



Price 40 Yemeni Riyals





meeting with a number of political par-

ties held on Monday, President Ali

Abdullah Saleh announced an initiative

related to constitutional amendments

that aim to 'create a full presidential sys-

Saleh suggested that the presidential

term be reduced from seven to five

years, and the parliamentary term to four

According to the proposed amend-

ments, which include ten points, local

police force is to be established in each

governorate, with a general central secu-

rity apparatus representing them. The

proposed amendments aim to change

the term of the local authority to the

local rule, while the head of the local

rule is to be elected by the electorate in

controlling taxes and revenues that will

be allocated for implementing projects

and running works within the local

sphere and in accordance with the law.

The local councils will be tasked with

accordance with the law.

By: Mohammed Jabri

tem'

years from six.







Rent days pay 6 days

Readers' Voice

Last edition's question: To what extent do you think the authority will be able to challenge tribal leaders in carrying arms? The state is struggling to exercise its decre The state is in control (41%) all the way (19%)



This edition's question:

In his speech on Saturday, president Saleh accused the opposition of not being able to win popular grounds, do you think this is true?

- Yes - No

I don't know

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Saleh's plan also aims to allocate 15 percent of the parliament's 301 seats for SANA'A, September 26 - During a women and that is to be stated by the

> law The supreme commission for elections will be formed pursuant to the Higher Judiciary Council's nomination of 14 judges, seven of whom to be selected by the president of the republic.

The reforms are yet to be approved by the parliament, the majority of whose represent the ruling party.

The announcement comes amid a series of protests organized by the opposition nationwide to protest the country's poor conditions, the government's failure to curb price hikes.

The Joint Meeting Parties, a coalition of opposition parties, didn't attend the meeting, for which Saleh called on Saturday. The meeting was changed from a friendly one on the occasion of Ramadan to an open dialogue about an open agenda, without the JMP knowing about it, said the JMP Supreme Council on Sunday.

The way the meeting is handled reflects the lack of seriousness to discuss current national issues, the Council added

Saleh wants a full presidential system

The JMP meeting also warned the government of the continuation of economic deterioration and price hikes during Ramadan, calling it to take extensive and decisive procedures against corruption and the corrupt.

Saleh, however, said the door is still open for the dialogue with all the political powers. "Dialogue is the best way to get away from crises without resorting to other options as they lead to disasters." he said.

"We called the political parties and powers for a meeting in order to exchange views on the initiative, and anyone who has comments on these amendments can raise them.

"We have been teaching you the democracy for 17 years, but you haven't learnt. If we were you, we would have won the street," Saleh addressed the JMP.

Insignificant amendments

Yemeni Socialist Party, Mohammed Al-While some political leaders welcomed Mikhlafi said the amendments will president Saleh's initiative, experts said cause more disappointments for the pos-

ments don't break new ground and described them as "a new comedy." Alsahwa.net quoted lawyer Yassin Abdul-Razzaq as saying there is nothing new in the amendments, considering them a way to show there is a real political reform in the country.

"Whenever the

his term reaches an end, he calls for a

constitutional amendment. He tries to

find a chance to stay in power through

these amendments," Abdul-Razzaq said.

Head of the Legal Office at the

president finds

Saleh's amend-

Saleh: We called the political parties and powers for a meeting in order to exchange views on the initiative, and anyone who has comments on these amendments can raise them

sibility of a peaceful transfer of power. "No political party can carry out constitutional amendments without dialogue with other parties" he said

The JMP leaders haven't yet commented on the amendments. They are expected to announce their stance on Thursday.

Sana'a "The City of Light"

By: Hamed Thabet For Yemen Times

SANA'A, September 26 — High-tech lasers and projectors focused their lights on the walls of Bab al-Yemen (Gate of Yemen) displaying images of Yemen's popular and historic heritage. The show reflected cutting edge technology and one of Yemen's most prominent cultural symbols.

The Germen and French Embassies in Yemen in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and the Mayor of Sana'a held lighting show on Bab al-Yemen last week. The show is going to continue for ten days during Ramadan. During the opening ceremony, French

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music producer and musicians with the support of Yemeni technicians played music.

The show is taking place in two areas, the first one was held outside the Gate, while the other took place in the inside

Before the ceremony started there was a large audience to the point it got so crowded like never before. People were wondering what the performance is going to be about, and how will it be displayed.

When the lights and music commenced, people were so excited, laughing and screaming. People of all ages: elderly, adults and children and almost every one attended. The majority of people loved the show. They danced with the Yemeni songs and the atmosphere was just perfect to them. Yet a minority got bored complaining that the show had no purpose.

Germany. Because of this, the team behind the project chose to introduce this show here in Yemen.

"It is worthwhile to mention that the lantern used in this show holds a very similar symbol to the one which is usually used in Germany and France," he added.

Tobias Rosenberger and Rene Liebert are the new Media Artists. They are well known professional technicians in lights, sounds, videos events and interactive installations. Rosenberger said he has installed various videos in different places in order to have greater possibilities to play them all at the same time, at the Gate. He also mentioned each speaker broadcasts various sounds in order to make the show more exciting for the audience.

The video shows are made in such a way basically to reflect arts, life and



The show is watched by both the residents of Sana'a and also the foreigners. The participants and audience can enjoy a unique experience of witnessing Sana'a after becoming so alive with sounds and lightings.



Julian Clec'h, who is responsible for cultural activities at the French Department of Culture in Sana'a, said "Every year we are used to hold a cultural program. However, this year the program is different than the previous years, as there are more facilities for the festival.

And of course, in addition to having for the first time, the laser light art creation that is now on show."

Moreover, he commented that doing this program helps to exchange cultural ideas and views between the countries; Germany, France and Yemen. These types of lighting shows are usually used during festivals in France and

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historical places in Yemen, Germany and France, in addition to showing the daily living styles in these countries. These shows are displayed on many walls at the Gate. It is important to mention that everyday some changes are going to be witnessed in the programs.

The head chief (Aqel Al-Hara) of Bab Al-Yemen, Adul Mallek Al-Khabat said "before the show there were many questions asked by the people in Bab Al-Yemen whether holding such a musical night with light and

sounds especially in Ramadan is proper, as it is the month of prayer and fasting. But we told them that this is to exchange cultural ideas and views between the two countries and Yemen, and in order to introduce Yemen to the world which will help tourism. So after the explanations and answers that have been given to people in Sana'a, they started to help the project for make it successful, and as we can see tonight that they are all excited and enjoying the Show."

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Around the Nation



In brief

NATION WIDE Islamic Relief launches

Ramadan meals festival Sept 26 — With a total cost of 34 thousand euros, Islamic Relief has launched its charity project to provide Iftar meals for the poor in six governorates around the nation. The charity will distribute meals to 2880 families, rounding a total of 14400 individuals. The meals include rice, wheat, sugar, oil, and dates.

HODIEDAH

Precautionary measures to control fireworks

Sept. 25 - Security authority in Hodaidah has taken some precautionary measures to control and prevent use of fire works in the governorates. Vendors selling fireworks will be fined although there is no particular law that prevents the use of such arms it is just a measure for safety.

Streetlights and old roads pavement project

Sept 26 — The agreement to pave old alleys in Al-Hawak district in Hodiedah has been signed. Around 18 thousand square meters will be covered by this state funded project, which must be concluded in the coming nine months. The total cost of this project is around one hundred and fourteen and half million Yemeni Riyals. Also another agreement worth 27 million Yemeni Riyals had been signed to restore streetlights around the city.

SANA'A

Yemeni delegation to Olympics reduced by half

Sept 26 – The Yemeni athlete delegation to participate in the coming Olympics in China has been reduced to 15 out of 51. Eman Anqad director of the special Yemeni Olympics team complained that this decrease would affect the performance of the team in China especially that some good players were prevented from going suddenly.

Deaf and Dumb Care

Association holds cultural nights Sept 25 — The Deaf and Dumb Care Association launched its festival cultural nights for the holy month of Ramdan, which would last for another 17 days. The events target the members of the association as well as their families and friends in order to integrate them socially.

TAI7

More classrooms for girls

More power cuts to come during the holy month of Ramadan

Yemen goes ahead with nuclear reactor agreement

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, Sept. 25 - First nuclear reactor in Yemen should be ready to produce 1,000 megawatts of electricity by the end of 2012, stated Yemeni Electricity Minister Mustafa Bahran.

Bahran's statement came on Monday when the government signed an agreement with a US energy company to build nuclear power plants over the next 10 years to generate electricity.

Under the agreement, Houstonbased Powered Corporation is set to build five nuclear reactors in Yemen that will generate 5,000 megawatts of energy.

"The overall cost of the project is estimated at 15 billion dollars," Bahran told the press. Adding that the Powered Corporation will oversee efforts to secure the financing of the project.

Construction of the first reactor is expected to get underway in early 2009. According to the minister, who also stated that Yemeni government associated with the US firm together funded a three-million-dollar feasibility study and would be launched in the first half of 2008.

Bahran said that the project provides for desalinating sea water, and stressed that the nuclear power will be "economically competitive, that is, cheaper than the electricity we produce today."

He also discussed the country's nuclear program with Mohamed Al-Baradei, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, during agency's general conference of member states last week in Vienna.

Its plan to build nuclear plants has raised serious security concerns over whether the country would be able to dispose of the plant's radioactive waste properly.



The ministry currently produces no more than 800 megawatts of electricity, which serves only 40 percent of Yemeni population.

Moreover, the international environment organization Greenpeace has termed Yemen's decision to pursue nuclear power as "extremely disappointing" and said it would increase instability in the Middle East.

"In a region that is known for its instability and lack of security. This raises concerns for the whole of the Middle East," Paul Horesman, peaceful energy coordinator for the Middle East project at Greenpeace, told ArabianBusiness.com.

Yemen has been witnessing numerous terrorist incidents and attacks with links to Al-Qaeda that targeted governmental facilities and oil locations. Yemen nuclear ambitions raise questions over whether the government would be able to adequately secure the plant.

The country is currently ranked the world's 24th most vulnerable country to "violent internal conflict" and "societal deterioration" in the 2007 Failed States Index drawn up by US magazine Foreign Policy and US-based think tank Fund for Peace.

However, Yemeni government insisted on the importance of building a nuclear plant to generate electricity and to desalinate sea water in order to meet the needs of its growing urban population, and boost the country's industrial development. "The energy issue is a very important one, and it is the main force that drives our development," said Prime Minister Ali Mohammed Mujawar at a ceremony after the signing of the agreement.

The agreement has been inked while the energy electricity ministry declares that that daily electrical breakdowns will begin in main cities during the holy month of Ramadan. It refers these daily power cuts to the additional load on power supplies during summer and Ramadan.

The ministry currently produces no more than 800 megawatts of electricity, which serves only 40 percent of Yemeni population.

Inflation hits new records



500 Houthi detainees to be released during Ramdan

By: Mohammd Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, Sept 26 - Despite the meditation by the government of Oatari and demands from international human rights organisations, over 3000 members of Al-Houthi are still in prison. Some of the detainees have been in detention for more than 18 months.

The detainees, who are kept in political security prisons around the republic, are accused of anti-state acts and support of Al-Houthi insurgents in the northern governorate of Sa'ada. However, sources in Sa'ada claimed last week that president Saleh had met with a number of political and religious figures involved in the Sa'ada conflict and promised to release 500 detainees during the holy month of Ramadan, before mid-November. Government officials refused to comment on this issue.

The Geneva- based Al-Karama Organization for Human Rights called on the United Nations to put pressure on Yemeni government to release 37 detainees in Hajja who had been charged with "Houthism". Among the detainees two are 15 years old and another two less than 18 years of age. Security authorities in Hajja accused the 37 detainees in January of supporting Al-Houthi insurgents but had not been able to prove the charges yet.

The organization stated two particular cases (detainees number 36 and 37) who had been in prison over one and half a year.

"All of the detainees belong to the Zaidi sect and are from or reside in Hajja governorate. They have been arrested illegally because of the conflict in Sa'ada," the organization said.

Relatives of the detainees said the arrests are based on flawed accusations or personal grudges. Relatives of Abdulrahman Saba one of the 37 detainees, had personal issues with a local sheikh who tipped the security on Saba and accused the later of rebelling against the state.

The organization feared for the life of those detainees especially that some of them have started a hunger strike, while many others are being abused during their detention. Some of the detainees managed to convey to

their relatives outside prison about the inhumane conditions they are living in and the lack of medical conditions.

On Sept. 20, despite the president's instruction to release 500 detainees, only 67 detainees who had been arrested on charges of supporting Al-Huothi were released.

And although the military action has officially been stopped in Sa'ada, for negotiation purposes, many locals reported that the attacks are still going on. Houthi rebels had ordered to surrender their weapons, and give up control of the towns they are basing their fight from.

However, clashes have reached the homes and livelihood of the locals. On Friday night, government militia attacked a village at Haidan district and killed two and seriously injured another villager.

Mediators still in detention

Abdulkarim Al-Houthi and his brother were part of the mediation committee to help settle the Sa'ada conflict in January 2007. However, their families reported their sudden disappearance after they had been arrested by the Ministry of Interior early 2007.

"Abdulkarim Al-Houthi had tried to assist the government in reaching a compromise with the Houthi rebles, and now he is the one missing. "Four months ago we heard he is in the political security prison but now we have no idea where he is," complained a member of his family.

His family is concerned about his health especially that he has Asthma and had just undergone a stone removal operation from his kidney before he was arrested.

Three more members of the family had also been arrested and are missing despite rumours that they are detained at the political security detention.

Forty-seven detainees in Nasiriyah prison of Hajja governorate had been humiliated and chains were put on their legs inside the cells because of their refusal to break the fast in the same time with the prison security.

The fast breaking time difference, which is around 5 minutes, is based on a religious belief in the Shi'a sect. The religious difference caused dismay among the security and hence they lashed out on the detainees.

