displays today. However, despite her strong credentials, she was discriminated against when applying for government positions, as per security reasons.

Despite not wearing hijab, she has managed to create bonds with numerous citizens across the country. "Even the most conservative men and women are able to see beyond the fact that I don't cover up like most Yemeni women. They realize that I have a mission and I'm working on their side in order to assist this country's development.'

Actually, Al-Basha didn't make tabloid headlines until she advocated Yemen's joining the International Criminal Court by holding a seminar on the issue in 2006. Since then, she's become a regular feature in newspapers such as Akhbar Al-Youm, which termed her as a "naked woman" working with the CIA, among other claims. Al Basha's share of defamation

increased after she and other activists campaigned against an influential man who raped an 8-year-old child named Sawsan.

Commenting on the religious attacks against her, she says: "I'm always under attack by those who claim themselves as the imposers of God's rule on earth. One thing I need to tell such people is that Islam isn't only theirs so that they can say who is a good Muslim or not. Islam is a religion for all. It's time they backed off and let people live and think for themselves!"

Radhiya Shamsheer: Midnight call

Radhiya Shamsheer can be considered as one of the pioneers in Yemeni the women's movement way back to the '60s and '70s. She created a

popular Shamsheer is well educommittee cated and brave, a to evaluate combination that has society's helped her many times requireduring her rights ments in struggle. order to direct gov-

ernorate funding for citizens' best interests.

More than once, she ran in parliamentary and local council elections, but failed due to lack of support from both the government and political parties.

One of the most hurtful memories Shamsheer has is when security demanded she prove her Yemeni nationality. This hurt her deeply because her family was well known and

rights reports. The media community came together in her support and because of the ill-meaning articles, Hujaira became an international heroine.

She took up the issue in court, however until this day, the Yemeni judiciary hasn't ruled in her case.

Tawakul Karman: The daring journalist



subjected. "They accused me of That's why I having suspicious don't conrelations with the sider myself Americans and that I violated only pretended to be a because I'm Muslim while I kept simply part throwing myself into of a commen's arms." pletely wounded

Tawakul Karman is a daring journalist and founder of Female Journalists Without Chains, a media organization

nation."

promoting freedoms and human rights. However, Karman has received her fair share of attacks through the same medium she uses to promote freedom newspapers. It all started when she criticized the ruling system and the nation's poor management. She was defamed severely in the governmentaffiliated yellow journalism outlets.

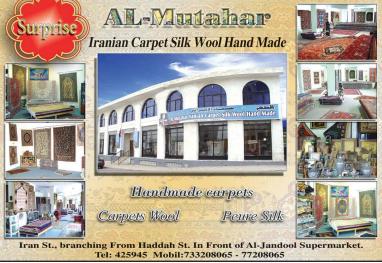
"They said I brought shame to my family and dishonored my father. They accused me of having suspicious relations with the Americans and that I only pretended to be a Muslim while I kept throwing myself into men's arms," she explained.

Karman is one of very few Yemeni women who removed her face veil publicly to prove that Islam doesn't impose the face veil on women, so she used herself as an example. However, because of her strong opposition to the corrupt government, she was hindered in a new way.

"After half a year of establishing my organization, which I originally called Women Journalists Without Borders, I was deprived of a license, which was given to another pro-government group. So, I changed the name of the organization and started all over again. The government wasted more than six months of my efforts, but this only made me stronger," Karman recalled.



are



they still support me lished in an opposition what I do, no matter newspaper, she denounced claims that without Saleh. Yemen would have no future and said there would be a future with his oppo-As a consequence, the government-

affiliated tabloid Al-Destour attacked her dignity, alleging that she enjoys white flesh via immoral relations with Egyptian and Syrian men. Such attacks are a clear breach of the Yemeni Constitution and laws, so Al-Aghbari was courageous enough to take the issue to court.

Al-Destour Editor-in-Chief told the interrogator that when he wrote "white Egyptian and Syrian flesh," he meant chicken, which he knew Al-Aghbari liked. "Little did he know that I was a vegetarian and have never been outside Yemen in my life!" she commented on his lame excuse.

He then accused her of plotting against Yemeni unity and the principles of the Yemeni revolutions. The case is being held for sentencing.

Explaining how it's been since then, she says, "Security came to my house several times and threatened that since my father didn't know how to discipline me, they would. My extended family has turned against my father for supporting me and allowing me liberty to write. Although my parents are a little apprehensive now, they still support



munity and didn't have enemy organizations. anywhere to



"I know my phone calls are being taped and even when I talk to my husband, I become curt and dry, knowing there's a third ear listening to our most private conversations."

married, but my mother

her mother

rescued her

from being

married at

father was

adamant on

getting me

M y

age 12.

would have nothing of it and encouraged me to continue my education. She even bought me a bicycle and when the woman next door disapproved, saying that I would lose my virginity due to riding it, my mother bought me a bigger, prettier one! It was then that I knew I was different and would have to challenge my way to freedom," Al-Attas fondly remembered regarding her mother.

Al-Attas began her writing career at an early age, which was when her attacks also began. She heard her name many times during preaching at Friday prayer as an instigator of sin. The attacks became aggressive after she wrote an article saying that women's faces are the titles of their souls and should unveil their spirits. In the same article, she described little children dancing with angels.

Although the religious preacher condemned the subject of angels in her story, she was sure what really angered him was the call for women to unveil their faces. Al-Attas was called an infidel, criticized that her romantic writings were blasphemy and eventually put on the death list by extreme funda-

as me and I'll continue what I do, no matof her ter what it takes."

Hanan Al-Wadie: Abducted innocence

On March 17, Hanan Al-Wadie left her office at Rada Barnen -

Save the Children Sweden and got into her car to drive home. She begins her story: "It was around "After two hours of four in the

emotional torture, afternoon and they told me I could when I got go home. I even said into my car, thank you." several men wearing casu-

al clothing surrounded my car and demanded I get out and go with them in their car, which was parked next to mine.'

Terrified at the situation, she refused to do so and locked herself in her car. The men began shouting at her to get out and people started gathering to watch the scene. A police patrol car stopped nearby, so Al-Wadie felt some relief and decided to beckon them to help her.

"I lowered my window a little so they could hear me and shouted for the police to help me because the men wanted to take me with them, but I didn't know who they were. One of the men told me they were from political security and slid his arm through the opening, unlocked my car and opened the door. In no time, I was heaved from my car by the four men while screaming and kicking," she recounted, nearly

ernorate level to "play by the rules."

One of the most difficult times for Hariri was during the women's union's elections, wherein she was subjected to a massive defamation campaign in order to be removed from the union. Although such campaign succeeded, she continues working for Yemeni women as both a lawyer and manager of the women's shelter in Aden.

Amal Al-Basha: Naked truth

"I was a troublemaker since I was a college student in Cairo in 1985, although all I really did at that time was create an alliance with students

South Yemen "Even the most conand join their servative men and union. Since women are able to then, see beyond the fact been on the that I don't cover up blacklist until like most Yemeni today, women. They realize explains that I have a mission Amal Aland I'm working on Basha, directheir side in order to tor of the assist this country's Sisters Arab development." Forum for

Human Rights and a well-known Yemeni activist.

Al-Basha was threatened that once she returned home after completing her education in Egypt, she would be thrown in prison. "One female Yemeni student came to me and said: I have a message for you. If you don't stop what you're doing, they'll shave your head

members of her family fought in the independence war and lost their lives for this nation that now wanted to deprive her of her nationality.

Shamsheer is well educated and brave, a combination that has helped her many times during her rights struggle. At one point, security banged on her door at midnight, demanding she accompany them for interrogation. Knowing well her rights, she told them it was against the law to summon anyone for interrogation after 6 p.m. and thus, illegal. Shamsheer told them to get lost and shut the door!

Rahma Hujaira: Up against the president

from

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Rahma Hujaira's case is one of the well-known attacks against women journalists in Yemen simply because she started a trend women of

journalists Al-Bilad newspaper speaking alleged Rahma to against the be "indulging in president and red nights with consequently, drunken men." was defamed by a low-level

newspaper called Al-Bilad in 2005. The newspaper alleged her to be indulging in red nights with drunken men, further describing her husband as naive and without pride to allow his wife to participate in such immoral practices.

However, such defamation became a reason for the world to respect Hujaira even more as her story was reported in both national and international human

Congratalat

أجمل التعاتي للطفلة هناء محمد يسبي ثبالا العملية الجراحية وجعيل الفكر للكتور خال الخرتي استشاري ورثيته قسم جراحة المخ والأعدياب والعمود الثقري Manitta, Amercz Walz, sciels , elliz iele البسمة إلى هناء وحمية اهلها وأحيائها لمعارق الفائقة في القيام بإستنعبال الورم المعافي الكطير وإعادة الأطه لأسرة الأظلة. Han Us el, alats of ails أسرتك وجيراتك وجميع الآهل والاعبدقاء

Hearty congratulations to Hana Mohammad for the successful brain sugery, and many thanks for Dr. Khaled Al-Khrazi head of the brain , nerne and spinal surgary at the Saudi German Hospital in Sana'a. He has displayed marvelous skills in removing the brain tumor Hana was suffering from and gave her and her family a reason to simile. Speedy recovery th Hana and well done Dr. Al-Khrazi

family, neighbors and friend

Opinion

The Riyadh summit, an end to all previous summits

troops.

way to deliverance.

By: Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh

hile heading for the Arab Summit in Riyadh, did Arab leaders perceive in advance that the current Arab crisis makes participation in this summit different from participation at any previous summits, particularly those that contributed to fragmenting the Arab states? These summits, which exacerbated the Arab situation, began in Cairo in 1990, then in Lebanon in 2002 and another one in late 2006.

It's very important and essential that Arab leaders understand the current situation and learn that the time has passed when attending summits was merely for a picnic, along with the failed resolutions reached at such previous summits. The time of Arab conspiracies against each other also has ended.

We want to remind those interested that some wise leaders advised the Arabs against holding summits and replacing them with extraordinary destroy Al-Aqsa Mosque.

meetings for some Arab leaders with clear consciences to discuss the U.S., Europe and other parts of the nation's situation during the current phase.

Only those with clear consciences administration, which is completely can suggest possible solutions to end defeated? Moreover, what made Arab scenes of bloodshed and the intimidations not limited to Palestine, administration, which has failed to Iraq, Algeria, Somalia, Sudan and score even a slim victory in Lebanon, which have become Afghanistan and is drowning in a commonplace in the Arab world. Arab swamp of blood in Iraq? It also has faces daily are stained with blood, their failed in its invasion of strife-torn dreams thwarted and their dignity insulted.

In the same context, the time of summits of denouncement and condemnation also has ended, along summit's agenda in order to restore with summits of self-initiative while efforts at peace and negotiation turned out to be exerted by one side, the Arabs, relying on his people is the only real while the other side, Israel, does nothing

Arab world issues don't welcome offering concessions to the strange negotiation and therefore, refuse those who show leniency toward Arab enemies and acknowledge Zionism's right to dominate the Arab region, force Palestinians from their homes and

In the meantime, the press in the and language.

world question: What caused Arab

leaders to fear the current U.S.

leaders insist on rescuing such a foolish

Somalia, but under cover of Ethiopian

questions would top the Riyadh

some misled minds to the right path and

make every Arab ruler believe that

surprise in various parts of the globe,

particularly in Western communities -

Arab leaders offering concessions to a

Zionist entity with a different culture

Every Arab citizen hoped various

Irrespective of international support and aid the Zionists receive, it's impossible for them to resist true Arab solidarity, if such exists, while Lebanon really holds authentic information about this fact.

We shouldn't forget that the Zionist entity has been appealing to the world to persuade Arabs to accept its presence in the land, occupied since 1948. However, this was before the Arabs' fall and disintegration.

These days, Arabs are appealing to the world to persuade the Zionists to accept coexistence or allow them to live as neighbors in peace. This is a black shame on Arab leaders, their summits and their concessions.

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh is Yemen's The fact that 300 million Arabs are prominent poet and intellectual. He is the director of the Yemeni Center for settlers, whose number doesn't exceed Studies 5 million, has aroused curiosity and

Source: Al-Thawrah daily.

Egypt as a model for constitutional amendments

By: Nasr Taha Mustafa



Monday constitutional amendments proposed by President Hosni Mubarak and Parliament.

In light of the modest popular vote, it wasn't the opposition that was successful in convincing citizens to boycott the referendum; rather, it was because the whole matter wasn't of great importance to the average citizen. as the amendments focused mainly on political aspects, which don't mean much, as to win the required majority, which considers that ordinary citizens don't need to minus gone to a vote.

Not for a constitutional remain on the rigidity in the fashion of political reforms in the region, especially after the Commission adopted policies in the ruling National Democratic Party headed by President Mubarak's son since the 1980s, but the frequency long since has been in a constitutional amendments Perhaps the reason is the concern lack of control after a long period of inaction, and the Egyptian official categorically clear to all Western pressures in general and the United States in particular, which began since then a number of Arab countries, with Egypt, to carry out political reforms, as the Americans in that period very enthusiastic about it at the time

into a dispute over the constitutional amendments that are according to the form of confrontation Whatever such as Egypt, however, the Muslim U.S. vision, regardless of the vision of strained relationship between the two, Brotherhood is a red line with all those the same provision in Egypt toward ... It even though they brunt of the parties which are that the fire approved by referendum also appears to have been postponed constitutional provisions regarding the until the fall amendments U.S. conditions for new candidates for the enthusiasm is what has happened already, as announced by U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice a couple of liberal only they were well aware of that years ago in Cairo that the political reforms must take into account the priorities at the current stage ... The rest circumstances of each Arab country separately, which was not announced last week, but expressed concern timid it does not have, in fact, little chance of on the constitutional amendments in the Egypt kind of the performance of duty, engaged in any presidential elections it seems to Egyptian opposition. President Mubarak did not want to

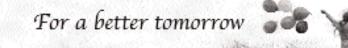
complete the amendments before the presidential elections that took place in carefully tailored to the circumstances 2005, but he wanted to accomplish after part of the process of fulfilling the promises contained in the election of its adjustments may not be Arzt mood of a political platform, and today the large segment of intellectuals who amendments become a reality after the belong bias, just as it does not satisfy referendum despite the opposition's the mood of the opposition and some rejection of the Egyptian forces all have, the fact that the regime in Egypt well aware that the impact of traditional allow amendments to the handover day opposition is non-existent in the of the opposition, and the fact that the Egyptian street and that the only party prospects for the Muslim Brotherhood that has a reasonable degree of hegemony over the street actually in the influence are the Muslim Brotherhood event of the easing of restrictions and who are legitimate and realistic, not controls on the constitutional political legal, they boycott of the referendum life is a matter of concern to all parties provided the service of the system even in Egypt, any government and the if Iqsidoha. On the one hand, and on the opposition leftist and liberal and other hand they wanted to emphasize independent intellectuals and the

didn't President Mubarak wants to enter their message to the permanent rule that international community as You can not they do not wish to enter him in any risk the fall of governance in a country presidency, as confirmed by other opposition parties, both leftist and makes the Chair does not fall within the of the opposition parties that if they have the required legal recognition but winning that competition seriously coming, or even deputies.

It is clear that the recent constitutional amendments prepared which finds power in Egypt he can overcome or skip it at the present time, parties in the international community can only government can not risk may

regulations is better than the current Muslim Brotherhood. Certainly, this type of risk, which is making the United States ease pressure on the Arab countries on the reforms and make them understand the need for these regulations to manage the process of political reforms, some careful while continuing to put pressure on these regimes towards the completion of further economic and judicial reforms and the fight against corruption and the promotion of freedom press and media from the viewpoint that this kind of reforms in doubt contribute to extend the life of existing systems and reduce the existing tension in the Arab street and contribute in keeping the Islamists from power. That may be true to a large extent

Nasr Taha Mustafa is the Director of Saba News Agency and the General Secretary of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate.



Orphans need more attention

r. Abdullah Saif, who works in a district of Sa'ada, is one of the most active and successful physicians providing medical services and assistance to residents in remote areas. Through his work as a physician, he has established good relations with citizens, thereby earning him both reputation and popularity.



His success is attributed to great patience; however, he attained such success and overcame numerous challenges facing his career.

Saif lost his parents at an early age and lived as an orphan, but his strong will and determination propelled him to continue his studies and work hard until graduating from Sana'a University's Faculty of Medicine, thereby providing a noble and successful example for other orphans.

