

Hertz
HERTZ LEASE
 You are in safe hands...
 Universal Rent a Car
 Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245625
 Movenpick Branch (01) 546063

YEMEN TIMES

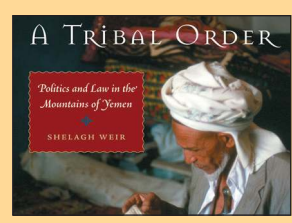
Europcar
 YOU RENT A LOT MORE THAN A CAR
 Special Offer from europcar Yemen
 Rent 7 days pay 6 days
 Email: europcar@y.net.ye
 SAM CITY HOTEL AL-QIYADA ST. P.O. BOX 3072,
 SANAA, Head Office Tel: (01)270751 Fax: (01)270804
 Airport Office Tel: (01)346666 - Fax: (01)346665

Thursday, 2 August, 2007 • Issue No. 1073 • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf • www.yementimes.com Price 40 Yemeni Riyals

Inside:



3
 U.S. Embassy chargé d'affaires honors returning Yemeni exchange students



5
 A Tribal Order: Politics and law in the mountains of Yemen



10
 Director of Tax Authority Dr. Ahmed Ghalib: "We must enforce book-keeping to enhance transparency"

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

Readers' Voice
 Last edition's question:
 Do you think private sector will actually get a chance to invest in TV and radio channels as per Minister of Planning's invitation?
 No (32%) No (68%)
 This edition's question:
 Do you think the Tribal Assembly would pose as a threat against the Yemeni government or it would strengthen its control?
 - It would pose as a threat because of conflicting interests
 - It is a strong ally for the Yemeni government
 - It would divide Yemen into more than one part
 - It would go with whoever pays more money
 - I don't know
 Go to our website at: yementimes.com/#poll and have your voice heard

Walking police prevent riots during journalist sit-in

By: Saddam Al-Ashmouri
 For Yemen Times

SANA'A, July 1 — A number of activist organized a sit-in at Freedom Square, protesting against journalists and intimidating the editor-in chief of state-run newspaper 14 October. The protesters condemned the "terrorists" and "subverters." During the sit-in there was no reporter present from 14 October to release a statement. 14 October accused mosque imams in Aden of attacking the newspaper along with its editor, after the imams' failed attempts at collecting signatures to prevent publication of the newspaper. The activists' sit-in coincided with the 14th sit-in held by journalists in the same square, demanding the release of SMS media as well as electronic news sites. Both sit-ins experienced riots where a group of people spoke out against journalists and attacked those demanding the release of media means. *Continued on page 2*



Riot police create a barrier between the two demonstrations as precautionary measure to avoid violence.

Yemeni government petitions Egypt to extradite Al-Hakimi

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, August 1 — Yemeni opponent Abullah Al-Hakimi, residing in Egypt since 2005, revealed that Yemen petitioned Egyptian authorities for his extradition according to security agreements signed by both sides, noting the request was made by Yemeni Interior Minister Rashad Al-Alimi in a meeting with Egyptian officials last week. The same request was put before Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Al-Hakimi made clear that Yemen is bargaining with Egypt to hand over Egyptian terrorists wanted by Egyptian authorities in return for extraditing Al-Hakimi, revealing such measures by Yemeni authorities face legal complications including lack of legal evidence as Al-Hakimi's passport was seized from him and now he enjoys international protection from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). He added that the security agreement signed by both countries is not



Presidential candidate Al-Hakimi seeks political asylum in Egypt.

applicable to him as it applies exclusively to terrorists, something Al-Hakimi denies being. Thus, the Yemeni request is baseless. Concluding his statement, Al-Hakimi declared it is regrettable that Yemen used to bargain with terrorists enjoying the country's protection in order to blackmail other countries, hinting such measures reveal the extent of oppression to which Yemeni opponents are subjected. *Continued on page 2*

First tribal council in Yemen seeks to fight corruption

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, July 29 — The National Solidarity Assembly officially convened with participation of close to 1,000 tribal sheiks in a constructive meeting held on Sunday in Sana'a. The assembly, which included academic, political and social figures, elected Hussein Bin Abdullah Al-Ahmar (who is also chairman of the Parliament) as chairman of the council, Abdurabu Al-Awadhi as chairman of the monitoring and inspection board, Mohammed Abdullah Al-Kadhi as chairman of the consultative board, Mohammed Hassan Damaj as secretary general, Abdu Beshr as his assistant and Faisal Mana' as assistant to the chairman of the consultative board. In the opening session, Al-Ahmar delivered a speech in which he stated, "The assembly is not a political party. It



Around 1000 tribal sheiks gathered in the National Solidarity Assembly. Inset: Body guards awaiting fully armed outside the assembly in the hotel.

is not directed against any party or entity. It is just a national and popular assembly based on deepening the spirit of revolution, republic and unification among the community and its tribes. It works according to the national principles and stabilizing unification, enhancing and deepening the brotherly relations. The council aims at finding familiarity, solidarity and protection of the law as well as constitution. It also seeks to fight corruption." Awadh Bin Mohammed Al-Wazeer, Yahya Mohammed Abu Shawarib and Saba Sanan Abu Luhood were elected as deputies of the chairman. Mohammed Abdulelah Al-Kadhi was selected as chairman of the consultative council. Faisal Mana' and Ali Al-Kafeesh are his deputies along with 15 other members. One hundred members from the sheiks and dignitaries spanning the republic were elected, in addition to the members of parliament and consultative councils who founded the conference. The supreme committee was given the chance to appoint 30 percent of the council's members. The council concluded conference activities with a number of recommendations mentioned in a final statement. They confirmed that the political, economic and social infringements prevailing in the community are due to flaws in the political system. They held the government accountable for the current miserable living conditions of Yemeni citizens and demanded the government to fulfill its constitutional duties and electoral promises to provide decent living for all its constituents. The statement also called on the gov-

ernment to pay particular attention to the more active sectors such as education and health. The council announced their solidarity with all citizen demands, expressing their mortification about violations inflicted upon journalists and men of opinion. They also demanded official media to play an active role in serving citizens by giving voice to their issues of concern. They were optimistic about their council's ability to address the failure of authorities in addressing the community's needs and putting an end to the deterioration of public life. The statement mentioned that national solidarity is one of the positive attributes of Yemen. Al-Ahmar invited, after returning from Libya, all Yemeni sheiks to form tribal blocs under the name of "The Popular Committee for National Solidarity." But the proposed name faced criticism by state and ruling party officials, deeming such a committee to be a Libyan phenomenon. Mohammed Bin Naji Al-Shayf described the conference as "muscles showing off that do not serve the national interest, leading to dissension among citizens of the same country." He also accused unnamed forces of seeking to "Somalize" or "Lebanize" Yemen. Al-Shayf labeled sheiks who attended the conference "money-minded," requesting Al-Ahmar to resign from the Parliament because another candidate had run for the same position. He also stated that accepting the candidacy of Al-Ahmar in the parliamentary election of 2003 at casting night was a breach of law.

Fears rise as ceasefire committee leaves to Sana'a

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SA'ADA, August 1 — Tribal sources revealed it is relatively calm in Sa'ada save some occasional scrimmages between Houthis loyalists and army-supported tribal men. They added Sa'ada residents fear renewal of fighting between Houthis and the army as the Qatari delegation has not yet arrived and

the ceasefire committee has returned to Sana'a. Yemen armed forces media outlet, 26September.net, reported last Monday that the Qatari delegation working with the ceasefire committee is due to arrive in Sana'a over the next few days in order to supervise implementation of remaining ceasefire agreement articles. *Continued on page 2*

Want service and value?
Budget
 Car Rental
 National and International Reservations
 Reservation Tel. 309618 - 506372,
 Reservation Fax. 240958,
 Hadda, Reservation Tel. 411727
 24 hours (Hot Line) 733652317

عبر العالم في الوقت تماماً
The World on Time
FedEx
 Express
 SANA'A Tel: 440228/30 صنعاء

ALSAEED TRADING COMPANY
 A Yemeni Closed Stock Company
Yemen's Major Exporter of FMCG products.
 Yemen, Taiz - P.O. Box 5351
 Tel: +967 (4) 232727 (10 Lines)
 Fax: +967 (4) 223851 / 231642 / 219112
 E-mail: alsaeed@alsaeed.com.ye
 Website: www.alsaeedtrading.com

Summer Special Offer
 From Duna Technology
Computer Starting from **YR79,600**
 Offer is limited to availability. DTK Computer warranty up to 3 years
 Sana'a: 504780, 245113, 537355 Aden: 262238,
 Hodeidah: 200202 or call 73347170, 77747470
 You also can buy by installment program through: **ACBANK** **YCB**

GARMIN YEMEN
 World Leaders in GPS Navigation
 GPS في العالم في الملاحة عن طريق الـ GPS
 www.garminyemen.com
 Sana'a: 01 - 532599
 Aden: 02 - 267696
 Hodeidah: 03 - 222448
 Sheher: 05 - 333714
 Mukalla: 05 - 303349

STAR FOR SECURITY
 Guards Patrolling Services
 Special Guards Training Courses
 Security Consultancy
 Electronics and Surveillance Systems
 Mr. Darren Parnaby
 We Operate 24 Hours Aday
 Republic of Yemen Sana'a - Police Academy Street Tel: +967 1 514216 / 514522 Fax: +967 1 514219 P.O. Box: 2991
 E-mail: STARCO@YNET.YE WWW.STARCOYEMEN.COM
 E-mail: S.S.S@YEMEN.NET.YE

seren Steel Doors
 أبواب خارجية حديثة ملبسة بالخشب
 شركة سرن
 صنعاء - شارع الجزائر - ص.ب. (٤٤٠٠) - تلافكس: ٤٠٢١١٩
 serendoors@hotmail.com - www.serendoors.com

Al-Hadi Modern Hospital
 المستشفى الحديث الحديث
 بالعالم والقيم... نزع مرضنا
 صنعاء - فتح عثمان - ت. ٤٤٤٩٤٤ - ف. ٤٤٤٩٣٦ - ٤٤٤٩٣٦
 Email: info@hadithalaha.com
 www.hadithalaha.com

RAYMOND WEIL GENEVE
 Famous Agents of Swislerland Watches
 Abu Tawfiq co.
 Sana'a - Tahriyr St.
 Tel.: 00967 1 280712
 Fax: 00967 1 273507
 P.O. Box : 2526
 Email: bimedetc@yemen.net.ye

HITACHI MULTI MEDIA PROJECTORS
MAGNER currency counters
KARDEX Storage & Archiving Solutions
KONICA MINOLTA كونيكا مينولتا
InFocus أجهزة عرض
LAUREL آلات عد وفحص النقود
Thabet Son Corporation مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة
 صنعاء: 278546/7/8 - شارع حده - 207691 - شارع السنين: 446073
 عدن: 214306 - حده: 244625 - الحديدة: 204488 - المكلا: 316710
 الموقع على الانترنت: www.thabetson.com.ye البريد الإلكتروني: tsc@yemen.net.ye

In brief

TAIZ

Al-Qahira Fort renovated
July 31 — The renovation works of the historic Al-Qahira Fort in Taiz are in their final stages. The site will be in full shape by the end of this year, according to Taiz governor, after a restoration project that lasted for three years. The project which costs around 2.5 billion Yemeni Riyals will transform the ruins into a tourist attraction with entertainment and recreation facilities.

SOCATRA

Palm harvest festival in Socatra
July 31 — Many of the Socatra people living and working around the Republic and in the UAE are returning to their towns to celebrate the Palm trees harvest. This is an annual celebration which calls on the locals to come back home and celebrate the season despite the heavy rains and stormy weather.

SANA'A

French Avian show in Sana'a skies
July 31 — Starting a four-day avian sports show, Four French pilots have flown into Sana'a sky. The show comes as a part of the Sana'a Summer festival, which would last until the end of summertime.

Body building regional Championship
July 31 — The 15th body building regional championship for men and the 11th body regional building championship for youth started Wednesday in Sana'a. With participants from 12 Arab countries the event will last until the fifth of this month. It is organized by the general Union for Body Building and Wrestling in Yemen. The guest participants will enjoy tourist and recreation activities as sideline events of the championship.

Modern Arts exhibition
August 1 — Artist Intisar Al-Shaibani will be displaying a collection of her art work and paintings at Al-Afif Cultural centre started yesterday until coming Wednesday. She commented on her paintings that they reflect her experiences and emotions and how she connects with colours.

Rada Barnen welcomes child Parliament
August 1 — Save the Children — Sweden is carrying out a three-day event with members of the Children's Parliament ending today. The event aims at identifying the priorities of Yemeni children through their representatives and how to include these priorities in the State's plans and strategies.

ADEN
Red Cross delegation visits women's prison
July 31 — A delegation from the Red Cross office in Sana'a paid a visit to the women's prison in Al-Mansoura, Aden. The delegation reviewed the activities and capacity-building trainings the women receive while serving their sentences as well as the mental and physical health services provided to them by the Women relief Association.

MARIB
Kung fu Championship launched
July 30 — At the closed sport hall in Marib, the kung fu national championship started Monday. Sixty two players from Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Dhamar, Hudeidah, Lahj, Ibb, and Mahwait are participating in the competition. Minister of Youth and Sports attended the launching match, which lead to Sana'a player winning the first place.

IBB
Outdoors cycling competition
August 1 — The General Union for Cycling is preparing to participate in the fifth tourist festival to take place in Ibb on the sixth of this month with an outdoors cycling race. So far, 200 men of various age groups, coming from all over the Republic, have registered in the race.

Strategic arms limitation is carrying on for six months

SANA'A, August 1 — a security expedition was undertaken, last week, to collect heavy and medium arms, which are considered to pose one of the biggest threats to Yemen's security. Based on the strategy that aimed to collect arms and compensate their owners, Jihana souk of arms, 40 km from Sana'a, was closed during this expedition, according to 26 September newspaper.

A source in the Ministry of Interior indicated that the strategic arms limitation is applied by the Ministry so as to collect heavy and medium sized arms; however, there is another strategy for carrying and acquiring personal weapons. The expedition will last for six months, after that; the Ministry is going to confiscate any guns from their owners. The government allocates milliard of YRs so as to put an end to arms trade and limit the phenomena of carrying arms, particularly among Yemeni tribes, the source added.

The Minister of Interior confirmed the importance of differentiating between collecting heavy and medium sized arms and acquiring personal weapons. The



A Merchandise talking about his trade in an arms market in Jahana near Sana'a. Weapons have become an integral part of Yemeni culture.

law does not prevent citizens from having small arms since he has a license.

According to the Ministry, the laws that systemize carrying arms do not take away the right of the Yemeni citizens to carry personal arms as many claimed. On the contrary, these laws confirmed their rights. At the same time, the authority will combat the illegal acquisition of the heavy and medium size arms, which are not only violating the rules but also are creating dangers in the society.

According to some studies, Yemen lost 180 milliard dollars as a result of misuse of personal arms. Also, 50 % of crimes, in the last four years, were due to the misuse of arms, according to an official statistics published by the Ministry of Interior.

The Ministry of Defense as well as of Interior displayed recently an arsenal of thousands of heavy and medium arms collected from citizens. It contained carried missiles, tanks, bombs, bazookas, and mines.

Pensioners schedule sit-in, JMP to join in

ADEN, August 1 — Despite warnings made by the Interior Ministry to prevent any demonstration or sit-in without official permission, the coordination board of pensioners including army, civil and security affiliates have decided to hold a peaceful sit-in on August 2 in Parades Square in Khormaksar, Aden.

The pensioners demanded the government to return them all to their military units and fulfill their complete rights.

Informed sources mentioned that the Joint Meeting Parties are to join the sit-in, believing that the demands of the pensioners are legitimate and lawful. The government should apply the law to ensure adequate living for all its citizens.

ADEN, August 1 — Despite warnings made by the Interior Ministry to prevent any demonstration or sit-in without official permission, the coordination board of pensioners including army, civil and security affiliates have decided to hold a peaceful sit-in on August 2 in Parades Square in Khormaksar, Aden.

The pensioners demanded the government to return them all to their military units and fulfill their complete rights.

Informed sources mentioned that the Joint Meeting Parties are to join the sit-in, believing that the demands of the pensioners are legitimate and lawful. The government should apply the law to ensure adequate living for all its citizens.

Continued from page 1

Walking police prevent riots during journalist sit-in

This led to the intervening of walking police and cabinet guards, who separated angry protesters in order to prevent conflict similar to last week's riots.

The sit-in activities commenced with a speech by human rights activist, Ali Al-Dailami. Al-Dailami stated that liberty is not a gift or a grant bestowed by someone. It is a right that must be taken lawfully and according to the constitution. He also pointed out that the constitution stipulated that everyone has the right to establish a political party as well as to found a newspaper. Al-Dailami questioned why there must be a license from the government for everything. These are normal rights of every citizen in every country.

He added, "We have to choose either freedom or chains. The constitution is very vivid, and does not need men of law to interpret it. What we need is to say we are here to demand our freedom and independence."

Khalid Al-Ansi, lawyer and executive manager of the National Organization for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms (HOOD), affirmed the right of protesters to have newspaper licenses and supported unblocking Without Chains mobile service. He also stressed the importance of abolishing the Ministry of Information, describing it as a "bastille," and deeming it a symbol of repression.

Tawakul Kurman, chairperson of Women Journalists Without Chains delivered a speech in which she renewed the protesters' demands requesting the president to ensure the right of possessing media means as an execution of his electoral program.

Kurman stated that her organization will maintain solidarity with Al-Shara' newspaper as well as its editorial staff, Nayif Hassan and Nabeel Subea'. The protesters condemned the terrorist attack launched against the newspaper's building by armed personnel. Protesters also demanded that state authorities investigate the perpetrators, holding the state accountable for the future of Hassan and Subea'.

Additionally, protesters upheld solidarity with Al-Wasat newspaper due to violations to which the paper was subjected through prosecutions against its editor, Jamal Amer along with three writers. They reaffirmed their objection to such violations.

Protestors will reconvene their sit-in next Tuesday. It will be the 15th sit-in staged in a four-month period.

Yemeni government petitions Egypt to extradite Al-Hakimi

He went on to say, "If the regime wants my return why does not President Saleh request me to do so? There is nothing preventing my return. I am not a criminal, thief or killer...however, they do so in order to abuse me and violate my rights."

Media sources mentioned Yemen's current request for Al-Hakimi's extradition is not their first. However, past attempts were unsuccessful because Al-Hakimi is listed as an opponent and has resided in Egypt for a long time.

Al-Hakimi told Ilaaf electronic paper that Egyptian authorities informed him of Yemen renewing its request to extradite him, adding he was not aware of any previous requests.

He stated the Yemeni Embassy in Cairo withdrew his diplomatic passport five months ago and declined to renew or return it. The Embassy also conditioned his abandoning writings that criticize the regime in Sana'a.

Al-Hakimi also revealed that he informed the Egyptian authorities that the security agreement between Yemen and Egypt is not applicable to him as he is a political foe and not a terrorist.

Socialist member of the Yemeni Parliament Sultan Al-Sam'ae questioned the seizure of Al-Hakimi's diplomatic passport and demanded Foreign Minister Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi to investigate the reasons for which the passport was confiscated and the standards upon which people are granted diplomatic passports.

Al-Sam'ae added that the insistence of the Foreign Ministry not to renew Al-Hakimi's passport is an attempt at silencing and preventing him from publishing his political opinions through the media. He considered such a measure by the government to be evidence of the state's political and ethical bankruptcy as well as a violation of effective constitutional law.

Fears rise as ceasefire committee leaves to Sana'a

The Qatari delegation left Sa'ada last Tuesday after it had been recalled by Qatari authorities in the wake of stalled implementation of the ceasefire agreement's third article, as each party was unwilling to compromise on their stance and devise a mutual resolution.

Sources assured that the Qatari delegation was summoned for consultations

and the same applied to the ceasefire committee that recently left for Sana'a.

A dispute arose between Houthis and the army after the former insisted on maintaining positions in Al Ghubair, Gharabat Zagran, Al-Masna'ah and other sites in Nashour, together with sites in Naqa'ah, Fard mountains and Matarah. Displaced residents are allowed to remain in these areas until the army and its tribal supporters evacuate resident houses and farms.

Reacting to Houthi criticism of the committee, sources went on to say that committee members are not part of the crisis and their task is to achieve peace through implementing the ceasefire agreement's articles, noting that the committee receives many letters of criticism and makes field visits to places where Houthis complain of violations.

They also doubted the Houthis wish to achieve peace, especially when the committee has spent over 40 days trying to bring about reconciliation. They further hinted that massive losses incurred during the war should compel Houthis to be cooperative with peace efforts.

Houthi field leader Abdul Malik Al-Houthi accused the committee of having bad intentions, especially when insisting that Houthis should descend their positions in Matarah and Naqah, stressing such a step will expose Houthis to revenge attacks of nearby tribes.

In related news, local sources told the media on Tuesday that Houthi elements in Dhahian city dismissed committees responsible for surveying damages to the area and confiscated their cameras. This came after the ceasefire committee left to Sana'a to meet with the Qatari delegation due to arrive in Sana'a by the end of this week. The two groups will return to Sa'ada later to supervise implementation of the ceasefire agreement's remaining articles.

Member of the Parliament Freedoms Committee Mohammed Naji Al-Shaif noted that Iran is behind the Qatari mediation aiming to halt the war between the government and Houthis.

Al-Shaif told London-based Al-Hayat that the Qatari mediation arrived when Yemeni forces were about to conclude the war and Iran aims to lessen the pressure on Houthi loyalists. He further indicated the failing Qatari mediation aims to establish Qatar as a stronghold in the region, noting they are the messengers of Iran.

He also accused Qatar of trying to rival Saudi Arabia in diplomacy efforts and stressed Libya financially supports Houthis.

Sudan accuses US court of violating international law

By: Yemen Times Staff and Agencies

KHARTOUM, July 30 — As a reaction to the USS Cole US court verdict issued last week, Sudan said the United States had no right to try another sovereign state. Sudan announced it would appeal the verdict that ordered Khartoum to pay some \$8 million to the families of U.S. sailors killed in the bombing of an American naval destroyer seven years ago in Yemen. Seventeen US sailors died and 39 more were injured in the attack off the coast of Yemen.

The figure was determined to cover the economic losses of the families according to the death on the High Seas Act, a 1920 statute. The judge calculated the amount the families should receive by multiplying the salary of the sailors by the number of years they would have continued to work.

Sudan's Justice Minister Mohammed Ali al-Mardi said his ministry would review the court verdict and ask Sudan's lawyers to challenge it.

"The ruling violates international law. We are a sovereign state and we cannot be tried in a U.S. court...we had nothing to do with the bombing of the Cole. We neither took part nor incited it," the minister said.

Payment could come from some \$68.2 million in Sudanese assets that are in the United States and have been frozen because of what Washington cites as the country's links to terrorism. The lawyers are no responsible for collecting the compensation from the frozen assets.

However, Judge Robert Doumar, of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, who ordered the verdict, defended his ruling.

Human Rights while Prosecution

TAIZ, July 30 — Judge, Ahmed Abdullah Al-Hajri, the Mayor of Taiz governorate, revealed that there is some kind of limitations in human rights issues in the governorate. In his speech in the seminar of judiciary law reinforcement in some of the Arab countries (Project of upgrading the general prosecutions) and human rights (imprisonment), the governor also declared that there are some necessary needs for human beings whether in food, residence and health, or separation of prosecuted people in the judiciary institutions. Further, he pointed out that his authority is currently erecting a number of juvenile's facilities in the governorate.

Moreover, Al-Hajri said, "we do not accept the complaints made by the prosecutors, demanding the prosecution to represent the complete neutrality with all the parties. He also considered the prosecution as the protector of all the parties. "The prosecutors must bear the responsibility and must be good examples in overcoming negatives and enhancing positives. This will reinforce the political system and stabilize security as well as development.

In his turn, Abdullah Al-U'lofi, the Attorney General, stated that the prosecution plays a major role in filing legal actions. He also stressed that the responsibility lies first on the courts as well as prosecution which should guarantee several human rights of the accused persons such as protection of

"The court finds as a fact by substantial evidence that Sudan's material support to Al Qaeda led to the murders of the seventeen American servicemen and woman," he said.

According to US media reports, the Sudanese government initially did not respond to the lawsuit, but then tried to have it dismissed. Lawyers for Sudan attended the two-day trial in March but only made an argument about damages and renewed its request to dismiss the case.

The families sued the Republic Of Sudan in March seeking a compensation of \$100 US million. Only the parents or spouses and siblings of the sailors would benefit from the verdict, which leaves out 24 of the people who sued. The judge criticized in his ruling the United States for not providing any remedy for the psychological and emotional losses suffered by the survivors.