Open protest in Aden, and Mareb governorate joins in the campaign

SANA'A, Sept. 26 - The pensioners which according to the lawyers were association in Aden decided on an violated by the state security. open protest, which started In Dhale governorate, another

Wednesday at Freedom Square. They congregation took place whereby the death of the two young protestors was condemned and support to their families was displayed. The two dead men were victims of the security police bullets who tried to disperse a demonstration over ten days ago in Al-Dhale. The authority cut electricity in the square where the congregation took place in order to dissuade the participants from demonstrating, however they remained until the early hours of Tuesday morning. For the first time in Mareb a similar protest took place, only this was accompanied with a petition signing campaign aiming at one hundred thousand signatures from around the governorate. The petition and protest both lead by the Joint Meeting Parties, a coalition of opposition political parties, demanded 20 percent of the oil production coming from Mareb governorate to be reinvested in the city's development. They also demanded clean water, sanitary system, power supply and other basic services to be available to the local citizens. The protestors also called for compensation for the local farmers whose crops had been damaged because of the extractive industries. The demands also included employment opportunities to at least half of the unemployed youth in the governorate and increasing the number of social welfare beneficiaries keeping in mind that the governorate produces 400 thousand barrels of oil daily and is the source of over 65 percent of the state's budget coming from oil industry.

through Japanese grant

Sept 24 – Six additional classrooms for female students will be added in Bab Al-Mandab School at Dhubab district in Taiz governorate. This comes under the broadening regional initiative fore developing girls education in Taiz for which the Japanese International Cooperation Agency has been working since 2005. the aim of this project is to reduce girl's early marriage and improve females societal conditions.

20 years plan for infrastructure development

Sept 26 — Seventy-infrastructure project with a total cost of 50 billion Yemeni Riyals have been allocated to Taiz governorate. The plan includes paving roads, enhancing the city entry points, car parking lots, barriers to stop land erosion in rural areas, bridges, and restoration projects.

IBB

Social Fund for Development poverty survey

Sept 26 – A field survey to identify poor families in need of the Social Fund for Development services has started in Ibb this week. Ninty six researchers will be participating in this survey in order to cover the maximum number of families and decide on 11,135 cases to be granted support from the fund. The survey will be concluded in two weeks time.

While Saudi Arabia was the Arab country with the least inflation rate of one percent, Yemen by far was first at 15.5.

by the Arab Unity Economic Council has stated that inflation in Yemen was ranked the highest among all Arab countries, averaging 15.5 percent during 2006. The Report stated that Yemen is among ten Arab countries which has experienced rapid inflation. However, Yemen's inflation of 15.5 percent is almost double that of UAE's inflation of 7.7 percent, which was described as having the second-highest inflation after Yemen.

The Report attributed the increase in inflation due to government policies that could not accommodate the increasing cost of food imports, as well as the increase in consumer demand and the reduction of government subsidies.

Inflation, which could be described as the increase in the overall price level of an economy, is one of the most lauded disputes in Yemen.

In a speech last month, president Saleh has stated that he is willing to hand over the leadership of the country

SANA'A, Sept. 26 – A recent report to any party which guarantees that it can keep inflation under control, exemplifying the profoundness of the political dialogue regarding inflation in Yemen.

> President Saleh has called on opposition parties to assist the government's efforts in controlling inflation in Yemen. This came in an attempt to control public outrage fueled by opposition remarks that the regime's irresponsible economic policies and reforms is increasing poverty in the country and diminishing the middle class.

> Several demonstrations took place during the last two months in protest of the increasing inflation especially in the prices of foodstuff.

> The government of Yemen has made several attempts to provide short-term solutions for this problem. Solutions such as paying all government employees an additional salary - which works out as an 8 percent increase in annual income in order to limit the impact of the increasing prices. While other

remedies included allowing international companies to import foodstuff in Yemen in an attempt to increase supply and intensify competition. However, little impact did these policies have.

Economic Experts attribute the increase in inflation due to the deterioration of the value of the American dollar in recent month, considering that the Yemeni Riyals is pegged against the American dollar, which fixes the value of the Riyal against the dollar. Therefore the decline of the American dollar resulted in the decline in the value of the Yemeni Riyal, which means that imported foodstuff paid for in either Yemeni Riyal or American dollar would significantly increase, thereby increasing the cost of food imports.

The Central Bank of Yemen has time and again sold U.S. dollars in the local market as another attempt to control inflation. However, given the fact that U.S. dollars suffer from decline in value, little impact did this policy do in terms of controlling inflation.

demand the release of all the protestors arrested during the previous demonstrations and to bring those security officials who arrested and harassed the protestors to justices. They also demanded the state to provide medical treatment of the protestors injured by the security.

On the same note, an opposition lead demonstration took place in Mukalla, Hadramout governorate on Tuesday evening. Thousands of protestors beckoned the call of six opposition political parties demanding the release of the remaining Yemenis imprisoned during previous protests a few weeks ago. Eighteen protestors were released Monday after about a month of imprisonment because of their participation in protests early September. Ba Ume, one of the fundamentalist socialist leaders and an influential figure in Hadramout and three of his sons were among the released, due to pressure from the opposition, protestors and through meditation from Hadramout governor. The protestors were charged with high treason a penalty to which could be the death sentence. However, the protestors were acquitted and now demands for releasing more of the detainees on similar grounds are being voiced around the republic.

The protest was attended by a number of lawyers to educated the public on the legal procedures that should have taken place during the arrest, interrogation and imprisonment of Yemenis, all of

International

Iran launches scathing attack on US

WASHINGTON (Al-Jazeera) Iran's president has launched a blistering attack on the US and the UN Security Council, but says his country is ready for constructive talks with anyone.

In his speech to the UN General Assembly on Tuesday, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad also said the issue of Iran's nuclear programme was "closed" and a matter to be handled by the UN nuclear watchdog.

Ahmadineiad accused Washington of arrogance and human rights abuses, speaking at the same spot where his American counterpart, George Bush had earlier spoken of the primacy of human rights and freedom.

Without specifically naming them by name, Ahmadinejad said Washington and its allies had been had bullying Iran - who they accuse of trying to develop nuclear weapons - and pressing the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

"Fortunately, the IAEA has recently tried to regain its legal role as supporter of the rights of its members while supervising nuclear activities," Ahmadinejad said.

"Today, because of the resistance of the Iranian nation, the issue is back to the agency, and I officially announce that in our opinion, the nuclear issue of Iran is now closed and has turned into an ordinary agency matter," he said.

"Of course Iran has always been and will be prepared to have constructive talks with all parties," he added.

In a 40-minute speech, the Iranian leader went on to accuse Washington of human rights abuses in its "war on terror" with allusions to CIA imprisonment and interrogation programmes in foreign countries, and detention in camps such as Guantanamo Bay.

Unfortunately human rights are being extensively violated by certain powers, especially by those who pretend to be their exclusive advocates," Ahmadinejad said.

"Setting up secret prisons, abducting persons, trials and secret punishments without any regard to due process, extensive tapping of telephone conversations intercepting private mail ... have become commonplace and prevalent," he added.

He also criticised the US-led invasion of Iraq, which he said was "occupied under the pretext of overthrowing the dictator and the existence of weapons of mass destruction".

"Unfortunately, we are witnessing

the bitter truth that some powers do not value some nations or human beings and the only things that matter to them are themselves, their political parties and their groups.

"In their view, human rights are tantamount to profits for their companies and their friends. The rights and dignity of the American people are also being sacrificed for the selfish desires of those holding power," he added.

US silent

But the US delegation was not in the chamber to hear the criticism.

And Bush gave no more than a passing mention to Iran in his speech earlier, even though his administration is calling for stronger sanctions against Tehran.

In fact, Bush's address was notable for what he did not say - barely a mention of Iraq either, where the US is seeking greater UN input.

Like the US, the Israeli delegation did not stay to hear Ahmadinejad's speech as the Iranian president also blasted Israel as an "illegal Zionist regime".

"For more than 60 years, Palestine, as compensation for the loss they [Jews] incurred during the war in Europe, has been under occupation of the illegal Zionist regime.

"The Palestinian people have been displaced or are under heavy military pressure, economic siege or are incarcerated under abhorrent conditions.

"The occupiers are protected and praised, while the innocent Palestinians are subjected to political, military and propaganda onslaughts. "The people of Palestine are

deprived of water, electricity and medicine for the sin of asking for freedom, and the government that was freely elected by the people is targeted," he said.

The Iranian leader also criticised the UN Security Council for being an exclusive club answerable to no one.

He said members of the club were the aggressors in war - Iraq - or failed to stop aggression in war, referring to Lebanon.

Warning that those in power were in the "sunset of their times", he urged them to "leave the path of arrogance and Satan, to that of God".

"This means moving to purity, honesty, justice, and respecting human dignity."

Darfur rebel leader says no truce for talks

By: Opheera McDoom

KHARTOUM (Reuters) – Darfur rebel leader Khalil Ibrahim said on Tuesday he would carry on fighting during upcoming peace talks until a final settlement is reached to end the conflict in western Sudan.

His comments came despite intense international pressure to end the fighting in Darfur where experts say 200,000 people have been killed and more than 10 times as many forced to flee their homes in fighting since 2003

At the United Nations Security Council, U.S. President George W. Bush called on the rebels and Sudanese government to observe a cease-fire during peace talks set for October 27 in Libya and urged fast action to end what he called "genocide"

"My nation has labelled what's taking place in Darfur as genocide and when you find genocide it's time to do something about it," Bush said. "Time is of the essence."

But Ibrahim, whose Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) has been the mainstay behind clashes with the army in eastern Darfur in recent months, said he would attend talks but not lay down arms.

"We will not cease fire before we reach a political settlement," Ibrahim told Reuters from Darfur. "Ceasing fire is a termination of the resistance and revolution."

Sudanese President Omar Hassan al-Bashir said this month he would observe a ceasefire in Darfur when the talks begin.

But Ibrahim called that "a trick" and said the three rebel movements that negotiated in previous talks until May 2006 had abided by an earlier truce, which the government violated.

Only one faction signed the 2006 peace deal, which has been rejected by many in Darfur as inadequate.

Since then the rebels have split into more than a dozen rival groups. But a recent military alliance between JEM and Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) Unity faction has made them the biggest military threat to Khartoum in Darfur.

Sanctions threat

In a sign of further rebel splits, Ibrahim also said he was dismissing his deputy and veteran of the conflict,



Khalil Ibrahim (C), rebel leader of the Sudanese Justice and Equality Movement, speaks during a meeting with African Union envoy to Sudan Salim Ahmed Salim in the area of Kariarii, near the Chadian border July 8. Ibrahim said on Tuesday he would carry on fighting during upcoming peace talks until a final settlement is reached to end the conflict in western Sudan.

Bahr Idriss Abu Garda, accusing him situation." of secret meetings with the government to undermine the movement.

"He is working together with the government," he said. Mediators have described govern-

ment attempts to negotiate deals with individual commanders as "unhelpful" as rebels worked to reach a common platform ahead of peace talks.

SLA founder and chairman Abdel Wahed Mohamed el-Nur has said he will not attend peace talks until there is security on the ground. He has few troops in Darfur but commands massive popular support, especially among Darfur's largest Fur tribe.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Negroponte has threatened sanctions for those who do not attend talks. Ibrahim, who himself has been sanctioned by Washington, dismissed the threat.

"The United States doesn't have carrots for us - only sticks," he said. "They should know by now that when they threaten they only complicate the

"They should stop the threats. It will not help peace."

Nur said his movement stood for democracy and hoped Washington would support them in a positive role in Darfur.

"I hope that Negroponte's words do not reflect the policy of the U.S. government," he told Reuters.

Nur criticised African Union Commission Chairman Alph Oumar Konare, who U.N. officials said had rejected non-African battalions offered for a 26,000-strong join U.N. AU force to stem the Darfur violence. "Everyday he's arguing this and delaying the mission my people are being raped and killed," he said, adding the AU force now there lacked the equipment and logistics to do the job.

Aid attack

Khartoum rejects estimates by international experts who say some 200,000 people have died in the 4 1/2-year con-

flict. It says the West exaggerates the toll and puts it at 9,000.

Factionalised rebels and tribal militia infighting has also caused security chaos in Darfur, where the world's largest aid operation helps more than 4 million people.

In Zalengei in West Darfur, three Norwegian Church Aid workers were kidnapped on Sunday by Arab nomads who demanded blood money for three of their tribesmen killed inside the town.

One NCA official in Zalengei told Reuters the three Sudanese workers had been released into police custody for their own safety and planned to leave on Wednesday.

He said shots were fired overnight at the U.N. security office in Zalengei and aid agencies were discussing whether it was safe to continue working in the town.

On Monday British aid agency Oxfam warned it may consider withdrawing from Darfur if the security situation worsened.

Mental scars surface as India's floods recede

Cholera 'spreading in Iraq' BAGHDAD (Al-Jazeera) — More firmed cases are in the northern from the disease on Monday. than 2,000 people in Iraq are suffering province of Kirkuk, where cholera was

from cholera, which is spreading first reported on August 13, WHO in Tikrit and two have been confirmed

Six cases have also been confirmed

By: Bappa Majumdar

KOLKATA, India (Reuters) - The devastation caused by floods in northeast and east India has left thousands of people with psychological problems, including post-traumatic stress disorder, health officials said.

Millions across South Asia are struggling to rebuild their homes as receding floodwaters reveal the massive devastation caused by heavy monsoon flooding, some of the worst in years.

While flood waters recede, many victims still live in temporary shelters with no idea of when they will return home and with little or no government help to rebuild their houses.

A slow government response has worsened conditions for victims, health workers say, amid criticism of affected local states seen as rife with inefficiency and corruption.

Flood victims are spending sleepless nights in dozens of temporary shelters and are refusing to go back to their villages, officials say.

"We found a large number of victims trembling with recurrent nightmares of losing all their near ones in fresh flooding," said Rajeshwar Thakur, a senior health official, after treating dozens of victims in the eastern Indian state of Bihar.