Saif's story may be similar to numerous orphans, who enjoyed limited care but reached various achievements. Marking Arab Orphan Day on Friday, April 6 is considered a significant occasion to open the files of this group (orphans) and raise numerous questions about them, particularly if we acknowledge that commemorating them is inevitable and can't be compensated if forgotten or neglected.

As far as I'm concerned, celebrating the occasion in the form of speeches and addresses without real tangible work will do nothing for this social group, which suffers severe poverty, despair, homelessness and merciless communities. Today's numbers of orphans in developing countries have gotten larger and larger, warning of a complicated social problem that's difficult to solve. The state of orphans in developing countries is deteriorating and going from bad to worse.

Due to mysterious and ambiguous situations, as well as high unemployment rates, orphans are enlisting in professional gangs that commit serious crimes, which concerned parties are finding difficult to control and deal with. Orphans have turned to revenge against the society that left them to live in constant suffering and sadness. Over time, they feel they will lead a better life if society provides their necessities.

Various studies and research confirm that orphans are more sensitive to the impacts affecting their life than other social groups; however, they may become more energetic and fond of their society if they find someone to sympathize with them and alleviate their sufferings.

In developing countries like Yemen, poor economic situations create negative impacts and hinder efforts to enable better living standards for orphans. Mismanagement of resources helps create social disorder resulting in numerous crises that deny orphans and other social groups their legal rights.

Orphan care by authorities and NGOs in Yemen is considered a growing experience still needing much support and promotion, while those interested in orphans' issues should be backed to achieve a better future in order to rescue them from the risks of life. Good management is bound to better distribute financial assistance, often wasted due to randomness and lack of planning, to orphans equally.

Today, only influential social figures can help create limitless support and assistance for orphans, whereas members of the press, having faith in the nobility of their mission, can play an effective role in persuading society to sympathize with orphans and help them lead easier lives.

Yasser Al-Mayasi is a Yemeni journalist specialized in children and business. vmavasi@vahoo.com

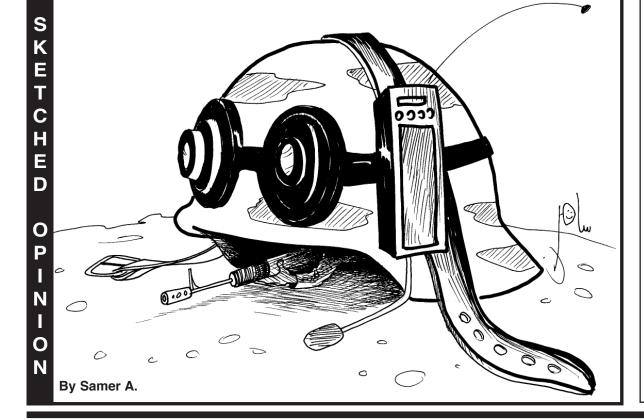
Letters to the Editor

Iran's timidity unnecessarily dishonors its people

Security Council's stance and Security Council 5 Security Iran's response to it in relation to various U.N. sanctions proposed against Iran in the backdrop of its U.N. Security Council and the IAEA. nuclear pursuits, it is necessary to bear n mind that it is the chosen profession

simple reason that not only permanent U.N. members, but other countries embarked with impunity on developing nuclear WMDs and fully In a March 24 statement before the U.N. Security Council. Iran

In this special session, all nonnuclear weapon countries ought to be efore analyzing the U.N. like India and Pakistan, have prepared to quit the U.N. and form another world body in the interest of global de-nuclearization if the U.N. condoned by both the discriminatory insists on not being serious or fair about ridding humanity of nuclear weapons in a time-bound manner and program.



of any nation's armed forces (military, manifested its timidity by merely navy and air forces) to kill - under them.

killing civilians through a nuclear WMD." However. (including women, children, the elderly and the sick) in a war not only isn't bravery, it also violates the basic tenets of international laws regarding human rights. Mankind's use of nuclear power - including by Iran view of the fact that it not only spares countries, from immense and unnecessary expenditure on inhumane nuclear weapons or WMDs [Weapons of Mass Destruction], it also provides an alternative energy source to rapidly dwindling traditional energy sources.

The U.N. is derelict and shy about declaring that "it will use its clout and stock and barrel of cowardly and bound manner and program" for the membership.

stating that, "Iran never had any role mandate – the armed forces of an in crimes against humanity, such as committed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Iran was very much within its right to bravely and openly declare to the Security Council that it is using nuclear energy only for peaceful/civil purposes and not for weapons. However, if the council and the IAEA only for civil purposes is welcome in allow permanent U.N. members and countries like India and Pakistan to Iran certainly is entitled to at least the same.

A beleaguered and unduly harassed nation, Iran also is expected to take the lead in global de-nuclearization. Thus, Iran ought to mobilize all nations that although the chances are remote, good don't have nuclear weapons to sense and wisdom ultimately will demand a special session of the U.N. the IAEA [International Atomic General Assembly wherein the U.N. If it comes to this, Iran won't mind Energy Agency] to rid humanity lock, should be constrained to make non- even offering 'qurbani' (martyrdom) possession of nuclear weapons an on the path of righteousness. inhumane nuclear WMDs in a time- essential condition for U.N.

In this endeavor, Iran also may speak to those in such nations, including countries like Japan (the enemy state and even be killed by the World War II crime of genocide only victim of nuclear WMDs so far), India and Pakistan (developing countries forced to invest heavily in nuclear weapons programs rather than alleviating abject poverty within their own borders), etc., directly via print and electronic media, over the heads of their governments, which appear disinclined to support such a denuclearization program.

It's certainly an hour of reckoning mankind, especially developing keep and make nuclear weapons, then for Iran - Will it continue pursuing its present timid policies or embark on the brave and noble path befitting an ancient civilization?

> It's also expected from Iran (which boasts to be an Islamic country) that prevail on nuclear weapon countries.

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Op-Ed 5 April, 2007 **Globalization and God A Culture of Religious Exchange**

Relations between the Islamic World and the West were already tense before the Pope's lecture at Regensburg University lent grist to the mill of those who believe that a clash of civilizations is all but inevitable. And critiques of the Pope's theological and historical judgments abound, but do not address questions raised by this episode.

By: Pratap Bhanu Mehta

Does globalization require an ethic of religious exchange? Should there be a set of norms, unstated conventions, restraints that govern religious exchange?

What makes the challenge of a religious exchange particularly acute is the fact that reported acts of terrorist violence are, in the public mind, associated with one religious group: Islam. A religion already on the defensive, seeing itself under a state of siege, is doubly sensitive to any portrayals of the religion. But this heightened sensitivity, paradoxically, only reinforces stereotypes of Islam, thus creating a vicious cycle.

Avoiding a discourse of religious conflict

One response to this vicious cycle is to be

more honest about the complex roots of political violence in the modern world. Terrorism is not the preserve of one creed; it has its roots as much in nationalism as in religion. Terrorist violence should not exempt state-sponsored forms of violence, like the war on terror, from scrutiny. This is not to excuse terrorism, but to create a space where discussions of violence are not seen as a pretext for target-

ing Islam. Opening this space is an uphill battle at both ends: the papal Regensburg indiscretion and US-President Bush's remarks on "Islamic fascism" remind us how quickly we can descend into a discourse of religious conflict. Meanwhile, the Muslim world in West Asia does not have a leadership capable of breaking the stereotypes being imposed upon them.

Heightened religious sensitivities dot the global landscape. They raise profound

questions for an ethic of religious exchange. Hindus protested when textbooks in California suggested that Hinduism was associated with caste oppression. The film, "The Da Vinci Code," led to demonstrations in many parts of the world. Muslim groups often protest how their religion is represented. Religious groups constantly protest how they are represented by others.

These protests have an underlying assumption: that there is a correct way to represent a religion's historical tenets and doctrines. The test of this correct way is that the representation should not offend or impugn the adherents of the group being represented.

Cultural achievements of religion

Even those who are non-members of any religion whose adherents feel hurt by particular representations implicitly agree with this demand. The idea that we should respect all religions and be mindful of the sentiments of believers seems like a good counsel of prudence. It might even teach us to value a diverse range of resources upon which members of different cultures and faiths draw to understand the world and give their lives meaning.

Misrepresenting a religion both insults adherents and turns a blind eye to immense cultural achievement.

The call for respecting all religions seems as plausible a candidate for an ethic of global religious exchange as any. And on the face of it, it seems reasonable. Global politics would be in better shape if different groups were mindful of one another's sensitivities. But, paradoxically, the demand for respect has itself become a source of discord, because it is an impossible one to meet.

Religious oppression and violence

Religions must recognize four facts: As glorious as religious heritages might be, most organized religion comes with unsavory baggage. All kinds of oppression and violence have been licensed in their name. We can debate whether this constinot be malicious or undertaken with

Second, despite calls for respect, the blunt truth is that almost no religion can, from within its own theological premises, grant parity to other religions in some deep and meaningful sense. In this way, religious speech intrinsically creates hierarchies of one kind or the other.

Third, belief is not a matter of will. We cannot oblige other people to think about history or theology in a particular manner. All we can hope is that their conclusions about religion are made in good faith, not a product of willful misinterpretation. But the line between good-faith inquiry and demeaning conclusions is very thin in the eyes of most adherents.

Finally, the form that the demand for respect takes is inherently competitive in two ways. First, it constantly escalates. We have gone from a state where outrage used to be expressed against grossly malicious representations, to a state where



ate gross misunderstandings, it is too much to hope that it will allow serious differences to be overcome.

The culture of rights

The only solution is to shift the ground of the debate from religion. We cannot have a global discussion expunged of all references that religious groups may find discomforting; nor can we oblige people to think and speak of other religions in particular ways. What we can do, however, is to help create a culture where everyone's basic freedoms are protected.

A culture of rights is a more honest response than the demand for respect. But this culture of rights has two requirements: Religious differences will have to be detached from political fault lines. But most importantly, religious groups must overcome their sense of fragility, and have more confidence in managing constructions others place on them.

A culture of religious exchange can be sustained only when adherents of religions begin to trust that "Our God can defend himself better than we can."

Pratap Bhanu Mehta is president of the Center for Policy Research in Delhi, India. Source: Yale Center for the Study of Globalization 2006.0

Request for Expressions of Interest Impact Study and Implementation Completion Report Basic Education- Expansion Project Credit No. 3422-YEM

representations of the West or of Jews.

Hindu groups, normally quick on the take

when someone is deemed to offend their

co-religionists, usually remain silent

when Islam is denigrated. In short, the

politics of respect is not a universal ethic.

It is instead a competitive game where

different religious groups show how

much power they have by demanding

It appears that the prospects of a global

ethic of religious exchange are at an

impasse. The demand that any mention of

religion requires an expression of respect

is an impossible task. It has generated a

competitive politics of seeking respect.

The second option is a kind of global

pact, where mere mention of other reli-

gions is seen as, at the every least, lacking

in tact. Such forbearance would impose

its own costs on freedom and will be

The third option in global religious

exchange is some form of inter-religious

dialogue. While such a dialogue can obvi-

impossible to sustain.

respect.

This request for expressions of interest follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project that appeared in the Development Business dated November, 2006.

The Ministry of Education (MOE), Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of the Basic Education Expansion Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this to payments under the contract for the above-mentioned consulting service. The Project Administration Unit now invites eligible Individual Consultants to indicate their interest in providing the service. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (CVs, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills, etc.).

Ras Issa Oil Terminal Project Republic of Yemen

INVITATION OF PRE-QUALIFICATION OF EPC CONTRACTORS

- 1) The Project Directorate, Ras Issa Oil Terminal Project established under Yemen Oil & Gas Corporation, the Ministry of Oil & Minerals, Republic of Yemen, invites application for pre-qualification as EPC Contractor for the Construction of Oil Terminal at Ras Issa, in the Red Sea.
- 2) The Project comprises:
 - a) On-shore storage facility consisting of 3.0 million barrel capacity tank farm with pumping facilities and necessary infra-structure development.
 - b) Off-shore loading facility incorporating Single Point Mooring System which will be connected to on-shore storage facility through sub-marine pipeline and PLEM.
- 3) It is expected that Invitation to Bid will be issued by June 2007.
- 4) Constructors / Joint Venture of constructors having sufficient experience of design & execution of similar projects as EPC contractors and having sound track record may apply for pre-qualification on format given in the Pre-qualification Document, available at www.yogc.com.ye
- Applications for pre-qualification, accompanied by completely filled questionnaire 5)

ordinary historical discussion can occasion outrage. Religious groups are quick tutes the essence of a particular religion. to defend against any offense, but are But it is near impossible to debate historsilent when others are offended. ical religions without representing any in a way that does not offend some of its Power and respect adherents. These representations should Muslim groups rarely protest appalling

impunity, but will be discomforting nonetheless.

given in the Pre-qualification Document must be submitted (two hard copies of complete submission and one soft copy) in a sealed envelope at the below mentioned Project Directorate address, by 5th of May 2007 and amount of USD 1000 as nonrefundable processing fee must be transferred to the following bank address:

> Account Name: Ras Issa Project Account Number: 01-1010-10155 Bank Name: Central Bank of Yemen Bank Address: P.O. Box 59 Sana'a - Republic of Yemen Swift: CBYEYESAXXX

Project Directorate Address:

Ras Issa Oil Terminal Project 5th Floor, Yemen Oil & Gas Corporation Building Haddah Street, P.O. Box 15564 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen Phone: 00967 446854 / 440283 Telefax: 00967 1 440723 E-mail: ras_issa_proj@yahoo.com

- 6) Applicants may seek pre-qualification for the whole project or for on-shore or offshore works only.
- 7) For expeditious project execution, the Employer invites the Contractor to indicate his capability for arranging finances for the Project. The Contractor, if interested, must clearly indicate the probable source of financing, mode of repayment and percentage of Project Cost to be financed.
- Project Directorate, Ras Issa Oil Terminal Project, reserves the right to accept or 8) reject any or all applications seeking pre-qualification, without assigning any reason thereof.
- 9) Only pre-qualified Contractors will be contacted for issuance of Bid Documents.

The main objective of this technical assistance is to help MOE assessing the impact of the Basic Education Expansion project and verify if the project development objectives have been achieved through implementing project components; Study the girls' enrollment indicators in the five project governorates and compare them with the prospective results and the baselines; Investigate whether the project has reduced the gap between the enrollment of male and female in the targeted governorates.

This TA is also aims to assess the experience of the community participation and the mechanisms used in the governorates of Sana'a, Amran, Al-Mahweet, Al-Dhale'a, and Raymah; identify strengths and weaknesses of this experience and its effects in order to improve the educational process in these targeted governorates.

The output of the consultancy is:

The implementation completion report which should review and prepare the assessment of the operations undertaken by the Project. The Impact Study Report is the background report for the preparation of the ICR, which should reflect the views and evaluation of project execution from the borrower's point of view.

The selection of the individual consultants will be in accordance with the procedure set out in the World Bank's Guidelines: "Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, May 2004" Interested consultants may obtain further information during working days Sat.-Wed. From 10:00 AM to 12:00 noon at the address below to which the expression of interest must be delivered by April 16, 2007.

Basic Education Development Project 60 m Southern Rd. -Bait Meyad Tel: 00967-01-619160, Fax: 00967-01- 619219 or to Email:info@bedp-yemen.org

8 5 April, 2007

Business SpaceTel is now MTN Yemen

SANA'A, April 3rd — In a Press Conference held in Taj Sheba Hotel, The GSM mobile telecommunications provider SpaceTel announced that its parent company Investcom LLC has been acquired by South Africa's MTN group. This means SpaceTel is now a subsidiary of the MTN Group and will be operating under the name MTN-Yemen. The acquisition was for US\$5.526 billion.



"Expect many attractive offers from MTN-Yemen" Akkawi said

Raed Ahmed, General Manager of MTN Yemen, indicated that the merging process was swift and is considered a milestone in the histo-

ry of mobile telecommunication in Yemen. Ahmed also added that this synergy will bring international expertise in the management of mobile telecommunications, which in turn will considerably improve the service quality of the company. "Our merger with MTN will benefit our customers in Yemen with the advantages of being a part of a truly global telecommunications giant" said Ahmed.

By the end of 2006, MTN had over 40 million subscribers in over 21 countries in Africa and the Middle East, and it continued to grow and improve its services by utilizing stateof-the-art technology and exceptional customer service facilities.