Terrorists in Sudan
According to the law suit file, the families claim the Sudanese government gave Al-Qaeda and its leader, Osama Bin Laden, financial and technical support, allowing the group to establish training bases, run businesses and even use Sudanese diplomatic passports to carry explosives.

Terrorism expert Lorenzo Vidino told the court in Norfolk, Virginia, that hundreds of terrorists from Yemen went to Sudan for training.

Sudan has denied any links with Al-Qaeda and made several unsuccessful attempts to have the case dismissed.

Although the Sudanese government said it would appeal the verdict, some of the families' lawyers said they would appeal too to try to win the families more compensation for their pain and suffering.

Armed men attack "Al-Shar'a" newspaper

SANA'A, JULY 31 — Gunmen raided, last Monday, al-Shara'a newspaper and manipulated its properties. Nabeel Subai', the managing editor of the newspaper, affirmed the reality of the incident, adding that the storm involved ten armed men riding two military vehicles.

He also pointed out that he was threatened of death. "They [the armed men] damaged two doors inside the newspaper premises. They also scared the guard and the old women who worked as a cleaner" he elaborated.

Fortunately, according to him, there were no journalists or editors inside the building at that time. "The men before their living threatened the chief editor and the editors of death, calling us terrorists" Subea' described, adding "the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense should take their responsibilities and protect us, especially when we are threatened of death."

He confirmed that, so far, both Ministries have not provided them with any kind of protection, although the secretary general of the Yemeni Journalist Syndicate, Marwan Dmaj, has already asked the Interior Minister

to protect journalists and held the involved accountable.

The parliamentarian Foad Dhaba denounced this act, saying that such behaviors disclose falsified masks of the authorities.

Al-Shar'a, an independent newspaper, which published its first issue last June, is facing serious accusations, directed by the State Prosecution and related to terrorism issues. The Ministry of Defense accused the newspaper of attempting to shake the State's security; in addition to affecting the soldiers' morale and revealing information about government field operations without prior permission. All these accusations can lead to shutting down the newspaper and can bring death sentences to its journalists, according to the newspaper lawyer Khaled Al-Ansi.

The accusations came as a result of the newspaper's publishing a file on the events taking place in Sa'ada, including field information about government allied tribal gunmen. This file proved controversial because it reflects the State's implication in having hands of tribesmen in Sa'ada war.

U.S. Embassy chargé d'affaires honors returning Yemeni exchange students

By: Essam Addu'ais
For Yemen Times
isam1ye@yahoo.com

As a step in strengthening bilateral relations between Yemen and the United States, the American Embassy in Yemen organized a ceremony to celebrate the return of Yemeni Youth Exchange Study (YES) graduates, who spent 10 months in the U.S. immersed in American culture. The celebration was held in the Sana'a-based Movenpick Hotel last Monday evening. It was attended by U.S. Embassy staff headed by the chargé d'affaires, AMIDEAST staff, YES returning graduates as well as departing students and their parents.

At the commencement of the celebration, the U.S. Embassy chargé d'affaires, Angie Bryan, delivered a speech in which she congratulated the returning students saying, "The YES program students are the key leaders of the future. They have worked as unofficial diplomats, representing your own country, Yemen. You have carried with you an open and lasting message of friendship to the people of the United States, your American high schools, and your host families. Your parents have helped to spread this message of friendship between the people of Yemen and the people of the United States. Each time you wrote them and they repeated tales and adventures you were having in the United States, all of you were building bridges of understanding."

She continued, "I am especially delighted that you 'outgoing' YES students have come with your parents tonight. Ties between our two countries are strong, but there is always room for improvement. Strong bilateral ties are even more important today when we see that there are extremists among us who want to sow seeds of discord and suspicion, as, for example, last Monday in Marib, when Spanish tourists and Yemeni workers were killed or injured, as the result of the actions of a few radical extremists."

The exchange program is a scholarship funded by the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs for the Middle East and North Africa region. It is administered by a consortium of organizations, including AMIDEAST. Such public diplomatic pro-

gram build bridges of international understanding between the United States and Yemen. The students serve as cultural ambassadors for their home country, representing Yemen as well as their own rich heritage to their American host families. Through such programs the host families with whom the Yemeni students stay in the United States learn about Yemeni culture and traditions. This cultural experience is a good chance to introduce Yemen to the outside world and also a good opportunity to correct incorrect stereotypes formed by outsiders about Yemen.

One returning student commented, "I just want to say that I was the last one to go to America. I was really scared to go alone. But when you go there, just ask people and they will help you. I remember the first day, I was confused whether to stay in the plane or to go somewhere else. They told me 'Just relax, take it easy.' I saw big buildings and how life is a lot different. The culture is very different from here. However, I realized something. The question that should be asked is not why Yemen is like that. You should ask how can I make Yemen like that? How can I make it better? You have to know how to develop your English mainly, your skills, computers and physics to improve your country."

Another female returning student said, "It is definitely not easy. I just opened my eyes to different people with different cultures and lifestyles. They talk another language. However, we understood each other and this is the most important thing of the interchange between the two countries."

After the celebration, the chargé d'affaires shared, "A lot of problems that we have in international relations are due to a lack of understanding in a family and in one country as well. But I think the better people understand each other the less chance there is a conflict in misunderstanding. In America it is very important for our students to go visit other countries and for other students to come visit America. Because when you really live in another country as a student, you can build relations with American families, other students. You are not basing your opinions of a country on what you see on TV, but rather you are basing it on real life. You get a much better understanding that will stay with you for the rest of your life. We don't send people to America



U.S. Embassy chargé d'affaires, Angie Bryan awarding a female YES program returning student.



Yemeni Youth Exchange Study (YES) graduates, who spent 10 months in the U.S. immersed in American culture. "The YES program students are the key leaders of the future," says Angie Bryan.

because we think they are going to come back loving everything about America. That is not the point. The point of the program is to have them understand America better, the good part and the bad part as well. And also to share things about their own country, in this case Yemen, with Americans. The experience of visiting other countries has a special place in one's heart, changing life for the better. The students' journey was successful. It is to

increase their understanding of other cultures of other countries. It is also impossible to live somewhere without deepening your understanding. The YES students have gone around this night, talking and asking about their program. The first thing they did instinctively like a reflex was smile, which I think is a good sign."

Megan Goodfellow, assistant public affairs officer, commented, "The goal of this program is to enable more mutual

understanding between the Yemeni people and the American people. The students of the YES program were such wonderful representatives of Yemeni youth, culture and life. They are able to do initiatives with the American people for taking better understanding of important countries. When they returned, they were able to explain points of the United States to their Yemeni families." She also pointed out that program coordinators will cer-

tainly encourage Yemeni students to look to higher education opportunities in the United States.

Another group of 20 to 25 male and female students will travel to the U.S. under the YES program for the upcoming academic year, serving as cultural ambassadors representing their country. Applications for next year's exchange program will be available at AMIDEAST Yemen after October 22.

cooperazione internazionale COOPDI

Cooperazione Internazionale (Italian NGO) invites applications from qualified candidates for the following position:

Livestock Specialist

Qualifications and skills required:

1. Diploma in veterinary medicine or animal health or agriculture.
2. Written and oral English and Arabic must be fluent.
3. Computer literacy: Word, Excel etc.
4. Communication skills.
5. Good ability to work in a team.

Interested and qualified should send their application by fax 02201662 or 04267640 or by e-mail coopdi.yemen@y.net.ye not later than 2 weeks.



WHEREVER YOU GO,
Tadhamon VISA & Tadhamon MasterCard
Your Permanent Companions



بنك التضامن الإسلامي الدولي
Tadhamon International Islamic Bank

For more information, please contact:
Tel (+9671) 212531 Fax (+9671) 212651 Mobile (+967) 711850100 Or (+967) 712003835
cardsunit@tiib.com www.tiib.com

AL-Mutahar
Iranian Carpet Silk Wool Hand Made

Handmade carpets
Carpets Wool Pure Silk

Iran St., branching From Haddah St. In Front of Al-Jandool Supermarket.
Tel: 425945 Mobil: 733208065 - 77208065



and Yemen is happy!

"Y", the new GSM operator, was founded to be with you.

In order to fulfill your aspirations, "Y" will provide you with its best services and will be committed to contribute in supporting the Yemeni society and its development in various domains... to keep you smiling!

The new GSM network

For more info,
please call: 01 - 430 430

A Tribal Order: Politics and law in the mountains of Yemen

This book is the result of fieldwork in Jabal Razi in the northern area of Yemen. The anthropologist Shelagh Weir visited the region three times and spent there in the years 1977, 1979-80 and in 1993 about twenty months. Most of the time during her fieldwork she dwelled in madinat al-Nair and studied the cultural and social institutions of the village. The village is inhabited by one of ten small tribes that settled in the Razi region. The author found this village an ideal fieldwork-base, because it was socially and occupationally heterogeneous; personalities in official positions, men prominent in tribal and government affairs lived in the village, and the weekly market was a good meeting place of locals and visitors from remote places.

Review by: Dr. Aviva Klein-Franke, Martin-Buber Institute for Jewish Studies, University of Cologne, 50923 Cologne, Germany

At the time of her first visit in 1977, travelling in the area was difficult, for instance, no motor truck was available and most places could only be reached in the traditionally way, by foot, as hundreds of years before. First in 1979 routes for a Trans-Razi trucks was established. During the periods of her research the Razis used two currencies, the Saudi Riyal (SR) for everyday transaction and for bigger business transactions, like land purchase or sale the used the Riyal

Faransi (Maria Theresia Taler). Weir investigated the institutions of a traditional society in transition to modernity and therefore her description of life in al-Nair is an "ethnographic present" document of the 1970s.

The book has three parts with a total of eleven chapters. It also includes two appendices:

1. A list with chronological events affecting Razi

2. A catalogue of Razi documents, mostly papers of pacts and treaties, signed between tribal groups, tribes, among the ruling elite itself, or with the state authorities. Shelagh Weir could collect over 350 documents covering a period of nearly four centuries. According to Weir, these documents testify the predominantly contractual basis of political relations in Razi, which show remarkable continuities in structures and practices. In addition, these documents provide information about legal and political matters. Therefore they are an important primary source to catch local people "inscribing" their own system of ruling into their place back through time. Unfortunately there are no translations in English of these invaluable primary sources, which the author explains by: "because of lack of space".

3. Furthermore, the book includes tables, maps and plans of Jabal Razi, fort and fortress, notes, glossary, bibliography, index and 49 photos, which were published in b/w and colored.

Shelagh Weir

Shelagh Weir was - before her retirement - a curator for Middle Eastern thography at the former Museum of Mankind. Her research on Razi was conducted under the auspices of the British Museum. Initially she intended to study the crafts in Razi and was also interested to study the local economy. A dispute which broke out between Al-Nair and a neighbouring-tribe opened for her a fascinating window to study tribal law, how the chiefs who were fighting for recognition of their political powers sought for a solution, reached a conclusion and achieved the necessary political balance to carry on without losing face or status. This striking event, which took place during her second visit in 1979, urged her to change the aim of her research and to focus not on the ethnographic subject but to switch on and emphasis historical matters. The political relations in Razi in structure and practice became the major issue in her fieldwork (Part II, chapter eight).

Weir dedicated two chapters (Part III, chapters nine and ten) to a historical survey of the last 400 years. She summarized key-features of Zaydism and the Zaydi state and of life in the region under the rule of the two Ottoman invasions, the political situation of Razi during the rule of the Idrisi in 'Asir and along the coast. She described the state-tribe relationship between the tribes of Razi in the el-Qasimi period until Imam Yaya amid ad-Din and his son Amad. Razi's political power had to struggle year after year to oppose conditions, which were dictated by the central government. Reasons that occurred tensions between the Imams and the tribal leaders was mainly on the issue of taxes. The most important taxation in this area

was based on agricultural products, sorghum and on coffee (p. 259).

The local representative of central authority collected the money from the tribes and forwarded it to the treasury house, bayt al-mal. The Imam in return would give loans or stipend to the leader of the tribes. In the 19th century Imam al-Manur changed the system of taxation. He divided the canonical taxes (wajibat or uquq Allah) into two categories: one for the treasury, which was the zakat tax which was collected on agriculture and animals, and the other for the Imam, which was collected from traders, mostly at the markets, as a rent (aqq al-qa' or aqq al-mafraash).

Life in Razi

The author also describes life in Razi in the first period of the republic and the struggle to keep the political power in the hands of the tribal leaders (chapter eleven). After years of supporting the Royals in the civil war, toward the end of the war realized the chiefs in Razi that they had to accommodate to the republican state. They still regarded the traditional way of ruling as valid and wanted to negotiate with the republicans on the state-tribe relationship. Therefore, after the end of the civil war, in the early 1970s, they provided a draft with terms of their capitulation in which they demanded to keep their privileged status. Furthermore, in the draft they elaborated that the state should be ruled according to the precepts of Holy Law, the waqf property would be administrated according to the spirit of its creators. Apart from that, the tribes of the north wanted to pay only the zakat and demanded that Razis should be appointed as policemen and border guards and their wages should be paid by the state.

In addition to the draft other details were mentioned, e.g., their expectations towards the new state on behalf and to the benefit of their people, such as roads, schools, hospitals, water pumps, mechanical ploughs, a central telegraph system and branch-office to issue passports, so that they could travel to Saudi Arabia (many of them were guest-workers in the neighboring country). They realized what the state could provide for its inhabitants and they benefited from the technical development).

Although in the first years of the existence of the new state, the republicans saw that it was essential for their legitimacy to deliver basic social services and to develop the infrastructure in the country. But they did not have the means or the manpower capacity to do it. Therefore, the new state continued to regulate the relationship with the leaders of the tribes in the northern part of the country in a similar way as it had been in the time of the Imams, which means, that the tribal chiefs continued to supervise taxation and to maintain order by using tribal law as before.

The state paid them salaries, like loans, based on a fraction of the zakat collected from the tribes' members.

Because the relief from the central authority in Sanaa reached the area of Razi very slowly, the Razis took the initiative and established small bodies to enforce modernization in their region.

They were called "Local Development Associations" (LDA, p.288). The government, which was incapable of implementing such projects itself, encouraged these informal groups and granted them autonomy. In 1973 the government incorporated them into a nationwide umbrella organization called "The Confederation of Yemeni Development Associations" CYDA, in which the president of the republic was elected to be their president (p.290). The state via CYDA supervised and coordinated the LDA projects. In 1985 there were nearly 200 LDA groups nationwide. The state allowed LDA to use half of the local taxes. Furthermore it channeled foreign aids to them and released LDA from import-taxes on heavy equipment needed for building the roads. A few years later, the activities of the LDA representatives were integrated

into the government bodies and the head of the LDA groups became established as members of the General Peoples Congress Party. Later in the 1980s the government transferred the responsibility for local projects from the LDA to provincial and local governments, which caused the decline of the LDA organizations in the country.

The first official visit by a republican delegation in 1980 (p. 294) brought some changes in the situation. The republican officials made extended promises to the tribes. The Nairi proudly invited them to a lavish banquet followed by a qat party and a delegation of Razi' leaders accompanied the delegation back to Sanaa.

Post Unification

Shortly after the unification with southern Yemen in 1990, "Yemen Arab republic" and the "People's Democratic Republic of Yemen" formed one state: the "Republic of Yemen".

The new government increased democratization in the country; urged liberation of the press and allowed free political bodies and NGO groups to be established.

A national referendum on the constitution was held in 1991. In 1993 the first national multi-party parliamentary elections was held. The country was divided into 301 constituencies (sing. da'irah), each of which directly elected a delegate to the Council of Representatives (majlis al5 nuwwab). In Razi fourteen candidates stood for election. All of them were males from the major clans of the leading tribes. This means that the electoral system did not challenge the structure of the tribal order and their inequalities in Razi.

Hence, due to the election and its procedures, the central government had gained some respect among the inhabitants. Concerning the state-tribe relations - probably not only in the case of Razi - due to the election, the people breathed a whiff of democracy. They felt the new spirit of the times (Zeitgeist).

They realized the political system of the new regime's authority and appreciated this impact of the democratic processes on their lives: there were discussions on the constitution, the establishment of the electoral committees and the registration of candidates and voters. Although all these acts and omissions had left a flash of approved-statedhood on the people, the traditional power of the tribes was unshakeable.

The tribe and the state

The introduction of the new system of elected representatives, which meant giving opportunity to individuals to gain political power, did not change the traditional political power within the tribes, as the author stated: "In the delineation of constituencies, state and tribal geopolitical conceptions remained congruent" (p.306).

Weir analyzed in her study why the situation did not change. Within the tribal system, the tribes, as shown by the example of Razi, should in many respects be regarded as micro-state; They have internal administrative divisions and they possess clearly defined territories with political borders as well as control of their domains. Furthermore, they are able to mobilize men for defence and protection or war. They are socially and occupationally stratified. They have permanent offices of leadership and have exclusive juridical institutions acting according to their tribal law.

Tribes also enter into formal alliances to protect and promote their interests and acknowledge super tribal courts of appeal, and all political relationship at every level of the system is based on written contracts, pacts and treaties. In spite of all what has been mentioned above, the tribal structure today is part of the state and subject to its superior authority. The case of Razi challenged common assumptions about tribes and states in the north of the country. The nature of the relationship in historical perspective should be considered from

both sides.

Due to new roads and infrastructure, today Razi is no longer a citadel in a remote province and an isolated place; modern equipment and machines for agriculture and the increase of motor trucks on the roads help to maintain contacts with other regions. The more the state will continue to bound the tribes tightly to the center - and the case of Razi is a good example to show this - the more it will gain political stabilization in these regions and the country.

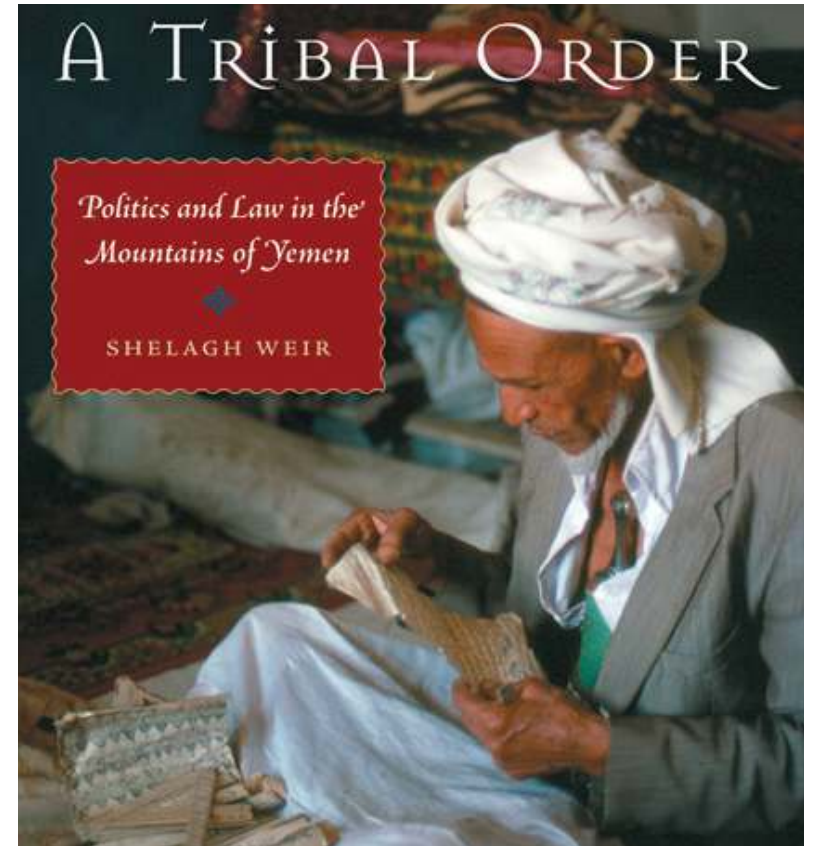
Summary

Weir describes many situations from the past; the Ottoman periods, Yemen under Imamite rule, the civil war and its outcome for the inhabitants of the northern part of Yemen and the reaction of the ruler and the people to this development and challenges. She could observe how the tribal leaders absorbed step by step the newly established central institutions of the republic. Her book is an important document describing a traditional society in transition.

During the months of her fieldwork in the region, Shelagh Weir collected multiple ethnographic and historical data, embracing many aspects of the life of the people in the region of Al-Razi and especially that of the village of Al-Nair.

Shelagh Weir started her study almost twenty years ago, when Yemen made its first steps as a republic. In the historical overviews from the documents she gathered and from information she acknowledged from the collective memory of the people by collecting their oral traditions in interviews and observations she provided information essential to understand the political situation both in the past and today.

The traditional society as presented by the tribes needs more time to gain trust in the state. We realize that the reasons for tensions between the government and the tribes especially in the north of the country are rooted in the past and belong to the structure of the tribes. The tribes



A Tribal Order. Politics and Law in the Mountains of Yemen written by Shelagh Weir. The British Museum Press. London 2007 Printed in: USA, the University of Texas Press

and their rulers are actually not willing to destroy the institutions of their "mini state". They see it in their responsibility to keep their legacy and transmit it to the next generation. Hence, they are looking

for ways to find harmony, not to oppose but to cooperate with the state. The older generation and even more the younger generation have learned to see the positive sides of the republic, and they enjoy the benefits the state has provided them with. Although they want to keep the structure of their political tribe-family units and their culture, the tribes and their leaders recognize the state as supreme

authoritative body.

By her valuation and conclusion of her study the author demonstrates deep and sensitive insights.

Her professional attitude of keeping a certain distance from the events around her allowed her sharp but respectful descriptions of many delicate situations in families and of political affairs in the regions of Razi. Hence she shows that she has also remained a friend of the Razis. The book is written in a very fluent, readable way. The publisher has also invested thoughts and has produced a book with a beautiful layout.

ACCA

?

IS ACCOUNTANCY A CAREER FOR YOU

THINK ABOUT IT

More people are choosing a career in finance than ever before

The global demand for qualified finance professionals has never been higher, and their work more varied.

READY TO REGISTER?

Contact us:

CMT House ... تساعدك لتدير أفضل ... **دار الإدارة**

info@cmthouse.com ☎ 264968 ☎ 265224 ☎ 513649 ☎ 513648 صنعاء

برعاية وزارة السياحة



مهرجان صيف صنعاء السياحي
Sana'a Tourism Summer Festival

المنظمون



نجم العائلة العربية أحمد بو خاطر



الروتزي



الفضي



الذهبي



الهاشي



التافل الرسهي



YEMEN TIMES

الثورة



الرعاة الإعلاميون

الجمعة ٢ أغسطس ٢٠٠٧ م
الساعة ٨ مساءً / حديقة السبعين

الدعوة عامة للجميع

لمزيد من الاستفسار يرجى الاتصال على (٠١٤٤٤١-٥٣٣٢٨٣٥٢٨)

VACANCY

Internal Auditor for the Basic Education Development Project (IDA Credits & Multi-Donors Trust Funds)

The Basic Education Development Project (BEDP) at the Ministry of Education (MOE) seeks applicants for the position of Internal Auditor. Under the general direction of the Project Director, the Internal Auditor will be responsible for ensuring that procedures are implemented

Main Tasks:

To assist with this process an internal auditor will be appointed to the Project Administration Unit (PAU) to ensure adequate control systems and procedures are put in place and that people in all Governorates Education Offices (GEOs), Ministry of Education (MOE) Centre and the PAU follow these agreed procedures. In general terms, the internal auditor will ensure that the provisions of the Operations Manual and Development Credit Agreement are implemented. But, in particular, the internal auditor will be in charge, but not limited to:

- (i) Ensure that the information system, control procedures, and control environment that are put in place at the PAU, MOE Centre, and GEO's comply with the provisions of this Operations Manual for project implementation matters, and BEDP's Development Credit Agreement;
- (ii) Suggest amendments to the Operations Manual to ensure that it reflects the systems and procedures developed by the Internal Auditor and approved by the IMSC Sub-committee.
- (iii) Monitor the compliance of the PAU, MOE Centre, and GEOs to the maintenance of the implemented systems and provisions of the manual;
- (iv) Suggest changes to procedures and this Manual as needed which will result from Project implementation experience;
- (v) Prepare quarterly and Ad-Hoc reports to the PAU Director outlining major internal control issues, deviations from the established systems and procedures, and recommendations for amendments to established systems and BEDP's Operations Manual which will result in more effective compliance and greater efficiency in the implementation of the Project.
- (vi) Coordinate with external auditor to ensure comprehensive coverage of the audit process either through internal or external audit.
- (vii) Conduct field visits to ensure various management assertions (completeness, existence, valuation, presentation and rights and obligations) are fair.
- (ix) Prepare and annual plan for the internal audit function. The plan should be divided into 4 quarters and detailed to reflect activities, time, duration, etc.
- (x) Review the quarterly FMRs released 45 days from the end of each quarter. This review should be completed before the end of the 45 days.
- (xi) Perform any other activities as directed by Project Director within the internal audit scope.