Floods damaged hundreds of thousands of hectares of farmland and destroyed roads and bridges across the region.

More than 2,000 people in northeastern and eastern India as well as Bangladesh were killed by landslides, drowning, snake bites, diarrhoea and collapsed homes after swollen rivers burst their banks, inundating huge areas



Police personnel travel on a boat through a flooded street after rescuing flood-affected residents in the northeastern Indian city of Guwahati.

since July.

At least 5,000 people had already been treated for mental illnesses in the eastern states of Bihar and West Bengal caused by prolonged misery and suffering during this year's floods.

"Adults are suffering from insecurity, depression and pessimism, while children have developed fear of rains, water and storms," said Dr. Dipesh Bhagabati, a psychiatrist, who has treated hundreds of patients over the past couple of months.

Criticism of authorities

Many flood victims in Bihar and West Bengal reacted violently when health workers arrived with medicines this week.

"Some of them have thrown away medicines, attacked healthcare workers ... while others were just quiet and did not speak at all," said Ranadip Ghosh Roy, a senior member of the Indian Psychiatric Society.

Many victims are more likely to attribute their suffering to evil spirits or consider the tragedies as retribution for sins committed by their ancestors.

Many people prefer to seek the advice of faith healers rather than going to medically trained professional.

"There are some patients who had been to faith healers more than 20 before they times approached me for treatment," said Dr. Bhagabati.

The social stigma attached to psychiatry makes it all the harder for doctors to reach out to

people in flood-hit areas.

A lack of government aid has contributed to mental problems.

Flood victims in eastern India remained hungry for days as authorities struggled to provide aid to millions of people.

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, who represents flood-hit Assam state in parliament, was criticised for not visiting victims.

"The government's complete failure to provide aid on time this year once again showed how bad they are on tackling disasters," economist Abhirup Sarkar of the Indian Statistical Institute said.

In communist-ruled West Bengal, flood victims disrupted a rally and roughed up political activists this week, saying they wanted food and did not wish to hear lectures from politicians.

"The apathy towards flood victims has left a deep scar and will take a long time to heal," said Roy.

"To start treating them, just give them food to eat."

across the country, the World Health Organisation has said.

Eleven people have died and new cases of the disease have been confirmed in Baghdad, Basra and for the first time the northern districts of Tikrit, Mosul and Dahuk, according to a WHO report.

The global health body said it estimates that more than 30,000 people have fallen ill with acute watery diarrhoea, which may later be confirmed as cholera.

More than two-thirds of the con-

said While the number of deaths from the disease has so far been low, the WHO said in the report: "It continues to spread across Iraq and dissemination to as yet unaffected areas remains highly possible."

Fatal dehydration

A new case in Baghdad has taken the number of confirmed infections there to two, said WHO spokeswoman Fadela Chaib.

A woman in the Iraqi capital died

in Mosul, both to the northwest of Baghdad.

One case has been confirmed in Dahuk, in the far north of the country near the Turkish border.

Chaignat said a further confirmed case in Basra was likely to be unrelated to the other outbreaks, as cholera is endemic to the southern district.

Cholera is a gastrointestinal disease that is typically spread by drinking contaminated water and can cause severe diarrhoea that can lead to fatal dehydration in serious cases.





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H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic of Yemen On the occasion of the 45th Anniversary of the 26th of September Revolution. And the advent of the Holy Month of Ramadhan Many Happy Returns



DOVE ENERGY LIMITED

Report

Yemeni orphans are deprived from society's care

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam bin_sallam49@yahoo.com

is commonly known that orphans are those children who lost one of their parents or both of them before the age of puberty. They may descend from a poor family or having a disabled father.

However, Islam does not present them as victims of destiny or remains of the society, as it is familiar in other societies. They are our sons, brothers in Islam. Thus, it is a must to build a good relationship with them. This is one of the best concepts of peaceful coexistence and social normalization.

If you question people who know orphans' circumstances and sufferring in Yemen, they answer that orphans are in need of accommodation, care as they are human beings and Muslims. They are entitled to receive care and attention from the state and the rich

Islam always has a positive viewpoint toward orphans. Belief also plays an essential role in this respect. They are neither a parasite on the society nor a burden on its citizens. They are a part of the society. However, negligence, injustice and oppression as well as agonies and psychological turmoil have afflicted them. Furthermore, these factors are created by the society itself.

Yemeni orphans are in the most miserable conditions in our community. The capacity of the orphans building which does not exceed 600, takes 1700. Orphans outside this care house are strays in this messy and corrupted country. Most of them have streets as their own homes. Rubbish provides them with food. Moreover, they are exposed to outrageous exploitation.

I met Abdull-Malik M. Al-Wada'i, director of the Orphans Care house, who has been working there for 29 years. Employees as well as orphans respect him highly. He said, " when The Orphans Care house was founded, it was a primary school in Yemen. Thousands of orphans got some advantages from this care house. Some of them became ministers, leaders and rulers.. Despite the fact that schools emerged after the revolution, the orphans care house did not loose its vital role in sustaining orphans.

" The real role of the care house is observed through offering assistance to the needy", Al-Wada'i added.

"According to the 2005 official statistics of the CO, Central Organization for statistics, there are more than 400,000 orphans in Yemen. However, it might increase during the last period", he said. He also pointed out that private care houses have

offering support in any way either. These bodies should play their important roles as far as they are concerned, "Al-Wada'I, added.

"If the care house receives an orphan, it will be highly responsible for him. It trains him socially and educationally. There are so many difficulties and obstacles facing the care house whether its programs, capabilities or facilities. Subsequently, the care house is unable to provide the orphans with what he might have been given regarding knowledge and sciences," he maintained.

He elaborated, "the state does not offer any more than 40% of the support including food and drink: a prerequisite of the care house. It provides orphans with three suits only. Two suits for the winter and the other one for summer.. This is not enough to clothe orphans during the whole year. The care house bears extra burdens whether in medications or in the operational processes. It is also in charge of school activities, sports, and education. The wealthy make up 25% of the difference, which leaves a deficit of 35%.

The cabinet attitude

"We presented a comprehensive report to the cabinet. The orders given by the prime minister to the concerned parties are null and void.. The state as well as the local councils do not play their role. Donors do think that the state as well as the local councils provide the care house with its complete requirements, " he further declared, adding: "We are in charge of a noble humanitarian message. Islam imposes this upon us. We are very moved by this obligation. Every body understands our message. We fulfill our duties regardless of rewards and funding."

Admission criteria

Al-Wada'i said, "Admission starts at the age of six to eighteen until they become high secondary school graduates. The school attendees go to Sana'a University. Some of them are to be sent to the vocational training centers so as to study technical specializations in the capacity of numerous occupations. We have now around 9350 attendees in technical training.

Health Services

"Ath-Thawrah hospital cooperates with us. It presents inspection free of charge. However, it does not provide medications. Azal Hospital is also a helping hand in this respect. It and sincere party to fulfill its duties for annually allocated YR one million for the sake of Allah. We don't need medical tests for the patients. It does selfish ones. Yemenis are socially not give medicines as well. If an good. They can donate money to orphan undergoes a surgery, the hospital frees him from physician wages and boarding. The care house medications, Al-Wada'i bears explained." Furthermore, he added: "we have a clinic inside the care house for relief. There are two physicians, in



Orphans in their class, looking forward to more attention and better society care.

houses for orphans. Few orphans come from Taiz, Sa'ada and Al-Jawf.

Media activity in the care house

"We do not need to announce that there are orphans in Yemen. Everybody knows that there are thousands of orphans in our country. There are care houses for orphans in Sana'a as well as other governorates. Needy people are available in these facilities. Those who love charity and believe in the holy books do not need people to recommend or direct them to do good for orphans," he indicated, adding: we do not use media as some partisan institutions do. They pretend that they sponsor thousands of orphans. They gains millions from inside and outside the country. We heard about the sum donated by the president to the orphans. However, the amount will be given to one of those aforementioned institutions, as we were informed about. We need a good orphans."



and programs in the Orphans care house.

do its job perfectly."



Mohammed H. Al-Faqeeh, coordinator of the projects Abdull-Malik M. Al-Wada'i, director of the Orphans Care house,

guaranteeing orphans, male and society will remain poor regarding the orphans care house. There must be female alike, an opportunity. He also called on charities to cooperate with qualified employees in the house social foundations, monitoring delivering good services. In this house, teachers suffer from the activities and performances. It is not enough for them to give money only ignorance of the Ministry of without taking part in planning and Education. They are deprived from monitoring care houses. However, their bonuses given in the governmental schools. They are also there is no a system that regulates this process whether by the state or by the deprived from training courses that enable them to deal properly with this civil society organizations. There is not any legislation coordinating this. category. In conclusion, Al-Faqeeh So, it will result in bringing social urged officials and traders as well as imbalances making the society suffer those able to offer assistance whether in the future. morally or financially to participate in supporting the orphans care house.

spread over the two past years.

General condition and obstacles of the Care house

"The problem is that the government did not form a board to be responsible for orpha care houses. There are 1700 orphans in the care house. They are living in a miserable condition. The Ministry of Social Affairs has no tangible role with respect to investing in facilities. It does not coordinate with orphans care houses whether public or private. The local councils do not participate in

Where orphans come from

The majority of orphans come from Dhamar province followed by Sana'a and other governorates such as Raimah, Ibb though they have care

addition to the lab and three nurses."

Employees of the care house

Al-Wada'i went on to say, Employees with accumulative experiences being trained over the last years do not exceed 26, of whom three are university graduates. The 26 teachers, employees include specialists, social workers. administrative staff, cleaning and maintenance workers. The care house needs more than 35 social workers, researchers and teachers so that it can



Three of the orphans waiting for the doors of their asylum to open.

Role of Ministry of Social Affairs

" Ministry of Social Affairs is too apathetic in this respect. It should take a look at the reports of the local councils regularly regarding the living standards of citizens in every city. Unfortunately, the ministry does not care a bit about the orphans and the care house is not its concern," he said. Al-Wada'i in brief said, "the orphans' care house is represents a home. It must be given social care provided with competent workers able to develop skills of orphans so as to be good enough to join the society. By teaching them Holy Quran and other subjects, we can create a new human being that has a future and prosperous aspirations.

However, Mohammed H. Al-Faqeeh, coordinator of the projects and programs in the Orphans care house shared with us saying: "the state should be engaged in this issue. It should tackle the orphans situations based on clear and specific strategies and visions. The Ministry of Social Affairs, along with other concerned ministries, should also play their roles competently. When these roles become united, orphans' lives will be better."

He added that social diseases do not appear early in children but when the later grow up. The state as well as the society does not adequately care about children. So, they take revenge against the community. Then, who is responsible for this imbalance?

He urgently appealed to civil society organizations along with all society categories to have an effective role in

The quality of delivering services to

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Report



Street beggars and vagrants

By: Saddam Al-Ashmouri For YemenTimes

e have gotten used to seeing children between 9-15 years of age begging; however not in groups. For the first time, I found a group of begging children in the streets that they call home. Some of them are orphans, with nowhere to go. Others found the street to be kinder than their homes and their families.

Father's absence and stepmother's wrongfulness

Mohamemd Yahya Al-Sa'eri, 12, who joined the ranks of the impoverished three months ago, noted that he left the house and came to this street to escape the problems with his stepmother. He hinted that she abused him and did not want to take care of children of other women.

He added he left school after the second grade and now he just searches for food and then returns back to spend the night with his fellow comrades in the street.

Abdullah Ali Azab, 14, who washes cars, declared he spent a couple of nights in the street and none bothered him, maintaining he resorted to the street to escape harassment by some shop owners.

Azab noted he gets a fair amount of money; however, he is exploited by some people as they know he has none to protect him. For this reason, he decided to gather as many followerds as possible and now they are 17 divided into groups. He left his house three years ago and knows nothing now about his family, or the place in which they live.

Omar Nasser Al-Hafashi, 12, left his house after his father abandoned him. Now he roams the streets, searching for things to eat.

Unlike other vagrants, Omar, does not like to beg, wash cars or do the jobs his other fellow vagrants do. He waits for his friends' coming back as to bring him food. He stated that he was many times subjected to sexual harassment.

Prior to his coming to this street, Al-Hafashi used to sleep in an old car in a workshop. He noted he dreamed to be a teacher, however, in vain. Now, he wished he could find his family.

Struggle for life

Struggling for life is a norm and living on waste is the last option for Hasan Al-Harazi, 14. He spends his day collecting empty water and Pepsi cans from



Over fifty percent of Yemeni population is below 15 years of age. With more than 40 percent below poverty line this makes 4 million Yemeni kids vulnerable because of socio-economic conditions to living in the streets.

garbage. Al-Harazi is attacked by dogs when searching the garbage and he was many

times beaten by cleaning workers who believe that they have the sole right to these recycled materials.

Al-Harazi's father's mental illness caused him to leave the house and he knows now nothing about his family;

however, now, he wishes he can meet his family once again and bring them together under one roof.

Money, Wealth, and personal finance

By: YemenTimes Staff

lthough an extremely underdeveloped economy, Yemen is a country struggling towards making it in an increasingly globalized and competitive world. Yemeni traders dominated trade routes into the eastern parts of Africa all the way to the Philippines in south east Asia, and generations followed by migrating into neighboring Oil-rich countries in the 50s through the 80s. However, the post World War 2 world has seen fundamental changes and restrictions in the movement of people across countries, nowadays it is very hard to get a Visa in order to migrate to another country to work, while employ-

ment opportunities are increasingly less lucrative in Yemen given the economic circumstances. YemenTimes took the time to survey a wide number of people asking them a very tricky and peculiar question: How

many people in this country..." he explained.