The Marketing Director of MTN Yemen, Mr. Walid Akawi, gave a presentation on the milestones of SpaceTel since its establishment in 2000. He stated that the number of subscribers to SpaceTel Yemen reached 1.25 million by the end of 2006, while the 69



From left to right: Ali AbdulWareth, Deputy GM; Raed Ahmed, GM; Walid Akkawi, Director - Marketing

percent of Yemen was covered by their telecommunication services. He also indicated that SpaceTel was the market leader when it came to offers and promotions; including an offer to keep the phone line activated for four years at no additional charge, and reduced tariffs for off-peak hours and students. "Now, as a part of MTN, you may expect promotional offers and discounts unprecedented in the history of telecommunications in Yemen" said Akawi, he also added that the company has been active in community development through the sponsorship of sports initiatives, including football clubs and associations, and tennis tournaments. Mr. Ali Abdulwareth, Deputy General Manager of MTN Yemen, has stated that the Yemeni authorities have been supportive of SpaceTel, adding that the legislative framework is sophisticated enough to allow the merger and the operation of MTN-Yemen as a subsidiary of MTN international.

Economic Development before the Law

By: Johannes Jütting and Denis Drechsler

ne of the most pervasive and apparently self-evident assumptions of development economics is that sustainable investment and growth requires the rule of law. Without impersonal, general norms and their enforcement by independent judicial authorities, according to this view, little development, if any, is possible, because the risks facing both labor and capital – including corruption, arbitrariness, and rigid traditions – will be too high. But is this conventional wisdom always right?

always right? Consider an admittedly limited but nonetheless revealing counter-example: South Africa's booming mini-bus taxi industry. The mini-bus taxis developed in response to severe shortcomings in the country's public transport system, one characterized by high prices, low-quality service, and a chaotic operating network, but they operate entirely outside of formal laws and regulations. What makes the industry work is a commonly agreed informal business "culture" that is flexible, innovative, and keeps operating costs down.

The results are undeniable: at peak times, mini-bus taxis hold 65% of the entire commuter market. The mini-bus taxi industry thus illustrates the importance of informal conventions. Local culture and traditions not only matter, but they are decisive in shaping the behavior of people – all the more so in developing countries, particularly those that are labeled failed or fragile states, where the courts don't work and regulations, assuming they exist, thus are inadequately enforced. But malfunctioning formal institutions do not mean that there are no functioning structures at all. In these societies, the social order is predominantly shaped by informal agreements rather than formal laws and regulations. As the South African example shows, such agreements can even promote a country's development. In many developing countries, village associations that are solely based on trust and peer pressure provide access to credit and insurance, guarantee help in times of distress, and facilitate the construction of public roads and sewage systems. The community-based health insurance schemes that are prospering all over Africa are a good example of this. Even so, while informal institutions can improve people's lives, they can also be detrimental to development. The very resources that form the basis of informal security systems - solidarity, social capital, and collective action, for example, can have perverse effects. For example, forced solidarity will oblige any hardworking farmer in Benin who has accumulated some wealth over the years to share the fruit of his labor with his enlarged family, including distant relatives. In economic terms, the "informal institution of sharing" may become a disincentive to invest and thus result in opportunistic behavior, because there is no obligation to reciprocate. For all of their success, South Africa's mini-taxis could

not escape high accident rates, violent incidents over un-commissioned routes and fare levels, and tax evasion, which imposed high costs on society, prompting the government to regulate the service.

Moreover, some informal institutions based on longstanding cultural traditions lead to discrimination and violation of human rights, while undermining the authority of formal institutions like the judiciary, police, or military. In these cases, women are often the victims. They might be excluded from participation in informal networks, or have limited influence in appropriating the accrued benefits of collective action. The reported abuse of micro-credits to pay dowries is one alarming example. Likewise, the tradition of female circumcision is still a common practice in African countries such as Guinea, Sudan, Mali, Somalia, and Eritrea, where more than 85 % of young women suffer from it.

Abolishing such customs is a moral obligation, but in other instances, the international community often needs to decide which institutions to change and how. Indeed, one of the most difficult tasks for policymakers is to identify correctly those institutions that are conducive to development and those that may be harmful. Even then, successfully changing institutions is easier said than done, as they are rooted in deeply enshrined norms and values.

Neither the "romantic preservationist" or the "bulldozing modernizer"

Saba Islamic Bank joins IFC as the first issuing bank in Yemen

SANA'A, April 4 — IFC, the private sector arm of the World Bank Group, announced on April 1 that Saba Islamic Bank has become the first Yemeni Bank to join IFC's Global Trade Finance Program as an issuing bank.

The Global Trade Finance Program (GTFP) prompts trade and emerging markets across the world by supporting goods and services flow to and from developing countries. By GTFP, IFC provides coverage against bank risks in emerging markets, allowing beneficiaries to expand their trade finance transactions within a wide web of countries and banks and enhance their trade finance coverage.

IFC's Global Financial Markets Department Director Jyrki Koskelo commented, "IFC has raised the trade finance program to US \$1 billion in order to expand the global coverage especially in border countries like Yemen, strategically important to IFC. What is more important is the involvement of the banking sector in Yemen in this regard.

For his part, Saba Islamic Bank's chairman of the board of directors Sheikh Hamid Al-Ahmer noted, "We are happy to join Global Trade Finance Program and to be the first issuing bank in Yemen. This is evidence of the IFC's strong support to Saba Islamic Bank."

Michael Essex, IFC's Director for



Saba Islamic Bank is the second-largest Islamic Bank in Yemen

Middle East and North Africa, welcomed the joining of Saba Islamic Bank as the first issuing bank in Yemen, adding such a step will increase its correspondent banks network and help the bank increase business ventures for the sake of its corporate and small and medium-sized clients."

largest Islamic bank in Yemen with total assets mounting to US \$350 million, was established in 1997. The bank provides finance and investment in addition to the regular banking services according to Islamic Jurisprudence and Yemen's Central Bank legislations. The bank has extended its coverage to include the

Business in Brief

Parliament Approves Financial Leasing Bill

he Parliament has approved the financial leasing law after debating it for over seven sessions; the law would allow financial institutions and banks to provide financial leasing services to their clients in accordance with the approved legal framework. Financial leasing is expect to help small and tiny enterprises grow through acquiring access to capital assets without having to provide securities needed for loans.

Investors construct a sugar refining plant in Mukalla

emeni, Lebanese and Spanish investors are undergoing negotiations with the local authorities in Hadhramout in order to construct a sugar refining plant in Mukalla, with a capital of US\$ 230 million, to produce an annual output of 600,000 tonnes for consumption in the local market.

Al-Arhabi: Half of development Aid is for Education & Water

Minister of Planning and International Cooperation AbdulKarim Al-Arhabi has indicated that half of the foreign Aid for Yemen is directed towards solving the Illiteracy problem and the Water Crises, adding that his ministry has adopted a new policy to ensure better efficiency in handling development aid.

Parliament to approve consumer protection act

Sources in Yemeni Authority for standards has indicated that the parliament has completed revising the consumer protection act, and that this act would be approved within one month. The act will enforce certain standards and restrictions that aim to protect the rights of consumers in the domestic market.

Yemeni Businesswomen to establish a women-only firm!

a wonen-only in m. awzya Nasher, president of the Yemeni Businesswomen Council, has declared that several businesswomen are negotiating to establish a women-only business enterprise, and the new venture would be mutually exclusive for women and only women would be allowed to buyin this proposed company!

Qatar Airways Awards Agents atar Airways held the annual agents awards night on the 26th of March 2007 in Movenpic hotel, in which it awarded six agents with Platinum, Gold, Silver and Bronze crystal Accolades, and also awarded five more agents with Appreciation Certificates. The awards ceremony was followed by a Gala dinner and a Presentation entitled: Qatar Airways: Past, Present and the Future.

nor the "buildozing modernizer" approach promises an adequate solution. Institutional reform is a delicate affair that needs to be done with caution and sometimes against the conventional reform dogma. In some cases, good intentions may even aggravate the status quo. For example, trying to eliminate corruption in environments with strong patronage-based power and redistribution mechanisms while failing to address the root problems can do more harm than good, and might lead to violent conflicts over new resources.

Reforms need to acknowledge the mindsets of people and the incentive structures that govern their behavior. Thus, those who benefit from reforms may champion the process, but losers must be adequately compensated in order to prevent them from resisting the transformation. Without building public support and providing proper enforcement mechanisms, changing laws alone is bound to be ineffective. Sometimes it might even pose high costs for the alleged beneficiaries.

Given the complexity of institutional reform, striving for what appears to be optimal might not always be the best approach. Reforms must be adapted to the specific context of each country, and be applied within the boundaries of what is possible. Institutional change requires a long, tedious, and modest implementation of multiple small steps, in which the correct sequencing of reform is crucial. To obtain sustainable results, policymakers need to accept that sometimes "good enough is enough."

Johannes Jütting is a Senior Economist at the OECD; Denis Drechsler is Policy Analyst at the OECD. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2007. Michael Essex, if C 5 Director for



Reportage



Sabafon recounts its success story in the telecom sector

abafon, the first GSM company in the history of Yemen, has celebrated lately the sixth anniversary of its operation. The ceremony was stepped ahead to start the new year program with a better performance and excellent advantages for the customers and dealers of the company who have stand by and contributed to the success of Sabafon.

During the event which was attended by a number of prominent figures such as ministers, sheikhs, dealers, customers, the media, and Siemens head office representatives, came to share the success with Sabafon's team management.

A documentary film was displayed which marked the progress of Sabafon in the past six years. The film also showed the statistics of employment, sharing progress, sponsoring major event sports, culture, fun, tourism, international forums and above all that which connected Yemen with the rest of the world and creating a new channel of business for thousands of people.

Speeches were delivered to commemorate the occasion followed by a lunch banquet.



Sheikh Hamid Bin Abdullah Al-Ahmar

Mr. Tariq Al-Haidary

elebrating six years of operations, Sheikh Hamid Al-Ahmer delivered speech on the occasion. He welcomed the attendees and thanked them for their attendance.

Al-Ahmer maintained that six years have passed since the launch of the company on Feb. 14, 2007, with aim to provide GSM telecommunication services. He also welcomed Sabafon foreign guests including representatives of Siemens Company, the key partner of Sabafon's success.

"Today, we celebrate six years of service under the theme: six years in Yemen and six years for Yemen," noted Al-Ahmer.

He attributed his company success to the efforts of Sabafon's cadre and the support of its customers, noting his company proceeded in providing GSM service in Yemen and further worked on improvising its coverage to include the whole republic with diversified services to cover all needs of customers. Sabafon is covering more than 90% of the populated area of the country.

"Six years of work in the peaks of mountains, valleys, deserts, villages and cities. Six years of services the idea of investing in Yemen, events. It has influenced and got extended to the unreachable areas fearing the market may not be affected by all economic and non-

years of setting up the infrastructure However, Sabafon and Spacetel for this important sector in Yemen. initiatives have changed this mood. It is also six years of mutual Now, many companies aspire to cooperation and competitive join this sector including NTL and prices," added Al-Ahmer.

Sheikh Al-Ahmer also spoke better services. about the competitiveness with Spacetel Yemen over the last six of Sabafon employees are Yemenis years and the unjust competition with the government company Yemen Mobile, expressing his takes pride in his company's surprise over the inability to set apart political matter from economic ones. He pointed out that state resources were exploited for its sake and a large section of state employees were obliged to be Yemen Mobile's subscribers.

Despite the monopoly of internet services, land and international telecommunication services, Al-Ahmer stated he is pleased with the level of services and the successes achieved by his company.

He also dealt with absence of official parties during the special ceremonies of private companies, assuring such an absence indicates the Telecommunication Ministry is not pleased with private companies.

Moreover, Sheikh Al-Ahmer since the very beginning, noting that most companies were giving up

Curitel, wishing they can provide

He also declared that 99 percent and most of them received specialized training, maintaining he venture to break the monopoly in



Senior staff from Siemens honor Sheikh Al-Ahmar (at right), Chairman of Sabafon's Board of Directors.

this important sector.

He also announced Sabafon has recounted the story of Sabafon more than 1,400,000 million subscribers and noted his company was an important player in 2006

I would like to thank you for your coming to our celebration of the 6th anniversary of launching Sabafon mobile services on the 14th of February 2001 as the first GSM operator in Yemen.

Since 2001, Sabafon has contributed significantly in the development of the telecommunication sector of Yemen and we are proud to continue our leading position in the telecom market for the sixth year consecutively, and the ever increasing growth in number of subscribers, continued expansion in the network coverage, and in providing 'best in class quality' of service to our customers.

Speech delivered by Mr. Tariq Al-Haidary

Your Excellencies.

Your Excellency Ministers, Ambassadors, and Diplomatic Missions Representatives.

Dear Businessmen, Mr. Chairman and Board members, Honorable guests and of course SabaFon colleagues Good afternoon...

of these services provided by Sabafon.

Today, the mobile communications and services form part of our everyday lives, connecting people, keeping families and friends in touch with one another and facilitating our business life.

Since 2001, SabaFon has represented and contributed to a new life style, new opportunities in Yemen, striving to create a healthy and competitive environment in the country and we as a company have invested significantly in our business to provide our customers 1,400,000 with the newest of Telecommunication and technologies.

Our business investment and strategic direction will continue to enable the Yemeni people to communicate easily locally and internationally by connecting the various distant points in the country with competitive prices that are considered as the most competitive GSM tariffs in the Arab region.

It is necessary to mention here the success of our supply chain; we have strategic partnership with the most professional companies in the

enable the ease of access and usage than those offered in other countries.

We have invested significantly in market research across Yemen, asking our customers what they want, when they want it and how they would use the GSM services and we have listened to our customers.

We have asked our customers WHAT DO YOU THINK OF SABAFON and we are pleased to say that 85% of customers responded that they are extremely satisfied with SabaFon.

We have continued to invest in our most important resource... The Sabafon people or as we like to say "The Sabafon family"... by our commitment quality and training. We respect our people and we strive to meet their individual needs of knowledge and career development to cope with fast ever changing and advancing technology.

In addition to our external market research we have also completed a unique and completely independent internal staff survey asking our people what do they think of Sabafon and are pleased to learn that 90% of our people stated that they feel proud to work with SabaFon.

and Yemeni citizens and also six prepared enough for such a venture.



economic factors.

Concluding his speech, Al-Ahmer renewed his call that all companies whether official or private sector investors should be put on equal footage to achieve just competition and called for breaking the monopoly of Internet and fixed international and telecommunications.

He pledged his company will continue its success and work for meeting the demands of subscribers.



Our vision is to be

LEADING The and PREFERRED telecom provider in Yemen offering EXCEPTIONAL VALUE to our customers

OUR MISSION IS TO

1. Maintain the largest market share in telecom industry through management, leadership and coaching

2. Develop a deep understanding of the market and segments needs for telecom services

3. Increase customer satisfaction through international standards of quality, team work, efficiency & innovation, and of course, to maximize value for our shareholders.

telecommunications world such as Siemens, Motorola, British Telecom and many others.

We are also very proud of our continued investment in Yemen and the support that we gain from our local suppliers and we thank them for the continued support during last 6 years.

We are proud to say that we are committed to the Yemeni society by creating more job opportunities across the whole telecoms related sector and supporting different local industries.

Since 2001 Sabafon has been proud to sponsor local social events and we are committed to continue to do so in the future. Our sponsorship programs are wide ranging covering the whole geographic areas of Yemen, cities, towns and villages of the country through all social classes, businesses, women, journalists, teachers, students, and other segments of the society.

Today, we are proud to announce that SabaFon has successfully exceeded the 1.5 million subscribers for the first time in the history of Yemeni Mobile sector.

Our success is due to our absolute commitment and continuous efforts In the last 6 years, we all to meet our customers' needs and witnessed tremendous changes in expectations with high quality of telecoms and technologies that services similar and even better

Sabafon is totally committed to investing in the company and to our people of which nearly 98% of our employees are Yemenis.

We ensure our people are equipped with the high degree of knowledge and efficiency required in order to better serve our customers and move forward into the future with effective contribution in the telecom sector.

Finally, I take the opportunity to express my heart-felt gratitude to you for your attendance to this event. I would like to convey my thanks to our very valued customers who joined SabaFon and for their valuable trust granted to us.

And I would also like to thank the SabaFon people for their continued commitment to the company and for delivering our passion for putting our customers first in every wav.

We are committed to continual growth and to our mission statement.

To continue to be the LEADING and PREFERRED telecom provider in Yemen offering EXCEPTIONAL VALUE to our customers.

I feel proud to say that Sabafon continues to be brand of trust to our customers, our suppliers and to our people. Thank you.

Youth / Sports

Who has the right?