Qualifications and experience

The likely qualifications and experience of the internal auditor will include the following:

- (i) University degree in financial accounting and preferably qualifications (or a major area of study) in internal auditing;
- (ii) Member of an acceptable professional accounting or auditing association would be a plus;
- (iii) Experience in a similar position in private enterprise or government, and experience with geographically diverse development projects in Yemen;
- (iv) At least five years experience as an internal or external auditor;
- (v) Strong interpersonal skills and writing ability
- (vi) Satisfactory references from previous employers; and
- (vii) Computer literacy and proficiency in both Arabic and English.

All Applications along with a detailed resume and supporting documents should be submitted by **Wednesday August 15, 2007**, to the following address:

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

VACANCY

for the Basic Education Development Project (IDA Credits & Multi-Donors Trust Funds)

The Basic Education Development Project (BEDP) at the Ministry of Education (MOE) seeks applicants for the position of **Coordinator for the Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme (CCT) in Hodeidah.**

The pilot CCT scheme is planned to be rigorously evaluated before being phased out in other regions of the country. A demand-side financing survey is being developed to be undertaken in Lahej governorate. The Lahej governorate survey will also serve as a baseline survey for the impact evaluation of the scheme. For monitoring the CCTs, a details list of students benefiting from the CCTs will be developed and maintained by the MoE will be updated monthly after receiving information from schools about the compliance of students with the conditions of the cash transfer. In addition, the transfer of funds will be monitored to ensure timely delivery to the students and records will be maintained about the number of beneficiaries and the amount of funds paid out. In order to facilitate the MoE in implementing the CCTs a group of five individuals will be hired to ensure a smooth and timely process. The work of the individuals hired will complement each other and they will work in close coordination with the Girls' Education Sector (GES). The specific tasks and scope of work for each individual are detailed below separately.

Specific Tasks:

The Hodeidah CCT coordinator's responsibilities will include:

- Developing a strong operational and working relationship on behalf of the GES with the Post Office, which is responsible for transferring the funds to the beneficiaries.
- Check that the payments to households are being processed and sent on time.
- Verify the information concerning who has and has not met their conditionalities is being provided on time by the school system.
- Solve any problems associated with information on conditionalities not coming in on time or looking like it has been falsified.
- If a beneficiary drops out of the program, develop a survey (to be approved by the CCT technical team) that gathers information about why the child is dropping out and to monitor the compliance of conditionalities and the social issues of attending or not attending school. This would be a part of the main beneficiary database.
- Solve any problems regarding households that do not receive payments or are difficult to send money to (in coordination with the Sana'a based supervisor).
- Work with the GES, the Sana'a based CCT office and any other relevant agency to solve any implementation issue that may arise.
- Ensure that any mismanagement of funds is reported to the MoE and the BEDP project team.
- Help provide the database manager and data entry operators with relevant and up to date information on the distribution of funds including how much has been transferred, when and how, by liaising directly with the Hodeidah governorate Education office and the schools where beneficiaries are enrolled.
- Participate in surprise visits to the beneficiary schools to verify the compliance of children with the conditionalities and to verify the data and information about children being transmitted to the team and GES by the schools. During these visits also talk to the beneficiaries to verify the transmission of funds.

Qualifications

The successful candidate will have at least a bachelor's degree or higher in financial or public management, such as a Bachelor's or Masters degree in Business Administration or Public Administration or any Social Sciences (Masters degree is preferred but bachelors with good work experience will be considered). The candidate should have at least 3 years work experience in a relevant position. It will be beneficial to have experience in managing payment systems. In addition, the person should be dynamic and creative in figuring out new ways to design mechanisms.

Other

The position is one year term position starting September 2007, with a possibility of an extension of another year on the successful completion of the first year at the discretion of the MoE. The position requires commitment and long work hours (8-10 hours a day) as needed and will be paid accordingly.

The consultant is expected to be based in the Governorate Education Office of Hodeidah. Office equipments and adequate transportation will be provided to the consultant for the purpose of effective monitoring and supervision.

All Applications along with a detailed resume and supporting documents should be submitted by **Wednesday August 15, 2007**, to the following address:

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



ICRC

The ICRC is a neutral and independent international organisation

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Yemen is looking for suitable candidates to fill the following vacancies:

Water & Habitat Engineer (Water engineer or civil engineer)

Your tasks:

- Carry out field assessments in the Sada'a region.
- Define rural water and habitat construction projects and assist in preparation of plans and budget
- Manage implementation of the project

Selection requirements:

- Civil engineer diploma or equivalent in the field of water supply.
- 2 to 3 years of professional experience in a similar position – knowledge of project implementation
- Good knowledge of the Sada'a region, preferably having grown up or lived there.
- Good command of written and spoken English, as well as computer skills

Relief Field Officer

Your tasks:

- Assists the ICRC delegates in the running of standard ICRC field activities in the Sada'a region.
- Contributes to the development, implementation, running and follow-up of relief projects.
- Carries out oral and written translations from Arabic to English and vice versa.

Selection requirements:

- University degree in agronomy or in a similar field
- 2 to 3 years of professional experience in a similar position – knowledge of project implementation
- Good knowledge of the Sada'a region, preferably having grown up or lived there.
- Good command of written and spoken English, as well as computer skills

Medical Field Officer

Your tasks:

- Assists the ICRC delegates in the running of standard

ICRC field activities in the Sada'a region.

- Ensures proper follow-up of medical projects and statistics.
- Carries out oral and written translations from Arabic to English and vice versa.

Selection requirements:

- University degree in a medical or paramedical discipline.
- 2 to 3 years of professional experience in a similar position – knowledge of project implementation
- Good knowledge of the Sada'a region, preferably having grown up or lived there.
- Good command of written and spoken English, as well as computer skills

Drivers

Your tasks:

- Drives light vehicles for the transportation of people or goods.
- Checks general working condition of the vehicle (small repair), ensures fuelling and cleaning.

Selection requirements:

- 25 to 40 years of age, driving licence - minimum 5 years of driving experience
- 2 to 3 years of professional experience in a similar position in an international organisation.
- Ability to carry out conversations in English

For all positions the following requirements apply:

- Motivated by humanitarian work, open-minded and able to work in a team
- Able to travel extensively to Saada and be based as well in Saada

What we offer:

- Interesting, rewarding work
- Humanitarian and international organisation experience

Please submit your application (**letter of motivation, CV, copies of certificates/diplomas**) to the ICRC, Administration, Baghdad Street, Street No 19 – PO.Box 2267, fax 467 875, Sana'a. Please clearly indicate on the envelope the function you are applying for. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted. The last date for receiving the applications is **08.08.07**.

LCCI

English

is not just *another language*.

English

is a *crucial business skill*.

Give yourself an
International Qualification,
which is recognized by
Employers and Universities
worldwide.

Do you want to know more?

Contact us:

CMT House

تساعدك لتدير أفضل ... دار الإدارة

info@cmthouse.com 264968 265224 513649 513648 صنعاء

Why the fundamentalist war on Yemen?

By: Nasr Taha Mustafa

Whether the Sa'ada war ended or not, those who read the real-life situation perceive that the Qatari efforts to mediate between the Yemeni government and rebels can achieve nothing more than a truce. The Houthis will exploit the truce time to take a deep breath and rearrange their capacities and political strengths following the great military pressure the Yemeni government exerted on them. Such pressure was about to end the fighting.

The extremist group joined the fighting on the basis of religious and sectarian motives, not political motives, despite the fact that its leaders seek to ultimately achieve a political goal. The extremist leaders understand that it is impossible for them to achieve their sought goals without ideologically instigating their followers, most of whom are young and their ages range from 15 to 25 years. They worked on motivating these youths, on a religious basis, to sacrifice all they have for the sake of their ideologies.

The war is likely to break out once again, particularly as the committee, mandated to supervise the way both parties abide by the truce, strongly agrees that the Houthis evade any implementation of the agreement terms listed by the Qatari mediation. In addition, there is a committee formed from members of parliament, Shoura Council, and major

political parties, aided by the Qatari Ambassador to Yemen, to monitor how the conflicting parties respect the truce.

Regretfully, this committee gave the rebels more than one ultimatum to quit their positions on the tops of mountains and lay down their arms in order for the agreement to come into effect. The agreement stated that four of the rebellion leaders may reside with their families in Qatar and fighters must return home.

The evasive behavior of rebels and their leaders to remain committed to the agreement had left a negative impact on the committee, which stayed for more than three weeks in the restive governorate without any tangible result. This means that the fighting is likely to erupt once again, particularly amid rumors that the Qatari mediators stopped pursuing any efforts to settle the crisis. They had no hope realizing that a large Islamic state in the region requested Qatar, on the Houthis' behalf, to convince the Yemeni government to stop the war for tactical objectives, according to analysts, who read the situation.

While the government troops were still engaged in an open fighting with Houthis, the Yemeni community was shocked by the suicide bomb, which Al-Qaeda Organization carried out in the historic city of Marib, thereby killing seven Spanish tourists and two Yemeni citizens. The situation appeared as if there is a new front of clashes with another ideological organization, which is not less extremist than Houthis.

Since the very beginning, it seems that

Spain is not a target by harming its citizens because the current Spanish government pulled out its troops from Iraq. Several people assume that such a decision makes Spain very far from Al-Qaeda's plots for the time being. Certainly, Yemen is one of Al-Qaeda targets in the meantime, particularly after the state and its president received threats last year, and these threats continued to be repeatedly announced by Al-Qaeda elements. Over the past few months, Al-Qaeda operatives declared more than once that they have been plotting to assault VIPs and vital installations. Ahead of last year's presidential and local council elections, Al-Qaeda operatives launched offensives on two oil installations in the governorates of Marib and Hadramout. Despite failure of both terrorist operations to achieve the sought goals, they attained media purposes. This is one of the primary goals behind Al-Qaeda terrorist operations.

No doubt that Al-Qaeda's confrontations with the Yemeni government in the current time deny all the allegations that spread over the last period of time. These allegations said that Al-Qaeda elements joined the Yemeni army in its war against Al-Houthi followers in the northern province of Sa'ada, providing that there is a huge difference between the ideologies of Al-Qaeda members as a Salafi and Jihadist organization, on the one hand, and Al-Houthi loyalists as extremists belonging to the Shia sect, on the other.

Here we question how the two opposites came together at the same time to

target Yemen's security, stability, and economy, as well as its balanced international policies. The two opposites (Al-Qaeda and Shiites) wage the same criticism on the Yemeni government over its relations with the United States. They also similarly denounce Yemen's attitude toward the west, however they – intentionally or unintentionally – carry out their plots in the region and contribute mainly to weakening the stances of the Arab States to the advantage of Israel.

The Arab States found themselves engaged in domestic conflicts with such extremist organizations instead of working on fostering stability, development, prosperity and freedoms, and alleviating poverty. They turned to examine and detect objectives of the two extremist organizations. And, having a deep contemplation on the two organizations' war against Yemen, we will find that the two extremist organizations have nothing more than the ability to destroy infrastructure and spread terrorism.

Both the extremist organizations have no legal evidence, nor do they have clear policies and visions with specified goals or a future project that can survive and last for a longer period of time. Above all, they have no popularities or supporters to sympathize with them and listen to their talks about projects of their Islamic states they seek to establish. Reversely, the public strongly denounce and rejects their plots and offensives that directly damage citizens' interests but are unable to affect or overthrow any regimes.

In light of the above, we find that the wars waged by both organizations on

Yemen merely aim to destroy the national economy, shake the country's political stability, and convey a bad impression about Yemen to other states and communities. The two organizations succeeded only in spreading terrorism and acts of vandalism.

Exerting hard efforts to prevent any renewal of Sa'ada fighting, the government faces difficulty implementing the agreement it reached with rebels in

Sa'ada. Thus, the situation necessitates that the government takes new strategies to thwart any malicious plots by terrorist elements to pay harm to the nation and its stability and economy. The majority of people bear in mind that such terrorist elements become victims of the directions they receive from their leaders, who undervalue the human dignity.

Source: UAE Khaleej Daily.

COMMON SENSE

Let us choose our enemies correctly (III and Final)

Mohammed, the host of the qat session was hopeful that a meaningful finale could be realized from all this discourse on the state of affairs in the world and the region in general and in Yemen in particular: "Where do all of you see as the direction we are all heading? Can't anyone detect a ray of hope?"

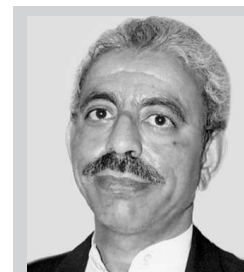
"My Dear Mohammed, I would not put any bets on a resolution of any of the difficult problems pending in our region until there is a US Administration that can see the world with a wider angle lens than the naive and narrow minded attitude by which American foreign policy has been guided under the Administration of George W. Bush" said Tawfiq, continuing with a strong expression of pessimism on his face: "But even with that actually happening there is a lot that needs to be done in the region as well. There is a sense of deep grounded frustration engrained in the minds of most of the people of the Arab World. The Arab World is in political shambles for the most part, except for the glimmer of hope that came out of Nouakchott, with the exemplary peaceful transformation of authority we saw there a few months ago, thanks to the highly civilized military brass, that Mauritania was blessed with. Even Lebanon, which was supposed to show all the rest of the Arab States how to play political democracy, has been subject to some mis-engineering by outside evils, led by the United States and their Zionist pets, and doggedly supported by local Arab evil of a different gender: archaic regimes that hedge their survival on a combination of tyranny and misguided religious dogma that secures their eternal hold on power and rejects any form of political opposition; traditional regimes that rely on foreign support with some efforts at reforms and sound provision of public service; and military or totalitarian die hard dictatorships that have bled the resources of their respective countries and closed all potentials for the economic sustainability of the overwhelming majority of their subjects. With the deactivation of the politicization of the citizenry after decades of oppressive rule and clampdown of any opposing opinions, not to mention the prevailing occupation of most of the people in the region with seeking to achieve sustenance, having long ago erased any hope of economic prosperity, even with the bountiful wealth that lies underground. With the prevailing apathy amongst the general Arab public, because of the latter among other reasons, there is little reason to expect any major turn soon towards more hopeful prospects."

Mohammed was not about to allow his qat session to end so dismally: "Notwithstanding all that all of you have said, especially Tawfiq's gloomy immediate outlook, looking back at what Hizbullah did last Summer in the Levant and the continuing knack for survival displayed by this most amazing socio-political phenomenon we have ever seen in this region, I think that all this prevalent pessimism may still have a light beaming at the end of the tunnel. I view this as a ray of hope, despite the mostly groundless image projected of Hezbollah especially in the Western media and by some of the narrow minded Arab political and social establishments that have proven to be a poor match for Hizbullah when it comes to fulfilling the national aspirations and ideological convictions of most of the Arab masses and the successes achieved by the latter when compared with the poor records of most of these establishments and regimes"

The guest also had a comment to add to the closing of the discussion: "Gentlemen, we tend to all agree that it is time that the social contract in our region is given an honest assessment in terms of truly determining how much of it is truly understood by the governed and their respective regimes in the region. Furthermore, we have to re-install the proper meanings of democratic political practice, with a heavy emphasis on moral and ethical values that are an integral part of democratic behavior and conduct. Right now, most claims of adherence to political rights and freedom in the region are not borne out of conviction but merely lip service and surface dressings that may in the short run disguise the political realities in which we are actually living, but really fool nobody except the claimants themselves.

Tawfiq had the last word, as usual: "There is not really much else that the people can offer or concede in this respect, since they have already lost or conceded so much to their current masters!. One would think that for the most part, it is time that most of the Arab regimes begin to look inward and remember that their obligations are first and foremost to their people, before they are towards any other parties, even themselves. Moreover, there are fundamentals about public service in the modern context, which seem to have left the textbooks and procedural guidelines studied by our government officials and employees, if they were ever there to start with. Finally, it is really about time that government operates with a clear and transparent system for accountability for performance and certainly with less emphasis on reward and greater emphasis on punishment for misconduct, corruption and bad performance, in all their respective manifestations. I can't see any hope unless these are turned into very loud public demands shouted throughout the Arab World, with Uncle Sam minding his own business being an absolute prerequisite necessity. You will be surprised how easily things could get straightened out then."

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



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Public spending

By: Nabil Al-Sofi

Children of the Democracy school have staged a demonstration at the cabinet's premises protesting the low allocations approved for them in the government's general budget items. The children don't compare their allocations to the budgets approved for tribal sheikhs, the armed forces, or the senior government officials.

All the concerned reports agree that Yemen experienced a great gap between capacities of senior officials, be they civil or military, to control spending. Some of these reports estimated that nearly 50 percent of the ministries' budgets go to the pocket of ministers for personal expenses, however, ministers receive high allocations for beverages, stationary, office supplies, communications, and similar things. In some of the government facilities, we find that some people

prefer to stay idle in the offices of top ministry officials or their deputies to doing other useful things.

Sincere greetings and compliments to the Democracy School, as the protest staged by children draws attention toward financial planning in the country. Waiting the expected results of the first government committee in the Yemeni history, which was formed by Prime Minister Ali Mohammed Mujawar last month to manage the state's general budget for the fiscal year 2008, the demands listed by children need to be generalized in order to criticize the financial planning in Yemen.

Money wasted as a result of financial corruption exceeds the scores contained in the report prepared by the former Deputy Finance Minister for Revenues Sector Abduljabbar Sa'ad, who resigned his post. According to the report, the Yemeni government is not interested in revenues as much as its officials are interested in pocketing the public money. Regretfully, the result is similar to the

ones reached by reports, which some donor countries released on the rampant corruption exercised in Yemeni government offices.

Other identical results were reached by the most recent Shoura Council's report on loans. The report itself is pondered upon as a condemnation of government officials concerned with loans. It reveals that Yemen has become a donor country as the government pays annual interests for the loans it received but hasn't used them (loans) yet. Remorsefully, neither the Republic Presidency, Cabinet, National Security, nor official media pay attention to these issues, but all these institutions are engaged in harassing any activities of the opposition parties.

Other terrible scores are associated with the way the government controls public spending. For instance, the government moves toward reforming the local authority, and the matter necessitates much more spending to train and qualify this authority for work. But, what happens has nothing to do with local

authority qualification.

The government talks about the democratic development in the country, compared to democracies of the neighboring countries, as well as party pluralism and the freedom of expression, but it never refers to the common phenomenon of preferring the personal interests to the public ones. How much does Yemen spend on improving capacities and performance of media institutions?

I do not speak about professional performance. Rather I concentrate on freedom of the independent media, which always suffer repeated assaults and harassments by the government's agents. In addition, the government has the kind of plans that aim to eliminate party and opposition media as well as any civil community organizations. This is the way the government exercises democracy.

How much budget is allocated for constitutional and legal awareness? How much budget is allocated for studying and analyzing problems and for the government restoration? At this point, I don't want to generalize the most recent experience of the Ministry of Civil Service and Social Security, which we don't know why it created a job opportunity under the cover of training leaderships for a Lebanese company, which hasn't yet been registered in Yemen's logbooks as a firm licensed to work in the country. Instead, my talk focuses on the wasted budgets.

As journalists, we should bear in mind that if our government had rational planning, it would have been able to help us escape such difficult situations we are suffering. These situations restricted our freedom of expression and put our lives at risk, however, we do our best for the sake of the country's development and prosperity. Our situations and living standards need to be studied and analyzed in order to help us suggest possible solutions to any persisting issues.

Source: Al-Seyassia Weekly



By Samer

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

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

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661

Fax: +967 (1) 268-276

P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen

E-mail: editor@yementimes.com

Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com

Letters: letters@yementimes.com

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

Managing Editor
Amel Al-Ariqi

Head of News Dept.
Mohamed bin Sallam

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Al-Ajel, Fatima Al-Omari, Moneer
Al-Ghabri, Ismail Al-Saqqaf, Raidan
Al-Jabri, Mohammed Shadad, Nisreen
Al-Najjar, Jamal

Copy Editor

Dana Patterson
Mohialdeen Al-Otumi

Offices

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

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

Hadramout Correspondent:
Saeed Al-Batati
Mobile (+967) 77383733
Email: albatati88@yahoo.com
Fax: +967 (05) 360303

Subscription rates:

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

Policies:

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

Breaking new ground

By: Henry Kissinger.

The war in Iraq is approaching a kind of self-imposed climax. In September, when Gen. David Petraeus, the commander in Iraq, is to submit an interim report, the president is expected to announce his conclusions regarding future strategy.

Congress will surely press for an accelerated, if not total, withdrawal of American forces. Demands for a political solution are likely to mount.

Public disenchantment with the Iraq war is palpable. The expressions of concern by the widely admired Sen Richard Lugar, R-Ind, are a case in point. On the other hand, a democratic public eventually holds its leaders responsible for bringing about disasters, even if the decisions that cause the disaster reflected the public's preferences of the moment. And precipitate withdrawal would produce such a disaster. It would not end the war but shift it to other areas, like Lebanon or Jordan or Saudi Arabia. The war between the Iraqi factions would intensify. The demonstration of American impotence would embolden radical Islamism and further radicalise its disciples from Indonesia and India to the suburbs of European capitals. Whatever our domestic timetables, the collapse of the American effort in Iraq would be a geopolitical calamity. In that sense, the goal of unilateral withdrawal and the quest for a political outcome are incompatible with each other.

We face, in fact, a number of paradoxes. Military victory, in the sense of establishing a government capable of enforcing its writ throughout Iraq, is not possible in a time frame tolerated by the American political process. Yet no political solution is conceivable in isolation from the situation on the ground. What America and the world need is not unilateral withdrawal but a vision by the administration of a sustainable

political end to the conflict. Withdrawals must grow out of a political solution, not the other way around.

Traditionally, diplomacy strives to discover common goals and distil them into a workable compromise. What distinguishes diplomacy over Iraq is that, in the end, it needs to distil a common approach from common fears. Each of the parties — the United States, the internal parties, Iraq's neighbours, the permanent members of the UN Security Council — face the reality that if they pursue their preferred objectives, the cauldron of Iraq may overflow and engulf the entire region. The US and most of Iraq's neighbours have a powerful national interest to prevent the emergence of terrorist training areas in Iraq for radical Islamist warriors that repeat the Taliban experience in Afghanistan. None of Iraq's neighbours, not even Iran, is in a position to dominate the situation against the opposition of all the other interested parties. Is it possible to build a sustainable outcome on such considerations?

The answer must be sought on three levels: the internal, the regional and the international.

The internal parties — the Shias, the Sunnis and the Kurds — have been subjected to insistent American appeals to achieve national reconciliation. But groups that have been conducting blood feuds with each other for centuries are, not surprisingly, struggling in their efforts to compose their differences by constitutional means. They need the buttress of a diplomatic process that could provide international support for carrying out any internal agreements reached or to contain their conflict if the internal parties cannot agree and Iraq breaks up.

Though much media attention focuses on which countries should be involved in the diplomacy, with special emphasis on Iran, the real debate should start with the substance of what

the diplomacy is meant to achieve.

The American goal should be an international agreement regarding the international status of Iraq. It would test whether the neighbours of Iraq as well as some more distant countries are prepared to translate general concepts into converging policies. It would provide a legal and political framework to resist violations. These are the meaningful benchmarks against which to test American withdrawals.

The reason why such a diplomacy may prove feasible is that the continuation of Iraq's current crisis presents all of Iraq's neighbours with mounting problems. The longer the war in Iraq rages, the more likely will be the break-up of the country into sectarian units. Turkey has repeatedly emphasised that it would resist such a break-up by force because of the radicalising impact that a Kurdish state could have on Turkey's large Kurdish population. But this would bring Turkey into unwanted conflict with the US and open a Pandora's box of other interventions.

Saudi Arabia and Jordan dread Shia domination of Iraq, especially if the Baghdad regime threatens to become a satellite of Iran. The various Gulf sheikhdoms, the largest of which is Kuwait, find themselves in an even more threatened position. Their interest is to help calm the Iraq turmoil and avert Iranian domination of the region. Syria's attitudes are likely to be more ambivalent. Its ties to Iran represent both a claim to status and a looming vulnerability. It goes along with Iranian-dominated Hezbollah in Lebanon to reduce Western influence, but it fears confrontation with the US and even more with Israel.

Given a wise and determined American diplomacy, even Iran may be brought to conclude that the risks of continued turmoil outweigh the temptations before it. To be sure, Iranian leaders may believe that the wind is at their backs, that the moment is uniquely favourable to realise millennial visions of a reincarnated

Persian empire or a reversal of the Shia-Sunni split under Shia domination. On the other hand, if prudent leaders exist — which remains to be determined — they might come to the conclusion that they had better treat these advantages as a bargaining chip in a negotiation rather than risk them in a contest over domination of the region. However divided America may appear and however irresolute Europe, geopolitical realities are bound to assert themselves.