The books of Microeconomics and Personal finance state that in order to accumulate wealth one must do one of two things, either decrease his spending, or increase his earnings. Most opinions which talk about creating wealth start from the notion of increasing wealth, except for Saeed Al-Mou'men, who works within the banking industry. Saeed indicated that the total amount of money one spends during a year is very large compared to expectations, he proclaimed, "we spend a lot of our income here and there then we shout and say where is the money going, most people don't have a savings plan, know nothing about personal finance, and cannot organized their finances in a manner that allows them to save some money

Stated: "this savings plan will make employees more secure in any unfortunate event, and will also provide the funds needed if this employee wants to get married, buy a car, or even buy a home."

Making a Personal Investment Decision

The second question which followed in the survey asked how would the respondent invest any amount of money he/she has been saving, and what is the best way to invest in yourself?

Rouida Ahmed, a professional, stated that the best investment one can do is an investment to develop oneself, she explained that investing in education such as earning a higher degree, or developing one's skills such as learning a new language or computer skills, can

help her get a better job which might double her earnings and career perspective. Hani Hassan, a government cleric, stated that the best investment one can make in Yemen is in real

it, while ensuring that your budget must have a surplus for savings.

2

3.

Use reason, not emotion: Allowing emotions to cloud your mind will result in poor financial decisionmaking, and this sort of decisions will damage your budget and ruin your financial standing.

Develop a financial plan which includes medium and long-term financial objectives which you strive to achieve, the plan should be doable and must allow room for surprises and unfortunate incidents.





wealth?

Sami Abdulallah, entrepreneur, an found a handy answer to this question, he said that business is the route to creating wealth,

the more you do business and succeed, the more money you make and in turn you become increasingly wealthy, but he added, it isn't as simple as it seems, saying that you must have the business sense and the skills to compete, negotiate and deal within the local market; "money doesn't grow on trees, unless you plant the tree," he says.

Along the same lines, Mazen Mahmoud, an employee in the privet sector, says that you have to invest in order to create wealth, you make an investment which you think is viable, you work hard to make it succeed, you spend a lot of time and effort in making it bear fruit, and eventually it will pay back.

However, a pessimistic view was also present, starting from the notion that you cannot create wealth in Yemen, says teacher Mohammed Ghalib, "no matter how much you work and how many jobs you might have, you always end up needing to spend the little extra money you have saved, I work two sometimes three - jobs and I end up with barely enough money to sustain my family at the end of the month. How could you save any money to invest it or do anything with it if you barely make ends meet? And this is the situation for



and improve their quality of life." Saeed added that if one keeps a simple ledger of one-month's spending, and at the end of the month analysis where he/she spends their money, many would be surprised, "I did this with a friend and found that he spends around 25 percent of his money on eating out and entertainment, now he is able to save 15 - 20 percent of his monthly income and he will be buying a car soon, something which he never thought he could afford to buy a few months back."

The issue of personal finance has become more relevant not only to employees but also to employers as well, several of these have adopted schemes to encourage their employees to save in order to be able to afford more things and in turn have a better quality of life.

Rod T. Georges, Director of Human Resources in Occidental Petroleum in Yemen, has emphasized the importance of saving, stating that his company has introduced a savings plan where the company matches whatever contributions this employee puts into his savings account with the company, which means that the savings eventually double providing an incentive for the employees to save more eventually. Rod

almost risk-free and a guaranteed investment that will have capital gain in its value or - if developed - can provide sustainable income through rents.

Nabil Yahya, unemployed, had a pessimistic approach, he said that if you had some money aside put it in the bank as a fixed of term deposit and receive interest on it, he says that interest of up to 16 percent per year is a risk-free and a good return on investment, he said that from his experience it is very hard to start a business, make it profitable enough to cover its expenses such as rents and salaries, and eventually maintain a net profit of 16 percent by the end of the year, it has become a challenge for many businesses to break even in Yemen, even banks, he says, they make most of their investments outside the country.

What the expert says

Renown personal finance expert, Peter Sander, has the following advice for anyone who wants to create wealth, he savs:

1. Budgeting and Spending: he advices everyone to make and maintain a budget and adhere to it, ensure that the budget is reasonable and that you will be able to stick to

estate, he justified this by saying that urban centers are expanding very rapidly, and with the growing population, investing in land or property is

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Opinion

Actual patriotism is the only solution to the crisis

n the second day of the military retirees' protest in Khor Maksar in Aden, the regime organized an oratory festival in Al-Dhale'e city as a response to the festival. Via the festival, the regime wanted to show off that it has a large number of supporters who back it and repeat its hollow unity speech, through which it attempts to escape real issues encountered by citizens in the southern governorates. In addition, the regime attempts to transform the issue by eliminating the consequences of the 1994 Civil War.

At the festival, the orators inflamed national feelings and confirmed their adherence to national unity and determination to confront anyone doing harm to it. They don't bear in mind that the real harm paid to unity



to pensions in an illegal manner. All the speeched agreed that such procedures are unintentional mistakes or are the result of good intentions. The speeches added that it is necessary for such mistakes to be modified and corrected.

took

procedures

forcibly referred them

doesn't need much Anyone

opportunists exercise with aim of secretly the inflaming the feelings of hatred and animosity toward citizens of North Yemen and damaging national interests. These opportunists put on loose dresses of hypocrisy in order to reach certain personal gains at the expense of thousands of noble men, who never reacted to such foolish slogans. Instead, these noble men

remained adherent to their legal rights that put them on the queue of patriots and reserve the right of their affiliation to the country of unity, democracy and equal citizenship.

At this point, there is no need for establishing a comparison between experience to perceive the nature of conducts of unity hypocrites and contradictory conduct, which the retirees who claim their constitutional

Al-Mutawakil

rights and voice their concerns via peaceful means. What does matter here is the noble feeling of A-Dhale' locals, who confirmed their deep relation between citizens' rights and the national interests.

The arbitrary practices that removed military and civil servants from their jobs after the 1994 Civil War and referred many of them to pensions forcibly are not a mistake. Mistakes of this size are unlikely to be a fruit of good intentions. Instead, they are the production of the type of political conduct that triggers animosity toward national unity and insults the principles of patriotism.

Ali Al-Sarari is a Yemeni Journalist and a well-known politician. He is the head of the information department at the Yemeni Socialist Party. Source: Al-Thawri Weekly.

No reaction to prohibitive prices

don't know why the Prime Minister and the President of the Republic haven't shown any reaction to the skyrocketing prices of foodstuffs in the local markets and the inhuman exploitation exercised by tradesmen against the rights of consumers. I haven't found even a single justification for the government's remaining silent without any reaction to what is happening inside the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Since the most recent presidential elections, the President and the government has made pledges to give top priority to price hikes. But the foodstuff prices doubled and greediness of tradesmen exacerbated the living standards of the poor and the needy who account for more than two thirds of Yemen's population. The government had nothing to do with skyrocketing prices in the local markets while people remained chanting slogans denouncing the conducts of tradesmen, who exploit news that there international are factors behind prices increases. Today, after the

government quit its responsibility toward its people and left them to fall as prey to greediness under the guise of liberating

trade movements, the situation necessitates a great change in the performance of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the General Authority for Specifications, Standards and Quality Control. In addition, the situation necessitates breaking the illicit marital relations between this authority and Consumer Protection Society, which is a non-governmental organization.



Al-Ghubari

new ministry. The Minister's office and people inside began to run everything while the general administrations and sectors were emptied from their content. The government employees have received an extra monthly salary on the advent of the Holy Month of Ramadan, but such doesn't have any positive impact on prohibitive prices that exacerbated living standards.

As destiny placed Yahya The General Authority for in the Specifications, Standards and Quality Ministry of Trade and Control only approves that wheat that Industry, those who know is still useable because we announce about the man's abilities that there are various kinds of wheat in terms of quality and protein rate. A ton understood that he was appointed to fill a vacant of Australian wheat is more expensive position and that the than the U.S. wheat and floor which are suffering of employees at the milled in Arabia Flex Mills in Yemen. Ministry of Planning and The U.S. wheat comes from Pakistan International Cooperation, with low prices, compared to other for which Al-Mutawakil wheat products imported from the U.S. worked for a while, will and Australia. accompany the man to the

Despite this, we have unified pricelists of all wheat products of different qualities, GASSQC grants quality certificates to importers who cheat, and the Consumer Protection Authority, which is supposed to oversee and examine credibility of these certificates, does something else that is totally different from its expected role.

Source: Al-Nihar Weekly.

Leadership vs. Ignorance

By: Nasser Yahya

he difference between the official news story about the two telephone calls, which the Yemeni President, Ali Abdullah Saleh, made with Mahmoud Abbas, President of the Palestinian Authority and Ismail Haniya, Head of the National Unity Government, on the one hand, and the irresponsible reports and articles published by some Yemeni official newspapers, on the other, is that Mr. President has a patriotic stand while others' stances tend to trigger sedition. Some of Yemen's official media attempted to spark sedition without taking into consideration that they officially represent the Yemeni government and should reflect state's policies. The official media institutions were not needed to change their newspapers into platforms for those having animosity toward Islam. The Hamas Movement, which has contributed to increasing the sense of enthusiasm among Muslims since 1987 is now suffering aggression from worldwide enemies. We have learned that some official media, specifically newspapers, are controlled by officials, who make no distinction between their personal satisfaction and public responsibilities. Also, these responsibilities are supposed to teach them how to value the state that trusted them and gave them important responsibilities such as running dailies and weeklies. The state

the hands of those lacking the capacity of making any distinction between what is right and what is wrong.

The one, who listens to some of Movement's Fatah statements denouncing separating Gaza from the West Bank, has to bear in mind that the Gaza Strip and the West Bank had been a single body. He/she is supposed to realize that the Zionists haven't separated the two areas from each other for many years. He/she is situation with its unique expected to understand that the

doesn't know that it is in a dilemma at Abdurrahman Al-Jefri, Leader of the Yemeni Sons League Party, has been giving statements and talking with the official press about the reasons that forced him to join the strong opposition to President Ali Abdullah Saleh although he has been praising the President for a long time. He has been affirming that there is no real difference between his modest party and the ruling party of President Saleh. No doubt that this is a political

are well-known and long-lived. Their single result was killing any loyalty to the homeland and its unity, particularly among the affected ones. Don't expect the affected people to be ready to interact with any national poems and songs, which are usually chanted by the millionaires. If these millionaires suffered like the effected citizens, they would be rebels and raise the flags of Imamate and the British Occupation.

Source: Al-Nass Weekly.

COMMON SENSE

One can only be wealthy at the expense of another being poor

here is no doubt that Ramadhan entails among other things abstention from food and drink. This is one of the most significant worship rites that a man (and woman) can find an opportunity to have a stronger expression of faith to the Lord and a chance to contemplate on the agonies of poverty and deprivation from which so many human beings must suffer here in Yemen and throughout the world.

It goes without saying that wealth is not abhorred in Islam. In fact, the rise of Islam owes its success to the strong support that some of the early rich



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Moslems provided to the Prophet Mohammed [peace and Blessings of Allah Be upon him (PBAUH)]. Surely, the support of the likes of Abu Bakr Ibn Quhaza and Uthman Bin Affan (the first and third Caliphs, or Succeeding Ruler after the Prophet, respectively was instrumental to the early sustenance. The two are also among the "Ten", who have been told that they have been guaranteed a place in Paradise for their unfailing support for the early rise of Islam.

Thus, in Islam, it is essential that the wealthy recognize that whatever resources or capital means they possess or are entrusted with, they must handle with extreme care. These resources should not be misused or squandered simply for the betterment of the life of its holder or for the building of extravagant mansions with 25 bathrooms, when one only has 2 or 3 children. In fact it is forbidden to waste funds even if they are fully possessed by the holder. If one possesses significant amounts of capital means, most of it should be used to further the cause of Allah or to establish enterprises that work to further the economic welfare of the society. In our society, regretfully, many of those who have been entrusted with large means tend to have forgotten that they are Moslems and that Islam expects them to remember that the funds at their disposal are not theirs, but the Lord's and they are bound to use it prudently for furthering the welfare of their society. If this is the case with means in the hands of people who rightfully own these means by their hard work, inheritance or simply good luck, one can imagine the awesome responsibility that those who hold significant amounts of public funds or are in control of the resources of the state must have before their people and the Lord Al-Mighty.

Many people are wondering, why is there so much poverty and destitution in the Moslem World today? This is despite the considerable bounties that the Lord Al-Mighty has bestowed upon the vast expanse of the Earth that makes up the Moslem nation. The answer is really rooted in the fact that Moslems, whether in public life or private life, who have been entrusted with the resources of the land or with significant capital means, have regarded this as being their very own. Those who are in the private sector tend to direct all the means at their disposal to further amass wealth by usually pursuing the most exploitative enterprises that work to further impoverish their people. As for those who are in public life and have managed to control all access to the resources of the land that are deemed to be "shared" resources, which should be accessible to all the citizens of the country, it is not difficult in this country and in several Moslem countries to see that all these resources have simply fallen in the wrong hands. Anyone looking at the vast mansions and other structural assets as well as the fast moving fancy vehicles, will find that they are mostly owned by public officials, who have ignored the basic meaning of trust and tend to regard all the resources deemed as public resources are their very own to do as they please and spend as they please, as though they were chosen by God among all their fellow citizens to enjoy these resources and to squander them as their whims dictate, without any economic principles to guide them, let alone the guidance of the dictates of Islam to deter them, since the fear of accountability by the Lord should act as a deterrent to any evil inclinations that the latter could be driven by.

Thus it is not the rise in prices internationally that is bringing suffering to untold millions of Yemenis, who have now reached the point that a piece of fresh bread and a canister of imitation yoghurt would become an almost inaccessible luxury to break the fast with. It is really the small elite of corrupt officials that cross all levels of military, as well as civilian authority to blame as they are lavishly lavishing on feasts that would make Haroun Al-Rashid turn in his grave if he could see them.

When one learns that these officials then entertain "breakfasts for the poor" or donate an insignificant part of their illicit wealth to charity, this just adds insult to injury.

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

President of the Palestinian Authority sometimes finds himself compelled not to go to the Gaza Strip for security reasons.