By: Ghaleb Hassan Al-Ahlasi ghalebalahlasi@yahoo.com

10 5 April, 2007

he bus was ready to go and filled with passengers. He searched in his pocket until finding it, opened it, took one and then lit it. "Excuse me," the man sitting behind him said, "I have a sick child here and your smoke is bothering him."

He turned to look at the child and just as he was preparing to throw it out, a voice from the back said, "Can't you read this?

He turned to see a 45-year-old man motioning to a small sticker reading, "NO SMOKING."

"Well, it's just a sticker," the smoker replied.

"Yes, but now there's a law prohibiting smoking on all transportation means," another young man interposed.

"Yes, I know. I've heard this millions of times."

"Then why you don't stop?"

"You see, I have the right to do whatever I want."

'Yes, but you don't have the right to bother others or harm them," one of them said.

'You have the right to smoke and we have the right to clean air."

"Don't you know the famous

proverb: Your rights end where others' begin?" "Tell that to yourself!" the smoker

retorted. "What?!" the man replied, "You're

just one and we are 20!' "If you want to smoke, get out of the

bus!" an old man said angrily. "Who are you to kick me off the

bus?' "Who are you to kill us with your smoke?" the old man retorted.

"Kill you?" the smoker laughed, "Can't you see yourself? You're already dead!"

"You're impolite," a man in the back said.

"Look who's talking!" the smoker replied angrily.

"Hey, hey! If you want to fight, get out of my bus!" the driver interrupted.

Three minutes passed without a word. The smoker felt heat on his hands and upon checking, he discovered that it was his finished cigarette, so he threw it out.

"I don't know what you like about it," the man behind him remarked.

"It gives me the true meaning of life.'

"Oh, really?!" one man laughed. "He means the true meaning of death.

"Do you know how many diseases it gives you?"

"Well, it's my body and I have every

and nowadays. In the past, girls avoid-

ed this problem by staying at home, far

from even thinking about love or any-

thing like that. They also couldn't

communicate with men for two rea-

sons: first, they obeyed our religious

norms and second, they didn't have

the communication means we have

right over it."

"What about your family? Haven't you thought about your children?" one man asked.

"You know, smoking affects nonsmokers more than smokers, especially children," another man added.

"Nothing will happen to me and my family unless it's our fate," the smoker replied confidently.

"Well, even if your life and your children's lives are so cheap, ours are very expensive.'

"Hey man," the smoker laughed, "it's just a cigarette, not a machine gun!

"But its effect is more than a gun," another man replied.

"If you want to smoke, just get off the bus," the old man said again.

"I got on first, so you're the one who must get off," he answered politely. "Yes, but we are 20 more than you!"

the man in the back shouted. "Well," the smoker said, "it's my

stop and I must go now; otherwise, I'd like to finish this great conversation."

The bus stopped and he got off, saying goodbye to the others and giving the old man a cigarette, saying, "Taste this if you want to live more.²

He then went and the bus continued its journey, but the question remained in everyone's mind: Who has the right? Smokers to smoke or nonsmokers to have clean air?

Ancestors' sayings & successors' beings

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy

majed_thabet@hotmail.com

he ancestors left nothing", this is what people old always

reaffirm. As a matter of fact, what the ancestors did was comments on things and situations which have been gradually transferred from one generation to another in the form of philosophical sayings, or proverbs.

It has become common to refer to proverb in any situation that suits its implications. I have heard the proverb "if the father is singing the family members do nothing more than dancing". But, I have never uttered it in any real situation, not because I do like not so, but, to be frank, for being unknowing its deep philosophical implications.

A day, in fact two hours, in an institutional office, (I do not say governmental office), taught me both practical and theoretical the implications of the proverb. Reading the previous sentence, you, dear readers, may remember the proverb that "a word to the wise is enough", but keep it as a secret.

Actually, for the first time, I realize the relation between such institutional offices and such sayings and proverbs. It is my fault, I confess, because I did not try to have any similar transactions ever before otherwise I would have learnt a number of, if not all, similar adages. I also remembered what we studied in the university that psychology has a relation with all sciences of human beings". The welllooking, costly-furnitured office did really make me feel comfortable,

unwilling to leave it. This is the real contribution of psychology", I said, thinking that the office is furnitured according to a psychologist's consultation with a purpose to calm down "all those" who spend days 'waiting" for a signature, "at most". Most offices are occupied with nothing more than desks, and computers. That reminds me of another modern saying that

"technology left nothing", thinking that such offices no longer work with human resources. The chairs and tables in the offices, nevertheless, indicated that there must be employees to do the work if there was "any". So it is not "technology that has left nothing". And, I suggest, there must be a new saying (if not already there) that "human beings left everything" which can be

referred to in any similar situations. Actually, many dictums came to my mind, when I was walking around other offices. Some of the employees were reading newspapers, while others were talking in the telephones, and others did not come at all. Looking at those who are reading newspapers and magazines, I decided to construct a new saying that "If one is reading a newspaper, the others must be talking in the telephone". It expressed that situation, and can be referred to accordingly. But I forgot the case of those who did not show up. So the proverb would be missing something and it better to be changed, I said.

The other suggested saying was that "when some employees do not come to work, the others must read newspapers and talk in the telephone". This is better and more comprehensive, I thought, with a hope to be a common adage for generations to come.

Surprisingly, someone came. I thought he was a guest, or like my case, seeking a signature. But only newspapers were in one hand, and a "modern model mobile" in the other. Following him, I got into that office, where he spread the newspapers and started reading fast "as if only looking at the photos". I was eagerly waiting for his "golden pen" to sign that transaction. "Come tomorrow" was uttered from his "golden mouth".

The situation provoked me to construct another saying for all the situations I experienced in that institution. "A new saying would be of no use", I said, since the ancestors, who "left nothing", left a most suitable proverb that "if the father is singing, the family members do nothing more than dancing".

Writing this is not meant for entertaining readers since I am sure that they might have enough experience in this field (institutional offices). The only thing meant for the readers is the proverb itself, which, I hope, would remind them of their ancestors and of me too. The main aim is; however, to remind those who occupy higher positions like managers or chairmen, with a hope that they "may", "only may", think of their duties and responsibilities through the mind's eye.

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 English Journal of the University.

Job Opportunities

HITS-Unitel

HITS-Unitel a telecommunication company is pleased to announce vacancies for both male and female candidates to fill the below positions in:

In either case, she's the victim

By: Abdullah Al-Nahdi Alnhdi2001@yahoo.com

ome girls wonder why they don't have the right to marry who they love, but let me first ask why they love someone without being sure they'll marry him?

Nowadays, love has become a real



social problem affecting marital life. now. Let's compare between love in the past

A girl simply awaited her fortune, trusting that her parents wouldn't marry her to an unreliable man. Thus, when a girl married the one chosen by her parents, she took him as her first and last love and we see how happy their lives were.

However, this doesn't mean girls in the past didn't love - they just loved differently. A girl might have been attracted to her cousin or any one of her relatives, but it was just kept to herself to see if it would come to anything. Love wasn't the dangerous emotion we see nowadays.

Nowadays, many girls have the opportunity to go out for numerous reasons: study, work, etc. Most have mobiles, email and other modern telecommunication tools; thus, when one wants to form a relationship, she finds it easy because she has many choices from which to begin.

For example, we often hear of a girl meeting a guy at college. First, she talks to him and then gives him her mobile number. At first, she thinks she'll just have fun, but she doesn't know how heartbreaking the end can be. They meet and talk for many days, weeks or even months, during which time love is built in her heart, brick by brick. Helplessly, she falls in love and there's no way to escape. She now wants him to marry her.

Two possible situations are now possible: First, if the guy really loves



TENEN

WITH THE COOPERATION ENBASSY OF MALAYSIA, SANA A

her and wants to marry her, there's another thing that might prevent him her parents (or society). Her parents already might have chosen another one for her and if so, they'll force her to marry the one they've accepted. When this happens, she'll marry him as just a soulless body and it then becomes a societal problem leading to divorce and a wretched life.

On the other hand, if she discovers in the end that the guy she's going out with was just playing, she'll suffer a broken heart. In either case, she's the victim.

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- Professional qualification is a plus.
- The priority will be given to the Yemen National candidates having above required qualifications.

All applications along with a detailed resume and all other supporting documents should be submitted by April 10th 2007 to the following e-mail address: - recruitment.account@cccyemen.com

Taiz

Position	Reference
Customer Service representatives	CS -02-07
Sales Representatives	SA- 03-07
BSS Engineers	EN-03-07
RF Planning Engineers	EN-04-07

The incumbent must have the following requirements:

- Bachelor Degree in a related field
- Good command of English language (speaking, reading & writing)
- Good computer skills MS-office
- Excellent communication and interpersonal skills
- Team player, presentable, dynamic, sociable and customer oriented
- Ability to work under pressure and handle multitasks
- Flexibility with working hours and conditions
- Ability to handle sensitive and confidential information
- Valid driving license only for outdoor positions

Interested candidates who possess the required qualifications are kindly requested to submit their CVs along with a covering letter to indicate the position they are applying for, quoting the reference number and to send them to the below E-mail Address no later than:

15/4/2007

CVs should be e-mailed to: taizrecruitment@hitsunitel.com

إعلانات مبوبة

5 April, 2007



مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي للخدمات العقارية حدة – الحي السياسي –الأصبحي – بيت بوس سيار:٥٥،٧٣٣٨٠٢ - مكتب: ٦٧٩١٦٦

تعالو معنا إلى منطقة الأصبحي وبيت بوس..... شوارعنا كبيرة والمباني جديده وحديثه والأسعار أقل من حده والحي السياسي والمسافة ١٠ دقائق فقط. للإيجار: -١ فيلا صغيرة، ٥ غرف ، حمامين، حوش سيارة، حي الإسكان جوار المقالح الإيجار الشهري ٣٠٠ دولار. ٢ فيلا ٣ أدوار، ١١ غرفة كبيرة ، ٥ حمامات، ٢ مطابخ مع الدواليب ، موقف ٢لسيارات. الأصبحي الجديد. الإيجار ٧٠٠ دولار ٣ فيلا جديد ، دورين ، ٨ غرف ، ٤ حمامات ، مطبخ . مساحة الأرضية ٢٠ لبنه يت بوس ، بين الخمسين والثلاثين متر. الإيجار ٧٠٠ دولار ٤ فيلا دورين ، الأصبحي القديم. الإيجار المطروح ٤٠٠ دولار شهرياً بحاجة إلى حسينات وتغيرات ، مساحة الأرضية ١٧ لبنه. إذا لديكم الرغبه والصبر.....اتصلوابنا

نسعى لتقديم الأفضل والأحسن في مجال الإستثمار العقاري

CHANGE OF NAME

SHYNI JOSE LUKOSE wife of Jose Lukese holder of Passport No.F4482600 issued at Yemen on 30th January 2007 resident of (correct present address in India) Madatharavila mwtlathi veedu, Naduvilakkara. Kollam District, Kerala State, India-691 577 do here by change my name from SHYNI JOSE LUKOSE TO SHYNI HOSE

وظائف شاغرة

•مطلوب سكرتيرة للعمل لدى مجلة رائدة في صنعاء على أن تكون تجيد مهام السكرتارية. للتواصل: ٧١١٧١١٩٦ • مطلوب سكرتيرة تتوفر فيها الشروط التالية: ۱-۱ تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية والعربية كتابة ونطقاً -٢ تجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر

–٣ جيدة الشخصية يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية إلى

للمبتدئين في مادة اللغة الإنجليزية. إنجليزية - جامعة العلوم للتواصل: ٣٦ ٧٧١٩٩٧ -والتكنولوجيا- خبرة ٧٧٧٨٣ . ١٥٩ لابأس بها في مجال • خبرة سبع سنوات في المراسلات الترجمة – يجيد استخدام التجارية والترجمة – خبرة عملية في الكمبيوتر والإنترنيت – الموارد البشرية والتسويق – قدرة على يرغب في العمل في مجال استخدام الكمبيوتر والإنترنيت. يرغب تخصصة أو في إحدى في العمل مع شركة. الشركات أو في مجال للتواصل: ٢١٠٥١٦ أحمد السياحة.

• عدنان محمد

- بكالوريوس لغة

 سعيد ناصر – بكالوريوس فيزياء للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٦٤١٥٩ حاسوب - يجيد استخدام الحاسوب -• طبيب بشرى -يرغب في العمل في أي مجال يناسب متخصص في العقم تخصصة كما لديه الإستعداد لإعطاء وله خبرة في الإدارة دروس خصوصية للمرحلة الثانوية في والمبيعات والتسويق مادتي الفيزياء والرياضيات في مجال الأدوية – للتواصل: ٧١١٥٠٢٣٩٠ يرغب في العمل كمدير • عبدالله عمر سعيد – بكالوريوس مستشفى أو مديري هندسة نفط (جامعة السودان) – للمبيعات والتسويق -حاصل على درجة الشرف – خبرة علما أن لديه خبرة تسع جيدة في نظام الهيدروليك والنيوماتيك . سنوات في هذا المجال ويجيد اللغة الإنجليزية بطلاقة كماأنه يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر

للتواصل: ٧١١٨٩١٢٩١ • أديب بشر – بكالوريوس هندسة الكترونيات (قسم اتصالات) - خبرة في تصميم وتركيب الشبكات LAN – خبرة في صيانة الأجهزة الالكترونية والكمبيوتر. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٠٩٤٣٠ -V119971WV

سىارات

•مطلوب شراء سيارة كورلا– مودیل ۲۰۰۳– ۲۰۰۲ للتواصل: ٧٣٣٣٤٥٦٤٩ محمد



Haddah st. infront of Al-Komaim Center Tel: 266375 - 505290

عقارات

• توجد شقق للإيجار مكونة من ثلاث غرف مع حمامين ومطبخ وصالة وبلكونة في شارع حده – جولة المدينة السكنية جوار قاعة القمة وفى جولة الجامعة الجديدة. للإستفسار: ۷۷۷۷۲۸۱۰۲ – ۲۱۰۰۲ • للإيجار: هنجر (m ١٥*٢٢) مع الملحقات (مكات،غرف) – شارع المطار – سوق دارس. للتواصل: ٧١١٧٩٧٣٦٦ -V117VT.1T

• للإيجار: فله مكونه من ٥ غرف مع مجلس وصالة وحمامين – الحوش كبير يتسبع لعدة سيارات – توجد

غرفة حارس وحمام – الموقع: حده – الإيجار الشهرى: ٥٠٠ دولار – وكذلك للإيجار فله دورين مع البدروم تتكون من ١٢ غرفة وسبعة حمامات وصالتين ومطبخ – الحوش كبير يتسع لعدة سيارات - توجد غرفة للحارس وحمام - الموقع: عصر - شارع الزبيري -الإيجار الشهرى: ١٥٠٠ دولار (فقط لشركة أو مؤسسة)

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١





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نستضيف الفريق الطبي الزائر من مستشفى الأردن – عمان – البروفيسور / محمود زهير الكرمي كبير استشاريي جراحة المخ والأعصاب والعمود الفقرى – الدكتور / نضال الروسان أخصائى جراحة المخ والأعصاب والعمود الفقرى اعتباراً من 9 – 16 ابريل 2007م. للحجز والإستفسار: صنعاء - شارع تعز قبل تقاطع الستين هاتف: 600000 - تحويلة (100) - ف: 601889 www.mg_hospital.com

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صنعاء – شارع حده – أمام مركز الكميم التجاري تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ – ٢٩٠٥٠٥ فاکس : ۲٦٧٦١٩ ص.ب : ٤٦٥ Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

سكرتارية كمبيوتر – يرغب في العمل

في مجال تخصصة أو كمدرس

فاکس۲۵۵۲۰۰۰

• شركة للأدوية الطبيعية تعلن عن حاجتها لعدد من المندويين بالشروط التالية: بكالوريوس صيدلية أو كيمياء حياتية أو أحياء على أن تتوفر فيهم الشروط التالية: إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية – حسن المظهر والسلوك – يفضل من لديه الخبرة السابقة وعلى أن لايزيد عمرالمتقدم عن ٣٥ سنه .يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس: ٤.٣٦٧١

•مطلوب مساعد صيدلي للعمل في صيدلية.