The industrial countries cannot permit their access to the principal region of energy supply to be controlled by a country with Iran's revolutionary and taunting foreign policy. No American president will, in the end, acquiesce once the full consequences of Iranian domination of the region become apparent. Russia will have its own reasons, principally the fear of the radicalisation of its own Islamic minority, to begin resisting Iranian and radical Islamist domination of the Gulf.

Combined with the international controversy over its nuclear weapons programme, Iran's challenge could come to be perceived by its leaders to pose excessive risks. This is probably the reason why Iran (and Syria) seem to be edging toward dialogue with the US and why there may come about a genuine mutual interest in such a dialogue.

Whether or whenever Iran reaches these conclusions, two conditions will have to be met: First, no serious diplomacy can be based on the premise that the US is the supplicant. America and its allies must demonstrate a determination to vindicate their vital interests that Iran will find credible. Second, the US will need to put forward a diplomatic position that acknowledges the legitimate security interests of an Iran that accepts the existing order in the Gulf rather than strives to overthrow it.

Such a negotiation must be initiated within a genuinely multilateral forum. A dramatic bilateral Iranian-US

negotiation would magnify all the region's insecurities. For if Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait — which have entrusted their security primarily to the US — become convinced that an Iranian-US condominium is looming, a race for Tehran's favour may bring about the disintegration of all resolve. America needs to resist the siren song of a US-Iranian condominium. Within a multilateral framework, the US will be able to conduct individual conversations with the key participants, as has happened in the six-party forum on North Korea.

A forum for such an effort already exists in the foreign ministers' conference that met recently at Sharm el-Sheikh and which has agreed to reassemble in Istanbul, at a date yet to be determined. Attended by all of Iraq's neighbours — including Iran and Syria — plus the foreign ministers of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as of Egypt, it lacked a clear focus and turned into a public relations circus. Still, the imperatives described here will not disappear. It is in the United States' interest to turn the conference into a working enterprise under strong, if discreet, American leadership.

Its purpose should be to define the international status of the emerging Iraqi political structure into a series of reciprocal obligations. Iraq would continue to evolve as a sovereign state but agree to place itself under some international restraint in return for specific guarantees. In such a scheme, the US-led multinational force would be gradually transformed into an agent of that arrangement, along the lines of the Bosnian settlement in the Balkans or the Afghan structure. International forces would be established along Iraq's frontiers to block infiltration. While long-term bilateral security arrangements have advantages, the price for international support is likely to be progressive internationalisation and a verifiable commitment to non-intervention by its neighbours.

Until this point is reached, US forces should be deployed so that they have the greatest impact on the issues of greatest concern to America, the creation of terrorist bases or the emergence of a terrorist regime, and in numbers appropriate to their mission.

Such a diplomacy would also make possible the eventual participation of friendly countries with a big stake in the outcome. No nation is more seriously threatened by radicalised Islamism than India.

All this suggests a three-tiered international effort: an intensified negotiation among the Iraqi parties; a regional forum like the Sharm el-Sheikh conference to elaborate an international transition status for Iraq; and a broader conference to establish the peacekeeping and verification dimensions. The rest of the world cannot indefinitely pretend to be bystanders to a process that could engulf them through their default.

Neither the international system nor American public opinion will accept as a permanent arrangement an American enclave maintained exclusively by American military power in so volatile a region. The concept outlined here seeks to establish a new international framework for Iraq. It is an outcome emerging from a political and military situation on the ground and not from artificial deadlines.

Dr Henry Kissinger is by far the most admired Secretary of State in US history, a diplomat par excellence, and a top intellectual of our times, informed as he is by a 'deep historical knowledge, wit, a gift for irony, and a unique understanding of the forces that bind nations'. He had injected a new dynamism to the US foreign policy during his term between 1973 and 1977, that, among other things, effected a major turn-around in Sino-US relations. He continues to hog limelight, unveiling refreshing thoughts about the state of the world. Source: Khaleej Times online.

Deconstructing Islamist participation

By: Amr Hamzawy

At a time when Islamist movements across the Arab world have chosen to participate in official political processes, grave concerns have arisen over the nature and repercussions of this participation and over whether the Islamists are equipped to rule should they rise to power through democratic means. Because of the diversity of Islamists' awareness of, and approach to, such issues, any analysis of these questions must steer clear of generalities (and the reproduction of generalities) stemming from ideological prejudices or founded upon selective citations of past experiences which, by definition, are insufficient to grasp the complexities and constantly unfolding developments of the present. Similarly, the reductionist view of Islamist movements as groups of ideological zealots whose rhetoric, alone, is a sufficient guide to the logic of their actions is overly simplistic. Nor is it particularly productive to dismiss the criteria used to assess previous movements in the Arab world, such as the liberal, socialist and pan-Arabist trends on the grounds that Islamist participation in the political process is too recent and infrequent to be subjected to existing paradigms in a convincing manner. The latter argument is a particular favourite among some Islamists, who maintain that it is premature or unrealistic to question their ability to manage public affairs or participate effectively in government, especially when taking the current power balances between the ruling elites and Islamists into account. These apologists are asking the electorate to invest its vote in a movement whose ways of handling the challenges ahead remain obscure, beyond currently available tools for analysis. It is a dangerous form of procrastination.

It is already possible to identify three major modes of Islamist participation in public life. The first comprises the Iraqi, Lebanese and Palestinian cases. While the Islamist parties and movements in these instances operate with relative organisational freedom in the context of political party plurality, these experiences also take place in a climate of relative chaos, whether because foreign occupation has wrought the collapse of the institutions of government and public security or because an ongoing intractable crisis of internal discord so hampers the efficacy of government as to constantly threaten the stability of the political system and encourage the prevalence of monopolistic/exclusivist tendencies which conflict with the spirit and substance of peaceful participation. Shia-Sunni and pro- and anti-resistance dichotomies aside, the Islamist movements in Iraq, Lebanon and Palestine are characterised by regimental internal structures, possession of the means to exercise violence and a tendency to resort to, or to threaten to resort to, violence to resolve their political conflicts. Moreover, while acknowledging the differences in motives and the disparities in local contexts, the political ramifications of the Shia militias' penetration of the government and security agencies in Iraq are identical with Hizbullah's utilisation of its military engagement with Israel in the summer of 2006 to generate sufficient political capital to overturn the domestic balance of power in Lebanon, and with Hamas's recourse to its paramilitary machine to resolve its conflict with Fatah in Gaza.

We are thus presented with a fundamental question. Will the assimilation of such Islamist movements into plural politics, at a time when they have yet to develop a full commitment to peaceful participation and when such participation is perhaps only a tactic within the framework of a greater strategy, reduce

or even eliminate the chances of propelling political plurality forward through a process of democratisation? Or will assimilation gradually inspire the Islamists of collapsed and failed states to demilitarise their movements and revise their means and methods in a manner that prioritises peaceful participation? Unfortunately, on the evidence of Iraq, Lebanon and Palestine, the latter prospect looks unlikely even if there exists a margin of possibility that the movements change from within (through, perhaps, power struggles between hardliners and moderates) or that their respective societies eventually force them out by gradually turning away from the Islamists' current sources of mass appeal: a populist ideological rhetoric, religious affiliation, and the claim that they are the torchbearers of resistance against an occupying power or common enemy. Theoretically, at least, the only way out of this predicament resides in the coalescing of a collective will to revive the state as a thoroughly civil polity, to reinvigorate its neutrality towards the diverse components of society, and to introduce structures and mechanisms to impede religious or non-religious exclusivist forces monopolising public affairs.

In sharp contrast to these instances, the second mode of Islamist engagement in public life adopts peaceful participation as its one and only strategic option. Here there is no alternative to the preservation of the available spheres and mechanisms of political plurality and to gradually solidifying and expanding the pluralistic system through the formulation of a consensus with ruling elites and liberal and leftist opposition groups over the future of the democratisation process. The campaign motto "Working with others comes first" typifies the attitude of these Islamists who are prominent in Morocco, Algeria, Kuwait and Bahrain, and who have reconstituted themselves

in political party structures (such as the Moroccan Justice and Development Party and the Algerian Society for Peace Movement) or quasi-political party structures (such as the Islamic Constitutional Movement in Kuwait and the Islamic Concord Society, a Shia party in Bahrain) of a clearly non-militaristic stamp. Whereas the Society for Peace Movement and the Islamic Constitutional Movement form small parts of the governments of Algeria and Kuwait, the Justice and Development Party and the Concord Society form part of the loyal opposition in Morocco and Bahrain. More significantly, some of these movements — notably the Justice and Development Party and the Constitutional Movement — have succeeded in formulating a functional separation between Islamist proselytising activities and politics, thereby transforming themselves into political organisations guided by an Islamist code but that are run by professional politicians and the activities of which steer clear of the rhetoric and activities of a proselytising movement. This cannot be said of the Bahraini Concord Society, in which the blend of proselytising and politics is perhaps a natural consequence of the overlap between the party's leadership and the Shia hierarchy in Bahrain.

In spite of qualitative differences between these movements the "participation-comes-first" Islamists share several fundamental characteristics. Above all, they honour the legitimacy of the nation state to which they belong, and they respect that state's governing institutions, the principle of equality among all citizens, and the pluralistic, competitive nature of political life. This attitude, which they have generally adopted as much in spirit as in form, has led to the decline in exclusionist rhetoric, whether directed towards the ruling elite or to the liberal and leftist opposition, and to a gradual shift away from

ideological diatribes and categorical judgments, and towards the formulation of practical political platforms and constructive attempts to influence public policy, whether as minor partners in government or as members of the opposition.

The Islamists' experience in Morocco, Algeria, Kuwait and Bahrain testifies to the existence of a direct relationship between the stability of the available realm for political participation as a result of the decline in the government's recourse to the security pretext to exclude or repress them and a relatively rapid rise in their resolve to respect and play by the rules of the game and to reach consensual agreements over the conduct of public affairs in a non-confrontationist manner. Nevertheless, these Islamists still face a number of tests of their intent. On the one hand, they have yet to demonstrate their unconditional commitment to the mechanisms of a pluralistic form of government, even if those mechanisms produce policies that do not conform with their religious beliefs. On the other, they must continue to convince their constituencies of the efficacy of peaceful participation at a time when exclusivist religious forces are positioning themselves for the failure of the peaceful option so as to push their own alternatives and when authoritarian ruling elites have yet to shed their suspicions of the Islamists and have yet to accustom themselves to the consensual approach.

The third mode is epitomised by the cases of Egypt, Sudan, Jordan and Yemen. In spite of the considerable differences between them, Islamist movements in these countries have persisted in the face of a volatile political space and the fragility of their relationship with the ruling elites. If, in Egypt and Jordan, the Muslim Brothers have been given some room to participate in pluralistic mechanisms, in legislative elec-

tions, in professional syndicates and other areas of civil society, the sword of the security forces is constantly hanging over their heads. On the other hand, the Islamist movement in Sudan and the Reform Party in Yemen throw into relief the danger of non-democratic accommodations Islamists have struck with ruling elites and the impact of such paramilitary-technocratic alliances on political life and on the internal dynamics of the Islamists themselves.

Perhaps we might call these Islamists who take part until they notify us otherwise. They may have adopted a strategy of peaceful participation, but it is no more than a strategy. In view of the perpetual fluctuation of their role in the political life of Egypt and Jordan or the swings in their positions from partners in authoritarian governments to antagonists, in the case of Yemen and to a certain extent Sudan, their leaders and followers continue to hover in the abstract heights of ideology, social narratives and mega policy (the role of religion, Islamic Law, the individual, the group and the Muslim nation) while ignoring the need to evolve a culture that values consensus-making and constructive mechanisms for influencing public policy. Perhaps the only way to inspire these half-hearted participants in the political process to commit themselves fully is to gradually open the way for them to make a stable contribution to public life.

Unless we fully appreciate the differences between the three modes of Islamist political participation we will never be able to put our fingers on those qualities and circumstances that will allow us to deal realistically with the Islamist phenomenon and the challenges it poses to society.

Amr Hamzawy is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, DC. Source: AL Aghram weekly online.

Director of Tax Authority Dr. Ahmed Ghalib:

“We must enforce book-keeping to enhance transparency”

Dr. Ahmed Ghalib is one of the few reformers playing an important role within the Yemeni government, during his term serving within the ministry of finance, he has initiated a number of reforms to enhance transparency and accountability. Currently serving as the Director of the taxation authority, Dr. Ghalib promises not only to enhance transparency and accountability, but also to reduce taxes to promote investments.

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

A number of businessmen and investors complain that the Yemeni taxation policy keep on changing, how do you comment on this?

The Yemeni taxation policy is relatively stable considering that the legislative framework and the rules and regulations that regulate taxation are in place and enforced, considering that the underlying concepts, objectives and taxation strategies do not change, but what might change are the technicalities within the taxation mechanism or the percentage of tax stipulated by law. Such changes might occur towards more simplification of the taxation procedures or as a result of a change in the economic and financial circumstances. It is evident that the government's adoption of the General Tax System for sales, which is considered one of the latest taxation systems in the world, that there is a direction towards simplicity and transparency.

The World Bank advises the government to increase taxes on some commodities and luxury items in order to increase the government's income. Are there any measures towards such an action?

The objectives of the Yemeni taxation policy are in line with the government's agenda towards stabilizing the standard of living and in line with the financial and economic policies. To answer your question, so far there is no such proposal towards increasing taxes regardless of what advice the World Bank gives, the government is not obliged to follow all the recommendations, opinions, or proposals especially those which do not serve the interest of the people of Yemen. Having said that, the amount of taxes collected is increasing annually but this increase is the result of a better and more efficient implementation of the current relevant legislation in accordance to the taxation mechanisms in place, which has become direct, flexible and more transparent.

The voluntary mechanism to pay taxes through direct deposits to the banks was prepared to facilitate the implementation of the Sales Tax Law, did the targeted tax payers follow this mechanism?

There is a new mechanism that allows the direct payment of due taxes directly through the central bank and other assigned banks whether it was income tax or sale tax. We consider this mechanism to be one of the prime pillars of the taxation reforms strategy as it is a clear, direct and hassle-free procedure. Additionally, this process decreases the amount of direct communication between the tax payer and the employees affiliated to the tax authority.

However, despite the positive advantages to this system, many tax payers did not commit to it yet, but the authority is hoping for the system to prosper and become more popular because of its many advantages.

There is information indicating that there are accumulated taxes from previous years for some enterprises, what is the current mechanism to trail tax evaders?

The issue of accumulated taxes is a complex one for all parties involved. The complexity is primarily attributed to the lack of taxation awareness and the narrow minds of some taxpayers about the state's tax obligations. The Authority has been working hard to simplify its procedures, be more flexible with tax evaders, and not imposing tax penalties in order to receive more cooperation from such enterprises and eradicate this phenomenon.

Our reports indicate that most of these accumulations are on real state returns, non-trade and non-industrial occupations, or new taxpayers who do not have any previous accounts with the Tax administration; however, these cases have been recently confined. Additionally, accumulations were found for those who transfer ownership of the enterprise between more than one owner without informing the Tax Administration, as such, the new owners also buy the enterprise with all its overdue taxes. The Authority hence introduced new simplified mechanisms to clarify the process and spread awareness in order to eliminate those accumulations, sometimes through negotiations or through forming joint field committees with the chamber of commerce and local councils to clean slate those accumulated files and start a new page. These Committees will continue their work on such files until the end of this year 2007, by then we will have a clearer and more realistic picture.

Many Yemeni business men have a problem with the monitoring mechanism and book-keeping, what are the procedures that the Authority is enforcing to obligate the private sector to maintain regular book-keeping?

To be honest, this constitutes a hot issue and is a huge argument between us and the business community. Due to the lack of book-keeping, Tax Administrators base their work on arbitrary estimates to collect taxes. Hence, serious conflicts arise with the private sector and unfortunately, the current tax law does not enforce any kind of penalty on those taxpayers who do not practice sound book-keeping. However, the Authority is now working on a proposal to amend the income tax law in order to create a clear article within the law that obligates taxpayers to practice sound book-keeping and



The Tax Authority has a hotline to receive complaints, directly affiliated to the office of the Authority's President, Dr. Ahmed Ghalib (above).

encourage them to submit their declarations according to the voluntary Self-Link System and deposit taxes directly to the authority's bank accounts. Additionally, the amendment should also reward taxpayers who pay directly to the banks, provided that they keep regular accounts and maintain books that are transparent in accordance to approved accounting standards that are recognized and in line with the tax laws.

There are a number of complaints from small trade and service shops that tax collectors blackmail them. Is there any kind of a monitoring mechanism on tax collectors and administrators?

The Authority has established a general department for taxpayers' services especially for this reason. This department is under my direct supervision and monitoring and its main objective is to receive complaints through phones, faxes, or the internet and to respond to each of these complaints with great attention and quickly, and, in some events, connect myself with the complainers to ensure any mishaps are rectified and any violations of the code of conduct is taken seriously.

However, due to the business nature of these small taxpayers, we have adopted what may be called “the Tax-

Cutting System” which sets a standard and fixed amount of annual tax for each of these businesses, and also facilitated the direct bank payment system which is similar to the Self-Link System but is focused on the smaller tax payers; in order to simplify the procedures and for the interest of all taxpayers.

As for these blackmailing and unethical practices from some of our employees, we initiate an investigation immediately in such an event and if the employee was found guilty, we undertake legal procedures to prosecute them. Additionally, there is an already in-place monitoring mechanism on tax collectors; however, we need the cooperation of taxpayers to inform us of any unethical, corrupt or unprofessional practices to enable us to rectify the situation and eradicate corruption.

Does the tax system, more particularly the income tax, in our country encourage investment?

The government is currently administering a set of reforms in the financial and tax laws, as well as in the fiscal policies as an objective to improve the investment environment and finding new investment opportunities. One of these reforms is the proposal to lower the income tax from 35% to 20% and initiate deep rooted amendments on the income tax such as adapting the Self-

Link System.

However, we are certain that the pro-investment measures in the current form are not economically feasible. For example, exemptions are given to small scale projects such as packing and packaging projects instead of being given to current strategic projects that are more economically feasible to the country, this would give such projects more liquidity and allow them to expand in turn growing the economy, providing more jobs, and increasing potential taxes in the future. Furthermore, the current income tax law, which will hopefully be amended, does not form any contradiction with the investment law and regulations, because the enforced law approves tax exemptions that are specified in the investment law, and we abide by these exemptions.

Yemen suffers from corruption in all its sectors. What is your strategy to eliminate corruption in the taxation field?

Corruption is a phenomenon that exists in every developing society and organizations in the past and also in our modern times. However, in the field of taxation there are a series of reforms that the Authority is following. For example we are undertaking legislative reforms, new tax directives to enhance transparency and accountability, and restructuring the hierarchy of the Tax Administration to suit the modern and developed role of a modern, responsive and transparent tax authority. Our reforms so far have achieved tangible success which is felt and appreciated by many financial and other institutions locally and internationally, and we are working towards implementing more reforms.

Dr. Ghalib, thank you for your time, are there any other comments which you would like to add?

I would like to thank the Yemen Times for their interest in the authority and to spreading tax awareness in the business community, and I also applaud your active participation towards promoting transparency and good governance in our society.

Business in Brief

UK raises AID to Yemen to US\$ 100 million

Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Al-Arhabi has stated that the United Kingdom has decided to increase its annual Aid to Yemen to US\$ 100 million starting in 2011. His Excellency said that this agreement would make the United Kingdom the largest single non-Arab donor to Yemen.

Slight decline in fisheries production

A slight decline in the production of fisheries in the first quarter of 2007 was noted compared to that of the first quarter of 2006. The production of 2007 reached 19.3 thousand tons compared to 20.8 thousand tons in 2006. This decline comes in spite of increased fishing activity and investment in the fisheries sector.

Customs to be refunded re-exports

The supreme council for export promotions has finalized a mechanism to refund the customs paid on several categories of imports in the event of re-exporting these items. This measure was undertaken to increase volume of exports and increase the attractiveness of Yemen as a transit country for international trade.

Parliament demands names of corrupt officials

The Yemeni Parliament has recently demanded that the Central Organization for Control and Audit reveals the names of all officials linked to corruption cases which were listed in the Organization's report for the financial years 2004-2005. The parliament demanded the list of names with no reservations to be submitted within two months.

Bahah: Aden refinery upgrade to cost up to US\$ 1 billion

Minister of Oil, Gas and Minerals Khalid Bahah has stated that the Aden Oil Refinery will require an investment ranging from US\$ 500,000 to 1 billion. He stated that an international auditing firm is currently working on formulating a proposal to indicate the exact amount needed for renovation, and that the renovation of the refinery would be given to the best financing offer.

A Reputed Oil and Gas Service Company is seeking to recruit

QHSSSE Engineer

Required with the following qualifications:

Ref # FLD001

- Candidate should be Yemeni Nationality.
- 28 - 35 Years of age.
- Bachelor Degree in Sience or Engineering.
- Minimum 3 years experience in the oil field industry.
- Experience in (Drilling, Tubular Running, Liner Hangers, Wire Line, Cementation, etc.).
- Excellent verbal and writing skills with bi-lingual proficiency in Arabic and English.
- High professional skills in conducting audits, safety meetings and working with third party auditors.
- Strong computer literacy in all MS office based software.
- Pro-activity and ability to meet deadlines and corporate requirements.
- Driving license.

IF you meet the above requirements, please send your CV with a cover letter + the reference number to:
Fax: 01 426 558

A Reputed Oil and Gas Service Company is seeking to recruit

Cementing Engineer

Required with the following qualifications:

Ref # FLD002

- Candidate should be Yemeni Nationality.
- 28 - 35 Years of age.
- Bachelor Degree in Sience or Engineering.
- Minimum 5 years experience in the oil field industry.
- Good experience in cementation equipment and operation.
- Excellent verbal and writing skills with bi-lingual proficiency in Arabic and English.
- Strong computer literacy in all MS office based software.
- Pro-activity and ability to meet deadlines and corporate requirements.
- Driving license.

IF you meet the above requirements, please send your CV with a cover letter + the reference number to:
Fax: 01 426 558

A Reputed Oil and Gas Service Company is seeking to recruit

- Wireline Operator Ref# FLD003
- Wireline Senior Operator Ref# FLD004
- Wireline Crew Chief Ref# FLD005

Required with the following qualifications:

- Candidate should be Yemeni Nationality.
- Degree in any equivalent field to be qualified for the position.
- Experience in OH, CH, PL, TCP
- Minimum 2 years experience for the operator position, 4 years for the Senior Operator position and 6 years for the crew chief position in the oil field industry.
- Excellent verbal and writing skills with bi-lingual proficiency in Arabic and English.
- Truck / defensive driving license

IF you meet the above requirements, please send your CV with a cover letter + the reference number for the designation you are looking for to Fax: 01 426 558

A Reputed Oil and Gas Service Company is seeking to recruit

Sales Engineer

Required with the following qualifications:

Ref # FLD006

- Candidate should be Yemeni Nationality.
- Bachelor Degree in Mechanical Engineering or other suitable technical background.
- Candidates should be Yemeni Nationality
- Excellent verbal and writing skills with bi-lingual proficiency in Arabic and English.
- Strong computer literacy in all MS. Office based software.
- Minimum 4 years of experience in the oil field environment especially drill sites.
- General knowledge of Drilling and Completions Tools.
- Pro-activity and ability to meet deadlines and corporate requirements.
- Driving license.

IF you meet the above requirements, please send your CV with a cover letter + the reference number to:
Fax: 01 426 558

A Reputed Oil and Gas Service Company is seeking to recruit

- Fleet Mechanic Ref# FLD005

Required with the following qualifications:

- Candidate should be Yemeni Nationality.
- Mechanical degree.
- Minimum 5 years automotive mechanic and field experience
- Excellent verbal and writing skills with bi-lingual proficiency in Arabic and English.
- Driving license

IF you meet the above requirements, please send your CV with a cover letter + the reference number for the designation you are looking for to Fax: 01 426 558

Vacancies



Yemen International Hospital

A state-of-art Tertiary Care Hospital is coming up at Taiz, Yemen under the management of Apollo Group of Hospitals. The Hospital invites qualified candidates to apply for the following vacancies:

1) CONSULTANTS

With a minimum of 5 yrs experience subsequent to PG/Super specialization in the following specialties

- MEDICAL

- Endocrinology and diabetology
- Nephrology
- Respiratory
- Cardiology
- Gastroenterology
- Rheumatology
- Neurology
- Critical Care Medicine
- Anaesthesiology
- Obstetric & Gynaecology
- Ophthalmology
- ENT
- Dermatology
- Dental and Faciomaxillary
- Pediatrics and Neonatology
- Radiology

- SURGICAL

- General Surgery and Gastroenterology
- Neuro Surgery
- Urology
- Orthopedics
- Plastic Surgery
- Cardiovascular Surgery
- Pediatric Surgery

- LABORATORY

- Microbiology
- Histopathology
- Haematology
- Biochemistry

4) NURSING

NURSING SUPERINTENDENT:

- BSc / Diploma in Nursing + Nursing Administration with 8-12 yrs experience.