The surprising fact is that no one in Gaza speaks of separating the two areas from each other. Since the very beginning, the Hamas Movement confirmed its recognition of Abu Mazen's legitimacy while Haniya's government was formed by the main law. Despite all this, the Palestinian people talk a lot about the separation between Gaza and the West Bank as if they are twins whereas the Zionist butcher has destroyed everything inside the West Bank and they don't show any reaction.

Isn't it ironic for the Arabs to hear Ureiqat announcing that his state will resort to International Law to condemn the Hamas Movement while they haven's shown the same or relatively similar reaction to the Zionists, who are occupying Arab land by force.

Jefri's plan to exercise his right of joining the legal opposition as others like the late Jarrallah Omar and Yasin Sa' eed Numan.

characteristics. We understand Al-

The kind of enthusiasm on the part of the governmental parties concerned with resolving the problems and issues of military pensioners deserves the highest attention. These pensioners have been shouting for a long period of time while the official parties have been treating them as if they are deaf, mute and blind. The situation was exacerbated by the negative impacts of ignoring citizen's issues and has escalated into an armed rebellion. In addition, there has been a plan to stage a military parade including thousands of military pensioners and those having no jobs. At this point, enthusiasm appeared strong for implementing the President's measures in this regard, however such direction was not on top of the list.

The suffering of citizens, be they Since his return to the country, Mr. military or civil, due to such practices



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Soaring Prices bite Jordanians

By: Mohammad Bin Hussein, The Media Line

bu Jihad, 62, drives his dilapidated Toyota pickup around the petrified desert of Jezeh, a stone's throw from Amman International Airport, as he desperately tries to eke out a living by raising his small herd, but it's getting more difficult every day.

Wrinkles have turned into cracks in Abu Jihad's brown rugged face, burnt by the scorching sun and chiseled by the daily sandstorms.

Now, with the recent wave of high prices, the very animals, which a few weeks ago were his only source of bread and butter, have become a burden on Abu Jihad's shoulders.

Abu Jihad plants a small plot of land to provide for his animals, but it is not enough for the entire year. He has to buy animal feed from the market, which had, until now, been fine by him.

But a 300-percent rise in the price of animal feed means Abu Jihad can no longer afford to keep his animals.

In his house, turned into a vibrant oasis, Abu Jihad lives with an army of 24 grandchildren. They keep company with three cows, 20 goats and a few chickens that can barely provide enough eggs for the hungry children.

"The moment I get someone to buy the animals, I will sell. I cannot afford to keep them. I am putting out money from my pocket for them, while they were supposed to help me feed my family."

Thousands of villagers across Jordan, who solely depend on domestic animals, a cow or two and a few goats, have been forced to part with their animals. Many more herders are desperate to sell their animals, but there are no buyers.

Latest figures show prices of livestock have plummeted by 18% as hundreds of herders try to sell their animals.

The government, concerned by an inflated budget deficit, decided to raise subsidies on animal feed, prompting angry reactions from herders who took

to the streets in the southern part of the kingdom, venting their anger and pleading for help.

But the decision has been taken, and there is no going back, says the government, desperate to trim the deficit by all means possible.

When the prices of milk and other animal derivatives increased, the population was angered and following mounting pressure on firms that produce milk and dairy products, the prices were reduced again.

The news was music to the ears of most of the nation, but to Abu Jihad and thousands of others, it meant condemning them and their animals to an uncertain future.

"We are glad to have prices go down for other people – they are our brothers - but what about us, what do we do?" he asked.

The herders are only a segment of Jordanian society, where the majority is pulling in their belts to the last notch to keep pace with skyrocketing prices.

Over the past few weeks, prices of several products soared from 50-3000 percent.

Businessmen say sudden increases, which happened a few days before the holy month of Ramadan commenced, can be blamed on lack of supply and increasing costs of shipments.

Economist say the absence of local alternatives and the weakness of the dollar against the euro and other currencies, played a great role in the surge of prices.

"There isn't much that the government can do to stop the price hikes. The government is even planning another increase to fuel in the first months of next year," said economist Yousef Man'sour.

Jordan lacks natural resources and its local industries are struggling to compete with stiff competition from foreign products, as many factories have been forced to relocate to neighboring countries, downsize or shut down.

"We always said that the government must provide all support possible to local industries, because now everything has become unbearably expensive for ordinary citizens and we can-



not give people other options," Man'sour told The Media Line.

Man'sour believes citizens will suffer more, but this does not mean a reprise of the violent riots that erupted 10 years ago in southern cities as citizens protested an increase in bread prices. Hundreds were arrested as demonstrators clashed with police before the situation was brought under control.

"If the price of bread - a basic component of a Jordanian diet - increases, we might see riots like what happened in Maan," said Man'sour. "But there are no signs the government is planning to remove bread subsidies."

The government recently took a number of measures to control the market and prevent price manipulation.

Prime Minister Ma'rouf Bakhit ordered his cabinet to take tough measures against profiteering businessmen.

"We will not be lenient with any businessman who increases the prices without justification," the premier said this week.

The government has also established alternative markets in heavily populated cities and towns, where citizens can buy directly from farmers and importers, and thus cut out the middleman role.

But Man'sour believes the government's hands are basically tied and citizens must try to find alternative sources of income to cope.

Jordan's King 'Abdallah has been deeply concerned by the impact of the sudden surge in prices of basic commodities on the well being of the majority of his population of 5.6 million. He sent a clear message to the government in a rare meeting of the cabinet, where he told ministers to prove their worth or resign.

"I heard by chance a citizen complaining on a (local) radio station that his salary is JD160 (¤162), which is not enough for him to provide his familv with its needs. We stress that there will be no leniency or going back on plans to work out a mechanism to rein in prices," the king told the ministers during a closed meeting of the cabinet. The royal court has commenced a

special program to aid thousands of citizens suffering from chronic severe poverty, with funds coming from the private pocket of the king and donations from friends.

Dozens of vans cruise through the busy streets of the capital loaded with sugar, rice, cooking oil and clothes, heading towards squalid refugee camps or desolate villages in the desert.

The parcels are designed to meet the needs of the 21,000 targeted families for six months.

Each of the country's 12 governorates will have a share of 1,200 parcels, while 200 families in each Palestinian refugee camp will also benefit from the king's humanitarian gesture.

But fear is growing that many citizens, who used to be able to earn a decent living without the need of outside help, will soon find themselves on the other side of the fence.

Other parts of the region have been hit by high prices: in Syria, Lebanon and Egypt the price of wheat was hiked by nearly 50%, and other basic commodities are also on the rise.

Local governments are taking several measures to keep a tight leash on the burgeoning prices, but with oil prices reaching a record high and lack of alternative resources in the international market, it is not looking promising that the crisis will abate any time soon.





Constructing for 2008 Olympics

By: Rong Jiaojiao (China Features)

s Beijing prepares to athletes host throughout the world to participate in the 2008 Olympic Games, the city's Olympic new look begins to unfold.

Of the 31 new and refurbished venues for the Olympics, the iconic "Bird's Nest" National Stadium and the "Water Cube" Aquatics Center are the landmark showpieces.

The main stadium for the Games, the National Stadium is located at the Olympic Green, east of the city's north-south axis and to the north, covering an area of 258,000 square meters (63.8 acres).

the 91,000-seat stadium its nickname, is made of 45,000 tons of steel. It will host the opening and closing ceremonies, track and field events and football finals.

The "Bird's Nest" has the world's most advanced screening and omnidirectional systems and mobile seating. It will be used for large sports events, conventional competitions and non-competitive events as well as provide wideranging entertainment and sporting facilities to residents after the Games.

The glittering National Aquatics Center is another highlight of the Olympic Green. It covers an area of more than 65,000 square meters (16.1 acres) and boasts 17,000 seats.

Its twisting structure, which gives The center will be a venue for swimming, diving, synchronized swimming and water polo games during the Games. After the Games, the center will become a water recreation center for the public.

Together, the two structures are the heart of the 2008 Games layout and reflect the Chinese philosophy of harmonious balance. The steel stadium is circular and red hued. The water-covered swimming center is square and blue. Fire and water, masculine and feminine. An aerial photograph of the site reveals the two key Olympic venues forming a giant yin and yang symbol.

The north-south city axis, which runs through Tian'anmen Square, the Forbidden City and the Drum and Bell Towers, perfectly dissects the two modern landmarks, which are born from a mix of deep-rooted Chinese culture and free-flowing modern ideas.

Environmentally friendly technology and materials have been used to construct the new venues and 69 new energy "schemes" have been implemented, including the use of solar, geothermal, waste water, wind and other sources.

Of the 31 Beijing venues, 12 are new, 11 are older buildings being refurbished and eight are temporary structures. Except for the National Stadium due to be completed next March, all the venues will be completed by the end of the year, with a total of 300,000 migrant workers making up the construction squad.



Night scene of the National Stadium, which is also known as "Bird's Nest" and functions as the main stadium for the 2008 Olympics. It will host the opening and closing ceremonies, track and field events and football finals. Photo by Xing Guangli





بمناسبة الذكرى الـ 45لثورة الـ 26 من سبتمبر وكل عام والجميع بخير مجموعة شركات الرويشان عنها الشيخ / محمد بن يحيى الرويشان رئيس مجلس الإدارة

Business

The role of charities in Yemen's development

By: YemenTimes Staff

ocial Capital is a very new concept to Yemen, it stands alone as an isolated understanding of Yemen limited to several micro-developmental organizations, known also as charities. Although splendid in numbers, according to statistics by the Ministry of Social Affairs, little impact do the people of Yemen see as a result of over 3,000 registered charities, with an exception of a handful charities which have a contribution towards poverty reduction in the Country.

Although poverty in Yemen has been reduced from 41.8 percent in 1998 to 35.5 percent in 2005, according to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. Ironically, the key issue is that 41.8 percent of the population in 1998 was 7.5 million people, while 35.5 percent of the population in 2005 was 7.7 million people, considering the annual population growth rate of 3.4 percent.

The Holy month of Ramadhan is an excellent occasion to study the role of charities in building social capital and reducing poverty, Most recently Al-Islah Charitable Society for Social Welfare has proclaimed that its activities directly affect half a million people. Since its establishment in 1990 in Hodieda governorate, which is the most impoverished governorate in the country, Al-Islah charity has grown to become the country's largest charitable organization, with operations ranging from Orphan care and vocational training to reproductive health and humanitarian assistance.

Secretary-General of Al-Islah charity AbdulMajid Farhan stated that the charity has distributed meats and foodstuff for over 120 thousand families all over the country during the last Eid occasion. He stated that they target the most impoverished families, orphans and students across the country for their assistance programs, which are run with highly levels of efficiency and proficiency.

During the on-going month of Ramadhan, Al-Islah charity is distributing foodstuff in Al-Hodieda and Sana'a governorates to over 60 thousand families, Farhan stated: "The foodstuff include sacks of wheat, flour, sugar, rice and quantities of cooking oil among other food stuff which will sustain these families at least throughout the whole month of Ramadhan, in addition to the Iftar meals which are provided to students, scholars, orphan and elderly homes among other locations."

The Other big and rival charity is the



Several Youth organizations focus on youth development and educating the youth of the prosepcts of a better life through education

President's Al-Saleh foundation, which was established less than two years ago and is funded by the president himself and the government, with initiatives such as the president's instruction to the treasury to pay up the sum of 100 million Riyals for an orphans program to the charity, which is chaired by the president's son.

Political analyst Nabil Al-Soufi comments on the recent developments in the political economy of charity work saving: " we were invited to Al-Islah's charity to learn about its activities, and I was amazed by the wide span of activities the charity undertakes, ranging from reproductive health, general health services, illiteracy eradication, girl education, basic education, humanitarian assistance to impoverished families, constructing and renovating schools and health clinics, constructing roads, and most importantly, investing in the Youth".

Nabil added that political parties do not have developmental agendas as reliable and diversified as this charity, which indicates that this charity touches the lives of many Yemenis more than many political parties in the political arena in spite of whatever activities they do and slogans they shout.

Al-Soufi reinforced the notion that Al-Islah charity among others are very much involved in the political life, as evident in the intensification of relief and assistance activities during last vears election campaigning period mainly between the two rivals, Al-Islah and Al-Saleh charities, with the understanding that a relief makes people happy voters. The most recent involvement was Al-Islah's charity statement

with regards to Yemen's acceptance into the Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold program, where the secretary-general emphasized the role of the charity in developing Yemen's standing on the Health indicator.

Government Involvement:

The Third five-year strategy for poverty reduction includes a component on building capacity for the impoverished segments of the society through improving basic services and developing programs and schemes that aim at equipping these segments with the necessary skills in order to break the vicious cycle of poverty. Unfortunately, no such activates have been implemented with the exception of the Social Fund for Development and ad-hoc activities by several local councils.

Although the Social fund for develop is a government agency, it mainly implements its social relief and devel-



The holy Month of Ramadhan is an occasion for the most impovrished and homeless to get a decent meal, thanks to charity programs.

opment strategies through several associations and charities located in several parts of the country, using survey data in order to reach the most vulnerable segments of the society, and serving them through local charities and development associations which can result in a synergetic impact, growing the charities while benefitting those most in need.

The Social Fund for Development has developed five programs for community development through cooperative charities, where these charities submit a proposal to the fund on how they aim at achieving development for their communities, was it through education program, health services program, water infrastructure scheme, feeder-roads construction, or providing



There is a large number of smaller charities scattered around the country which activity play a role in building social capital.

successfully worked with 1,395 small charities during 2006 alone.

Specializing Charities

Apart from the large two rival charities which have cross-cutting operations, there are a number of other charities which are smaller in size but, nonetheless have strong impact on the society, Such as the Yemeni wisdom charity which

specializes in cultural programs and organizing contests among the youth for sizeable prizes, in addition to distributing copies of the holy Quran to schools, mosques and religious centers, in addition to educational books, leaflets, educational cassettes among other materials.