للتواصل: ٥٣٣٤٧١٩٦٣ • تعلن مؤسسة إعلامية تعمل فى مجال التجارة والتسويق عن حاجتها لتوظيف موظف متخصص فى المراسلا التجارية والعمل على الإنترنيت على أن يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقا + عدد أربعة مسوقين في مجال التسويق والإعلان + مسوقة إعلانية والأولوية لمن لديهم خبرة سابقة في هذا المجال ، المميزات راتب شهرى + نسبة ، ودوام العمل فترتين ، للراغبين في العمل والجادين إرسال نسخة من السيرة الذاتية على الفاكس رقم: ٢١٠٥١٤ / ٠١

• حسام صفوان- سنة ثالثة - كلية التجارة – قسم إدارة أعمال – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً – يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر – يجيد استخدام برنامج الفوتوشوب - خبرة طويلة في إستخراج وتحصيل الديون والديون المتعثرة – حاصل على رخصة إجادة

والمراسلات التجارية.

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨١٠١٤٣

•غريد عبد الرحمن – بكالوريوس

محاسبة – جامعة صنعاء – دبلوم

(يمن سوفت)– خبرة في استخدام

الحسابات داخل اليمن وخارجة -

للتواصل: ١٨٨ ه٧، ٧١ –

V117.77717

البرامج المحاسبية – خبرة في مجال

يرغب في العمل في مجال الحسابات.

كمبيوتر – دورة في النظام المحاسبي

الواسعى •للبيع: سيارة كورلا – موديل ۸۸ - خصوصى - اللون أبيض – بحالة جيدة. للإستفسار: ٧٧٧٠٠٦٦٧٦



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:۲٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ۲٦٠٨٢٤ بنك اليمن والخليج فرع عدن :ت/ ۲۳۷۸۲۹ - ۲. فاکس/۲۳۷۸۲٤ البنك التجاري ت: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس : ٢٧٧٢٩١ مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٧٥,٢٦٤٧٠ فاکس: ۲٦٤٧٠٣,٥٠٣٣٥٠ ت: ۰۱- ٤۰۷۰۳۰ بنك اليمن الدولي البنك العربي ت: ۲/٥٨٥/٢ -١٠ بنك التسليف الزراعي ت : ١٠٥٦٣٨١٣

ت: ۲۷٤۳۱٤ -۱۰

زاویه (Budget) ت: ۳۰۹٦۱۸۰۵۰٦۳۷۲ فاکس: ۲٤۰۹۵۸

هيرتز لتآجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩

تأجير سيارات

فاکس: ۲۷۰۸۰٤

فرع شیراتون ت: ٥٤٥٩٨٥

عدن ت :۲٤٥٦٢٥٠ • ۲

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

آبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية)

منعاء ت: ۰۱-٤٦٨٣٠٥

فاکس : ٤٠٧٤١٩ - ٠١

المكلاء ت: ۳۰۷٤۹۲-۰۰

Infinit Education T:444553

البريد السريع

صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٦٧

الحديده ت: ۳٤٩٨٢ إب ت: ٤١١٩٨٨

المكلات: ۳۰۲٦٤١

سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

شبوه ت: ۲۰۲۳۲٦

عدن ت: ۲۰۰-۲۳۷۱۹۹

نعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤۳-۶۰

ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣

البنك المركزي:

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ت: ۲۳۷۵۰۰ -۱۱ فنق شيراتون فندق موفمبيك ت: ٥٤٦٦٦٦ - ١٠ فاكس: ٥٤٦٠٠٠ فندق تاج سبأ ت:۲۷۲۳۷۲ -۰۱ فندق ریلاکس ان ت: ۰۱- ٤٤٩٨٧١ فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ۸/۱۰۲۱۳۰ - ۰۱۰ ۱۰۲

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٢/٤/ ٤٤٥٤٨٢ فاكس:٤٤٨٠٣٧ معهد اللغة الألمانيه ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥ معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤/٥ فاکس: ٥٣٢٤٣٦ معهدأیکتك ت: ۲۲۵۰۸۳۳ - ۵۱۰۶۱۳ فاکس: ۲٦٥٥٣٧

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت :۲۷۲۹۲۳/۲۷۲۸۷۳ فاكس:۲۷۲۹۲٤ صنعاء ت: ۲۰٦۱۲۹/۸/۱۳ مأرب للتأمين الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳، ىدن ت: ۲٤٤٢٨٠ تعز ت: ۲٥٨٨٨١ شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦٢/٤٣ عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧ تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤٥

مدارس

ت: ٤١٤-٠٢٦/٤٢٤-٤٣٣ مدرسة رينبو ت: ۳۷۰۱۹۱/۲ فاکس:۳۷۰۱۹۳ مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ۶/۸۲۵۸۹ مدرسة التركيه الدوليه مدرسة الماجد اليمنيه ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩



ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۰ النسيم للسفريات ت: ۲۰/۱۹۸۹ العالميه للسفريات والسياحه

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ٢٦٦٦٣٥ – ٢٥٠٥٩٠ فاكس : ٢٦٧٦١٩

للإعلان فى هذه الصفحة يرجى الإتصال على الرقم التالى 268661 /01 وإرسال الإعلانات المجانية على فاكس01/268276



"For not repressing orphans"

International Orphan's Day, a festival of mercy

By: Fatima Al-Ajel *fatimafnfr@yahoo.com*

man was an orphan selling gum on the streets, pleading, "Please sir, buy some gum from me. I'm an orphan and I need money to eat. I'm hungry." On the street, she was treated inhumanely and at night, both the dark and dogs attacked her. Now one of the orphans living in a family atmosphere at Dar Al-Rahma Orphanage in Sana'a, Iman has tried hard to forget those dark days.

Yemen celebrated International Orphan's Day Sunday at the Mövenpick Hotel. Dar Al-Rahma Foundation for Human Development Orphanage arranged the festival, attended by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, as well as numerous businessmen and sponsors.

Ruqaiyah Al-Hajri, head of the orphanage, explained the importance of caring for orphans, describing the facility's activities, from receiving the orphans to bringing them up. The number of beneficiaries currently stands at 400 male and female orphans, with plans to increase the number to 1,000 at the beginning of 2008. In this regard, Al-Hajri called upon donors to support the charitable and humanitarian project.

She suggested a project to find a fixed income for the orphans, saying, "The project is based on fixed monthly allowances or endowment shares from individuals, agencies, institutions, companies or anyone wishing to have an endowed share in the investment project."

President Saleh ordered supporting the orphanage with a free tract of land to build more orphanages, in addition to increasing government support from YR 200,000 to YR 500,000 per month. He further directed the Yemeni government allocate YR 500 million for the first stage of building the orphanages, confirming his government's intent to establish a number of orphanages in those



Dar Al-Rahma orphans present a wonderful drama and songs reflecting their life before and after entering the orphanage.

governorates lacking such centers.

Some attending dignitaries and businessmen pledged donations to build Al-Rahma's investment project for orphans. Saleh Al-Awliqi, engineer of the investment project, briefly introduced the approximate \$10 million project, which will consist of 11 floors of offices and three floors for commercial stores and other Al-Rahma investment projects.

The project's outcome will guarantee the orphans a fixed income to provide all of their needs for a better life.

At Dar Al-Rahma, numerous orphans fortunately have found merciful hearts and received the chance to build their skills and capacities. However, large numbers of children remain on the street, suffering all types of inhumane treatment and life.

Will the Yemeni community intensify its protection for these children? Do street children and orphans have the right to seek a safe life and a better future? Only the coming days will tell.



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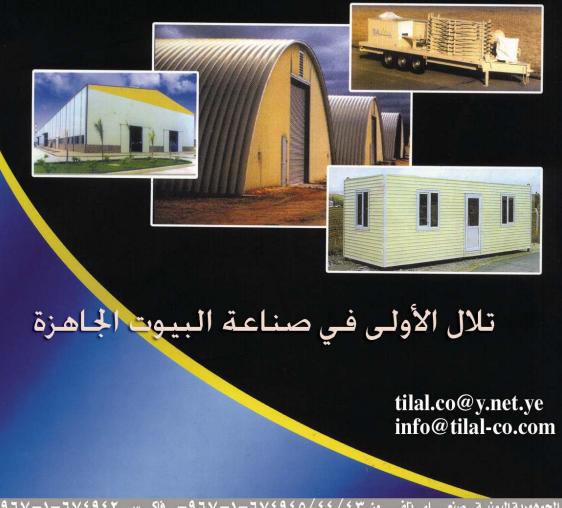


President Ali Abdullah Saleh and some of the attendees at the International Orphan's Day festival.



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Dr. Ramakanta Sahu Associate Professor, **Department of English** Faculty of Arts and Education, University of Science and Technology, Sana'a Tel: (01) 311117 Mobile: 733523970 P. O. Box 14533, Sana'a ramakantasahu@yahoo.com



to static media, such as books, maga-

zines and brochures. Additionally, since

the advent of computers, graphic design

is utilized in electronic media - often

referred to as interactive design, or mul-

design. Graphic designer involvement

may range from verbally communicated

ideas, to visual rough drafts, leading to

final production. In commercial art,

client edits, technical preparation and

mass production are usually required,

but usually not considered to be within

the scope of graphic design unless the

Although the term 'graphic designer' was first coined in the 20th

century, the story of graphic

design spans the history of

humankind from the magic

of the caves of Lascaux to

the dazzling neons of Ginza. In both this lengthy

history and in the relatively

recent explosion of imaging

in the 20th and 21st cen-

client is also a graphic designer.

A historical perspective

There are varying degrees of graphic

timedia design.

Improve Your English: 302

I. What to Say Situations and Expressions (95) Thank you, teacher! (ii)

he shaping spirit of the teacher leaves its indelible impress on the mind and character of the learner. The teacher chisels out the best out of the learner by the Midas touch of his magnetic personality and leaves him armed to confront the challenges in the battle of life.

- The homeworks, the classworks, the lessons, the tests... everything feels so simple and easy all because of you. It's great to have you as a teacher.
- I think of you as the bright sun illuminates the whole world, yet is able to remain as bright and brilliant as ever. From one of those who has been touched by your sunny presence, here's a heartfelt 'Thank you.' Teacher! You're one of a kind. You're a leader, a
- visionary, a disciplinarian, a friend, a philosopher, a guide and, of course, a great teacher.

II. How to Say it Correctly

- Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences 1- There are a number of reasons I don't like him, but his meanness is the main.
- 2- The car's in good condition. They told so at the garage.
- 3- Nobody seemed to enjoy Abdullah's singing-but I did.
- 4- Amel was late, as I predicted she might.5- "Will you see Marwa when you're in Moscow?"
- "Yes, I hope."

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions 1. Opening the book, **I noticed that** the pages had been

- torn. *Note:* The subject of the main clause should be the same as the implied subject of the -ing clauses, 'I'.)
- Having waited in the queue for half an hour, 2. Adnan suddenly realized that he had left his wallet at home.
- I cut myself when I was cutting vegetables.
- My sister drew the picture herself. 5. The coffee in this coffee shop is **the best** in town.

III. Increase Your Word Power

(A) How to express it in one word

- Person who has committed a serious crime Movement for recognition of the claims of women for rights
- Place where there is a boat or aircraft that carries people or goods across a river, channel, etc.
- 4. Man (woman) to whom one is engaged to be married

Samira put the book back in the shelf

(C) Synonyms and Antonyms (i) Synonyms

Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the one given at the top

- 1. dissipate a. to scatter b. to squander c. to waste d. to dispel
- 2. ecstasy a. a state of temporary mental alienation b. altered or diminished consciousness
- c. excessive joy d. exalted feeling 3. effeminate
 - a. womanish b. unmanly d. voluptuous c. weak expedite
- a. to free from impediments b. to hasten c. to send forth d. unencumbured

5. fictitious

a. unreal c. obvious

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions Word Synonym

1. delineate to represent by a sketch or picture

b. imaginary

d. factual

- unraveling of a plot or story 2. denouement
- 3. devious roundabout
- 4. discourse conversation to dissemble
- 5. dissimulate

(ii) Antonyms Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to the one given at the top

- 1. imply a. declare b. denote c. hint d. none of these 2. impulsive b. slow a. impetuous c. heedful d. wayward 3. infringement a. contravention b. compliance c. encroachment d. dislocation 4. kernel a. husk b. core d. heart c. center 5. keen
 - a. dull

- relatives were on edge when they looked through the list of the victims in the air crash. be music to someone's ears (to please someone
- very much): It was music to my ears when I heard that I was the topper in the exam. 5. run (something) to earth (to find something after
- long search): I finally ran my passport to earth in my drawer.

IV. Grammar and Composition (A) Grammar

Some pairs of words are often confused. In each section, choose the appropriate words to fit the blanks in the sentences. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

among/between

2.

8.

4.

- 1. Most of the runners finished -- 10.00 and 10.30.
- 2. The pickpocket was walking around — — the people
- in the theatre. 3. The hunter shot the crocodile right —- the eyes.
- false / artificial
- 1. The police made a number of -- accusations against him.
 - Not long ago many people had -- teeth by the
- time they were forty. 3. This jam is made of purely natural products and there
- are no --- ingredients. make/do
- Could you me a favor, please?
 Please don't a fuss about the food.
- 3. Why haven't you your homework?

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- To my surprise, he arrived unexpectedly on the doorstep with a huge bunch of flowers.
- 2. Children of all ages can enjoy themselves in amusement parks.
- During the school holidays he suffered from intense 3. boredom as all his friends were away.
- Her parents happily gave their approval when she
- told them she wanted to marry Jim. 5. He raised his fist in anger at the driver who had just crashed into him.
- The death of a loved one causes great sadness. 6.
- Many people suffer from a shock of heights.
- It gives me great pleasure to present you with this
- prize for achievement. 9. For many people a simple life is the best way to find
- true happiness. 10. He was a very superior man, who always treated

Graphic design: A basic conceptual framework



No. 14

Jasni Dolah Lecturer **Graphic Design & Digital Media** International College University of Science & Technology, Sana'a http://jasni.weblog.ust.edu.ye/

Introduction

Today, Graphic Design plays important roles in delivering message in products or message forms. Graphic design is associated as a form of nitive skills and crafts including typography, image manipulation and

Graphic design is

turies, there is sometimes a blurring distinction and over-lapping of advertising art, graphic design and fine art. After all, they share the same elements, theories, principles, practices and languages, and sometimes the same benefactor or client

In advertising art the ultimate objective is the sale of goods and services. In graphic design, "the essence is to give order to informa-

tion, form to ideas, expression and feeling to artifacts that document human experience.

Continued on page 2

Learners' dictionaries



That is, in addition to meanings they include comprehensive information about usage and pronunciation.

Some of the currently popula

communicating visually using text or images to present information, or promote a message. The art of graphic design embraces a range of cog-

page layout. Saul Bass's poster for

the film The Man with applied in communication the Golden Arm - a design and delivers meshighly regarded work sage to the intended audience. Like other forms of of graphic design. communication, graphic design often refers to both

the process (designing) by which the communication is created, and the products (designs) such as creative solutions, imagery and multimedia compositions. Graphic design is traditionally applied

5. Complete failure, breakdown, in something attempted

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- Political system in which states control most of their internal affairs: **federation** (n)
- Weak, faint without energy: **feeble** (adj)
- Pleasing manner of speaking or writing: felicity (n)
- Of or like a cat: **feline** (adj)
- Friendly association or companionship: fellowship 5. (n)

(B) Words often confused

Bring out the difference in meaning of the following

- 1. last, latest
- spatial, special 2. 3.
- smile, laugh
- 4. warranty, warrantee
- 5. voter, votary

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. green grocer (n) (an inexperienced grocer. Green in this sense means inexperienced or ignorant): A green grocer as he is, he quoted a wrong price for the article.

greengrocer (n): A greengrocer sells fresh vegetables and fruit.

intellect (n) (the cultivated product of the basic power of the brain): Intellect distinguishes man from animals.

intelligence (n) (mental ability): She showed remarkable intelligence in taking the right step at the right moment.

- emulate (vt) (to imitate in a healthy or competitive manner): We should emulate the ideals of great men. imitate (vt) (blind copying): Parrots imitate human speech.
- **stationery** (n) (materials for writing or office work): I need to buy some stationery for my children. confectionery (n) (sweets, chocolates, cakes, pastry, etc.): We bought some confectionery for our guests.
- self (n) (person's nature, special qualities or personality): He is very conscious of his self. shelf (n) (wooden board, book case, cabinet, etc.):

d. weak	

s questions

gested answers to th	e previous issue's
Word	Antonym
hunch	empirical
humorous	serious
inborn	acquired
idiosyncrasy	normal
impede	expedite

(D) spelling Choose the correctly spelt word

a. unforgetable	b. unforgeteble
c. unforgetible	d. unforgettable
a. utalize	b. utilize
c. utillise	d. utilaize
a. vacum	b. vaccum
c. vacuum	d. vacumme
a. violent	b. viollant
c. viollent	d. vaolent

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

suggestion scintillating

3.