Age limit:45 yrs.

HEAD NURSE- WARDS / ICU / OPERATING ROOM :

- BSc in Nursing with 5-8 yrs experience .

Age limit:40yrs.

STAFF NURSE :

- BSc / High Diploma in Nursing 3-5 yrs experience .

Age limit:40 yrs.

2) ADMINISTRATION

A Talented professionals to head the following departments;

ACCOUNTS & FINANCE

- CA/ ICWAI / M. Com with 10 -15 yrs of experience.

CUSTOMER RELATIONS / FRONT OFFICE

- Graduates with 3-5 yrs of experience in hospitality industry, with a very good level in both written and spoken English.

Age limit:35 yrs.

MEDICAL RECORDS

- PGMRT with 10 yrs of experience, with a very good level in both written and spoken English.

Administrative staff for the following departments:

ACCOUNTS

- B. Com / M.Com. with 3-5 yrs of experience.

PURCHASE

- Graduate with PG Diploma in materials management with 3-5 yrs of experience.

PERSONNEL

- Graduate with specialization in HR/ MHRM / PM & IR with 3-5 yrs of experience.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT:

- Graduates with 3 -5 yrs of experience , with a very good level in both written and spoken English.

CASHIER:

- Graduates with 3 -5 yrs of experience, with a very good level in both written and spoken English.

RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONE OPERATOR :

- Graduates with 1-2 yrs of experience, a good level in both spoken and written English, and baic computer skills

Age: 25 yrs

3) MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

CHIEF ENGINEER :

- BE with over 8 yrs of experience in a Hospital / Hotel / Marine

SUPERVISORS:

- DME with C license and 5-6 yrs experience in supervisory level

ELECTRICIANS:

- ITI with B license and 5 yrs experience.

BIO-MEDICAL ENGINEER:

- BME / ME (electro. & Instrumentation) or (Electronics Communication) with 3-5 years experience .

A/C PLANT OPERATOR / BOILER OPERATOR :

- ITI with 3-4 yrs experience

GAS MANIFOLD OPERATOR :

- SSLC / ITI Filter with 3-5 years experience

5) SUPPORT SERVICES

FRONT OFFICE ASSISTANT, WARD SECRETARY, TELEPHONE OPERATOR:

- Graduates with 1-2 yrs of experience and working knowledge in computers.

Age Limit:35 yrs

SECRETARY:

- Any Graduate with a personable character, very good level in English, computer literacy , and good communication skills.

MEDICAL RECORDS TECHNICIAN:

- DMRT with 3-4 yrs experience

Food & Beverage:

- Graduate DHMCT with 3-7 yrs in a hospital / hotel industry.

DIETITIAN:

- M. Sc. (Nutr. & Diet.)

House Keeper: Graduates with 3-5 yrs experience in a hospital / hotel industry .

CSSD TECHNICIAN:

- Intermediate with knowledge of Autoclaving Machine and 3 years experience

6) PARAMEDICAL TECHNICIANS

Technicians with BSc / Diploma with experience of 3-8 yrs.:

X-Ray

MRI

CT Scan

Scopy Technician

Optometrist

Cath Lab

Dialysis

EEG and EMG

PFT (Pulmonary Function Test)

Audiometry

Anesthesia

Perfusionist

Urology Technician (Urodynamic)

Operating Rooms

Physiotherapy

T/M/T and Holter

Dental Technician

Notice; All applicants should have a very good level both in spoken and written English.

The Hospital offers commensurable payment according to qualification and performance of the incumbent and offers solid health care package.

Interested applicants who fulfill the above -mentioned requirements, should send their detailed CV (with copies of awards/degrees earned, references, etc...) with short covering letter referring to the position advertised and salary expectations to the following address:

B.O.Box: 5302 Taiz

Email: hrd@hsagroup.com

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الجمهورية اليمنية
وزارة الزراعة والري
مشروع الحفاظ على المياه الجوفية والتربة
قرض هيئة التنمية الدولية رقم (٣٨٦٠) يمن
إعادة الإعلان عن وظائف لليمنيين ومن الإقليم

حصلت الحكومة اليمنية على قرض من هيئة التنمية الدولية (IDA) لمواجهة تكاليف مشروع الحفاظ على المياه الجوفية والتربة وينوي المشروع إنفاق جزء من مخصصات هذا القرض لتغطية المرتبات لشغل الوظائف التالية والمبين المهام المرجعية أدناه:-

١- أخصائي خدمات إرشاد الري (عدد ٩ مهندس أخصائي إرشاد الري)

مكان العمل : في المحافظات

الخلفية:- إدراكاً بأن بدون دعم المزارعين ، فإنه يتعذر تحقيق تنمية زراعية مستدامة . ولهذا فقد تم إحداث خدمات إرشاد الري بقصد ضمان الإدارة الجيدة لموارد المياه وخفض سحب المياه الجوفية من خلال توفير المياه وتحسين كفاءة الري.

المتطلبات:- يشترط في أخصائي خدمات إرشاد الري أن يكون حاصلاً على درجة البكالوريوس في المحاصيل المروية مع خبرة لاتقل عن خمس سنوات في مجال تقديم الخدمات الإرشادية للمزارعين التي تتصل بمزاولة التطبيق العملي لكفاءة ممارسة الري الحقلية .

- إضافة يجب أن يتمتع بخبرة عملية في مزاولة عمليات الري ، الاحتياجات المائية وجدولة الري ، انظمة الري الحديث ونقل المياه بالانابيب المعتمدة على المياه الجوفية . كما يتطلب توفر خبرة عملية في مجال الري بالسيول وحصاد المياه والقدرة على العمل وسط المزارعين وتحفيزهم وتشكيل مجاميع مستخدمي المياه.

- ضرورة الإلمام الجيد باللغة العربية ومعرفة اللغة الانجليزية ولديه القدرة على استخدام الحاسوب. سيقدم خبراء ري المحاصيل (دوليين ووطنيين) الإرشادات الفنية لأخصائي إرشاد الري التي تعينه في أداء مهامه.

المهام الأساسية: المهام الأساسية لأخصائي إرشاد الري تشمل الآتي:-

١- تقديم خدمات إرشاد الري بتعزيز زيادة الإنتاج الزراعي من وحدة المياه المستخدمة ، وتقديم النصح للمزارعين في التطبيق العملي لكفاءة وممارسة العمليات الاروائية للاستخدام الأمثل للمياه الجوفية والسطحية لتحقيق وفورات الماء والطاقة والعمالة مع زيادة الإنتاجية ، تحسين إدارة مياه الري والتحكم في استخدام مدخلات الري. ولتنفيذ ذلك فقد قام المشروع على نفقته بإنشاء مزارع إيضاحية (٣٨ مزرعة تحت نظام نقل المياه بالانابيب و ٢٧ مزرعة تحت نظام الري الموضعي من الآبار) . ومن تلك حوالي ٢٦-٢٧ مزرعة تم تركيبها .

٢- إقامة ورش العمل وأيام حقلية لتدريب المزارعين ميدانياً بالمزارع الإيضاحية وفي مقر الوحدات الحقلية حول الأنماط المحصولية ، الاحتياجات المائية ، جدولة الري والتحكم في استخدام مدخلات الإنتاج . ولتنفيذ ذلك فقد تم توفير وسائل سمعية وبصرية من طرف المشروع للمساعدة في إقامة الورش والندوات.

٣- التواصل والتنسيق مع هيئة البحوث الزراعية والجهات الإرشادية الأخرى لإتباع الطرق المثلى في تنفيذ مهامه.

٤- مساعدة الوحدات الحقلية في اختيار المزارع لغرض تركيب تقنيات تحسين الري والمراقبة المستمرة للمزارع التي تم تركيب هذه الأنظمة بها .

٥- الإشراف والقيام بدراسات الوفورات المائية المحققة من تركيب أنظمة الري . ولتنفيذ ذلك فقد قام المشروع بشراء وتركيب عدادات المياه بالآبار المختارة في مناطق عمل المشروع. وفي هذا الإطار سيقوم فني بمساعدة أخصائي خدمات الري في تنفيذ هذه المهمة.

٦- تقييم أداء أنظمة الري المنفذة من طرف المشروع والمراجعة الدورية السنوية للنتائج والنصفيّة والنهائيّة للمشروع.

إعداد تقارير دورية وسنوية إلى إدارة المشروع عبر الوحدات الحقلية. ولتحقيق ذلك سوف يحصل أخصائي إرشاد الري على المساعدة والتوجيه من استشاري المحاصيل المروية (الدولي والوطني).

٧- مقارنة كفاءات الري الحقلية مع الكفاءة المحددة بوثيقة المشروع وتحليل الأسباب التي قد تؤدي لعدم تحقيق الكفاءة المثلى وإعطاء التوجيهات التي تحسن أداء كفاءة الري على أقل تقدير للوصول إلى تقديرات وثيقة المشروع.

٨- مراقبة الآبار لتحديد كمية المياه التي تضخ ، جدولة الضخ وانخفاض منسوب مياه الآبار. ولهذا القرض فقد تم توفير معدات رصد ومراقبة المياه الجوفية، عدادات المياه ، ومعدات قياسات حقلية أخرى بالإضافة إلى وجود فني مراقبة مياه لكل أخصائي إرشاد الري للمساعدة في تنفيذ مهام مراقبة المياه .

٩- يشرف على جمع المعلومات الأولية لكل مزرعة يتم إدخال أنظمة الري فيها طبقاً لاستمارات جمع البيانات المرفقة بالاتفاقية ثلاثية الأطراف التي توقع مع المزارعين ويتم تجديد هذه البيانات بشكل دائم وتحليلها .

١٠- تجهز للوحدات الحقلية الإجراءات التي يمكن إتباعها لحل تظلمات المزارعين للشروط الواردة في الاتفاقية.

١١- يقدم الدعم للمزارعين لتنظيم وتشكيل مجاميع /جمعيات مستخدمي المياه ورفع المتطلبات بالتواصل مع الوحدات الحقلية.

٢- فني خدمات إرشاد الري (عدد ٤ فنيين)

المتطلبات :- يشترط في فني خدمات إرشاد الري أن يكون حاصلاً على درجة البكالوريوس في علوم التربة/الإرشاد مع خبرة لاتقل عن ثلاثة سنوات في مجال تقديم الخدمات الإرشادية للمزارعين ومراقبة المياه على مستوى الحقل مع الاطلاع الجيد والمعرفة بالحساب الآلي. سوف يتلقى فني خدمات إرشاد الري الإشراف والتوجيه الفني من أخصائي إرشاد الري للمساعدة في أداء واجباته.

المهام الأساسية:

١- المساعدة في تقديم خدمات إرشاد الري بتعزيز زيادة الإنتاج الزراعي من وحدة المياه المستخدمة ، وتقديم النصح للمزارعين في التطبيق العملي لكفاءة وممارسة العمليات الاروائية للاستخدام الأمثل للمياه الجوفية والسطحية لتحقيق وفورات الماء والطاقة والعمالة مع زيادة الإنتاجية ، تحسين إدارة مياه الري والتحكم في استخدام مدخلات الري. ولتنفيذ ذلك فقد قام المشروع على نفقته بإنشاء مزارع إيضاحية (٣٨ مزرعة تحت نظام نقل المياه بالانابيب و ٢٧ مزرعة تحت نظام الري الموضعي من الآبار) . ومن تلك حوالي ٢٦-٢٧ مزرعة تم تركيبها .

٢- المساعدة في إقامة ورش العمل وأيام حقلية لتدريب المزارعين ميدانياً بالمزارع الإيضاحية وفي مقر الوحدات الحقلية حول الأنماط المحصولية ، الاحتياجات المائية ، جدولة الري والتحكم في استخدام مدخلات الإنتاج . ولتنفيذ ذلك فقد تم توفير وسائل سمعية وبصرية من طرف المشروع للمساعدة في إقامة الورش والندوات.

٣- مساعدة أخصائي خدمات إرشاد الري للمساعدة في اختيار المزارع الإيضاحية بالوحدات لتركيب تقنيات تحسين الري والمراقبة الدورية لهذه المزارع.

٤- مساعدة أخصائي إرشاد الري في صيانة والحفاظ على سجل بيانات المزرعة بالمزارع التي بها عدادات مياه.

٥- مساعدة أخصائي خدمات إرشاد الري في تنفيذ الأيام الحقلية تشمل تجهيز المواد الإرشادية في المعاملات الفلاحية ووقاية النباتات.

٦- مساعدة أخصائي خدمات إرشاد الري في الإشراف على تركيب أجهزة مراقبة المياه والتي تشمل التركيب المستمر لأجهزة مناسبة للمياه ونوعية المياه ، بجانب عدادات المياه بالمزارع المختارة.

٧- مساعدة أخصائي خدمات إرشاد الري في مراقبة آبار المزارعين لتحديد كمية المياه المسحوب ومراقبة جدولة السحب وهبوط مناسب المياه الجوفية باستخدام أجهزة المراقبة والقياسات الحقلية الدورية.

٨- مساعدة أخصائي خدمات إرشاد الري على جمع المعلومات لكل مزرعة وإدخالها للكمبيوتر طبقاً لاستمارات جمع البيانات وتحويلها مباشرة إلى نظام إدارة المعلومات بصنعاء عن طريق التلفون أو من خلال الانترنت.

٩- مساعدة أخصائي خدمات إرشاد الري في مراقبة التزام المزارعين بالاتفاقية الثلاثية بناءً على قاعدة البيانات من المزارع المختارة.

الراغبين في التقديم لهذه الوظائف **وتنطبق عليهم الشروط الواردة أعلاه** ، يمكنهم تقديم طلباتهم مشفوعة بالسيرة الذاتية والوثائق ذات علاقة إلى وحدة تنسيق المشروع على العنوان التالي قبل الساعة الواحدة ظهراً يوم ٢٠٠٧/٨/٣٠ . فقط قائمة بالمرشحين المؤهلين سوف يطلبون للمقابلة .


يتم الاختيار وفقاً لإرشادات وإجراءات البنك الدولي المتبعة عند اختيار المستشارين للوظائف الممولة من قروض البنك الدولي . وان إجراءات صرف مستحقات من قرض البنك الدولي رقم (٣٨٦٠-يمن) لا تسمح دفع رواتب من مخصصات هذا القرض لموظفي وزارة الزراعة والري أو العاملين في مؤسساتها أو هيئاتها أو مكاتبها.

العنوان:-مشروع الحفاظ على المياه الجوفية والتربة

صندوق بريد رقم : ١٨٧٣٣ الحي السياسي جوار مسجد ابو عبيده-صنعاء

تلفون رقم : ٤٤٣٢١٩ - فاكس : ٤٥٠٠٧٦


البريد الإلكتروني : GSCP@yemen.net.ye

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN  **بنك اليمن الدولي**

Your Goal is Our Goal

Drive Now, Pay later

Easy Installments, for high Performance
Only via (SAYARATY) program from the International Bank of Yemen



For more information, Please Contact us on: 01-407030 - or visit our site: www.ibyemen.com

Starting from July... **3 times a week!**



Europe
520* \$

Istanbul
350* \$

With Turkish Airlines, you can travel 150 destinations around the world with reasonable prices and peerless hospitality.

*With prices starting from 520 \$ and 350 \$, for round-trips only, airport service and other charges not included in price.

 GSA: Universal Travel & Tourism
P.O. Box: 18226, 60 Meters Road,
next to Universal Group headquarters,
Sana'a - Yemen
Tel: +967 1 44 5970 • Fax: +967 1 445977
E-mail: tk@universalyemen.com

TURKISH AIRLINES 
www.thy.com

 **SUZUKI**
Way of Life!

CONTEMPORARY STYLING
UNMATCHED FUEL EFFICIENCY





 **SUZUKI YEMEN CO.** For information Please Call ; 02 346000 Fax ; 02 340049
A MEMBER OF BAMAROUF GROUP Mukalla Center Tel: 05 314614/5 Fax :05 314616

Wrong customs are the cause, Mr Maged

Coincidentally, I had thrown an eye on the article that Mr Maged Thabet wrote on the youth page entitled "Reality never lies dear Lamis", published on the 26th of July, issue No.1071 as reaction for Miss Lamis's comments on the article that Mr Maged published entitled "Marriage nowadays as investment chance" which discussed the difficulties that men face when getting married. This issue immediately reminds me of such hot topics that my colleagues and I are adopting these days, taking place in the faculty of education, Sana'a University. Particularly it reminds me of some unconscious minds, especially girls, who sometimes think in a wrong way.

It is something good that we share ideas and discuss what concern our life and future. For that, I am here to say some words to the public as well as to Miss Lamis and those they have such viewpoints like hers, hoping you to understand my viewpoint correctly in the same time to take it seriously.

As a matter of fact, the problem "how and who to get married" is the hardest decision men come over in their life especially those who have limited income. The difficulties men face when

"try" to get married were indicated by Miss Lamis when she said that in order to get married a bridegroom should 'realize' and 'appreciate' whatever needed for the marriage before taking any step. That is a bridegroom should do like others do and follow the customs and traditions which means a heavy dowry should be paid regardless what come after it.

I want to say to Mr Maged do not wonder dear, Miss Lamis is not kidding, she is right. Why? because she has experience this. She accustomed to hear and see other men pay hundreds of thousands (not a metal ring) as dowry. She used to hear them pay tens of thousands (besides the dowry) for the bride's mother, uncle, grandmother, and for (the night) also, instead of (verses from the Holy Qura'an). These are the (traditions and social customs) that Miss Lamis, unfortunately, believes in, while Islam never approves. I am here to clarify these kinds of traditions and customs we have within our societies, which never and ever relate to our complete religion by any way. Besides, I want to remind you all that Islam we know these days is



By: Mohammed Saleh Ali Almoqri

not as the same as Islam of Prophet's era, not due to Islam itself, since it fits every time and place, but due to our carelessness of Islamic instructions. As a result, some of our respectable fathers lack even the basic knowledge that concerns Islamic rules.

I am sorry to say that some fathers sell their daughters as materials; they just focus on how much you will pay? No matter what your morals and religious beliefs would be. It becomes a matter of business. Surely, they do mean it as they say "getting married easily makes men careless" as Miss Lamis claims. This is just an excuse fathers use so that they can get more money. I am here to assure you that the opposite is the right that is to get married difficultly is the main reason for most of family problems. For, fathers forgot the prophet's saying "Hadeeth" which means "the fewer dowries women get, the more blessed they are."

I did not wonder what Miss Lamis claimed except when she said that men (of moral) are rarely and few. Let us imagine that they are few and one of them went to a father proposing his

daughter, will this father consider his morals? Never, never, Men (of morals) are available, but fathers (of mercy) are rare and few. They cannot differentiate between getting their daughters married and making them commercial deals. For that, it is a natural thing to find problems taking place between a husband and his wife, but at least every problem has a solution as it said, even if this solution reaches a divorce. Mostly, these problems happen due to the absence of understanding between couples and the reason of that based on father who forces his daughter to marry whomever he wants neglecting her right to chose the one she loves and thinks he fits her characteristics and nature as Islam demands.

Eventually, I do appreciate all opinions and viewpoints including Miss Lamis's ones. But I am just wondering of those people who "stick to their guns" even if they are wrong. I hope that I am wrong. However, it is up to you dear readers. Concerning me, what I claimed was from reality, which never lies, as Mr Maged said.

Mohammed Saleh Ali Almoqri is A student at Sana'a University, Faculty of education.
Mas2005male@yahoo.com

THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE



Summer vacation in parents' hands!

By: Maged Thabet Al-kholidy

The summer vacation has come. No more school study or university lectures. Some parents take an advantage of this by making their children or older sons help them in work. Some others force them to work anywhere and any kind of work. They want them to experience life difficulties, as they claim, and to earn money as well. The idea looks good. But there must be time for everything.

A child of ten, or less, years old must enjoy childhood. He can work as some fathers want but not for the sake of working but rather for learning new things, developing skills, and contacting with new faces and new names of people. They must, however, have time for playing, for watching TV, for participating in the summer camps, etc.

Such children will grow and one day, sooner or later, will have to work. But, by that time they will not get a chance to play, to watch cartoons, and to participate in activities which are of great significance to them.

To do such things, children do not waste time in vain as some think. But they do get many mental, psychological, and even corporal advantages.

Playing, for example, helps children to practice some skills and sports. It activates their mentality to create, awaking their innate capabilities. It encourages them to compete with each other.

A child, or even a young one, may work. But he does so without any interest. Soon he gets complicated of work especially if he sees friends or neighbors' children play and interestingly enjoy summer vacation.

He may continue working, especially if he is forced to, or if he is in need. Work, for him, becomes not more than obligation. Obligations in general disturb children's personalities especially those at the age of 10-15, when they strike to prove their personalities.

Even if he works hard and accepts it as a matter of bad circumstances, he is not set free in whatever he does. He is only ordered 'to do and not to do'. This makes him never creatively think of what to do and what not. He, subsequently, turns to be a machine-like, doing what is asked to do whether that is wrong or right.

Such kind of work does negatively affect the children not only in the field of work but study, personal relations, and personal behaviors.

Of course, working at early ages, children have to come across different kinds of people. Especially if they are not relatives, some people deal with such children as they do with older ones. Some of them, moreover, are bad in their intentions and may negatively affect them. Some children, for example, start chewing Qat, smoking, abusing, and maybe doing immoral things. Keeping working during the whole summer harms also the educational level of such children. They do not revise or refresh what they have already learned. Subsequently, they forget most of the learned things if not all.

Summer working, moreover, changes the children's mood. Their concern turns towards work, money-collecting, and such things rather than the educational affairs. At the beginning of the next educational year, they hesitate to go to schools because they find it as a turning point in their concern.

However, the case takes another form if children, guided by parents, devote summer vacation for things that suit their age as well as their mental and corporal abilities.

They can join summer camps which are meant for activities that suit the age and the interests of the participants. There they will not be obliged to do one particular activity. It is left to their interests.

They can also join some training centers that offer courses in different fields. Some centers, for example, hold courses in tailoring, needlework, cooking and such things would be of great interests and significance for female. Also, there are many training centers that offer courses in computers, and languages. There, both girls and boys will get advantages which will help them in their studies and qualifications.

Parents, first and foremost, have to keep these in mind. They must look for a better tomorrow for their children. This will help the children get fast improvement to be reaped not only by children but also the parents themselves. The matter does not need a lot of thinking or mathematical equation; it is easy to be settled through the mind's eye.

Maged Thabet Al-kholidy is a writer from Taiz, currently doing his M.A. at English Dep, Taiz, Uni. He is an editor of English Journal of the University.

It is not for you it is for my uncle

By: Abdullah Bin Abri Al-Nahdi

alnahdi@yahoo.com

Saeed, a Yemeni man, got married three years ago. He has two children; Osama and Norah. "I'd travel abroad just to increase our income" saeed said to his wife.

"You know, honey, how difficult our life will be without you" the wife said. Saeed took his last decision and decided to travel.

"I'm traveling tomorrow, and I am leaving my family here, so please take care of them" Saeed was telling his brother, who was living next to him.

"Don't worry my brother I will do the possible for them" the brother said.

For the wife, the house wasn't the same any more since he left, "who could fill that space you left, how can we feel safe without you, would you stay for a long time there....." the wife was wondering.

Next day's morning, Saeed said goodbye to his family and kissed his two children, while the wife was wiping her tears. Then, he left his home for good.

Ten days later while the wife was clearing her room, she heard a knock at the door. It was Saeed's brother told her that Saeed arrived safely there and he found work. That news didn't make

a big change for the wife as she was hoping to hear that he arrived here not there.

Months and years passed. Saeed used to send the expenses for his family through his brother. The brother was as the father for the children, and they loved him too much. Osama and his sister had been grown, and the wife started preparing answers for their wondering questions.

"Mom, why did my father leave us?" Osama asked.

"You know baby he traveled just to make our life better" the mother said.

"Mom, I don't think our life was worse than now, we live without father as we are parentless, my whole friends live with their fathers and they have good life, whenever they have problems at school or any where their fathers came and stand behind them, but we....." Osama couldn't continue he cried.