There is also the Yemeni Medical Charity which educates the Yemeni public on health and hygiene issues, as well as carries out programs involving the youth in targeted communities, in order to use them as focal points to publicize best health practices which they have been trained on.

More specialized charities include

tiny grants. The fund has the handicapped charity, the cancer charity, the disabled support charity, support for women charity, rural development charity as examples of many other charities which have a very specialized mandate.

Future Plans

The government of Yemen represented by the ministry of social affairs has drafted a strategy to coordinate the efforts of all operating charities in order to ensure maximum coverage and illuminate redundancy of operations, especially in terms of humanitarian support distribution and food aid. The Ministry also aims at limited the interference of political parties into the operations of such charities as an attempt to maintain these charities independent of affiliations and partisan politics.

Undersecretary Ali Saleh Abdullah stated that the ministry's plan includes strict monitoring and follow up of the operations of charities, as well as providing additional support and funding for charities which operations yield high success rate in building social capital and increasing social welfare within targeted communities.



Business In Brief

Pilot research increases agricultur- the work of investors in Aden. al production by over 400 percent

A pilot agricultural development project in Sayun has resulted in increasing the production of wheat from 15 tones per hectare to 70 tones per hectare. The Director of agricultural research station in Sayun stated that this resulted from using improved crops which are suitable for the agricultural land and has stronger immunization cation, road construction among othagainst diseases.

JEOCNOUN

WB: US\$194 million in 2008 The Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Al-Arhabi, stated that the World Bank has allocated the equivalent of US\$ 194 million to be spent on development projects during 2008, with special focus on administrative reforms, girls eduers.

Central Bank concludes another training workshop

The Central Bank of Yemen has recently concluded a training workshop for its staff on banking and bank management with special emphasis on the reforms currently undergoing within the central bank. The next training workshop will be held towards the end of upcoming October.

Investment Authority to increase efficiency in Aden

The General Investment Authority has issued directives in order to reform its Aden office and make it more efficient through the adoption of ry to be established in Lahej goverthe one-stop shop service for norate, at the cost of 3.6 billion investors and businessmen in Yemen, as well as enhance the monitoring mechanism in order to follow up the progression of projects and facilitate nities.

Dhamar governor invites investments

The Governer of Dhamar, Mansour AbdulRab, has invited businessmen to invest in the governorate, indicating that the governorate still has a lot of potential with several undiscovered assets which can make investments very lucrative, he also emphasized that his administration would do what it takes to ensure that investors are welcomed.

A new soft drink factory in Lahej Sources at the General Investment Authority stated that a new license has been issued for a soft drink facto Riyals. The plant will start operation

in mid 2009 and is expected to provide 125 direct employment opportu-

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On the occasion of the Glorious National Days: 26 September, 14 October and 30 November



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الأستاذ / على محمد السحيقي المدير التنفيذي لشركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن - قطاع المسيلة " ١٤ " وشركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة - قطاع شرق الحجر " ٥١ " والإدارة العليا وجميع موظفي القطاعين بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى

فخامة الأخ / علي عبد الله صالع حفظه الله

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية يمناسية الذكرى اله ٤٥ لثورة الـ ٢٦ من سبتمبر الخالدة وحلول شهر رمضان المبارك كل عام وأنتم بخير

Mr. Alistair John Mooney, **President & General Manager**

SEPTEMBER 8 Mr. Ali Mohammed sohaiki, **Executive Director Of Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen-Masila Block 14** & **Canadian Nexen Petroleum East Al Hajr Ltd. - Block 51**

As well as the Management Teams & All staff of both blocks, present their warmest Congratulations to





President of the Republic of Yemen

On the occasion of the 45th Anniversary of the 26th of September Revolution. And the advent of the Holy Month of Ramadhan **Many Happy Returns**

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كنيديان نكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة قطاع شرق الحجر " ٥١ "

6 27 September, 2007

Ramadhan Page



RAMADAN 2007



By: Harun Yahya www.harunyahya.com

Only love can defeat terrorism-4

Islam Forbids the Killing of Innocents

ccording to the Qur'an (5:32), it is a great sin to kill an innocent person, and anyone who does so will suffer great torment in the hereafter:

... If someone kills another person—unless it is in retaliation for someone else or for causing corruption in the earth—it is as if he had murdered all mankind. And if anyone gives life to another person, it is as if he had given life to all mankind. Our Messengers came to them with Clear Signs, but even after that, many of them committed outrages in the earth."

This verse equals the killing of one innocent to slaughtering all of humanity! Another verse (25:68) expresses the importance that the faithful attach to life:

Those who do not appeal to any other deity besides God [alone]; nor kill any soul whom God has forbidden [them to] except with the right to do so; nor fornicate. Anyone who does so will incur a penalty.

Any Muslim who believes in God with a sincere heart, who scrupulously abides by His holy verses and fears suffering in the hereafter, will avoid harming even one other person. He knows that the Lord of Infinite Justice will suitably reward him for all his deeds. In one of the hadiths, our Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace) listed the kinds of people who are not pleasing to God:

"Those who act cruelly and justly in the sacred lands, those who yearn for the ways of the ignorant, and those who wrongly shed human blood."1

Islam Commands People to Behave Justly

Islamic morality commands believers to behave justly and morally in making a decision, speaking, or working-in short, in every area of their lives. God's commandments in the Qur'an and the sunnah of our Prophet (may God bless him and grant peace) describe that him understanding of justice in great detail. With their warnings, all the Messengers revealed to us in the Qur'an brought peace and justice to all the communities where they were sent. The prophets helped lift cruelty and despotism from the shoulders of the



revealed in one verse (10:47): Every nation has a Messenger, and when their Messenger comes, everything is decided between them justly. They are not wronged.

A most important feature of Islamic understanding of justice is that it commands justice at all times, even if one is dealing with a person who is near and dear. As God commands in another verse (4:135):

A wise person is one who keeps a watch over his bodily desires and passions, and checks himself from that which is harmful and strives for that which will benefit him after death... (Tirmidhi)

You who believe! Be upholders of justice, bearing witness for God alone, even against yourselves or your parents and relatives. Whether they are rich or poor, God is well able to look after them. Do not follow your own desires and deviate from the truth. If you twist or turn away, God is aware of what you do.

That verse clearly states that to a believer, the wealth or social status of whomever one deals with is of no importance. What is important is fairness-no one should be treated unjustly-and to scrupulously implement the holy verses of God. In

You who believe! Show integrity for the sake of God, bearing witness with justice. Do not let hatred for a people incite you into not being just. Be just. That is closer to heedfulness. Heed God. God is aware of what you do.

In that verse, God orders the faithful to act justly always, even with their own enemies. No Muslim can make a spontaneous decision, based on the fact that the person he's dealing with has once harmed him or left him in a difficult situation. Even when he is a personal enemy, if the other side is genuinely in the wrong, any Muslim has the duty to respond with good will and to display the morality God has commanded.

To believers, God has issued the following commandment (60:8): "God does not forbid you from being good to those who have not fought you in the religion or driven you from your homes, or from being just towards them. God loves those who are just." Here, He informs Muslims how their relationships with other people should be. These verses are the very foundation of a believer's attitude towards others, formed not by the nature of the people he is dealing with, but by God's revelations in the Qur'an. That is why Muslims with pure hearts always support what is right. Their determination on this matter is revealed in these terms (Qur'an, 7:181): "Among those We have created, there is a community who guide by the Truth and act justly according to it."

All over the world, people are subjected to cruel treatment because of their race, language or skin color. Yet according to the view of justice as set out in the Qur'an, a person's ethnicity race or gender are of no importance, because Islam maintains that all people are equal. Our Prophet's (may God bless him and grant him peace) words, "All of you belong to one ancestry of Adam, and Adam was created out of clay,"ⁱⁱ stress that there is no difference between people. Skin color, social status and wealth confer no superiority on anyone. According to the Our'an, one reason why different tribes, peoples, and nations were created is so that they "might come to know one another." All are servants of God and must come to learn one another's different cultures, languages, customs and abilities. One intent behind the existence of different nations and races is cultural wealth, not war and conflict. All true believers know that only godliness -- in other words, the fear of God and faith in Him-can impart superiority. As God has revealed in the Qur'an (49:13): Mankind! We created you from a male and female, and made you into peoples and tribes so that you might come to know each other. The noblest among you in God's sight is that one of you who best performs his duty. God is All-Knowing, All-Aware. Islamic morality aims at a society built on brotherhood and peace, freedom and security. That is why all communities that come into contact with Islam have given up their oppressive, cruel and aggressive ways and have, instead, built peaceful and civilized societies. (For further details, see Justice and Tolerance in the Qur'an by Harun Yahya.) In their works, many Western historians have documented Islam's deep and positive affects on communities that came into contact with it. In The Making of Humanity, Professor Robert Briffault discusses the relationship between Western society and Islam:

The ideas that inspired the French Revolution and the Declaration of Rights, that guided the framing of the American Constitution and inflamed that struggle for independence in the Latin American countries [and elsewhere] were not inventions of the West. They find their ultimate inspiration and source in the Holy Quran.¹¹¹

Down through the centuries, Islamic morality has taught people about peace, tolerance and justice. Nowadays, nearly everyone is seeking just such a model, and there is no reason why such a culture should not come about once again. All that is needed is people's desire to live by the morality of the Qur'an, starting with themselves and later, making efforts to convey it to others. When everyone, from the highest ranks to the very lowest, begins to implement the morality commanded in the Qur'an, they will become just, compassionate, tolerant, full of love, respectful and forgiving. That, in turn, will bring peace to all of society. (To be *continued*)

Say: "My prayer and my rites, my living and my dying, are for Allah alone, the Lord of all the worlds.

what is right. They should never hesitate to remind people of what Allah says and to invite them to righteousness, because Allah has told the believers to continue to remind people about His commands:

It is a Book sent down to you-so let there be no constriction in your breast because of it—so that you can give warning by it and as a reminder to the believers. (Surat al-A`raf, 2)

(For further reference, please see, Quick Grasp of Faith 1-3, by Harun Yahya)

Miracles of the qur'an The relativity of time

Today, the relativity of time is a proven scientific fact. This was revealed by Einstein's theory of relativity during the early part of the 20th century. Until then, it was not known that time was relative, nor that it could change according to the circumstances. Yet, the renowned scientist Albert Einstein proved this fact by discovering the theory of relativity. He showed that time is dependent on mass and velocity.

However, the Qur'an had already included information about time's being relative! Some verses about the subject read:

...A day with your Lord is equivalent to a thousand years in the way you count. (Qur'an, 22:47) He directs the whole affair from heaven to earth. Then it will again ascend to Him on a Day whose length is a thousand years by the way you measure. (Qur'an, 32:5)

The angels and the Spirit ascend to Him in a day whose length is fifty thousand years. (Qur'an, 70:4) The fact that the relativity of time is

most important facts to emerge from that research was the fissured structure of the Earth. The rock layer on the external surface of the Earth was split by large numbers of cracks (faults), tens of thousands of kilometres long, running from north to south and east to west. Scientists also realised that there was molten magma under the sea, at depths of 100-150 km.

Due to these splits and cracks, lava flows from volcanoes on the sea bed. Due to this fissured structure, a significant amount of heat is also given off, and a large part of molten rocks forms the mountains under the oceans. If the Earth did not possess this structure, which allows large amounts of heat to escape from its crust, life on Earth would become impossible.1

There is no doubt that such information, which required such advanced technology to be discovered, being given 1,400 years ago is yet another proof that the Qur'an is the Word of Allah. (For further reference, please see, Miracles of the Qur'an, by Harun Yahya)

To purchase the works of Harun Yahya, please visit www.bookglobal.net

¹ "Arctic Explorers," 23 June 2000, http://tea.rice.edu/schauer/6.23.2000. html; Tetsuzo Seno, Satoru Honda, "Mantle Convection and The Global Sea Level: When Did Plate Tectonics Begin on The Earth?," www.eri.utokyo.ac.jp/seno/sealevel_abst.html; "Mantle Convection,"

http://theory.uwinnipeg.ca/mod_tech/ node195.html; Prof. Zaghloul El-Naggar, "Scientific Signs in the Qur'an: Examples from the Area of Earth Sciences. www.nekkah.com/Main/EngPage/Scie ntific_Signs_in_the_Quran.htm.

community of the faithful. As God has another verse (5:8), it is commanded:



(Surat al-An'am: 162)

Quick grasp of faith * What does "wisdom" mean?

Wisdom is the ability to determine what is right and most appropriate. All speech, decisions, and behavior of people of wisdom are wise and proper. They can explain a subject in the most correct, most concise, and wisest manner; can make the right diagnosis of an event, a person, or a behavior; react to events wisely; and can exhibit the finest behavior. Therefore, people of wisdom are also people of high intelligence.

One can have wisdom only through belief in Allah and following the Qur'an, for the Qur'an is the only source that teaches humanity the truth of events, good and wise behavior, thought, and speech.

Allah gives wisdom as a blessing to His sincere servants who turn to Him. The Qur'an points out that Allah grants this gift to whom He wills:

He gives wisdom to whoever He wills, and he who has been given wisdom has been given great good. But no one pays heed but people of intelligence. (Surat al-Baqara, 269)

* Can one refrain from enjoining the right and forbidding the wrong because of one's environment or the people one knows?

Allah commands people to call one another to good and to forbid wrong. When the believers notice a person exhibiting a behavior that Allah does not like, they should obey His command by calling that person to

so definitely mentioned in the Qur'an, which began to be revealed in 610, is more evidence that it is a divine book.