4.

- tomorrow
- 4. tranquility
- 5. tapestry

(E) Phrases and idioms Use the following in sentences

go off at half-cock

- the fat is in the fire
- put off the evil hour
- scratch the surface
- 5. put a good face on it

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- 1. turn tail (to run away): I can't believe that he turned tail in my worst misfortune.
 - cook someone's goose (to ruin someone's chances of success completely): When the champion boxer appeared, I was sure he would cook our boxer's goose
- 3. on edge (uneasy, apprehensive): The passengers'

other people with contempt.

B. Composition Expand the central idea contained in the maxim **120: BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP**

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions 119: A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN

New things are fair. Having begun or been made only a short time ago, new things are characterized by freshness. A new broom represents a thing found or becoming known only now or recently in the past. Being unused, its freshness and efficiency is completely in tact. A new object is immune to any immediate prospect of decay and degeneration. However, with the passage of time, as the material is put to more and more use, it is subjected to wear and tear and its utility diminishes. Hence it can function to its capacity. It is a matter of common experience that when we bring in a new apparatus or gadget, its performance is at its best. In most cases, there is no complaint. But as it grows old its efficiency progressively diminishes. So a broom when it is brand new exhibits its workability at its best and sweeps the surface clean. The maxim equally holds good as far as the human resources are concerned. A newly recruited worker usually puts in his best in his new job. With the passage of time, however, his sincerity begins to dwindle and his efficiency, more often than not begins to degenerate. Obviously a man is at his best when he is new to a position like a broom is most efficient when it is

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran

"Be good to your parents; kill not your children on a plea of want; We provide sustenance for you and for them; - come not nigh to indecent deeds, whether open or secret; take not life, which Allah hath made sacred, except by way of justice and law. Thus doth He command you, that ye may learn wisdom."

S.6 A.151

VI. Food for Thought

"The question is not whether we will die, but how we will live." -Joan Borysenko

Arif Ahmed Al-Ahdal. MA Participant, CIEFL, Hyderabad, India

ictionaries in general are of immense help/importance to learners, teachers and scholars /researchers. The focus of the present essay, however, is on learners' dictionaries with reference to learners of English. One may well ask: What is a learner's dictionary? How different is it from a native speaker's dictionary?

In fact, learners' dictionaries are different from native speakers' dictionaries in the way they are written and the types of information they contain. Most native speakers' dictionaries are presented in order of historical occurrence and include archaic meanings. Moreover, etymology is indicated in them and if quotations are given they are introduced to illustrate historical development of literary usage. All learners' dictionaries, however, cover only 'contemporary ' or 'current' English & may include a few archaic words. Their entries are arranged with the most common meanings first and example sentences are given to illustrate usage. Yet there is no mention of etymological information in learners' dictionaries. Unlike native speakers, learners are assumed to use their dictionaries more productively, for encoding (especially writing) as well as decoding (Bejoint 1981:216). For this reason they are semantic, syntactic & phonological.

ers' dictionaries are Cambridge International Dictionary of English (CIDE), Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE), Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD) and Collins Cobuild English Dictionary (CCEP). These dictionaries have special features. They explain the meaning of words i.e. in monolingual dictionaries the meaning are explained using a limited number of words called a 'defining vocabulary'; in bilingual dictionaries the translations are up-to-date and accurate and there are also illustrations of many items that may be difficult to explain precisely in simple words. They show how words are pronounced & where to put word stress in compounds, phrasal verbs and idioms. They give full information about the grammar of a word (its part of speech, whether a noun is countable or uncountable, whether a verb is transitive or intransitive, regular or irregular, whether an adjective can be used before a noun and after' be', its comparative & superlative & phrasal verbs. Moreover, they give information about how a word or phrase is used and whether it is formal, informal, slang etc, to help learners use them in appropriate contexts; they also help in building the learners' vocabulary by giving synonyms, antonyms /opposites, derivatives, groups of words through illustrations.

The new editions of the said dictionaries represent both spoken and written English, unlike earlier dictionaries which tend to focus on the written rather than the spoken use of the language. Thus it is worth mentioning that learners' dictionaries are clear and easy for readers in general and learners in particular to use and understand.



Education

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Book Review

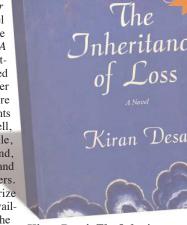
Kiran Desai: Fiction's Ms Right The youngest woman ever to bag the Man Booker prize



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ven before winning the Man Booker Prize for her 2006 novel, The Inheritance of Loss, Kiran Desai had had enthusiastic applause for her debut novel, Hullaballu in the Guava Orchard (1999). Her first novel brought her the Betty Trask Award but no bouncing sales chart or international critical acclaim. With this recent spectacular win at 35, Kiran is the youngest woman to win the £50,000 prize (Ben Okri, who won the Booker in 1991 for his novel The Famished Road, is the youngest winner at 32). The inheritance of Loss stole the limelight over

substantial novels by big names –past Booker winners Peter Carey's Theft, Barry Unsworth's The Ruby In Her Navel and Nobel laureate Nadine Gordimer's Get A Life. Also longlisted and later ousted among the Booker contenders were such heavyweights as David Mitchell, Kate Grenville, Hyland, M.J. Hisham Matar, and Sarah Waters. Clearly, the prize confirms the prevailing premium on the English-language fiction from India. Indeed, the lineage



London: Penguin Books, 2006.pp.324.

of Indian novels in English in Booker strong in its humanity, and I think that in history is quite impressive: V.S. the end is why it won." Lee missed to Naipaul's In a Free State (1971), J.G. see the subtle reworking of the influ-

Farrel's The Siege of Krishnapur (1973), Ruth Prawer Jhabwala'a Heat and Dust (1975), Paul Scott's Staying On (1977), Salman Rushdie's Midnight's Children (1981), Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Children (1997) and Kiran Desai's The Inheritance of Loss (2006), besides many that were nominated and made it to the shortlist.

Kiran's fiction has striking parallels amidst notable contrasts with that of her mother, Anita Desai, who was thrice shorlisted for the Booker that her daughter has grabbed at the first time of asking. In her acceptance speech the younger Desai said in a reference to her mother: "I owe her such an enormous debt that I can't express it in any ordinary way." Both mother and daughter tap into their experience of migration, of expatriation, of loneliness and alienation. Unlike her mother, who mutated from a teacher into a struggling writer, Kiran studied in India, England and the United States. Of course the latter, too, had her years of struggle, living for years in the U.S. on a student visa. The hurt and disenchantment that underlie the migrant's restless transits inform the tale's emotional centre in The Inheritance of

Loss the As Chairperson of the Booker

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The book is

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Kiran Desai's bestseller novel The Inheritance of Loss has bagged yet another US literary prize - the National Book Critics Circle fiction award — and is among the finalists for the Kiriyama Prize.

ences coming from Vikram Seth's A Suitable Boy and Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things in Kiran's novel. In its representational exactitude , The Inheritance of Loss reminds us of Seth's novel while in its audacity of imagination it recalls Roy's celebrated book. Lee rightly summed up the salience of Kiran's novel in these words: "A distinctive original voice, an audacious imagination that takes readers to undiscovered countries of the mind, a strong power of storytelling and a historical truthfulness." Described as " a magnificent novel of humane breadth and wisdom, comic tenderness and powerful political acuteness," The Inheritance captures our troubled times, contemporary moment-postmodernity, if you will-in moving scenes of poverty, deprivation, dislocation following immigration, and skewed globalization.

The plot unfolds an elderly retired judge, Jemubhai Patel, who studied at Cambridge before getting into the ICS and is now consumed by self-hatred of his Indianness in independent India. He is spending his last years in Cho Oyu, a crumbling hillside bungalow in Kalimpong in the northeastern Himalayas, with his pet dog Mutt. His granddaughter Sai, the child of a Gujarati mother and a Zoroastrian father who is part of Indo-Russian space collaboration in the last days of the old Soviet state, is orphaned when her parents die under the wheels of a bus in Moscow. When Sai comes to stay with the judge, her embittered grandfather, the cook at Cho Oyu gives her the warmth and affection that he is unable to give his son, Biju, who is an illegal immigrant far away in America.As a

an indispensable tool used in the graphic

design industry. Computers and software

applications are generally seen, by cre-

ative professionals, as more effective

production tools than the traditional meth-

the creative process of graphic design

but it best stimulates the creativity of the

designer. Rapid production from the com-

puter allows many designers to explore

multiple ideas quickly with more detail

than what could be achieved by tradition-

al hand-rendering or paste-up on paper,

moving the designer through the creative

New ideas may come in the form of

exploring software features that would be

impossible without the software.

However, some professional designers

may explore ideas on paper to avoid cre-

ating within the limits of the computer

configuration, enabling them to think out-

side the box: the box being the computer

Some creative graphic design ideas are

initiated and developed to near comple-

tion in the mind before either traditional

A graphic designer may also use

sketches to explore multiple or complex

ideas quickly without the potential distrac-

tions of technical difficulties from software

malfunctions or software learning. Hand

rendered computers may be used to get

approval of a graphic design idea before

investing too much time to produce it on

a computer. Thumbnail sketches or rough

drafts on paper may then be used to rap

idly refine and produce the idea on the computer in a hybrid process. This hybrid

process is especially useful in logo

design where a software learning curve

may detract from a creative thought

methods or the computer is used.

process more quickly.

Computers may or may not enhance

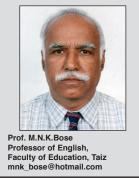
ods.

desperate alien Biju is drifting from one temporary job to another in the basement kitchens of New York restaurants.

Well-etched episodes of the interlocking stories surrounding ordinary, eccentric characters muddling along in a small hill station town in India and a struggling immigrant trying to make a gruelling living in precarious conditions in America are spliced in a warm and humane story of ordinary people caught up in a changing world. The juxtaposition of the two plot componentsthe Gorkha movement of the mid 1980s in the Nepalese-dominated hill districts of West Bengal in India and the predicament of nomadic migrants in a first world metropolis like New Yorkdevelops the theme of the story and shapes the narrative perspective. What binds the stories together and brings them into a pleasing coherence is the untidy and frustrating aftermath of postcolonial churning and ongoing globalisation. The loss inherited by the global subalterns is too complex to be sorted out in the emerging world with a severely limited level-playing field. Sai's brief love affair with a Nepali youth, Gyan. ends in mutual recriminations as the latter joins the group of Nepalese insurgents; the judge turns out to be a veritable anachronism with his colonial mindset in postcolonial India; Biju, the cook's son, having failed to find his feet in New York, decides to return to India in a disenchanted state only to be robbed of his hard-earned acquisitions by the barbarians in his own backyard. The novel ends in a dramatic denouement wherein the sweet drabness of home brings its own trauma, shock and deprivation.

Kiran has the amazing capacity to breathe life into the page. She has avoided convoluted narrative structuring. In a linear narrative with shifts in time and brief flashbacks she has made a brilliant attempt at delineating the highly stratified society in both India and the USA.The aching quandary stemming from the impulse to immigrate and the ensuing crisis of identity is authentically rendered in concrete, telling situations. Notably in addition, she is the mistress of engaging details and images. Plus the narrative is powered by her superb language-assured and eloquent, supple and elegant. This is why The Inheritance of Loss is, to its readers, an inheritance of gain.

A letter to the learners of English: 3 Should you learn English? (ii)



Dear learner friends,

was telling you in my last letter why Yemeni learners think they learn English. Some of them, as you notice, said they were learning English under compulsion. These learners, unfortunately, don't realize the need for learning English when they are students in schools and colleges but do so later in their life when it is too late; some of them don't mind paying huge fees for learning English at language institutes when they feel the need for it, say when they are in for a promotion. It is a pity that they have to pay heavily for learning English from the same teachers (some of my Yemeni colleagues teach in these institutes) almost the same thing (grammar, spoken English, reading and writing), what was taught to them in schools and colleges! I hope you realize the need at the right time and learn it well, without having to pay at the language institutes.

English is a foreign language in Yemen, as it is used by very few Yemenis for very few purposes, unlike in countries like India, where it is used by many people for very many purposes. It is also true that Yemen is a monolingual country, where one can manage everything using Arabic; but still there are things you will do such as traveling to other countries such as India, Chin, Indonesia, Malaysia for higher education or medical treatment or business, when you need English. Even when you are in Yemen, if you have to apply for a scholarship to study in the USA or the UK, you have to use English to apply for the scholarship or attend the interview.

I have noticed that Yemenis need English for three kinds of purposes: academic, vocational and social. Academic purposes include pursuing higher studies in Yemen or abroad (English is part of any course in the universities in Yemen and a pass in English is compulsory in order to complete the course), discussing the difficulties in subject with experts, reading reference materials in the library or internet. Vocational purposes include seeking well-paid jobs, communicating with professional colleagues (several companies employ non-Arabic speaking foreigners as executives). Social purposes, though a few, include socializing with colleagues in the workplaces who don't know Arabic, participating in meetings organized by agencies such as foreign embassies and helping foreign tourists or visitors to Yemen, when necessary.

More importantly, Yemeni government, at present, is keen in developing tourism in the country and it needs a lot of young Yemenis to help them in the tourism and hospitality industry. In the years to come, tourism and hospitality industry is going to have a giant leap in this country and you should be ready to join the boom, if you want to earn more. Learning English not only in classes but outside will strengthen your communication skills in English and you will be on demand. The country doesn't have enough tourist guides who are trained and efficient in communication at present; you will fill the gap, if you learn English well and train as tourist guides. I read in the Yemen Times quite often that the number of foreign tourists to Yemen is on the increase and there is a great demand for youngsters to work as guides. You will be there with your good communication skills in English, if you learn English well. Good luck.

Let your learning open your eyes to the world.

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

judges, Hermione Lee, said, Kiran's literary tance of V.S. Naipaul, Inheritance Rushdie and R.K. Narayan, and her origi-Kiran Desai Kiran Desai. The Inheritance of Loss.

Continued from page 1

Graphic design: A basic conceptual framework

Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The

Graphic design in the modern era Modern design of the early 20th century much like the fine art of the same period was a reaction against the decadence of typography and design of the late 19th century. The hallmark of early modern typography is the sans-serif typeface. Early Modern, not to be confused with the modern era of the 18th and 19th centuries, typographers such as Edward Johnston and Eric Gill after him were inspired by vernacular and industrial typography of the later nineteenth century.

The following years saw graphic design in the modern style which gained widespread acceptance and application. A booming post-World War II American economy established a greater need for graphic design, mainly advertising and packaging. The emigration of the German Bauhaus school of design to Chicago in 1937 brought a "mass-produced" minimalism to America: sparking a wild fire of "modern" architecture and design.

Some theoretical underpinnings

According to the classic theory of design. the visual excitement of a work of design is a result of how the composition of the design elements created feel in terms of style, message, and look.

Research and planning is needed for most design work involving the following parameters:

a. The design process, which encompasses the step-by-step and often complex path that a designer takes toward a design solution through research, exploration, re-evaluation, and revision of a design problem. This process starts with the client and ends with the finished design product.

b. Use of a grid to help improve or speed up the layout of images and text. Like the steel internal frame of a building, the grid helps the 2D designer place information on paper or screen in a way that

improves the design visually and its usability.

c. Impact and use of technology for design solutions. Graphic designers are usually first to adopt and incorporate new technology in solutions or concepts when possible. This experimentation is not always to the benefit of the design or the user

The classic theory of design continues to be the first one which was introduced to expose students and amateurs details such as the number of principles varving from book to book and instructor to instructor However the classic theory of design is limited in scope as it only considers the decorative aspects of design. More comprehensive theories and treatments include or emphasize aspects of visual communication and usability sometimes referring to sociology and linguistics.

The principles of graphic design, in classic design theory, are traditionally related mainly to functionalism and formalism. But with recent developments in digital media and theories of information design, graphic designers have been more in tune with the problems of information and structure

Use of computers

In the mid 1980s, the arrival of desktop publishing and the introduction of software applications introduced a generation of designers to computer image manipulation and 3D image creation that had previously been unachievable. Computer graphic design enabled designers to instantly see the effects of layout or typography changes without using any ink in the process.

Computers are now considered to be process.