The mother hold her son and she cried too" Osama maybe today you start to feel lonely and you cried for your father, but you don't know my eyes are bleeding since the day he left home, but I was hiding my tears, being a afraid to make you sad." the mother said.

"Mom, we don't need that money which he sends, the money will never give us the father's love, we can't buy

a father with money, and we would live even in a tent with our father..." Osama said.

Norah doesn't care as Osama does. For, she just loves her uncle and she couldn't even believe that there is another one called her father, who will come some day and should be loved more than her uncle.

Five years later Saeed's brother got a letter from Saeed telling him that he is coming next week.

The brother went directly to Saeed's family to tell them the news which they were waiting for five years.

Osama was the one who opened the door. "Tell your mother that your father is coming next week" the brother said.

Norah saw Osama was going to his mother happily. She went to the door. She found her uncle, she hugged him as she usually does " your father is coming next week are you happy?" The brother said.

"Listen my uncle, do you miss someone you don't know? Do not tell me he is my father, I know, but why he did that why he left us, why, why" Norah cried while she was hugging her uncle.

"Take it easy baby, he is coming, because he missed you" The brother said.

The week days were passing slowly for the wife, but they passed.

Playing with gun and kill the friendship

By: Mahmoud Al-Harazi

As usual, Sa'ad 20 years went to his work in the morning and returned to his home afternoon to meet his friends Khalid Al-Shami and Mohammed Al-Haj telling them "I will go home to take shower and then shall we go to the Qat market to buy it."

While Sa'ad went to take shower after hard working his friend Khalid went to take Mohammed gun was put at some body to fix it while Mohammed was waiting them in his communication shop.

Sa'ad returned very happy for meeting his friends, while he was kidding with his friend Khalid Mohammed was auditing his shop.

While Sa'ad was talking with Khalid kidding with him and referring one of his finger to Khalid shoulder telling him "surrender Khalid", suddenly Khalid took Mohammad's gun referring it to Sa'ad shoulder saying "surrender Sa'ad"

Khalid did not know that the gun was loaded with bullets and had become ready to use.

Such thunderous explosion sounds in Mohammed and Khalid ears and Mohammed said "what happened? Don't play with gun Khalid." At the same time Sa'ad was laying on the floor shouting quietly "take me to the hospital Mohammed take me hospital Mohammed"

Mohammed did not believe what his eyes saw so did Khalid who said "I did

not shot it was not me the bullet went it self"

The two friends took Sa'ad to Khalid's car parked in the front of the communication shop.

Al-Hekmh hospital refused Sa'ad case and get the bullet out of Sa'ad shoulder for not having the resources.

The two friends thought what should we do "lets take him to Al-Harmeen hospital in the tourist city" Mohammed said.

It was the heartbreak when the hospital doctor said that he can't do anything for Sa'ad for not having the resources.

The two friends feared on Sa'ad but they did not despair so they moved Sa'ad to another hospital which received Sa'ad case.

The two friends had taken long breath and felt happy because the hospital has received Sa'ad case and started the first aid.

When the police knew the accident they moved directly to the hospital to question Mohammed and Khalid and Sa'ad.

Mohammed was the first who was questioned by police and when khalid reassured that Sa'ad would be ok he went straightly to the police station to surrender himself to the police The police started to question Sa'ad laid out on the hospital bed who declined to answer any question only after they release his friend Khalid from the prison" get Khalid out of the prison and bring him to me because I already forgave him then I well answer your question." Saad said.

After two hours Sa'ad has moved to

Al-thorwa hospital to make the surgery for getting the bullet out of saad shoulder and after suffering severe Mohammed and Sa'ad brother could find a bed for Sa'ad in the hospital, and from here the tragedy of Sa'ad and his two friends begun so did Sa'ad and Khalid families.

Khalid jailed in the police station but Sa'ad laid on the hospital bed while Sa'ad brother and Mohammed were following the hospital management and the doctors to initiative treating Sa'ad.

Sa'ad brother who came after he knew the accident was helping Mohammed and rotated in following up the case procedures in the hospital suddenly the doctor said "we can't do anything for Sa'ad accept the competent Cuban doctor comes who would come after two days."

Sa'ad brother and Mohammed agreed what the doctor said and they were waiting when the next would come.

That day came but the competent Cuban doctor did not come so they have to deal again that the Doctor would come during a week.

Khalid was living very worried on his best friend Sa'ad hoping to have the surgery very soon and hoping to know saad case quickly; therefore he sent Sa'ad a mobile phone to call him when he wanted that and could talk to him whenever he wanted as well as to reassure him directly.

From time to time Khalid was calling Sa'ad who was always weeping some time Khalid was praying for him to get better soon and other times asking him to forgive him but saad was always telling

him the news and that he will be better soon" don't worry my friend during this week the surgery will be made and I will be better soon and I will see you sooner or later"

Two days have gone and a week even two weeks and a month but that competent Cuban doctor did not come yet.

Sa'ad brother was so worrying on Sa'ad so did his family, and some day he went to the hospital management looking for another doctors asking them to see and examine Sa'ad but unfortunately no one agreed to see Sa'ad accept the competent Cuban doctor comes.

Sa'ad family situation material was poor to move him to another hospital

Lastly the Cuban doctor arrived after a month Sa'ad stayed in the hospital and after nearly a month the bullet stayed inside Sa'ad body as if the bullet liked the place it settled in Sa'ad body refusing to leave.

Surgical operation was conducted to Sa'ad and the bullet was extracted after a month Sa'ad stayed in al-thowra hospital.

Surgical operation was conducted to Sa'ad and the bullet was extracted then soon Sa'ad injured after the surgery operation with a womb, not only this but also injured a mudslide in the backbone.

Sa'ad sometimes was lying in the hospital bed and other times lying in the intensive care.

The doctors of al-thowrah hospital could not do anything for saad, after three days of the operation Sa'ad is died leaving his family and friends in great sadness.

VACANCY

Agent of a leading lubricants company, working throughout Yemen Republic is looking for the following professionals for their different branches:

1. Sales Manager

The ideal candidate should be an engineering graduate, having minimum 3-5 years experience in lubricant business. The job profile includes giving technical support to customers.

2. Sales Supervisor (3 posts)

The ideal candidate should have degree in Marketing or retail/wholesale, having minimum 3-5 years experience in Lubricants business and will have to work on target basis. Applicant should have a valid driving license.

3. Salesman (4 posts)

The ideal candidate should be excellent in selling automotive and industrial lubricants and will have to work on target basis and should have a valid driving license.

4. Administration Officer

The ideal candidate will be preferably a graduate in Business Administration/HR having 3-5 years experience in Human Resource Management.

All the above positions require good communication skills in both writing and reading. The salary will be attractive plus benefits.

Interested candidates can fax their CV to the following No on or before 31st August 2007:

Tel: 03-228787, 228846
Fax: 03-228847

عندما تتضح الرؤيا ..
فأعلم انها طبقت بمطابخ يمن تايمز



مطبخ مؤسسة صحفية يمن تايمز للصحافة
و الطباعة و النشر

شارع جده خلف مبنى السفارة الفلسطينية
صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية
تلفون: ٢٦٦٦١٩ - ٢٦٦٦١٩
فاكس: ٢٦٦٦١٩ - ٢٦٦٦١٩
ص. ب: ٥٤٦٥ صنعاء اليمن

DHL : 441099/8/7/6
ARAMEX أرامكس صنعاء ت: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥
عند ت: ٢٤٢١٢٤/٤ فاكس: ٢١٢٤٨٩
المكلا ت: ٣٠٩١٩٠٠ الحديثة ت: ٢١٩٦٤٣

شحن وتوصيل
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
Tel : 01-531221/531231
التسيم للشحن والتوصيل ت: ٤٠٧٩٠٥
ورلد لينك ت: ٤٤٤٤٥٥-٤٤١٩٣٥

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١/٢٤٩٦٦٧-٦٦
مستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١-٢٣٧٥٠٠
مستشفى سدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٣٨١
مستشفى الاماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٢٥٧٧/١٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٢٣٧٥٠٠
فندق موفيميك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
فندق تاج سبأ ت: ٠١-٢٣٧٣٧٣
فندق ريلكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٨٧١١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١-٦٠٢٣٥٥ - ٦٠٢٣٥٥/٨

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٥٨٢ ٣/٤-٤٤٨-٣٩ فاكس: ٤٤٨-٣٧
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٩٤٥٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢
فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥
معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٢٤٤/٥ فاكس: ٥٢٢٤٤/٥
معهد ليكس ت: ٥١٠٦١٢-٢٤٠٨٣٣ فاكس: ٢٥٥٣٧٣

شركات للتأمين

الوظيفة للتأمين ت: ٢٧٢٧٣٢/٢٧٢٧٣٢ فاكس: ٢٧٢٧٣٢
مأرب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٨٤١٩٣
عند ت: ٢٤٤٨٠
تجز ت: ٢٥٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٨٠٦
عند ت: ٢٤٧١٧٧
تجز ت: ٢٥٠٢٤٥

مدارس

مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤١٤٠٠٣٧/٤٢٤-٤٢٤
مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٢٧٠١٩١/٢ فاكس: ٢٧٠١٩٣
مدرسة الزكية الدولية ت: ٤٤٢٥٨/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

سفرات

التسيم للسفرات ت: ٢٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازن الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٦٦٥ - ٥٤٢٩٠ - فاكس: ٢٦٦٦٦٩

مطعم و مخازن الشيباني
AI-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT SUPER DELUX
باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

صنعاء - شارع حده - أمام مركز الكيم التجاري
تلفون: ٥٥٥٢٩٠ - ٢٦٦٦٣٧٥
فاكس: ٢٦٦٦١٩
ص. ب: ٥٤٦٥
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

Haddah st. in front of Al- Komaim Center
Tel: 266375 - 505290
Fax: 267619
P.O Box: 5465

اللغة الإنجليزية - قدرة علي التعامل مع الحاسب الآلي والمراسلات عبر الإنترنت - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩١٣٢٠٩

شمسان الرصاص - يجد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - سنة ثالثة في كلية الآداب - قسم إنجليزي - خبرة في استخدام الكمبيوتر والتعامل معه - حاصل على رخصة قيادة - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٧٣٠٤٢٣

ابراهيم محمد - دبلوم هندسة من جامعة صنعاء - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - دورة تدريبية من أكاديمية الشرطة في قطر - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر (windows & Excel) - معرفه بالمواد السامة وغير السامة وكذلك بالمواد العادمة
للتواصل: ٧١١١٨٦٠٥٨ - ٧١٢٣٨٦٠٥٨ - ٠١/٦٠٥٥١

مفقودات

فقدت بطاقة شخصيه صادره من الأمانة باسم : رمزي عبده محمد التجار. يُرجى على من يجدها الإتصال على الرقم التالي: ٧١١٢٠٨١٠٠

فقدت بطاقة جامعيه تابعه لجامعة الإيمان (سنه أولى) - قسم الطالبات - باسم الطالبه: منال محمد علي صالح الخولاني. كما وفقد جواز سفر يمني باسم : ناصرمحمد علي صالح الخولاني - برقم ٠٠٧٣٢٦٧٥

يرجى على من يجد البطاقة أو الجواز الإتصال على الرقم التالي: ٧٧٧٤١٩١٤٩
فقد جواز سفر هندي باسم: Mr. ANITYAANAND
رقم الجواز: B1991595
يُرجى على من يجدها الإتصال على الرقم التالي: ٧٣٤٢٦٧١٣

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

بيع إيجار إستئجار طلب وظيفة وظائف شاغرة غير ذلك

تفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢/٣/٢٦٦٦١)



Shammer Hotel & Suites
فندق واجنبلة شمر
Damasus Street (Hadda) Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel.: 00967 - 1 - 418545/6/7/8
P.O.Box: 16183
Fax: 00967 - 1 - 418549 - 418564
E-mail: Shammerhotel@hotmail.com

Dhamar's first tourist festival: Multiplicity of shows and colors

By: Abdul Qadir Al-Emad
ab.alemad@gmail.com
For Yemen Times

As'ad Al-Kamil Tourist Festival, Dhamar's first tourist festival, witnessed a prominent official inauguration attendance represented by the Prime Minister accompanied by several of his peers. This festival is considered a typical move in Dhamar's tourism history and, as announced by the chairman of the festival preparation committee, will be held annually.

Secretary General of Dhamar Local Council, Alansi, pointed out that this festival is significant as it is a means of showcasing the cultural, archeological, and tourism heritage of the governorate. Some of the scenery from various Dhamar districts was shown to the public for the first time through this festival. Additionally, the festival was meant to ensure non-Yemenis that Yemen is a safe country and that Yemenis are peace-lovers. The recent crimes committed by terrorists against Spanish tourists have no relation with Yemeni values and traditions.

As'ad Al-Kamil Tourist Festival was divided into two exhibits. Each exhibit included different shows and each district was represented by different classes of people who performed traditional



A youth band was singing patriotic songs in the inauguration symbolizing the theme of the festival to promote national unity.

dances and ballads (Zamils). Festivities also included military music and youth carnivals. The second exhibit was the expo, which focused more on a variety of important aspects of tourism and history of all the districts. However, some districts particularly those representing the western part of the governorate, had poor participation according to their district natives. The exhibition consisted of many rooms that showcased various professions, activities and scenic

photos. One attractive corner was specified for standing with Spanish victims in Marib against terrorism. Ms. Amel Al-Hamati, the main organizer of this showcase, declared, "We from this suite confirm to all Yemen guests that such terrorists and their criminal deeds never belong to our values and traditions. So I invite all those who want to visit Yemen that our hearts are open for them and we whole-heartedly fight and stand against terrorism."

Wosab Al-Aly and Wosab Al-Savel districts had a lighter participation in the festival compared to the attendance and participation of the other governorate districts. The schedule of visits by the festival guests did not include these two districts. According to officials, the reason for their exclusion from the schedule was that they are so remote and far from the capital of the governorate. The locals of these districts were very worried about the future repercussions of their exclusion. Suddenly they felt very excited regarding this issue, especially when the Prime Minister declared in his speech, "A few minutes ago I received a call from His Excellency the President Ali Abdullah Saleh asking me what we have done concerning Dhamar Al-Hussainaya Road. I told him that we are going to start working on it soon." Secretary General of the local council in Wosab Al-Aly, Mujahed Al-Musannif stated, "We undoubtedly did our best to present the best possible show, but let me tell you we are not completely content with our performance. It is not up to visitors' expectations for many reasons. The unpaved and non-asphalted road in addition to the funds we had were not enough to cope with rigors that stood before us. These are the main factors but we are pleased with the President's care that is reflected through his call to the Prime Minister regarding this issue."

A famous personality from Wosab Al-Aly, Mr. Ghaleb Barakat, held the local council of the district responsible, accusing the council of bringing about these obstacles by neglecting the assistance of active personalities within the



Artists performing traditional dances and ballads (Zamils)



Military and civil parades were also part of the festival.



Although foreign attendance was scarce, there were a few tourists present from outside of Yemen.



CCTV
Permeates anything
Observers everything
Doesn't Miss a thing
Panasonic like nothing else
Panasonic WV-CW244
شركة ألفا المحدودة ALFA
P.O. Box: 16183
Fax: 00967 - 1 - 418549 - 418564
E-mail: Shammerhotel@hotmail.com
Panasonic ideas for life

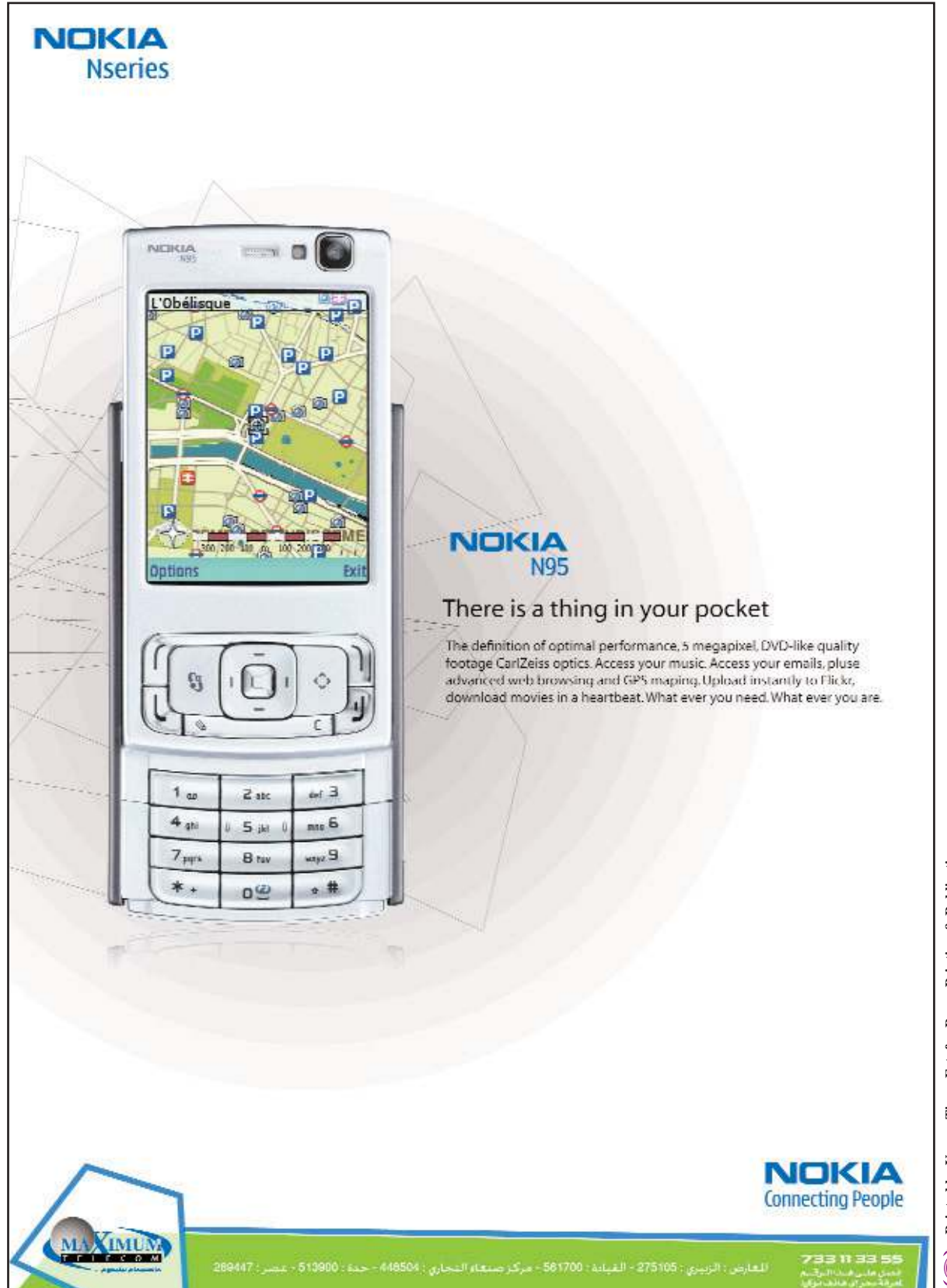
anti-terrorist attitudes of Yemenis."

Such tourist festivals play a very effective role in attracting tourists to Yemen by showing what an amazing country it is. But the lack of very basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and water services undoubtedly affects

tourism negatively and was one of the drawbacks of the As'ad Al-Kamil Tourist Festival. The festival would garner a more successful turnout and presentation with infrastructural improvements, such as paved roads and tourism offices in remote districts.



An exciting moment in the parade when the camels walked in.



NOKIA
Nseries
NOKIA N95
There is a thing in your pocket
The definition of optimal performance. 5 megapixel. DVD-like quality footage. CarlZeiss optics. Access your music. Access your emails, plus advanced web browsing and GPS mapping. Upload instantly to Flickr, download movies in a heartbeat. What ever you need. What ever you are.
NOKIA Connecting People
MAXIMUM
269447 - عشر - 513900 - حجة - 448504 - مركز صنعاء الحجازي - 561700 - القيادة - 275105 - الرئيسي : القارن : 733 1133 55
فصل طبرستان، صنعاء
محافظة صنعاء، اليمن

Education

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

No. 18

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

Improve Your English: 306

I. What to Say

Situations and Expressions (97):
'Thank you' wishes (II)

Our hearts go out to persons who have caught our imagination by their acts of goodness, charity, benevolence or merely by their kind words. They are naturally held by us in highest esteem. Thanks are only a medium to express the message of our love, gratitude and sense of appreciation for their nice gesture.

- Thank you! Doing business with you is a pleasure!
- Just to say 'Thank you' for all the time. Thank you for never pushing me, for not trying to read my thoughts, for allowing me to experience the joy of opening up to another human being; thank you for never holding back, for showing me that giving doesn't mean losing something in return for always appreciating, but never expecting...
- Thank you for looking at me just as I am, for seeing through my fears, for helping me to find myself and for showing love that knows no limits.
- Just want to thank you for being so caring. The heart remembers many things – the comfort that true caring brings, the happiness of memories, too, and the joy of knowing someone like you. Thanks once again.

II. How to Say it Correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

1. She's quite younger than me.
2. He even may help you if you ask.
3. Have something to eat before you will go.
4. I was playing football as a stone hit me.
5. Come and stay in my flat during I am on holiday in India.

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. Applications have risen this year by as **much** as 50%.
2. I **often** see my friend.
3. Dr. Ezaz is a teacher **in** Yemen.
4. We **always** had to wear uniform at school.
5. I very **much** admired her innocence. Or I **greatly** admired her innocence.

III. Increase Your Word Power

(A) How to express it in one word

1. Something, such as electric light fittings, fixed in place
2. Overwhelm with amazement
3. Soft, not firm muscles
4. Openly and obviously wicked crime or criminal
5. Natural or instinctive ability to do something

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. The heavens and all that is in them: **firmament** (n)
2. Of public revenue: **fiscal** (adj)
3. Splitting or division of one cell into new cells: **fission** (n)
4. Tailoring or dress making person who cuts out, fits, and alters garments: **fitter** (n)
5. Abnormal emotional attachment to a person: **fixation** (n)

(B) Words often confused

Bring out the differences in meaning of the following:

1. flail, frail
2. beach, shore
3. restive, restful
4. think up, think through
5. massive, missive

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. **impunity** (n) (freedom from punishment): He has been acquitted from the charges with impunity.
immunity (n) (safety from disease): We fall ill when the natural immunity in our body becomes weak.
2. **haggle** (vi) (argue, dispute with somebody for or about the price of something or the terms of a bargain): They haggled with the broker about his commission in purchase of the property.
higgle (vi) (dispute about terms): The management and the workers higgled a lot about the terms of the contract.
hassle (n) (a struggle of mind or body): It's a real

- hassle to make him agree on something.
3. **compose** (vt) (put together words, ideas, musical notes, etc. in literary, musical form): A famous choreographer has composed this ballet.
compile (vt) (collect information and arrange in a book, list, report, etc.): They compiled a dictionary of legal terms.
4. **exhausted** (adj) (having lost all strength): The exhausted worker fell fast asleep on the floor.
exhaustive (adj) (thorough, complete): The speaker made an exhaustive analysis of the topic.
5. **incapable** (adj) (too good to do something bad): I am incapable of telling you a lie.
unable (adj) (not able): We are unable to hear you.

(C) Synonyms and Antonyms

i. Synonyms

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

1. **subtle**
a. innocent
b. soft
c. dangerous
d. insidious
2. **fake**
a. original
b. imitation
c. trustworthy
d. loyal
3. **infamy**
a. dishonor
b. glory
c. integrity
d. reputation
4. **repeal**
a. sanction
b. perpetuate
c. pass
d. cancel
5. **embezzle**
a. misappropriate
b. balance
c. remunerate
d. clear

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- | Word | Synonym |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. stable | uniform |
| 2. explicit | obvious |
| 3. advocates | lawyers |
| 4. managed | maneuvered |
| 5. pretensions | claims |

ii. Antonyms

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

1. **pacify**
a. calm
b. irritate
c. quarrel
d. none of these
2. **peevish**
a. timid
b. cordial
c. cruel
d. hard
3. **protégé**
a. carnage
b. patron
c. prototype
d. producing
4. **cordiality**
a. proposal
b. boisterous
c. dialectical
d. antagonism
5. **parsimonious**
a. generous
b. selfish
c. religious
d. hereditary

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- | Word | Antonym |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. oversight | observation |
| 2. pedestrian | equestrian |
| 3. protract | curtail |
| 4. poignant | dull |
| 5. perennial | occasional |

(D) Spelling

Choose the correctly spelt word

1. a. abreeze
b. abriz
c. abrige
d. abridge
2. a. abraud
b. abrood
c. abroad
d. abrod
3. a. abropt
b. abrupt
c. abrap
d. abraupt
4. a. abscess
b. obscess
c. abscesse
d. absess
5. a. abscond
b. obscond
c. abscaud
d. abscaund

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. abnormal
2. abolish
3. abominable
4. abortion
5. abreast

(E) Phrases and idioms

Use the following in sentences

1. rush one's fences
2. play it by ear
3. as high as a kite
4. be crawling with
5. pie in the sky

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. **paddle one's own canoe** (to be in control of one's own affairs without assistance from anyone else): I try to paddle my own canoe and not bother others with my personal problems.
2. **off one's trolley** (insane, very foolish): He must be off his trolley because he harbors malice to one and all.
3. **make (someone's) day** (make someone very happy): Seeing her poem published in Yemen Times really made her day.
4. **quick off the mark** (acting in a prompt or speedy manner): If you want to do well in the exam, you will have to be quick off the mark with your studies.
5. **the fast lane** (a competitive and highly pressured way of life): Having worked in this university, I have a feeling that I have had enough of the fast lane.