The splitting earth

[I swear] by Heaven which returns and the earth which splits. (Qur'an, 86:11-12)

The Arabic word "sadA" in the above verse means "cracking, splitting apart." Allah's swearing by the splitting of the Earth points to an important phenomenon, as do the other scientific miracles in the Qur'an. Scientists first descended to the depths of the seas and oceans in order to study mineral resources in

¹Sahih Bukhari Hadith

^{*ii*} Prophet Muhammed's Last Sermon iii Prof. Robert Briffault, Insanligin Gelisimi (The Making of Humanity), http://www.tolueislam.com/Shabbir/S A_WINC_4.htm, Andy Thomas, Islam Insanligin Ruhu (Islam is the Spirit of Humanity), Timas Yayinlari, Istanbul, 1997, p. 38







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Youth

The Youth Forum section is an uncensored space for youth-related issues written by Yemen Times readers.

Youth Views Four steps to appreciating diversity

By: Raissa Batakji

had two articles due, a term paper to write and a fever when I chose to forget about everything and fill out six official-looking papers that had been sitting on my desk for a week.

Those papers were life changing. They were a ticket to a whole new world where I built life-long friendships, walked the 'extra mile' to fish for similarities, celebrated differences with flying colours, and stood up to tell others about my culture.

Each of the above describes a major change among many that I underwent by being part of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) Institute for Student Leaders, a six-week program organised by the US State Department. Over 100 university students from 20 different countries in the Middle East and North Africa were chosen to attend the program, which was hosted by five American universities: Georgetown University, Benedictine University, Montana State University, Delaware University and Dickinson College.

We attended leadership training sessions, learned about American history and discussed current topics in politics, economics and media in our countries as well as the United States. We also went on study tours that involved travelling all over the states from the East to the West, from the

Midwest to the South.

As my plane took off from Beirut, and I realized I was leaving my country for the first time in my life, I started getting ready - ready for sessions, debates, meeting new people, even answering and asking questions. What I was not ready for, however, was what I least expected to learn from the experience, and which turned out to be one of the most valuable life lessons: the value of diversity.

During the first four days, I'd have to admit that each of us was clinging to the people that came from his or her own country. As time went by, however, we started venturing outside our bubbles, each of us at our own pace. To me, that was step one: getting to know the "other".

As we began to open up to each other and inevitably saw our many differences, we became excited, acting as ambassadors for our respective countries. We engaged in discussions, comparing and contrasting our countries in classes, on the bus, at lunch, on cigarette breaks and even before going to sleep.

One of the greatest shocks to me was my complete inability at first to understand the Arabic of the other program participants when I heard it spoken in a non-Lebanese accent. By the end of the program, we came to the agreement that Arabs are as culturally different as the Americans from the various states we visited.

Benedictine noticed as we were sitting together that though all the Arab girls in the program were Muslim, not all of them wore the *hijab* (headscarf). On top of that, even the girls wearing the *hijab* did not wear it in the same way. Our replies as to why we chose to wear it or not wear it were varied and perhaps at odds at times. It turned out that we have different ways of applying our religious beliefs in everyday life – despite the fact that we share Arab-Muslim values and traditions.

It actually took us some time to accept such differences and be at peace with "agreeing to disagree", especially when discussions broached such sensitive topics. This was step two: being different calls for celebration, not agitation.

A major element in our learning experience was the study tour. In the case of my group of participants, the tour involved Washington DC, San Francisco, Boston, and Chicago. Experiencing the street performers of San Francisco, the great architecture of DC, and the lobsters of Boston, we found ourselves contrasting these famous American cities, making us realise for the first time how different Americans are within America.

The high-tech Silicon Valley in San Francisco, the freedom trail in Boston and the unexpected rain and famous Bronzeville of Chicago were all scenes that are forever stuck in our memories. To illustrate, an American student at These tours also helped us understand

the different lifestyles people lead in these cities, their ways of thinking, the businesses they choose, their goals and their fears. We got so "up close and personal" with different Americans that I, for one, decided that they constitute more of a "salad" than the so-called "melting pot".

I discovered that they have their own differences and prejudices to deal with. They do not all live the American Dream. There were people we volunteered to build houses for, others who are discriminated against everyday because of their skin colour, even people who have never carefully looked at a world map. Again, we hit a new step through hands-on personal experience: dropping stereotypes forever.

In only six weeks, we were able to accomplish what I call a three-step cultural exchange. Since then I have discovered step four, thinking out loud: "The MEPI program cost the American government a fraction of the budget for the war on Iraq... Which of the two investments better contributed to bridging the gap between the East and the West?"

Raissa Batakji is in her junior year majoring in communication arts with an emphasis on journalism at the Lebanese American University in Beirut. This article is distributed by the Common Ground News Service (CGNews) and can be accessed at www.commongroundnews.org.



emen Times issue No. 1083 had controversial article by Maged Thabet entitled "Gender Equality, is it a game dear women?" This article has been severely criticized in issues No. 1085 and 1087 by Noha Molhi and Lamis Shuga'a. As a student interested in gender studies and women rights in Yemen, though my education is being pursued in the United States, I have been following these debates, which pushed me to jump into the middle, and offer a quick analysis to "clarify" Maged's perspective from an

academic point of view. First of all, we have to distinguish between two terms in gender studies: gender equality and gender equity. The former is simply defined as the quality

is seen as the quality of being fair.

However, the latter-Gender equity- implies a call for women's rights to be fairly treated in the society as men. They have the right to learn, work, elect, and compete. It is, in other words, a way to grant women their robbed rights. Gender equality calls for

By: Waleed Mahdi

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an identical equality with men in all aspects of life. It goes beyond the call for rights to the call for achieving the same status with men. Women in the United States, though still struggling in many respects to gain this status, have reached a high level.



marry the man she likes or loves (Equity Model) can be an

achievable goal, fighting for a woman's right to marry four men (Equality Model) will certainly fail.

In his article, Maged does not advocate against the (Equity Model) and, in no way, denies women's rights Each of these models does not of "equal education," "work," or

some Yemeni women's call for following the (Equality Model) and tries, in a sarcastic way, to show that such a model is not applicable in our society.

To prove his point, he resorts to women's "double standard" attitudes towards men. A very good example of this would be drawn from the responses of Noha and Lamis: while Noha refers to dowry, a sum payable by the bridegroom, as an Islamic rule worth of respect, Lamis rejects another Islamic rule that does not allow women to lead prayers.

All in all, I hope I could clearly define the 'terms' so we can lead constructive arguments in the future and have not offended anyone.

Waleed Mahdi, MA candidate in the



Ramadan rituals & satellite channels

ays and nights of Ramdan have a special flavor that distinguishes them from the whole year. We enjoy the holy nature of the Month and its rituals. Special programs on satellite channels are also another feature, which attracts our attentions.

Due to experiences in the past, many of us mentally prepare ourselves to follow certain daily routines during the month. It includes domestic chores, social visits, and religious rituals.

Everything has its own dedicated time. Of course, watching TV is also included in the daily routine. On the first few days everything goes as planned. TV satellite channels, however, gradually start attracting our attention, and gradually changing the daily routine.

Many programs and soap operas aired during the month are quite interesting, but we have more important things to do than sitting in front of the TV.

It is not a matter of wasting time because we get many benefits from watching TV. The matter is that it makes us ignore the prepared program for the month. This subsequently, affects the other activities and rituals that are supposed to be in Ramdan.

Starting afternoon, after coming back from work, or study, or even when waking up, we start moving from one channel to another, telling ourselves that it is a checking what's on TV. Either intentionally, or by a chance, we may find an attractive program, or series. First, we start with only few minutes to watch. Gradually we find ourselves stuck in front of the TV, spending hours, days, and weeks unknowingly.

Having prayers on time in the mosque is one of the rituals included in the program especially for men. We may do that on the first days and nights. But, when becoming hocked on any program, some of us may hesitate to go to mosques for the noon or after-noon prayers. We may create many excuses for this like 'it is too sunny', or it is 'crowded to go the mosques', etc.

Reading a part the Holy Qura'an everyday is also included in the program. At first, we only delay this from noon or after-noon to night, with a claim that at night there will be more calmness and peace of mind.

Visiting relatives, or friends, or poor people is also included in most cases. Here, we do not delete it because we consider it as a significant duty. We only delay it from one day to another, assuming that these friends or relatives would not be there, or would be too busy to receive visitors.

Time passes fast while watching. Even hunger and thirst are subsided. And all of a sudden we may hear the sunset prayer, hoping if it is somehow later until the TV program or series is over.

No more time to go for the Magrib prayer during sunset. As a result, it is done at home like the noon, and after-noon prayers. The situation may get worse because praying starts taking less time, for there may be a specific channel that will show another program especially comedies.

Praying the Isha and Traweeh or night payers is something especial and supposed not to be missed in this Holy Month. That may be done at the beginning of the month. But when we get involved in the web of the satellite channels, we start making up excuses for not doing it. Gradually, we start praying less of the Taraweeh prayers. Everyday, the situation gets worse till we stop going to the mosques altogether because many interesting and attractive programs are aired at this time.

The night hours also pass fast. The calmness and peace of mind in which we suppose to read Qura'an, and do other religious rituals never comes. One program after another, and series after others are shown. Suddenly, the night is over.

The time of Sahoor, the last meal before the dawn prayer, comes. Eating fast or eating in front of the TV is always preferred. The channels are still showing more and repeated programs so that if we missed anything in any channel, we catch it in the repetition. Dawn soon comes and it is time for Fajer prayer.

Actually, this is not a story that happens to all of us. It may happen or may not. Here, is only a reminder to myself first, and all others, to use the other half of this Holy Month. We must be strong enough to do what we had planed to do. TV must not corrupt our precious times especially during this month. If we missed the TV programs we can get many others during the year, while missing Ramadan means we need a whole year to live it again, and no one knows whether we will be there at that time or not.



of being equal in quantity, degree, necessarily fit into all societies. While "choosing husbands" as value, rank, or ability while the latter the "Equality" model has succeeded in misinterprets it. He clearly criticizes

Noha

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Welcome back

By: Abdul -nasser Al-Abdali abdul_nasser12@.com

We all say welcome back With open arms and all of hearts And create cheer in different parts

With multi-colors and also arts O holy guest of blessings and fast You are most welcome for visiting us And have the honor to shake your hands As being more kind and quite generous

But what a strange ! and what alas ! For most of people ignore/lose the chance To strengthen one's faith and get more marks By doing good deeds not fun or dance And asking Allah more than once For his love and also guidance.

Technology and education: what a relationship!

By: Mohialdeen Alotumi Mohialdeen@gmail.com

stensibly, technology is evolving everyday. It has great effects on all scopes of science. No surprise that scholars and scientists utilize it in their fields of knowledge so as to cope with the update of the new era of human inquisitiveness.

In education, technology is really instrumental for it has great touches on enriching all educational components such as curriculum, teachers' development, methodology, and research sources, which collaboratively enhance the development of educational movement in any society.

First, let me elaborate on the pros technology can have on curriculum. No doubt, the curriculum that keeps pace with technology will be of great benefit to all its recipients (teachers and students). For, it will be in line with the modern era which is based principally on the use of technology. Also, its components will be attractive,

interesting, facilitating, motivating, updated, and encouraging application rather than theoretical memorization. Second, teachers' development can also benefit greatly from technology. For, instructors who keep abreast with technology will make their instruction stimulating. involving and Additionally, they can explore new approaches in their fields using internet which makes the whole world simple to reach. Further, they can get more training while they are seated at homes through distance-learning. Nay, their methodologies can be updated if they are in touch with what's new in their scopes of knowledge.

Third, classrooms which are only consisted of walls, chairs, and black/white-boards are proved to be a boring environment of instruction in which students feel uninterested and, therefore, give up their inquisitiveness. However, if the classrooms comprise technology such TV sets, video sets, smart whiteboards, and access to the internet, they will be an involving and motivating surroundings in which students will seek to prosper so as to gain

knowledge constantly.

Fourth, methodology has also been positively affected by the crawl of technology. From time to time, scholars and scientists come up with new ways of instructions believed to be availing in the classroom. So, they create forums for discussions and establish conventions, bulletins, as well as listservs for sharing ideas and views, all of which is facilitated by the use of technology.

Fifth, the internet, which is an evolving technology, enables educationists to have access to limitless sources all over the world. For, teachers, curriculum-designers, and methodologists can avail themselves of the online published materials such as books, journals, articles, etc. So, their scope of knowledge won't be stagnant or oldfashioned any more.

Eventually, no one can deny the huge benefits technology can bring on all the fields on human knowledge, particularly in education, which in the past decade witnessed amazing development strides due to its utilization of technology.

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

When alone

And stay there as shining star

When I am being alone Thoughts break mind rest As daily frequent guest That never once welcome Whenever try to come Like the incessant tone Came when alone

By: Mohammed Saleh Ali Almogri

Mas2005male@yahoo.com

The world opens it's doors though evil stops fire wars blossoms seeds much grow a performed wind has blow as you the figure of your own tour when alone

When alone I forget every issue, heart pant Sing, rant, shout, and chant All these I can't say I can't As a result of what you plant

When alone I fly soooo far And across every bar By no horse or even car

When alone You visit my soul As queen soooo cool Where no limit no rule Then I feel I gain my goal That never expect at all

When alone I draw you more than once By all means and colors Every moment came and runs All around me are about to dance

Just when alone Fair dreams fall, and never gone A chance is in life only one But my opportunities are great fun dose our meeting seems somehow dun

that is when alone when beams of sun soon enlighten the way to the moon our suitable place, my own alone is realy alone but with you I'm not alone

27 September, 2007

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19

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(تخصص)

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فندق فرساي ت: ۲ /۰۱-۲۲۹۷۰ -۰۱

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المستشفى الالماني الحديث

المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٢٨٦/٨٧

عدن ت:۲٤٣١٢٤ تعز ت: ۲١٣٤٨٩ المکلا ت: ۳۰۹۱۹۰ الحديدة ت: ۲۱۹٦٤٣



تحويلة ٢١١ ٢٦٨٦٦٢

طوارىء الكهرباء ١٧٧، طوارىء الشرطه ١٩٩، الإطفاء ١٩١، طوارىء المياه ١٧١، الاستعلامات ١١٨، حوادث (المرور) ١٩٤، الشئون الخارجيه ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، الشئون الداخليه ٢٥٢٧٠١/٧، الهجرة ۲۰۰۷٦۱/۳، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ۷٥٢٢٢٠٢، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦٦، التلفزيون ٣٣٢٠٠١/٢، مؤسسة الناصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣، وزارة المواصلات ٣٢٥١١٠/١/٢/٣، السياحه ٢٥٤٠٣٢، الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

•للإيجار: شقق في حده

ومطبخ.