REFERENCES http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphic_design#Principles_and_elements_of_design

Scarlet Letter": An appreciation



Dr. Bashar Ghazi Askar Assistant professor of English basharaskar90@hotmail.com

awthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" is an indepth socio-psychological study of human nature. It studies the dark side of individual's life in relation to the community with all their beliefs and practices. One can observe this interrelation of the moral truth, namely, "that the wrong doing of one generation lives into the successive ones." (Hawthorne)

The story is simply an approach to the transcendentalist views of the puritan legacy which had its influence on the new settlers for generations. The story focuses on the illicit relations of Hester Pynne with the Reverened Dimmesdale and the birth of their child Pearl which opens the doors to a study of Puritans' strict religious beliefs. One should note that the long absence of her husband led to this illicit love and illegitimate child. "To follow your heart" is what Hester practiced in life because such long absence of a hus-

band payes the way to sin and that's what Hester had committed in that strict community. Hester goes against the taboos of society and commits adultery with the well known minister, Dimmesdale.

Both Hester and Dimmesdale bear the responsibility of breaking the rules of society. Both are sinners according to the codes of the society. The plot focuses on the theme of sin and adultery in society. Pearl reminds the mother of her sin as well as her passion that she once had in life. According to puritanism she should live her life in contempt, shame and disgust. Both Hester and her daughter are symbols of sin though Pearl is uniquely the symbol of punishment from God. The scarlet A gradually becomes the symbol of pride for Hester.

There is also spiritual alienation from society. In New England Puritan community, this forbidden love affair is the novelist's focus. Hawthorne is regarded one of the first American writers to study, analyze and daringly explore the hidden nature instincts of his characters. The story is a conflict between guilt and sin, love and hatred, open love and illicit love, innocence and guilt. The major theme pivots about the earliest victims of puritan obsession and spiritual intolerance in society. Hawthorne's picture of the sin is based on the legend of a curse imposed on a woman who was condemned to wear the scarlet " A " for adulteress. Hester endures all this

curse, condemnation and torment rather than reveal her lover who was the village minister. Dimmesdale hasn't got the courage to confess his sin till the end. He dies with a wound in the heart and endures his sin alone. The scene of the stranger in the town among the crowd is known for Hester. From her place on the pulpit, Hester's eyes meet with the eyes of her husband who had appeared under the name of Roger Chillingsworth after long years of absence and isolation from his wife. The names in the novel give certain impressions to their characters. For example, Hester's husband Chillingworth gives the impression of a cold heart. Dimmesdale gives the impression of dim, dark or isolation. Pearl gives the impression of gem or great price which means also salvation. All of the characters are obsessed with alienation from the community in which they live. In one way or the other all of the characters seem to be obsessed, alienated, guilt ridden, miserable, without any hope. There is a message in the story that one should hold responsibility for what one does or commits. One should not hide a sin, otherwise it shall cause alienation or lead to more complications. The one to blame is Dimmesdale who is regarded the weakest because he lets Hester to bear the responsibility and suffer alone. The central message of the novel is to give a clarion call to the community to uphold moral codes and to live according to them.

Education



Writing a dissertation in Literature



By Dr. P.A.Abrham Professor of English **Taiz University** Abraham.raju@yahoo.com

raduate and postgraduate students, studying literature courses are often asked to submit a Thesis/dissertation in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of their respective degrees. In the Universities in Yemen, at the postgraduate level, a dissertation/thesis on a selected topic has to be submitted for the award of MA degree. The following guidelines may also be used by candidates preparing for a PhD degree in Literature.

One of the questions that Research students often encounter is the selection of a relevant topic for their research.

What kinds of topics are useful?

The best topics are the ones that originate out of one's own reading of a work of literature; however, there are some common approaches to consider:

• A discussion of a book's characters: are they realistic, symbolic or historical?

• A comparison/contrast of the choices different authors or characters make in their works

• A reading of a work based on an outside philosophical perspective (For Example "A Freudian Approach to Hamlet" or " A Study of the Feminist Consciousness" in writers like Margaret Atwood, Gloria Naylor, Toni Morrison etc

• Female Voices in John Keats' Selected Poems

• A Study of the sources or historical events that was the context of a particular work (Example: Comparing George Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion with the original Greek myth of Pygmalion)

• An analysis of a specific image occurring in several works (Example: the use of moon imagery in certain plays, novels and poems)

• A reading from a Political Perspective (Example: Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* as a Political Satire)

• A reading from a religious/moral point of view (Example: Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter from the Islamic point of view)

• A Study of the social, political, or economic context in which a work was written - how does the context influence the work?

teria for determining whether it is done. In approving the proposal, the committee accepts the relevance of the research and agrees that the student may pursue the research with the guidance of the supervisor. The following sections may be adopted while preparing the research proposal:

1. Introduction: The introduction provides a brief overview that explains what the proposal is about. It might be as short as a single page, but it should be very clearly written and it should help the reader understand that the research is relevant. Briefly describe the general topic and quickly come to the question that your research will address. Explain why this is important.

2. Literature Review: The purpose of literature review is to situate your research in the context of what is already known about a topic. It need not be exhaustive; it needs to show how your work will benefit the whole. It should provide the theoretical basis for your work, show what has been done in the area by others, and set the stage for vour work.

3. Research Question in detail: Here you tell what you have done so far. You may write preliminary studies that you have made to establish the feasibility of your research. It should give a sense that you are in a position to add to the body of the knowledge.

4 Methodologies: Here you explain the way that you intend to approach the research question and the technique and logic that you will use to address it.

5. Expected Results: This section should indicate what you expect from the research. It should tell the possible outcome to the theory and questions that you have raised. It will be a good place to summarize the significance of the work.

6. Bibliography: This is the list of tentative works that you are likely to refer. Some supervisors like exhaustive list. Others like to see only the literature that you actually cite.

How do I begin the Research

Once the proposal is accepted, you will be working more seriously and the best place to start is probably the internet. Here you can find the basic biographical data on the authors, brief summaries of works, some peripheral references, and even bibliographies of sources related to your topic. However, the internet rarely offers serious direct scholarship; you will have to use sources found in the library, sources like journal articles and other important references, to get information that you can use to build up your thesis. Amazon.com and google.com are good websites that give you a lot of informa-

important to take notes. There are many ways of taking notes, including annotating photocopies, highlighting key information(using different colors) filling in an outline, using reference cards and others. While doing this, you need to write down all bibliographical details and page numbers which are essential at the time of writing your drafts. This can save a lot of time and effort when you write the actual thesis. It is not a good idea to copy out large chunks of the original text. Doing so increases the temptation to patch together your paper out of the quotations of others, making it less of your own work

Some Hints

Remember that in a research you are making an argument that your perspective - your interpretation, your evaluative judgment or critical evaluation should be a valid one. To begin with, you must have a specific, detailed thesis statement that reveals your perspective, and like any good argument, your perspective must be one which is debatable. For example, you do not want to make an argument like this: Shakespeare's Hamlet is a play about a young man who seeks revenge. This is not a debatable sentence. A better thesis would be this: Hamlet experiences internal conflict because he is in love with his mother. This is debatable, even controversial. The rest of the paper with this argument as its thesis will be an attempt to show, using specific examples from the text and evidence from scholars, (1) How Hamlet is in love with his mother (2) why he is in love with her, and (3) What implications are there for reading the play in this man-

How to use the information that I find?

ner.

As you develop your thesis, you can bring in the ideas of critics and scholars who have worked on the author and this is useful to support your argument in the thesis. For instance, you are arguing that Huck Finn is a Christ figure. Now, you need to give evidence from the novel that allows this interpretation, and you may state in the right context and place the following: According to Susan Thomas, Huck sacrifices himself because he wants to set Jim free (129). If the critic uses an important idea in a memorable way, you may directly quote from the critic: "Huck's altruism and feelings of compassion for Jim forces him to surrender to the danger" (Thomas 129).

Remember never to forget saying the obvious; but don't spend a lot of time on it- acknowledge its obviousness by using a word like "Clearly". Then move on to something less obvious. You need not worry that something that you have just figured out will be obvious or familiar to someone else. A good general principle to maintain your confidence is that if you find something interesting enough to say carefully, it will be interesting for your reader. Avoid apologizing for what you say. It goes without saying that the views and interpretations you offer are yours, doesn't it? So, there is no need for such boring phrases like "It seems to me" or "In my opinion". This does not mean that you must not use the first person singular. Use it where appropriate, remembering, however that your research work is not an autobiography. Similarly, the expression, "The present writer" is ludicrous and obsolete. Use concepts and terms you have worked with (for poetry: tone, diction,

imagery, paraphrase, metrics, etc, for fiction: characterization, plot, climax, symbolism, theme, etc). But remember to use them only when they pay off, not automatically. Paraphrase, for example should be used very selectively, when a line or a sentence has a tricky meaning, or a meaning that you are uncertain of but want to spell out as best as you can. It would be tedious to automatically paraphrase every bit of poetry that you wrote about. In writing about fiction, you will find

more interesting things to say if you focus on characterization rather than on characters. Focusing on characterization means studying how the writer has used the characters-what selection of detail is used, what mixture of direct "showing" to indirect "telling", what implied valuations are being made, and the like.

While writing the thesis, be careful of using literary jargons. You cannot impress the examiners by using bombastic words and jargons. Avoid plot summary for its own sake. Summarizing content in order to make a point in your argument, on the other hand, is an entirely different matter and is very much an appropriate part of thesis writing. Compare the following statements:

a. Hamlet then goes to talk with his mother in her bedroom or "closet" and grows more and more angry as he talks to her. Finally, he has a vision of his father's ghost, and this restores him to some calmness

b. When Hamlet talks to his mother in her bedroom or "closet", his reproaches to her grow more and more angry and uncontrolled. Ironically, it is only his vision of the Ghost- which she interprets as his madness – that restores him to a certain degree.

In the first version, the summary is not sufficiently interesting to a reader who has read the play. In the second version, the summary is made to serve some point of interpretation or comment. In other words summary should always be offered as a way of supporting your argument.

Once your first draft is ready read it carefully, word by word, marking changes to be made and make corrections in grammar, spellings, usages etc. Your final draft should also incorporate comments you have received from your supervisor and other teachers whom you have consulted as well as changes that you want to make based on your own evaluation. Check with your supervisor if the information given are in proper order and logical and the especially the introduction and conclusion are clear and related. Check if the style, format, tone, diction are appropriate, concrete and accurate. Use the documentation style adopted in the MLA Handbook for Research which is internationally accepted. Once you are satisfied with all these, you are ready to

Signature of the author; Certified by the Supervisor; Accepted by Chairman, Departmental Committee on Theses

Abstract: This should be drafted with utmost care, since this is the part that would be read the most, and would probably find place in many journals. This is a concise description of the problem addressed, the methodology adopted in resolving the problem, the findings and conclusions.

Acknowledgements: A line or a paragraph expressing gratitude to all those individuals and institutions that helped you in the process.

Table of Contents: The chapter headings, the subheadings, and their respective page numbers. You may use the Arabic numerals in numbering from the page of the introduction; the pages before it may be in Roman numerals. Introduction: This should embrace the significance of the research and its place in the overall scheme of things in your vast discipline, the relevance of the study, and the problem statement that even a non-expert in the particular area of study can easily follow. The introduction should arouse curiosity in the mind of the reader that he /she is compelled to go through the rest of your thesis.

Literature Review: This would encompass genesis of the problem in your mind, the extent of knowledge already available, and a fairly extended list of research papers or works related to your area along with the summary of their relevant findings.

The Core Chapters

The structure of the core chapters varies widely with the discipline and the nature of the topic. It is not possible to put forward a pattern that may be accepted universally. Detailed descriptions of the theories and hypotheses involved, different problems and the methodology adopted in resolving them, the materials and methods used, the experimental investigation carried out, the diverse techniques resorted to during the long course of study, significant revelations during the period of work, and arguments that led you to the conclusions should find a place in the core chapters. Arguments may be conveniently presented as a series of numbered or bulleted points, rather than as one chunk in a crowded paragraph.

In the final analysis, remember that your own thesis naturally offers you much more freedom in terms of length, breadth, and depth of treatment. You are the judge. You have to make your product self-supporting. It can stand out in quality, without pressure from external constraints.

Defending the Thesis

Now comes the final stage – defending of your thesis. Remember, this is not a war where a group of experts are ranged against a solitary researcher. You don't have to take it as a defense, but just as a presentation of your ideas over which you have given your time and energy for the past few years. You are sure of the different aspects of the topic that you have worked on and perhaps you know better than the members of the jury before! (Don't tell them about it!). Your objective is to convince your audience that you have done your job well, your methodology is sound and findings are useful.

It is a good idea to know in advance the duration you would get for the presentation, so that you can plan ahead and make use of the time allotted most effectively.

You must have already discussed different aspects of your topic with others and have gathered possible questions that are likely to be asked. The comments should be taken as valuable. So also, any new idea coming from a member of the expert panel should be welcomed. Your listening and comprehension level should be at the peak.

Your clarifications should be clear and convincing. NEVER GET INTO ARGUMENTS. Your confidence will be boosted if you approach the situation with a feeling that the expert panel is there to help you. After all, your great effort is reaching its concluding stage of success. In fact you are not alone; your supervisor also has a role in the entire process of research and thesis preparation. So, have confidence and answer the questions confidently and precisely. You will come out successfully.

ANY GUESSES?

3.

5.

- 1. What does the phrase 'fly in the ointment' mean? What does 'plunk' mean?
- What is 'panegyric'?
- Explain the meaning of 'glitzy'? What does the phrase 'white elephant' imply?

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. 'Ritzy' is from 'Ritz', name of a 19th century Swiss hotelier who 4 established luxury hotels in

'civilian.' 'Civvy Street' refers to 'ordinary life and work which is not connected with the armed forces. If someone says that he/she is in Civvy Street, it means that he is leading the life of a civilian.

'Pre-emptive' means 'done before other people have a chance to act.' For example, 'The Army launched a pre-emptive attack that disabled the enemy.' 'Clueless' means 'stupid or incompetent.' For example, 'We seek his help, although he is absolutely clueless.' 'Lucre' means 'financial profit or gain' or 'money-making as a motive for doing something. 'Lucre is related to the word 'lucrative' which means 'profitable.

In fact, there are innumerable topics that can be considered and the intending student should never hesitate to consult with scholars and teachers before finalizing the topic.

Research Proposal

Before you start really working on your topic, a proposal has to be written and it should be approved by the committee appointed by the University. The research proposal will specify what you will do, how you will do it, and how you will interpret the result. In specifying what will be done it also gives crition about books and resources.

Read, Read, Read (and note-taking) You need to read in a much more targeted way, hunting for just those articles and books that are relevant to the answering of your question. As you read, you will be focusing and noting down specifically those parts of others' work that are relevant to your research. Your new reading may force you to refine or modify your research question, and this in turn may give your subsequent reading a new direction.

During the whole process of researching, reading and writing, it is submit your dissertation. See if the following are incorporated in the final draft of your thesis:

Title Page – It will contain the title of the thesis, author's name with the statement that it is being submitted for degree of PhD or MA in the Faculty conce of sul author of the Doctor the Fa

of -

different parts of the world i ne hotels are called 'Ritz.' 'To put on the ritz' means 'to behave haughtily' or 'to live in style.' From 'ritz' we get 'ritzy.' It can either mean 'having class, stylish or glamorous' life style.

'Civvy' is an abbreviation of

2.

ee of PhD or MA in the Faculty				
erned/the university and the date ubmission. Example: "Topic" by or submitted in partial fulfillment		SCIENCE	Q	uiz Line
he requirements for the Degree of tor of Philosophy/ Master of Arts in Faculty of — — — in the University — — — — — , (date).		k (√) the most appropriate choice In some of the flowers, the stamens and pistils mature at		Name the only animal that cannot swim Elephant Horse Deer
		different times to ensure cross- pollination. This phenomenon is		Camel
preciation		known as Heterostyly Herkogamy	5.	The total energy of an electron in an atom is always -ve
in verse. He is living through the ortal lines of the poem. His friend forever be in human memory,		Heterospory Dichogamy		always zero always +ve
d from the ultimate oblivion that mpanies death. He achieves this	2.	The sweat glands in mammals are primarily concerned with regulation of salt and water in the	Su	sometimes positive ggested answers to the previous
ugh his verse, believing that his d will become one with time. The luding couplet reaffirms at last the		regulation of body temperature regulation of excess water from	iss	sue's questions It takes more time for cooking vegetables at hill stations because
's hope that as long as there is th in mankind, his poetry will live and ensure the immortality of his		the body excretion of excess salts from the body		on hills atmospheric pressure is low, so water boils below 100°C and does not supply enough
d. his poem (Shall I compare thee)	3.	Wildlife conservation has not	2.	heat for cooking. The scientist who discovered
ne of my favorite poems, which I y enjoy reading and appreciate. It		only an aesthetic sense but it is also practiced for keeping certain commercially important	3.	circulation of blood in human body is William Harvey . Inborn errors of metabolism in
ralls my heart and mind at the e time. It is a precious gem in the ls of English poetry. When you		animals tourist interest		human beings were first studied by Archibald Garrod .
it, you feel that there is a soul liv- inside the lines whispering and ng to you in sweet and tender		balance of nature non-renewable resources	4.	The process by which the genetic material is carried from the donor cell to the recipient bacterial cell by a hysogenic virus is known as Transduction .
nis is the power and impact of this			5.	Tornado does not occur on Antarctica.