IV. Grammar and Composition

(A) Grammar

Below is a list of animals. Classify them according to the following categories

- Mammals
- Birds
- Insects
- Fish
- Reptiles

chimpanzee, eagle, whale, leopard, cockroach, cobra, robin, shark, salmon, ant, tortoise, crow, mosquito, sardine, crocodile

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

unpack, nonsense, unexpected, uncooked, discharge, illegal, misspell, improbable, improper, irregular, impossible, incorrect, unlikely, unlucky, independent, unusual.

(B) Composition

Expand the central idea contained in the maxim
124. YOU CAN'T TEACH AN
OLD DOG NEW TRICKS

123. IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN

To learn is "to gain knowledge of or skill in, by careful study, practice, or being taught." The purpose of learning is enrichment of the mind, edification of the intellect, and expansion of the mental horizon. As the celebrated English essayist Francis Bacon puts it: "Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability." Life and learning are mutually complementary. Learning, like life, is a journey, not a destination. As a matter of fact, learning is something we do all of the time. We learn from birth, through childhood and school, in work place and so forth. We learn continually as our lives change through one phase to another, from childhood, through adolescence and into adulthood. The learning process takes many forms and takes place throughout our lives. Thus we are all engaged in lifelong learning. In a broad sense, learning cannot and should not be confined to any specific time frame. Any stage of life is good enough to learn. So irrespective of the age group we fall into, let's learn and make each tomorrow a better tomorrow.

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran

"In good time shall we requite those who turn away from Our Signs, with a dreadful chastisement for their turning away." S6:A157

VI. Food for Thought

"We dream of travelling through the universe - but is not the universe within ourselves?"

—Novalis

An outline of a model textbook for the economically-backward young learners of English



Dr. Manmath Kundu
Associate Professor,
Department of English
Faculty of Education
Hudeidah University

The teaching/learning of English in poor, underdeveloped/developing non-English speaking countries has an elite bias. It is biased in favor of the rich, the urban upper-class/caste people. There is more English in the towns and cities of these countries. The urban-rural and rich-poor divide with regard to English is aggravated by the English medium schools in these countries. The English medium schools are in towns and cities and normally the children of rich parents visit these schools. The poor parents cannot afford to send their children to such schools as the expenses are beyond their reach. The English textbooks of the English medium schools are, in general, better prepared, more expensive and are often accompanied by WorkBooks and Teachers' Handbooks. The children of these schools have access to good dictionaries, Supplementary Readers, Handwriting Books and help from tutors and parents. The English textbooks of the regional medium schools in these countries, on the other hand, are, in general, ill-prepared and are not accompanied by Workbooks or Teachers' Handbooks. The students studying in these schools have no access to good dictionaries, Supplementary Readers and other outside help. No wonder, therefore, that the students

studying in English medium schools in these countries learn English better than those who study in regional medium schools. Unfortunately the students studying in regional medium schools constitute about 80% of the student population of these countries. It is, therefore, suggested that the English textbooks of these regional medium schools (mostly visited by economically and socially backward learners) should be made comprehensive and self-sufficient by incorporating into them some of the outside help not normally available to these students such as Work Books, Handwriting Books, supplementary reading materials, dictionaries, etc. The present paper is concerned with preparing such a textbook for the young learners.

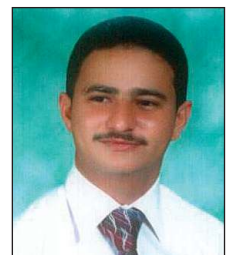
Why Textbooks?

The study gives importance to textbooks in English because textbooks play a very important role in teaching/learning of English in those poor, developing non-English speaking countries. The reasons are not far to seek. Some of the very important ones are:

1. English textbooks are the most important and, at times, the only exposure to English for the learners.
2. Textbooks help develop reading skills in English which is most important and easy to develop in the learners and which in turn, helps develop other language skills.
3. The cultures of these countries attach a lot of importance to printed books. Text is often considered sacred.
4. The teachers of English in these countries religiously follow the textbooks partly because of the importance given to printed books in their curriculum and partly because the examinations are text-oriented and the teachers' English is poor. The teachers cannot, because of their poor English, manage a class without textbooks.

Continued on page 2

ESP: Principles and parameters



Arif Ahmed Al-Ahdal
arif_al_ahdal@yahoo.com
MA Participant, CIEFL
Hyderabad, India

English for Specific Purpose is an off-shoot of language for specific purposes (LSP) and a branch / sub-movement of ELT which began in the 1960s. It is a short term, need-based course for a group of learners pursuing a common goal for which they are likely to be more motivated. It is all about 'relevance' i.e. it is more concerned with a learner as an individual.

ESP can mean English for special or specific purposes. When we say English for special purposes the focus is more on English (special English). When we say English for specific purposes, the focus is more on the purpose i.e. the learners' needs. In both ways, it focuses on developing the learners' communicative competence in specific fields such as Medicine, Tourism, Business, etc.

Let us now look at a few definitions

of ESP by some pioneers in the field. Peter Stevans (1988) states that English for Specific Purposes is a particular case of the general category of special-purposes language teaching. He defines ESP in terms of its absolute and variable characteristics:

- (a) **Absolute characteristics:**
ESP is
- designed to meet specified needs of the learners;
 - related in content to particular disciplines, occupations and activities;
 - centered on language appropriate to those activities in syntax, lexis, discourse, semantics and so on and analysis of the discourse;
 - in contrast with 'General English'.

- (b) **Variable Characteristics:**
- ESP may be restricted to the language skills to be learned (for example reading only);
 - may not be taught according to any pre-ordained methodology.

The word specified mentioned under the Absolute characteristics suggests that the learners are in a position to specify their needs.

The definition given by John Munby (1978) says that "ESP courses are those where the syllabus and materials are determined in all essentials by the prior analysis of the communication needs of the learner".

Continued on page 2

ELT Panorama

How to write an application letter

An application letter consists of two parts: (1) Your personal history or resume and (2) a covering letter



Terry O'Brien
terryj53@yahoo.co.uk

Cover letter

The purpose of this letter, like the resume, is to make a prospective employer want to meet you. The letter should introduce you to the employer, highlight experience relevant to the organization's needs and manifest your interest in the firm and the post. Address your letter, if possible, to a specific person by name and title unless an advertisement gives only a box number.

Make your letter brief. Tell how you learned of the employer and why you are interested in the organization. If someone who knows the employer has referred you, mention that person's name. Close the letter by indicating your desire to have an interview.

Your letter as well as your resume should be spotless, accurate and neatly centered on a page of about 22 by 28

cms, creating the best possible impression of yourself. Sign your letter with a thick bold signature.

Cover letter format

First paragraph: Identifies the job and you. Is brief, to the point, direct.

Second paragraph: Identifies some special skills, qualities, or experience that makes you a very suitable candidate.

Third paragraph: Expresses your desire for an interview

English for science and technology: Some basic precepts

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

Over the past few years, there has been a steady increase in focus on the use of a specialized variety of English for specific disciplines. This is broadly known as register based English or English for Special Purposes (ESP). M.A.K. Halliday, a prominent linguist, defines 'register' as "language distinguished according to 'use' not to 'user.'" Within the broad spectrum of general English, register based use of English forms a subset where there is high correlation between linguistic feature and subject matter. The individual style or idiolect has no place in register simply because the focus is on 'use' and not the user. Examples of register based use of English are: English for Science and Technology (EST), English for Business and Trade (EBT), Legal English, Religious English and so forth.

Let's look at some of the main features of EST. In science and technology, language is used to define, classify, report, explain, and prove. Clarity of concepts and logical thinking are very important elements of scientific English. Keith Jones and Peter Roe in their seminal paper "Designing English for Science and Technology (1975) rightly point out that the central concern of EST is the accessibility of knowledge. "We thus need a rhetoric that reveals how knowledge is mapped into the print and sound system of English."

Objectivity and impersonal tone are the watchwords in science and technology. Most often science and technology are concerned with the referential or propositional meaning of language and not with the pragmatic or a socio-linguistic meaning in a context where the speaker or writer has a particular listener or reader with a distinct socio-cultural background in mind. Obviously, the language in sci-

ence and technology is valued for objective, propositional content, where an interrogative structure means a question and a declaration is embedded in a statement.

EST is a variety of language usage. Here the language is manifested in a certain way in the expression of concepts and procedures that characterizes the study of science and technology. Language per se, according to this view is not of vital importance in so far as its basic concern is with the purely symbolic operations of the language. Hence words are primarily associated with, what MAK Halliday calls, "the heuristic and representational functions" as contrasted with "personal and interactional functions." Therefore words used in English for science and technology have to be free from any cultural associations or implications.

In EST there is a high degree of correlation between grammatical structures and the purpose of language. As far as the style of writing is concerned, there is little scope for individual style of writing. As a natural corollary of this, a greater emphasis is put on the language 'use' and not the 'user'. Moreover, there is little consideration for role relationships.

The teacher of EST is ultimately concerned with teaching language as a linguistic system. There is a greater accent put on the 'use' rather than 'usage' with a shift of emphasis from 'grammar' to 'rhetorical acts'. As such in teaching the register of science, there is no scope to focus on language as a social system in order to preserve its objectivity.

The most important purpose of English for science and technology is, so to say, to show how beautifully one can write, how wide is one's vocabulary, how varied is one sentence structure and so on. Therefore English for science and technology needs to be taught and learnt keeping in view the features of this singularly important register.

A letter to the learners of English: 5 Reading, the best way to learn English



Prof. M.N.K. Bose
Professor of English,
Faculty of Education, Taiz
mnk_bose@hotmail.com

Dear learner friends,

In my last letter I said reading is the best way for Yemeni learners to learn English. Listening to and speaking involve at least two people and you may not get a willing partner to converse with, but reading is a personal activity and you don't need another one. Speaking in English in public places may annoy some people. One of my students narrated this incident: when he and his friend were discussing something in English while travelling in a bus, one of the co-travellers was so much annoyed that he put his hand on the jambiah; my student got the message and discontinued his talk. But no one can stop you from reading as much as you like and as when you like; you don't annoy anyone while reading silently, do you?

Start with simple, well written stories in English or comics with a lot of pictures and slowly move on to difficult ones. Every time you read something new, recollect it after you have finished reading it. Better, tell the story to one of your good friends;

you can tell the story in Arabic once a while. You can form a readers' circle with like minded people and share your stories among yourselves. Have you heard of the Outlook Listeners' Club of the BBC? Most of the Radio Stations encourage such clubs; Yemen Radio must also have such clubs. Form Listeners' Club, listen to the English news bulletin everyday and discuss the items in your club. I also suggest that you write down the new words you come across and their meaning in a pocket note book to prepare your personal dictionary; more importantly, use those words in your writings often till the words become a part of your own vocabulary; this will enrich your word power.

Go on reading. Don't despair if you don't understand what you are reading; in the first instance you may not understand what you read, but if you read it for the second time some of what you read will be understood and the third time more. When you read something next time you will be getting more of what you read. Reading like any other skill is learnt only through practice. Who has learnt to drive a car at one attempt? So, don't despair if you don't understand what you read for the first time; go back to the same material after sometime, you will get more from it. Good luck. Happy reading!

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

Like a spring in the desert, let your learning be the fountain of your knowledge.
(Kural 396)

ANY GUESSES?

1. Is there meat in 'sweetmeat'?
2. What is a 'werewolf'?
3. What does 'iota' mean?
4. Can you differentiate between: 'I remember locking the door', and 'I remembered to lock the front door'?
5. Who is a 'yawner'?

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. 'Laconic' means 'concise, precise in speech or writing.' Francis Bacon, the English essayist, was famous for his laconic expressions.
2. The phrase 'duck soup' is used in informal contexts. It means to find something easy. For example, we can say 'Playing tennis is duck soup

- for her.'
3. The phrase 'a forked tongue' means 'to lie, to try and deceive someone.' For example, 'One of my colleagues seems to be a very charming person, but he speaks with a forked tongue.'
4. 'Off the wall' is a slang expression. It means 'odd, unusual.' For example, 'Uncouth as he is, his sense of humor is really off the wall.' It means 'he has a crazy sense of humor' or 'His sense of humor is unconventional.'
5. 'Germane' means 'relevant to a subject under discussion.' For example, 'What you are saying is not germane to what we are discussing.'

Continued from page 1

An outline of a model textbook for the economically-backward young learners of English

5. The same textbook unlike in developed countries is prescribed for all the learners of the same class in the State/Country irrespective of the cultural and geographical diversity and the great number of learners involved.

6. Finally, as expensive classroom aids are beyond their reach, textbook is the only area where with minimum expenses maximum results can be achieved.

Why Six-in-One?

There is a great need to make the English textbooks comprehensive and self-sufficient by incorporating into it the six elements which are normally available in six book forms in developed countries for the following reasons:

1. The poor countries cannot afford to produce six separate books for all these six elements. Or even if they at times produce some of them, they fail to distribute them timely to the learners. Thus, more often than not, when the textbook is available the Workbook is not available and vice-versa.

2. The poor learners cannot buy more than one book.

3. Finally, most of the socio-economically backward learners are first generation learners. They have, therefore, fear for books. Thus having only one comprehensive book instead of many has a psychological advantage to begin with.

Six-in-one: An outline of a model Textbook

The English textbook for the socio-economically backward learners who normally study in regional medium schools can be made self-sufficient and comprehensive by incorporating into it the following six elements described in some detail in this section. But only making it comprehensive and self-sufficient is not enough. It should be cost effective as well. The incorporation of these six elements should not increase the size of the book or else the price will be prohibitive for the poor learners. The problem and challenge, therefore, is how to incorporate these six elements without increasing the normal size of the book (about 100 to 120 pages). The size of the book can drastically be reduced by telescoping

some elements and by dovetailing one element into another. For example the Work Book and the Handwriting book will be clubbed together. Similarly the glossings and the dictionary at the end of the book can complement each other. The dictionary can look after some of the glossings. Similarly some of the exercises can be included in the Teachers' Handbook. All these will avoid a lot of repetition which are normally found when these six elements are presented in six separate book forms.

1. The text (30 pages)

The text constitutes the main part of the book. In fact it is the pivot round which all the rest five elements move. Each text forms a lesson, a unit. In no case the number of texts should exceed ten. Normally the number of texts in the textbooks for beginners in these countries vary from 20 to 30. Setting the limit at 10 will, in itself, drastically reduce the size of the book. A text will base on a story, an interesting conversation or anecdote or on anything which will be interesting and enjoyable for the young learners. The lessons will be roughly graded. The approach will be both structural and communicative. Each of the text will roughly be based on some important structures and other language points. This is because structural Readers were introduced to most of the non-English speaking, poor and underdeveloped countries in the 50s and are still very much in use, particularly in lower classes. Total switch over to communicative approach, though ideal, is not practical as this involves simultaneous changes in teaching methods, evaluation and teacher training which the poor economy of these countries cannot afford. Further long negative conditioning of the use of structural Readers in ELT has made the people resistant, even at times, allergic to innovation and change. The communicative elements will, therefore be introduced through the backdoor - through the exercises and activities that follow the text.

2. The work book and 3. The handwriting book (40 pages)

Both the Work Book and Handwriting Book will be clubbed together. The

Work Book, as said earlier, will be based on communicative approach. It will include communicative and communicative-like tasks/activities and be enjoyable for the learners. These tasks/activities will be based on the text concerned and on the text again and again without being conscious of the fact; the learners will also be encouraged to do these tasks on their own with little help from the teacher. And whatever they are required to write, they will write in good hand on rolled lines provided for the purpose. This clubbing together of Work book and Handwriting Book has an additional advantage. It will not only reduce the length of the book but also help transfer the good handwriting skills of the learners to their general writing making the task of handwriting (in itself a boring activity) interesting and useful for them.

4. Teachers' handbook (15 pages)

Instructions to the teachers will be given in the introduction and in each of the lessons. Instruction common to all the lessons will find place in the introduction to the book and specific instructions relating to individual lessons - how to begin, what steps to follow, how to help learners to carry out the tasks on their own - will be included under each lesson. This is the only section of the book which seems to be of little use to the learners and, therefore, needs a separate book form. But by using right kind of language and style this part of the book can equally be made useful for the parents, tutors and, even, for advanced learners who try to learn on their own. Some of the activities for learners need to be included in the handbook.

5. Supplementary reading materials (15 pages)

This will include 5-6 stories based on the themes and structure of the texts. Some of them will be slight variations from the themes and structures the learners have been exposed through the texts. The known themes, structures and ambience will act as a kind of 'scaffolding' to help the learners comprehend new vocabulary, situations, and themes. For example, if the learners have studied a story based on the folk-motif 'laziness punished' in one of the text, a dif-

ferent story on the same Folk-motif (Laziness punished) will help them comprehend new vocabulary and structures. This will help the learners read these materials at home on their own. The teacher will only tell them which one to read after which lesson/text. The learners will be instructed to consult their mini dictionary at the end of the book if they come across a difficult word in these materials.

6. Dictionary (15 pages)

A mini dictionary will be provided at the end of the book. The dictionary will contain only the words used in the text and the supplementary reading material which are likely to be difficult for the learners. The words will be alphabetically arranged and their meanings with examples of uses will be provided. Pictures, illustrations and the mother tongue equivalents will be used where necessary. The teachers will tell the learners how to use the dictionary and encourage them to consult their mini dictionary whenever they come across a difficult word in the text or Supplementary reading materials.

Conclusion

The book will drastically reduce the cost of material production (by about five times) without sacrificing much of the quality. The book being self-sufficient will also reduce the cost of teacher training. Anxious to begin teaching of English early, many of the poor, underdeveloped /developing non-English speaking countries introduce teaching of English in early classes but they fail to train their teachers because of the inhibitive number involved at the primary level. Only one or two hours of training through a demonstration lesson, for about 100 teachers at a time will equip the teachers with the minimum basic skills to handle the textbook. The book by incorporating six elements into one book, will also help integrate the teaching of different skills in English such as reading, writing, speaking, listening, study skills and handwriting skills. Often by assigning these skills to individual books like detailed Reader (developing close reading skills), supplementary Readers (for fast reading skills), Handwriting Books (for good

writing skills), dictionary (for reference skills) etc. We tend to disintegrate the training of these skills. But language is a highly complex network and language learning becomes natural and effective only when the teaching of these skills

are integrated. The book (six-in-one), by telescoping and dove-tailing one element with another, will help integrate teaching/learning of these skills in the best possible way.

ESP: Principles and parameters

It is believed that not two people can have identical needs. Ideally an ESP course should involve one tutor to cater for the needs of one student. This is emphasized in the definition of Robinson (1980): "Quintessential ESP, if we can pinpoint it, is perhaps this: materials produced for use once only for one group of students in one place at one time". This definition suggests that with time, technology changes and the needs of learners also change. It is, however, an exaggerated statement to show the importance of learners' needs in an ESP situation.

ESP vs. EGP

"What distinguishes ESP from General English is not the existence of a need as such but rather an awareness of the need". Hutchinson and Waters (1987).

The above statement suggests that in an ESP situation, the awareness of learners is of great importance. It is much higher than that of the EGP.

ESP differs from general English in that it is based on a close analysis of the learners' communicative needs for a specific occupation or activity, as

well as a detailed analysis of the language of that occupation or activity (Strevens, 1980). Unlike in general English courses, in an ESP course, English is taught "not as an end in itself but as an essential means to a clearly definable goal" (Mackay, 1978, p.28), and it is taught "for a clearly utilitarian purpose of which there is no doubt" (Mackay, quoted in Robinson, 1980, p.6). The learners and their purposes for learning English constitute the major difference between ESP and EGP. ESP learners are highly motivated because their needs are catered to. EGP helps students to cope with any course. It gives them the ability to generate more language. EGP learners, if well-taught, can use English to cope with the language in any undefined tasks. In an ESP situation, however, learners are trained to perform some particular, job-related functions; they learn the language in order to communicate a set of professional skills.

Below are the differences between ESP and EGP as indicated by Widdowson (1983) (cited in Srinivas, ESP Course Design 2007.p.3) :

ESP	EGP
1. Part of specialization	1. part of general education
2. aims at restricted competence	2. aims at general capacity
3. texts/materials/restricted to subject specialization (narrow angle)	3. materials based on general texts (broad angle)
4. small homogeneous group	4. large heterogeneous group
5. cost effective / value for money	5. expensive
6. teachers and institutions accountable	6. teacher accountability: low
7. training orientation - training fails if "output" behavior does not equal "input" instruction (Technical model)	7. Education orientation-output does not usually equal input. (Humanist/HRD model)
8. aims at 100% success rate	8. Results not predictable / input is not equal to output in some cases
9. immediate return on training investment	9. Long-term investment (deferred purpose)
10. specification of objectives: equivalent to aims	10. specification of objectives: leads to aims

Designing a communicative syllabus for the tertiary level



Dr. Kalyani Samartray
Associate Professor of
English
S B Women's College,
Cuttack, India
k25samartray@yahoo.co.in

Innovative thinking is now evident in the area of teaching and learning of English as a second language (ESL) for a wide range of purposes. Policy makers, curriculum framers, materials producers, teachers, parents, and learners of ESL everywhere expect accomplishments in ESL in such a manner that the language can fulfill a variety of real life communication demands of the learners.

The past century has seen the swell of many approaches to second language teaching. Previously, the task of learning a language involved, among others, an understanding of a large number of complex grammatical rules, development of an ability to translate into and from the second language, and language habit formation using grammar rules and language chunks. Unfortunately, all these did not yield expected language behaviour from learners because their practice in ESL was not rooted in 'real life' simulations. Consequently, misgivings arose

about the existing *approaches* to language teaching.

It was then realized that there was a need for a more relevant approach to language teaching methods. This started an increased interest in looking afresh at the learning-teaching situations and individual learners.

The recent trend in the theory of language is a growing interest in communicative rather than linguistic competence, and in communicative performance which is pragmatic and realistic. As a result, in planning language programmes, there has been a switch of emphasis from linguistic *content*, which normally meant grammar and lexis, to *learner needs*, and *learning objectives*.

A growing number of learners at the tertiary level require ESL for occupational and vocational purposes, as well as for general educational purposes. This has necessarily led to a corresponding increase in attention on syllabus design so as to provide appropriate teaching programmes to learners.

Curriculum and syllabus

The terms "syllabus", "syllabus design" and "curriculum" have given rise to confusion in terms of their definitions and use. According to Stern (1983) the field of curriculum studies is part of the discipline of educational studies. In its broadest sense, it refers to the study of goals, content, implementation and evaluation of an educational system. In its restricted sense, curriculum refers to a course of study or the content of a particular course or programme. It is in this narrower sense of curriculum that the term "syllabus" is employed. According to Stern, "syl-

labus design" is just one phase in a system of interrelated curriculum development activities.

Curriculum as defined by Allen (1984) is a very general concept. It involves consideration of philosophical, social and administrative factors which contribute to the planning of an educational programme. "Syllabus" then refers to that subpart of a curriculum which is concerned with the specification of what units will be taught.

Candlin (1984) takes a somewhat different stand when he says that syllabuses are "social constructions, produced interdependently in classrooms by teachers and learners ... They are concerned with the specification and planning of what is to be learned, frequently set down in some written form as prescriptions for action by teachers and learners."

Basically, a syllabus can be seen as "a plan of what is to be achieved through our teaching and our students' learning" (Breen, 1984) while its function is "to specify what is to be taught and in what order" (Prabhu, 1984).

Syllabus designing

The next step is to decide which factors should be taken into account in syllabus designing.

According to Webb (1976), syllabus design is understood as the organization of the selected contents into an ordered and practical sequence for teaching purposes. His criteria for syllabus design are the following:

- progress from known to unknown matter
- appropriate size of teaching units
- a proper variety of activity
- teachability

• creating a sense of purpose for the learner.