Shakespeare's Sonnet No. 18: An app

Ali Hashim Ali Al-Shehari Teacher alashi40@hotmail.com

onnet 18 is perhaps the best known and most well loved all Shakespeare's Sonnets. He starts his poem (Shall I compare thee...) praising the summer and how beautiful it is in Europe. The poet describes it as a season of bliss and surprises. We can never imagine how amazing, sweet, and gentle the summer is in Europe. One has only to live the sight and feel it himself. So, Shakespeare takes the opportunity to compare such a season (summer) to his friend, implying that such a tender sight in summer is equivalent to his friend who is an extraordinary human being. But such a season has some obvious drawbacks. Summer may lose its beauty by the passage of time. It is changeable and not perma-

nent. So, many harsh things could happen such as the disappearance of its golden sun, and the rough winds which may cause some disturbance. In fact, the sun presents a fascinating portrait during the summer; but the malice of clouds may sometimes cover it, the passage of time may make it appear angry and send its searing rays upon our heads. But it doesn't matter, nothing is immortal. Everything is changeable. Every manifestation of beauty will go old and pale. We lose our beauty as we proceed in age. Beauty is not ever lasting or permanent.

We can not stop the wheel of time from going on. Time is continuously running, so wrinkles and gloom slowly and surely invade our faces and steal our beauty as we grow old in age. It's inevitable because it's our destiny and destiny doesn't jest. Therefore, we willingly accept it. But Shakespeare indicates that his friend is not like the

others; he focuses on the immortality of his friend. He starts praising his friend without any ostentation, and slowly builds his image as that of a perfect being. "Your beauty will not fade or disappear. It will stay forever challenging the ultimate changes of life and no power can affect it. Even death cannot touch you nor tarnish your beauty. It's true that death boasts of his power and snatches the souls of all people, but it cannot do so to you. You can even stroll under the umbrella of death, but he will not dare peep at you. You are protected from all evil influences."

This poem bears an eloquent testimony to the power of Shakespeare's imagination. Shakespeare feels certain that his friend will be ever lasting because he gave him the eternal life. He challenges death and asserts that his friend will live forever because he is inside the lines. His friend will remain eternal because he has immortalized

immo will t saved accom throug friend conclu poet's breath on, ar friend

Thi is one really enthra same annal read it ing in talking tones

Thi poem.

Education

Learning from the inside out

By: Karen Andreola

TIMES

isconceptions are floating around about Charlotte Mason's philosophy and method. Perhaps it's because her method of education relies less on textbooks and workbooks and more on a variety of real books and narration. I've been hearing that Charlotte Mason's philosophy reflects a style of education so loosely structured that activities or subjects are entirely directed by a child's or a mother's whim. Those who are interested in this style of education will not find it promoted in Charlotte Mason's writings. What is found there is a wonderful balance. The balance is between what Charlotte termed "masterly inactivity" and direct teaching.

"Masterly inactivity" gives a child space to independently explore, ruminate and reflect in his educational life. The authority of the parent is felt within the atmosphere of the home. This is balanced with definite times of structured learning when a child follows assignments or interacts with the teacher directly.

How is this balance accomplished? Charlotte uses a child's curiosity and trains him to develop good habits. She sets before the child the kinds of activities and books he will readily "take to," the kinds of things he needs to grow in character and intellect. And then she guides him to work like a busy beaver to acquire knowledge from these things and make it his personal procession. What she does promote is self-education.

Ideas for a living education

Aren't life and growth miraculous? When the environment is right, a plant flourishes because it is living. Charlotte wrote, "A person is not built up from without but from within, that is, he is living, and all external educational appliances and activities which are intended to mold his character are decorative and not vital.'

According to Charlotte, the more we do for a child the less he will do for himself. If we give him watered-down material, many explanations, much questioning; if we over-moralize, depend on the workbook to work the mind, what thinking is left for the child to do? How is his mind to grow from within if what we are doing is only superficial, like applying lotion to the skin rather than eating a wholesome diet that would provide the entire body as well as our skin with the proper nutrients?

Children are "idea picker-uppers"

they are given a regular supply. Charlotte said that most schools graduate many clever young persons who are lacking initiative, the power of recollection, and the sort of moral imagination that would enable them to put themselves in another's place. These qualities can only flourish with a proper diet. And sadly, this diet is not well provided by the ordinary school book, or in sufficient quantity by the ordinary lesson.

Hungry for food for thought

Charlotte realized that a child's mind feeds on ideas. We give him food for thought and expect him to do the thinking. She provided children opportunities to establish relationships with real books, books written primarily by single authors on a variety of topics. She called these "living books" because they enlivened the child's mind. In this way knowledge was passed from mind to mind, from person to person. It was knowledge with a human touch.

Writing about knowledge, she says, "We feed upon the thoughts of other minds, and thought applied to thought generates more thoughtfulness. No one need invite us to reason, compare, imagine. Like the body, the mind digests its proper food; it must have the labor of digestion or it ceases to function."

What Charlotte terms narration, in which a child tells back what he has learned from the passage just read, gives a child the opportunity to digest this "mind food." Reading the right book, and using the method of narration, he will develop a taste for knowledge and will come to enjoy satisfying that very personal thing: curiosity. He becomes a thinker. He grows from within. His concern need not be for "keeping up with his classmates," because his narration (the measure of what he knows of a passage), though it be presented somewhat differently than another's, is just as valid.

Children are persons, Charlotte reminded us. They are human beings. A

"Education is a matter of the spirit', and yet we persist in applying education from without."

reforming education for the children's sake. She writes, "'Education,' said Lord Haldane, some time ago, 'is a matter of the spirit.' No wiser word has been said on the subject, and yet we persist in applying education from without."

"Education is a way of life."

She began to see the truth of this while working closely with children. "No one knoweth the things of man except the spirit of man which is in him; therefore, there is no education but selfeducation, and as soon as a young child begins his education, he does so as a student. Our business is to give him mind stuff. Both quantity and quality are essential."

The best thought of the best minds the world possesses is stored in books. All we have to do is open real books - the best books - to children, our only concern being that of "abundant provision and orderly serving." This is not teaching by whim but with a definite plan toward self-education.

Education is a way of life

Self-education by means of real books, narration, first-hand experience, and observation is such a very satisfying and rewarding process that it naturally continues throughout life. Self-education is not dependent on a system of artificial rewards, prizes, grade scores, etc., because it is not bound to a system of education, but a method of learning. A system and a method are two different things. A system depends on a cycle of tedium: read the textbook chapter, find the facts and record them as answers to the chapter's list of questions, take the test, get the grade, and get it over with. A system makes the process more important than either the information or the learner. On the other hand, a method denotes a means towards a goal. If the goal is an educated child, a variety of means will best achieve it.

The key of self-education

Charlotte discovered a key that opens the door behind which lies what every well-educated child should possess. This key was self-education. Self-education in Charlotte's schools was best achieved by a regular and steady diet of the best books, combined with the use of narration to develop retention and understanding of what was read. This approach maintained students' interest and helped them develop the habit of attention, as well as a literary style, a eadiness in speaking, a wide vocabu lary, and a love of books. This is selfeducation, because ultimately it is the child who is doing the work. And though self-education may begin in the classroom, a child carries it with him throughout life.

riculum course that you are relatively happy with, you can still add your own choice of real books. There is a bountiful selection of historical fiction and biography that will work well with any curriculum program. In so many schools, real books are nowhere to be found. Incorporate narration into what your

students are reading. This will be more easily accomplished with books of real literary vitality, but having a child simply tell about or write about what he has learned from a chapter in a science book can be a nice change for both teacher and student from just following a list of questions or filling in the blanks.

A few "how or why" questions can be asked by the teacher, but while narrating, the child's mind poses questions that he answers for himself. Not every detail will be brought forth. We cannot expect any narration to be "word-forword perfect," and we don't want it to be. We want a child's own mind to act on the text so that he knows it - it becomes his own possession. The child who dutifully studies his lessons over and over again, artificially motivated by grades or prizes, might do well on the test, but does he know? Is he knowledgeable?

"The best thought of the best minds the world possesses is stored in books."

And what is knowledge? Charlotte had no pat, neatly framed answer to give. But I learned from her that "this only can we assert: knowledge is that which we know, and the learner knows only by a definite act of knowing which he performs by himself."

A relief to the teacher

Charlotte concludes her chapter on selfeducation in her book, Philosophy of Education, in this way: "In urging a method of self-education in lieu of the vicarious education which prevails, I should like to dwell on the enormous relief to teachers, a self-sacrificing and greatly overburdened class; the difference is just that between driving a horse that is light and a horse that is heavy in hand; the former covers the ground of his own happy will and the driver goes merrily. The teacher who allows his scholars the freedom of the city of books is at liberty to be their guide, philosopher and friend; and is no longer the mere instrument of forcible intellectual feeding.'

Polysemy and translating the potential meanings of the Holy Qur'an



ranslation of the Holy Qur'an, on which I have been preparing my PhD dissertation, is an old controversy that dates back to the era of Khilafa Rashida. In that era many non-Arab countries had been part of one Islamic nation whose constitution used to be the Holy Qur'an. It was revealed to the Arabi prophet Mohammed (Peace and Blessings of Allah be Upon Him) in purely Arabic language to defeat the rhetoric of Arabs who used to be very fluent and eloquent.

The necessity of translating the potential meanings of the Holy Our'an comes from the enormous number of non-Arabi Muslims. Approximately, three quarters of Muslims population in the globe do not speak Arabic, the language of the Holy Qur'an. This is not to mention non-Muslims from other religions and cultures who want to understand Islam and its teachings especially after the incident of nine/eleven. Accordingly, translating the Quranic text has been essential to deliver the message of Islam to Muslims in particular and the other nations to know the pure teachings of Islam especially in this era where globalization has become the philosophy of the date. Many constraints are embedded in

the process of translating the Quranic text to the extent that at some stage translators concluded that it is untranslatable i.e. it is unattainable to translate the Word of Allah into another language since we ignore the overall potential meanings of the Holy Script. Linguistic and cultural tropes have made the translation of the Quranic text unachievable. This, indeed, is due to the shortcomings in the translated text to attain the overall semantic value as well as to achieve the pragmatic impact that the original text enjoys.

One of these constraints that face translators is multiplicity of the mean-

Response to Articles

Dear Anupma, Read your article on Effective Communication in YT. Found it guite informative.

Udal Ran

Dear Anupma,

I have been following your writing on Communication and other language related issues. Many thanks for that, I personally feel that I am Ok because

ings of a single word which is, semantically, termed "polysemy". Polysemy occurs when a word has two or more related meanings. If you consult a reasonable comprehensive dictionary for any language, you will find numerous examples of polysemous words. The easiness of giving the word additional related meanings allows language to accommodate the newly created functions, concepts and perspectives that

> development. Polysemy is a common feature in most, if not all, of the languages in this globe. Many cognitive as well as communicative factors take share in appearance of such linguistic phenomenon. Some linguists refer it to the inability of the human language to meet the up-to-the-minute innovations and conceptions that take place at every moment of our daily life continually and continuously. This is to say, human mind can not meet such endless nouns, verbs, adjectives etc.... Others, by contrast, try to justify this phenomenon by attributing it to the overlapping and combination of componential and/or semantic elements of people, objects and phenomena to allow the word to have a denotative meaning and several other connotative ones. Metaphor, personification, pun and other figurative tropes are manifested in this semantic aspect.

accompany the technological progress

and cultural changes, I will not say

The word "Ayah", for example, in the Quranic text is polysemous due to the multiplicity of its meanings in the Quranic text. When referring to the Interpretations "tafaseer" of the Holy Qur'an, the reader will notice that the word "Ayah" may mean; mark, miracle, lesson and so forth. The reason that stands behind the sensitivity of translating such words is that some meanings of a certain single word are mutually exclusive i.e., Ayah may mean 'miracle' (mu'jezah), which has a positive sense or 'lesson of punishment' ('ibrah), which has a negative sense. When conducting componential analysis of the two words, differences both in its semantic and the pragmatic impact are noticeable. This is to say, an erroneous decision in choosing the meaning will be in violation of the thematic link and the pragmatic effect of the Ouranic text.

To sum up, polysemy proves the untranslatability of the Holy Qur'an and since the translators of the potential meanings of the Holy Qur'an depend on interpretations (tafaseer), we can term this as an interpretive translation.

ideas," said Charlotte. "There is no intellectual vitality in the mind to which ideas are not presented several times, say, every day . . . Every child gets many of these ideas by word of mouth, by way of family traditions; in fact, by what we might call a kind of oral literature.'

Although children will pick up ideas, they will also run out of them unless true intellectual life is not achieved by exercising children's minds as if they were nothing but memory machines. This is where Charlotte's method is in disagreement with Dorothy Sayers' strong emphasis, on memory work in the early grades. Unlike Dorothy Sayers, Charlotte spent all her grown life with children, observing them and

teaching them, always refining and

An invitation with warm wishes I invite you to give Charlotte's approach a try. If you are already using a full cur-

FOCUS GROUPS

Source:www.home-school.com

Solution: 12 Letters

udalram@yahoo.com

Dear Anupma

Thank you for your articles. I read your article last week with great interest. As you know, that we in Yemen learn English in difficult circumstances. So I request you to let me know:

1) how I can improve my language ? 2) what I can do if I want to speak with native speakers of English?

abdulfatah saeed fatah saeed@hotmail.com

have been working with an international organization, and learned my basic English in Aden long time ago, but since learning continues from cradle to grave, I need to improve my communication skills, in order to talk smoothly in meetings and also with foreigners on my job. In other words, I need to improve on a professional way to express my ideas. I would appreciate your good advise in this respect.

I really admit, that you and other professionals in this country are a very good resource for us to utilize them. Mustafa Al Mohdar

mohdaar@yahoo.com

/ID OUELLET

HOW TO PLAY: First read the list of words, then look at the puzzle. The words are in all directions vertically, horizontally, diagonally, backward. Circle each letter of a word found and strike it off the list. The letters are often used more than once, so do not cross them out. It is best to find the big words first. When you find all the words listed in the clues, you'll have a number of letters left over that spell the Wonderword

		CLUES		
Advertiser	Company	Impression	Reasons	Software
Analyze	Compare	Interview	Record	Statements
Approve	Computers	Invite	Refreshments	Suggestions
Assemble	Cosmetics	Location	Reject	Table
Assumption	Courtesy	Microphone	Response	Talk
Audience	Evaluate	Monitor	Results	Tapes
Beer	Event	Movie	Room	Television
Benchmark	Experiment	Music	Sample	Test
Beverages	Film	Office	Screen	Time
Business	Food	Opinions	Seats	Торіс
Check	Gender	Participate	Selection	Video
Children	Guest	Quota	Show	
Comments	Host	Random	Slides	
Commercial	Ideas	Rank	Snacks	

FOCUS GROUPS Solution: 12 Letters																				
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Readers' Views

Dear Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

I would like to have the full series of the monthly Education Supplement offered by Yemen Times and presented by you. Is it available in the book form in the market? If so, could you give me the details? Tareq Al-Bahlooli

Tareq.Al-Bahlooli@yemenIng.com

Dear sir,

We are eagerly awaiting your monumental work which you have been writing in Yemen Times. You perhaps know that Yemen Times does not reach the desert of Almaharah. Please hasten publishing it. Most of students are awaiting the publication of your work.

moalhawar@yahoo.com mohammed alhawar



Coup

Life has taught you well To create a fission in The supple limes of smile And life instigated then To snap To snatch the soul of glad To make flowers sad

You make death, and death makes you

But my poem will make you two Some brittle pawns Or barren corns. So, not be proud You can NOT prowl

Once more "Adieu" I really hate you.

> Eman Al-Kaokbani Level 4, English Dept. Faculty of Education Sana'a University