Designing a communicative syllabus involves three main stages: i needs analysis, ii content specification, and iii syllabus organization. A communicative language learning syllabus follows very closely the following steps:

- needs analysis
- formulation of objectives
- selection, and organization of content

- selection, and organization of learning activities
- decisions about what should be evaluated and how.

Needs analysis

Speakers use English to perform a large number of functions in the course of their everyday life. It is almost impossible, and impractical to attempt to predict all the possible uses for which a learner might want to use the language. There has to be some criteria for the selection of those notions and functions which would be particularly useful to learn.

- the type of language contexts which learners would engage in
- the language activities they would need to perform
- the roles they would play in different language contexts
- the topics they would deal with.

Needs analysis includes the identification of the communication requirements, personal needs, motivation, relevant characteristics and resources of the learner. It also includes investigating those of his "partners for learning" (Trim, 1981). These refer to teachers, employers, administrators, family and friends and colleagues, and even those

of material writers and textbook publishers.

An ESL programme at the tertiary level should specify

- processes which trigger fluency in specified skill areas
- forms of the linguistic or communicative content to be covered, and
- the level of proficiency.

Attention has to be paid to the following as well:

- the kind of language needed most immediately by the learner
- the kind of language that has high payoff value immediately and in the future

• the linguistic and social strategies necessary to avoid a communication breakdown

- the kind of language that can be used most widely, and most frequently by the learner.

Designing the content

After having determined the language needs of learners, the next step would be to decide on the content of the syllabus.

Content can be specified through a series of checklists which deal with communicative functions, discourse skills, and study skills.

Having once decided on what to teach, the next step is to decide on an appropriate strategy of presentation. The content should be organized in such a way as to facilitate teaching and maximize learning.

Transacting the syllabus

No matter how well developed a syllabus is, it would not be able to achieve what it is meant to if serious consideration is not given to its successful

implementation.

Various sources have cited a number of factors which need to be given consideration in the successful implementation of a language syllabus. These factors would also affect the choice of an appropriate syllabus for use.

Maley (1984) suggests the following factors:

- cultural
- educational
- organizational
- learner
- teacher, and
- material

Conclusion

The trend in language teaching has been towards being learner-centred. This brings with it a large number of variables, which influence the formulation of a syllabus type.

Whether a syllabus is flexible or whether it is binding depends mainly on the objectives which it aims to achieve. Many teachers prefer a syllabus that clearly prescribes everything that has to be done, and the procedure of *doing*. Enlightened teachers, on the other hand, prefer both freedom and responsibility, and therefore a syllabus that is more flexible.

The complex demands on ESL learning today requires that concerted efforts be put into designing a syllabus which would be appropriate for the variables involved in the teaching-learning process. The requirement in ESL learning nowadays is communicative performance among a vast majority of learners. Therefore, the emphasis on syllabus design is justified so as to produce appropriate syllabuses for the specific needs of the learners.

How to achieve your goals?

Mohammed al-Ba'adani
Level 4
English Department
Faculty of Arts
Ibb University
Katyouwe1@yahoo.com

I really was shocked when my classmate told me that he has decided to specialize in English haphazardly. He told me this before we were going to graduate from the university. It is really unfortunate that one of us has chosen a field which he is not interested in. It is advisable for any one to choose his field of interest before giving a plunge so that he will enjoy it as well as excel in it.

Before choosing one's area of specialization, one has to carefully consider what is his aim of choosing that kind of specialization, what he wants to be in future. All of us dream of a happy life, having a lot of money or a respectable job. Dream is free. In fact, psychologists advise us to dream.

However, spending all our lives in dreaming in illogical ways is inadvisable. The cleverest person is the one who changes his dreams to ideas and stores them in his mind. Then he starts planning his future and works hard to fulfill his dreams.

There is a very interesting story about a lecturer who was giving a discourse to his audience. The lecture was about how to achieve one's goals. At the end of the lecture, the lecturer wanted to examine the reaction of his audience. He took \$20 from his pocket and then asked: "Who would like to have this twenty dollars?" All the audience raised their hands except an old lady. She did not raise her hand. She, however, went to the lecturer and took the money off from his hand. The lecturer said: "That is it, and that is what I mean."

What is the difference between the old lady and the rest of the audience? This difference is what the lecturer meant and what is significant for us to realize.

Why do some students make mistakes in translation?



Fawaz Ali Rajeh

Some students make mistakes when they translate from one language to another. They also do not convey the message accurately which is stated in the original text of the source language. Moreover, their translation does not sound well or natural because of different kinds of mistakes. Here are some of the reasons behind the students' mistakes in translation:

1- Students tend to use **literal translation**: or word for word translation, which conveys unclear message for the reader.

2- Lack of understanding of **syntactic structures in the two languages**: The source and the target languages. For example, when one translates from English to Arabic, one cannot write subject, verb and the object

as it is used in English, but the verb, subject then the object.

3- **Lack of awareness of the equivalence in both languages**: There are some fixed collocations in the target language which the student should be familiar with. Otherwise, they are likely to go wrong.

4- **Lack of a good stock of vocabulary and their usage**: Students make mistakes in translation because they do not know the appropriate words or they use words in unsuitable places due to lack of vocabulary and their usage.

5- **Incomplete knowledge of grammatical rules in the target and the source languages**: For example, some students are confused and use present perfect instead of present past because of a lack of understanding of the differences between the two tenses.

6- **Influence of the mother tongue**: Students make mistakes in translation because of the negative transfer from the mother tongue. Mistakes due to the gravitational pull of the mother tongue can be in areas such as word order, structures, prepositions... etc.

Students of translation should take proper care to avoid mistakes in the above areas so that the translation truly becomes a trans-creation and the translated text reads natural.

Parent - teacher: Two-way communication

A key to successful home/school relationships is regular two-way communication. As a parent, what can you do to make sure this happens?

The Solution

Don't expect to do much serious talking about your child's needs at an open house. Use that occasion to meet the teacher, let the teacher see who you are, visit the classroom, and hear about your child's program. Then, call the teacher in a day or two and ask for a meeting at a mutually agreeable time. Before the meeting you can send the teacher a list (not too long) of questions that you have (so she can prepare for the meeting), and you can also share with the teacher your "wishes and worries" for your child.

You can also let the teacher know how you think your child learns best and what will really motivate (or turn

off) your son or daughter. If the teacher doesn't ask you how she would like you to be involved as a parent, then ask the teacher. Let the teacher know if there are any reasons that you might not be able to do what she would like you to do.

Ask the teacher how much contact she likes to have with parents and when she prefers to talk and how (face to face, over the phone, via email). If you find that you have difficulty talking with the teacher for any reason, let her know why. If this simple, honest communication doesn't work, then call the principal to ask for help. You may wish to have your spouse or partner do the talking, or you may need or prefer to use an intermediary, such as the learning center teacher or a guidance counselor. Whatever you do, don't stop talking! Your child is too important.

Source: *school.familyeducation.com*

The lighter side: Sound alike

Homophones are words that sound alike but are spelled differently with different meanings. Read the questions below and fill in with the right answer.

Example:

Is the top of a mountain a *peek* or a *peak*? It is *peak*.

1. Does a dog have a *tail* or a *tale*?
2. Which are surrounded by water, *aisles* or *isles*?
3. If you were sad, would you shed *tears* or *tiers*?

4. Would a telephone *ring* or *wring*?
5. I *one* or *won* a CD player in the context.
6. That's the best movie she has ever *scene* or *seen*.
7. The meeting was so long that I was *bored* or *board*.
8. The king's *rain* or *reign* lasted for 30 years.
9. I couldn't *bare* or *bear* to sit through that play again.
10. Do windows have *panes* or *pains*?

Compiled from Forum 37/2

READERS' VIEWS

Dear Dr. Sahu,
I am one of your readers in Yemen Times. I appreciate your questions as well as the way of writing "What to say". I think you have a very good way of thinking that makes you write such great things.

I am a student in University of Aden, I want to be good in writing and speaking. Although I get high marks and my teachers encourage me, I still feel I need much more in order to be more proficient. I will read what you write as long as possible and send you my views, if you don't mind.

Nawal Al-Kathery
bukheit_nwy_2007@yahoo.com

Dear Dr Sahu,
Thank you so much not only for publishing my poem and selecting the right words to express my real feelings but also for your encouragement to those who are beginning to grow.

Thank you very much for your articles which are like a cloud full of rain, enough for thousands to enrich their knowledge-thirsty mind.

Thank you again for every thing.
Nashwan Al Khwlnay
nashwan336@yahoo.com

Dear Dr Sahu,
First of all, I would like to thank you very much for your great efforts to help students to develop their skills in English and for publishing the educational pages consistently.

Fawaz Ali Rajeh, Ibb University,
Dep. Of English,
Level 4
fawaz_rajeh@yahoo.com

Dear Dr. Sahu
I am Moammar Al ghubari one of your students in Khawlan college. I am asking if you have brought out a book compiling all the lessons published in Education page in Yemen Times. If you have any, just send me a copy or tell me how I can get it or from where. I have no doubt that you are the best doctor I have seen in my country. I am waiting for your email as early as possible.
Moammar Alghubari
mark_tween44@yahoo.com

No success without guidance



Abdulkarim Al-Aawage
English Teacher
Al-Sadda, Ibb
abdulkreem_h_alawage@yahoo.com

Little babies, animals, birds, insects and worms need help to grow up and continue in life. The same holds good in case of human beings, irrespective of their age or level, as well. Any one who has scaled the ladder of success and has achieved reputation is because of the instructors' guidance. It is not denying the fact that children and even advanced ones at schools need the care, nourishment and guidance of their tutors to go on and maintain their high level and abilities.

Let's remind ourselves of the Islamic history, about the great narrator of the Hadeeth, Al-Buhkari, who adopted his student Muslim and helped him reach the pinnacle of fame and success, though there were many good students with him. We also have the shining example of George Washington from the modern history, who was adopted by Mr. Carver. He is credited to have derived 300 products of peanut and 118 products from the sweet potato...etc.

He became a famous person because of that guide. In addition, the story of the famous musician Louis Armstrong shows that he was adopted by Peter Davis, the instructor at the Orphans' Home for Boys. He reached what he dreamt of — fame and success, thanks to the guidance of his instructor.

History is full of examples of individuals who were born to poor environment, but had great talents and skills, so when they met people who guided them, they actually achieved and fulfilled their ambitions.

I am a case in point as well. When I was given the right guidance, I could achieve a part of what I have been dreaming in my life. My story began when I phoned the great doctor Sahu, the presenter of the page Improve Your English in Yemen Times, to ask his help about how to remove some problems I faced in the use of English. He asked me to write him through his e-mail. At that time I did not touch the keyboard in my life. However, I learnt it and began to write to him. My first writings were not good enough, but he encouraged me strongly to carry on. I wrote and wrote and now many of my articles are published in some English newspapers, e - sites and some Arabic newspapers.

I am sure that I am not the only person who is helped by him. His page serves all and I am sure there are many English teachers who are benefited by his efforts.

Nevertheless, I feel now some happiness to achieve a part of my dreams. It is a proven fact that if there is no guide, there is no success.

SCIENCE QUIZ LINE

Tick (✓) the most appropriate choice

1. What does the term 'Homo sapiens' stand for?

- wise man
- human being
- human group
- tool maker

2. The essence of Kirchoff's law is that

- a good absorber of heat must be a bad radiator
- a good absorber of heat must be a good radiator
- a good absorber of heat must be a good conductor
- None of these

3. Who proposed the Periodic table of elements which is most acceptable even today?

- Van de Walls
- D. Mendeleef
- Alfred Nobel
- Carl Benz

4. An electric room heater is more efficient when its reflector is

- painted black
- painted gray
- made rough
- highly polished

5. The strongest bone in human body is

- femur
- stapes
- tarsals
- pelvic girdle

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. The value of Avogadro number is 6.02×10^{23}
2. The complete absence of species from the earth is called **extinction**.
3. HCG is a hormone produced from **placenta**.
4. A phosphate, a sugar molecule and a base constitute a **nucleotide**.
5. The planet **Mars** has conditions similar to those present in Antarctica.

Make your home a good place to learn



Bijayalaxmi Mohanty
blaxmi_mohanty@rediffmail.com
Teacher
Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jatni
Orissa, India

As a new academic year begins, it brings with it a new hope, a new joy, a new challenge and associated with it a new anxiety for parents about their children's coping abilities for the upcoming stress and strain. Parents want to give their children a headstart so that they would be ahead of their competitors in the highly competitive academic race. This presupposes that parents develop a deeper understanding of how to play a highly supportive role in their children's learning, make home a good place to learn, instill an optimal dose of self-awareness and self-confidence in them, and motivate them to adopt effective learning strategies.

In the ultimate analysis, parent's attitude per se, especially their attitude to learning, yields the strongest influence on how successful learners children become and enables them to navigate the learning route themselves. Results of studies have shown that approximately half a person's learning ability has developed by the time the child is four years old and 50% of his learning abilities mature up by the age of eight. This is the time when the child's mind is characterized by plasticity. Therefore home has a decisive and a far-reaching impact on children, moulding their impressionable character. Undeniably, mother who is the first teacher of the child exercises a tremendous influence in shaping the child's future. This lends credence to the adage: 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.'

Home is the honeycomb which facilitates blossoming of the child's innate potential. Some aspects of the mental equipment of the child which blossom up at home and crystallize later are self-reliance, self belief, self-determi-

nation, self-awareness, self-respect, self control, self-restraint, self-motivation, self-assertion and self-discipline. Each one of these concepts needs explanation.

Children who are *self-reliant* are the ones who have learnt to stand on their feet. They don't depend on spoon-feeding by others. They are capable of identifying their own needs and exploring ways and means of fulfilling them. They don't wait for others and have the coping skills in plenty. They don't admit defeat easily and take everything in a stride.

Children with *self-belief* are well aware of things they can do and those they can't. They know their strengths and their shortcomings. This sense gives them self-confidence to adapt themselves to different situations.

Those that have qualities of *self-determination* are well organized. They are systematic. They know how to plan something and how to execute it. They are realistic, practical and take into account others interest as well. We can help our children cultivate this quality by giving them an opportunity to do an activity in the way they want with support from us as long as they want.

Children with *self-awareness* have the sensitivity to environment around them. They are well-informed and keep their mental antenna open. Children can imbibe this quality by being tutored by parents about how to respond adequately and appropriately to a variety of situations and conditions.

Children who have marked characteristics of *self-respect* know how they are and what their position is in the scheme of things. They don't suffer from any complexes and believe themselves to be equal to, if not more than, other people around. Self-respect can be inculcated into children by teaching them the techniques of projecting themselves as they basically are.

Self-control comes out of foresight, that is when children are able to calculate the consequences of their action and thereby restrain themselves. We can help children achieve this attribute by developing in them the qualities of self-analysis. They must be alerted to look before they leap.

Self-restraint is a corollary of self-control, when children are able to recognize their needs and to prioritize them. So, as parents we should lead them on to be discriminating and be



www.crossgatesumweb.org

able to make omissions and commissions according to the needs of the situation.

Children with *self-motivation* have the will to work and the will to win. They have an urge which prompts them into saying: 'I can and I will.' Self-motivation can be generated in the tender hearts by inspiring them to aim higher. Nothing succeeds like success. They will be fired by zeal and enthusiasm once they taste the elixir of success.

Self-assertion is the insistence that 'I exist. No one has the right to take me for a ride.' Self-assertion is born out of self-respect and super-ego. Children should be taught how to value themselves and how to elicit others respect for their 'self.'

Self-discipline is a sterling quality that arises out of knowing the bounds of civility, decency, decorum and other social, moral and ethical canons. Self-discipline is taught and caught. It is, more often than not, inherited from the family value systems by emulating parents and elders who are taken as role models.

Home can provide the best learning environment for children which is congenial for the cultivation of mind. Parents should strike a balance between giving support and anchorage to the extent that is absolutely essential, on the one hand, and granting autonomy to the children so that they learn how to fend for themselves and know how to steer clear of difficulties, barriers, obstacles or adversities.

Script your success story (5) Preparing for a job interview (1)



Anupma Tripathi
anupma014@hotmail.com
MBA, LL.M, Sana'a

Everyone loves to be called for a job interview, but it becomes a nightmare when we think of: "What will I be asked? What I am going to say? What am I going to wear?" Commonly for students who are going to face their first job interview of life, the very thought of it increases their pulse rate and they become nervous. In order to overcome these interview-stresses and to turn your interview into a job offer, you need a mastery over certain interview skills.

First of all, a crash course in interview preparation is needed because getting a job highly depends upon what you have done before the interview and what you have done in the interview.

1- Preparing yourself: First of all know your target by researching about the company and its works on internet or from other sources. Explore about the post and the job description for which you have been called to give the interview. Prepare yourself to convince the employer how you are useful and what benefits you can provide to the company. Now, the second step in preparing yourself is to know yourself. List your abilities and skills in a manner so that you are able to exhibit in front of the employer how your abilities match his job requirements. Take help of your friends and relatives in practicing the interview by telling them to ask you questions which are likely to be asked in the interview.

2- Personal grooming: "First impression is the last impression" and there are many ways to give a first good impression, one of which is your dress sense. What you wear on the day of the interview counts in getting you a job. Remember that your dress can set you apart from other 15 candidates being interviewed that day.

Whatever you wear should be cleaned and well ironed. Your attire, manners and dress sense shows a discipline in your personality and you will be ahead of others in grabbing a job. Use light after shave and perfumes because their overuse will depress your personality.

3- Arrive early: If you don't know the interview place, go and locate it a day before. Your early arrival to the interview will make you feel relaxed and give you time to organize yourself. So reaching before time gives a good impression to the employer as well as gives you psychological relaxation.

4- Facing the Interview Panel: Now the most awaited moment arrives for which you are ready both physically and mentally. You are called in by the interviewer. Walk in with all the confidence and put your best foot forward. This is your first impression on the employer, so it's your chance to shine. Smile as you greet the interviewer. Look into the eye of the interviewer as you offer your hand. The interviewer will often introduce himself first. If this happens, say something enthusiastic like, "Hello, it's my pleasure to meet you!" If there are other panelists, take the initiative to introduce yourself as you enter the room.

5- Prove yourself: After taking your seat give a relaxed and confident look. Always remember, people sitting on the other side of the table are there to make you feel nervous and discomfort, so have a firm control on your body language. If you're prepared, what you did before the interview will help you to get the job in the interview. Try to give meaningful answers to all the questions. One of the common questions asked by interviewers is about your previous job experiences and if you lack the experience you have to convince the employer how excellent you can be as an employee compared to other candidates having previous job experiences. Tell the employer that the job in itself provides experience and you are possessing both physical and mental skills and abilities of a quick learner.

The way you prepare and present yourself in the interview is assumed by the employer to be the same way you will perform on job. So your ill preparation will take away an opportunity from you whereas a good preparation will earn a job for you.

Sana'a University: A glorious march to excellence



Dr Ayid Sharyan
(Associate Professor)
ayids@yahoo.com

The quality of education at Sana'a University is being continually evaluated, enriched and edified through a number of measures, some of the most prominent among them being: 1) the University Education Development Centre (UEDC) and 2) the project of Mathematics & Science Teacher Education Reform in Yemen (Mastery). These centers recently organized a number of activities, as outlined below, directed towards professional enrichment of the university staff and renewal of the curriculum. The target was to produce quality education so as to meet the demands of the local, regional and international labor market in the wake of the cabinet decision to reform education and the Ministry of Higher Education's efforts to ensure quality assurance in line with international standards in higher education.

Courses mounted at the UEDC

i. a ten-week orientation course

(beginning from 7 July, 2007) in English was held in the Faculty of Languages, Sana'a University for more than 30 university teachers.

ii. a ten-week course was organized in computer skills for 30 university teachers in the Computer Centre, Sana'a University (from 10-07-2007). Keeping in view the next computer training course, a computer lab of about 25 sets is scheduled to be installed in UEDC for training the university staff in IT.

iii. a five-day workshop (15-19 July, 2007) on using educational technology focused on how to use PowerPoint for interactive teaching, advanced search on the internet, designing websites, and computer maintenance. It was led by an expert in IT, Dr Abdurrahman Ghaleb Al-Mekhlafi (Educational Technology instructor at the Faculty of Education, United Arab Emirates University, UAE). The second workshop in IT is scheduled from 11 to 13 August, 2007.

iv. a three-week course (15 April - 7 May, 2007) in professional teaching for the teaching staff who join Sana'a University after completing their post-graduate studies was held in tune with the university provision, making it obligatory for all new staff members of the university to undergo this training course. It included 28 hours theory and 28 practical. About 70 university teachers registered and 56 of them completed the training course. It covered areas such as objectives of the university education and its challenges, rules and regulations, academic freedom, university ethics, course components, university teaching

methods, media technology and IT, exam preparation and marking. It was evaluated from the point of view of the participants, 37.1% of whom thought it was very good and an equal percentage of teachers thought it was excellent. The second workshop for other staff is to be held from 26 August to 11 September 2007. Experts in higher education from all the Yemeni Universities are conducting these training courses.

v. a two-day workshop (8-9 July, 2007) devoted itself to preparing academic standards. It was led by the regional expert Prof Abudlatif Haider (Dean of the Faculty of Education, United Arab Emirates University, UAE). About 63 university staff (one from each program at Sana'a University) participated. They are to train their colleagues in their departments so that the necessary multiplier effect is achieved. It aimed at acquainting the participants with the concepts of academic standards, using them in higher education, giving regional and international models of academic standards, training the participants on how to set academic standards after reviewing standards of international agencies in their respective fields. Another workshop on course description preparation is proposed to be held in September 2007.

vi. The university Rector has asked UEDC to prepare a research plan for the university and has urged all researchers to present their plans which is to be funded by the Ministry of Finance.

vii. Sana'a University organized a training workshop (from 7 to 11 July,

2007) on academic leadership for the university administrative and academics leaders.

An update on the Mastery project to enrich the programs of the faculties of education

i. The Low Cost Equipment Workshop (24-26 April 2007) held at Sana'a University focused on important issues related to the expected percentage of practical/ theoretical work and the purpose of practical work. Approximately 55 official participants with specialities in Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Science Education attended the program from Tamar University, Al-Hodeidah University, and Sana'a University, UEDC, including participants from the Education and Research Development Centre (Ministry of Education), the teaching aids Departments at the Ministry of Education regional offices, besides 15 to 20 unofficial participants drawn from institutions (for more info, visit www.masteryproject.net). The participants were trained by local and Dutch experts to produce locally-made equipment to be used in teaching science.

ii. The Course Description Training Workshop (10 - 11 July, 2007) was led by Professor Abudlatif Haider on writing course descriptions and gave templates for course description and course schedule. After the workshop the MASTERY team left for Taiz where they will be involved in writing the course descriptions for the first year which will be implemented from the next academic

year.

iii. The School-Based Training symposium (7-8 August, 2007) invited participation from different stakeholders from the private and government sectors. It aims at developing a common conviction among all stakeholders, identifying the problems facing the reactivation of school-based education, raising awareness of international experiences, and providing possible solutions to different academic problems in the Yemeni context.

The academic activities attracted a

sizable number of the university staff who enrolled themselves to achieve professional development, the objective being to deliver better education to the Yemeni youth so as to equip them with the necessary skills required by the labour market as part of the social and economic development of the country at large.

Dr Ayid Sharyan is the head of the Research and Translation Unit at the University Education Development Centre (UEDC), Sana'a University.



On my first visit to Sana'a

I love you Sana'a
Not for the things you have
Of historical importance & magnificence,
But the kind of spiritualism
Enshrined, deep rooted,
Assimilated & contained.
When the whole of the world
Does away with the essence of Islam,
This land observes and maintains
The spirit of ever lasting significance.
This is the land of harmonious blend,
Where Europe, Asia, Africa and all

Have yoked together to be one.
Let me say with authenticity,
This land is of complexity,
Unity in diversity,
Beauty and affinity.
Let me learn Arabic
To know its meaning.

Bazla Um E Hani
B. D. Public High School
Patna, Bihar, India

At the bottom of the well

Staying there,
Surrounded by darkness
Life is never fair,
When it's time to seek happiness.
I often stare at those who pass by,
For once I was befriended.
Every year, month and night
Promised to be remembered.

Who I am waiting for,
To take all the sorrow
From my deepest core.
I remain glued to the picture
The only thing at hand
Of the sweetest future
I have always dreamed

And now woefully I need the company
Promised long time ago.
Time is my worst enemy
Now I'm standing alone

Long time I've been waiting
At the bottom of the well.
But now hope is fading,
Why, I can never tell.

Lubab Al-Mayass
University of Science and
Technology,
Sana'a

Thinking of the old fellow,



Different stages of workshop sessions