الىنەك

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 شوقى أمين – ثانوية عامة – للتواصل: ٧٣٤٣٠٩٢٩٩ سنة ثالثة تجارة (قسم محاسبة) • مسعد على عبدالله – – جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية بكالوريوس هندسة تكنولوجيا – دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر – المعلومات (جامعة عدن) –

- خبرة في مجال المخازن لمدة حاصل على شهادة CCNA ست سنوات(أمين مخازن – بجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة مراقب مخازن – مشتروات ونطقاً – خبرة ست سنوات. متابعه) نوع المخزن (مخازن التواصل: ٧٧٧٨٨٣٩٨٥

_ سبا را ت

•للىدىم: سىدارة توبوتاكورلا – •صادق – دبلوم محاسبة موديل ١٩٨٩ – الحالة جيدة

P.O Box: 5465

محاسبي - يمن سوفت - • للبيع: سيارة دودج درو محاسبة فنادق سابقا – يرغب انجو – موديل ٢٠٠٤ – اللون في العمل في مجال تخصصه ذهبى – الحالة جيدة جداً. الإيجار: ٣٥٠ دولار. أو في أي مجال آخر – قادر وعلى الراغبين المعاينة في مقر السفارة والتفاوض مباشرة حتى موعد أقصاه ٣٠ سيتمبر.

عقارات

العمل في مجال التخصص •للإيجار عمارة مكونة من أو في أي مجال آخر. واصل: سبعة شقق + البدروم مهيأة ۲٦، ٣١٢ ٧٧٧-٧٦٦١٣١٢ / ٤٠ أن تكون شركة أو منظمة أو •عادل–ليسانس آداب جغرافيا مؤسسة حكومية – الموقع: للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١



فاکس : ۲۹۷۶۱۹ ص.ب : ٥٤٦٥ Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

تخصص بعد البكالوريوس.

مستشفى – مخازن مصنع – عمل مناسب. سكرتارية كمبيوتر نظام للتواصل: ٥٥٥ ٧٣٣٨٨٣

على توفى ضمانة. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٨١٧٨٤ • على – بك سياحة وإدارة الإستفسار: ٧٣٣٤٠٤٠٦١ فنادق – تعز + تطبيقات يمن سوفت تعز – خبرة في إدارة فنادق ٣ نجوم - يرغب في – تعز–خبرة في مجال المخازن الحي السياسي

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 خالد – بكالوريوس طب مخازن الكترونيات) – يبحث عن وجراحة الفم والأسنان – تقدير (جيد جداً مع مرتبة للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢ الشرف) – خبرة سنتين يرغب في العمل في الفترة (المعهد الوطني)- دبلوم جداً - اللون أبيض. المسائية في صنعاء. للتواصل: ٧١١٩٩٧٤٨٤



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ت : ۱-0٦٣٨١٣ نك التسليف الزراعي ت: ۲۷٤۳۱٤ -۱۰ لبنك المركزى:

تأجير سيارات

اویه (Budget) ت: ۳۰۹٦۱۸۰۵۰٦۳۷۲ فاکس: ۲٤۰۹۵۸ ورب کار ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۱ فاکس: ۲۷۰۸۰٤ هیرتز لتآجیر السیارات صنعاء ت: ۰۱-٤٤٠٣٠٩ فرع شیراتون ت: ٥٤٥٩٨٥ عدن ت :۲۲۵۵۲۲۰

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١. صنعاء ت: ١-٤٦٨٣٠٥ فاکس : ٤٠٧٤١٩ - ٠١ عدن ت: ۲۰۰۲۳۷۱۹۹ تع; ت: ۲۵۰۳٤۳۰ المكلاء ت: ۳۰۷٤۹۲-۰۰

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

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فندق موفمبيك ت: ٥٤٦٦٦٦ - ١٠ فاكس: ٥٤٦٠٠٠ فندق تاج سبأ ت:۲۷۲۳۷۲ فندق ریلاکس ان ت: ٤٤٩٨٧١ -٠١ فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحى ت: ۸/۱۰۲۱۳۰ - ۲۰۲۱۳۰ -۱

ت: ۲۳۷۵۰۰ -۱۱

فنادق

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٣٨٠٣٧-٢/٤ ٤٤٥٤٨٢ فاكس:٤٤٨٠٣٧ ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ معهد اللغة الألمانيه المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاکس: ٥١٤٧٥٥ معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤/٥ فاکس : ٥٣٢٤٣٦ معهداًىكتك ت: ٢٤٠٨٣٣ - ٥١٠٦١٣ فاكس: ٢٦٥٥٣٧

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت :۲۷۲۹۲۴/۲۷۲۸۷۳ فاكس:۲۷۲۹۲٤ صنعاء ت: ۲۰٦۱۲۹/۸/۱۳ مأرب للتأمين الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳، عدن ت: ۲٤٤۲۸۰ تعز ت: ۲٥٨٨٨١ شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦٢/٤٣ عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧ تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤٥

مدارس

ت: ٤١٤-٠٢٦/٤٢٤-٤٣٣ مدرسة رينبو ت: ۳۷۰۱۹۱/۲ فاکس:۳۷۰۱۹۳ مدارس صنعاء الدولبة ت: ٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩ مدرسة التركيه الدوليه ت: ۲۰۶۱۵۹ مدرسة الماجد اليمنيه

ىدغريات

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

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ۲٦٦٣٧٥ – ٢٩٠٥، فاكس : ٢٦٧٦١٩

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

YEMEN TIMES TIMES

Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

First Yemeni female tourist guide

By: Fatima Al-Ajel fatimafnfr@yahoo.com

oa'a is a young female Yemeni tourist guide, from old Sana'a city, who is trying to find her own business in tourism. She understands the importance of her abilities in touring other females. Her future dream is to start her own project which is the "Yemeni house". I dream to have my own project and to get a house to practice all the Yemeni traditional lifestyles with the tourists who visit Yemen in general and the old Sana'a city in particular, Doa'a expressed.

In talking about tourism, normally talking about the main places that tourists might have an interest. However what might make the tour more interesting is that there is a special tour only for female tourists. They get the chance to practice the Yemeni women traditions and certain private aspects, such as a Turkish Bath.

"Many female tourists ask me why there is no female tourist guides and they wonder where is the female tourist guides. Thus, I decided to be the first female guide in my city regardless of the difficulties that I might face especially from my society or family. I wear the vial but I am open-minded and like to show our heritage to others and what I am doing is a beginning of something successful.

Actually she started her job while distributing her name and numbers to most of the tourists' agencies and hotels. She believes that working in tourism is not shameful or wrong as many Yemenis believe. "Our religious beliefs encourage us to know others' cultures and integrate with other cultures and



On top of Bab Al-Yemen (Yemen Gate) in old city of Sana'a.

people regardless of their religious beliefs or colors so from this point I believe strongly that presenting my country's heritage is a service.

The difficulties that female tourists' guides face from their society make such a job difficult for them to be employed in tourism. In addition, recently the Ministry of Tourism established the national institute for hostelry . "Now there are 17 female tourists' guides as the first branch will

graduate from the National Institute. However, Doa'a is considered the first female guide in Yemen", Fatima al-Horibi, the chief manager for tourism in the Ministry of Tourism explained.

In a tour with Doa'a around the old Sana'a, she let the tourists and especially the female ones practice traditional customs.

In the early morning about eight a.m, Doa'a and the female tourists go to take the Turkish stream bath in Al-Abar Turkish bath. There, the tourists for the first time practice the Yemeni women's traditions. Actually women use small soft textile for cleaning the body which is called Al-Kais and Al-Lifah. Then the women put some traditional creams and materials in their body such as Hanaa , Gasil ,Trabah to soften their skin. "The Turkish bath is an important step in my program in which the female tourists be immersed in Yemeni women's traditions and it will be and impossible with the male tourist guide. Doa'a expressed

male tourist guide, Doa'a expressed. Taking the breakfast in a public restaurant or in traditional house in the old city is the second step in the program. After the break fast, the group spends the afternoon shopping and visiting the different traditional and heritage places in the old city such as the old souqs. tourists enjoy a Yemeni day in the old city and practice most the daily traditional Yemeni lifestyle while the other program is for 20 people or more which called "the wedding program". This program gives a chance for tourists to imagine themselves as Yemeni grooms and brides while ddressing in the Yemeni traditional wedding clothes and practice certain heritage rites such as putting Hana and Nagish for the





brides and wearing the Jambia and chewing qat in the after noon period for the male tourists.

Lunch time is a special step in the program. Actually Doa'a has a very good network. She has friends and people who are professional in specific traditional things; some are specialized in cooking Yemeni traditional food, while some are talented in making Hana and Nagesh. " I prepare for the tour three days before. I contact all the people who are participating in the tour to be ready. Then when the tour starts, I visit each traditional place with every thing is ready starting from the traditional Turkish steam bath till the last moment of the gathering." Doa'a mentioned.

During the evening, the program is concluded with the distribution of gifts for the tourists. "I do this with all the groups because I want the tourists to remember this exciting event", she concluded.







In a jewelry shop with a tourist wearing a Yemeni vial.

Doa'a plans for the tour according to the number of the group. Actually there are two specific programs: one is for the fifteen numbers or less which the



Old markets in old city of Sana'a, trying out Yemeni food.

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Improve Your English: 308

I. What to Say Situations and Expressions (98):

Some frequently used legal terms (II)

he language of law is enriched by some special vocabulary consisting of loan words, terms of art, and so forth. It is enlarged by the practice of pyramiding of words and the special meanings words have in law. While, on the one hand, the tension between the alleged verbosity and the need for specificity create difficulties for an easy understanding of the language of law, conventions of interpretation, on the other hand, play a major role in the resolution of the ambiguities arising out of the interpretations.

Use of loan words: A variety of Latin words that contained Latinized English and old French is still found in Legal English. Latin terms in use in Law are recognized more or less as technical terms

Ex: a fortiori: with all the more reason

a litter: On the contrary

a priori: from previous contentions

- bona vocantia: property which no one is entitled to inherit
- certiorari: an order of the High court to review proceedings where there is a suggestion of bias, or an error on the record.
- contemnor: a person who has committed a contempt of court
- damnum sine injuria: damage which doesn't give rise to legal action
- habendum: a clause in a conveyance specifying the estate which is to be assigned to a purchaser.
- habbeas corpus: a prerogative writ to obtain the release of someone who has been unlawfully detained.
- prima facie case: a case at first sight; it is applied where the side making an allegation produces enough evidence to make the other side contest the issue. The case is intended to defeat any counter claim that there is no merit in the case.

II. How to Say it Correctly

- Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences Despite it was raining heavily, she went out.
- We had avoided the traffic jam if we'd set out a bit 2. earlier.
- If I would know what you wanted, I'd help you.
- If our team will win the match today we would become champion.
- 5. I will be grateful if you will comply with my request.

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- small remittance every month. 2. rational (adj) (sensible; that can be tested by reasoning): She is appreciated for her rational
- conduct reasonable (adj) (having ordinary common sense): You're not reasonable if you expect a child to carry such a heavy load.
- buy (vt) (get in return for money, get by paying a 3. price): Money can buy medicine, but not health. purchase (vt) (to gain something at the cost of effort, suffering, or loss of something of value): The army got a dearly-purchased victory in the bloody battle (battle in which many lives were lost).
- 4. task (n) (piece of hard work to be done): I find cooking a tiresome task. tax (n) (sum of money to be paid by citizens to the
- government for public purposes): All employees have to pay income tax. 5. strum (vt) (play on a musical instrument carelessly):
- She strummed a tune on the piano. storm (n) (occasion of violent weather condition): We faced a dust storm while driving through the desert.

(C) Synonyms and Antonyms

- i. Synonyms Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the one given at the top
- 1. frugality a. foolishness b. extremity c. enthusiasm d. economy 2. foray b. contest a. incursion d. intuition c. ranger
- 3. garrulity a. credulity b. sensibility
- c. loquaciousness d. speciousness 4. furore b. worry a. excitement c. flux d. anteroom
- 5. traverse b. frustrate a. mingle

Word

august

launch

- d. cross c. taken Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions
 - Synonym dignified begin
- relied depended 4. obtained procured 5. garnish adorn

3. have a sinking feeling 4. get into a state 5. run out of steam

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions 1. bear fruit (to produce results): His single minded

- devotion to duty bore fruit at last. 2. lose one's marbles (to become insane): His decision
- to contest in the election is stupid it seems he has lost his marbles 3.
- separate the sheep from the goats (to separate or distinguish the good from the bad or the worthless): The critical questions in the exam will easily separate the sheep from the goats
- be all over (some one) (to be over-friendly to some one): She was visibly embarrassed when he tried to be all over her at the party.
- get your act together (to get oneself organized): You 5. must get your act together before the school opens and the new session begins.

VI. Grammar and Composition

- I. Grammar Put these words connected with money into the blanks in the sentences
- Nouns: debt, income, loan, interest, funds
- Verbs: earn, borrow, lend, repay, owe
- The company went out of business because they did 1. not even have sufficient in their account to pay their employees.
- 2. I'd be happy to you \$5 as long as you can give it back before the weekend.
- The annual rate is 15%, so if you borrow \$100, you have to pay back \$115 at the end of the year.
- 4. The highest-paid company directors in this country have an annual of more than \$1 million made up from salaries and bonuses.
- 5. She agreed with the bank manager that she would ... the money in twelve installments of \$50 per month.
- The government went to a group of international 6. banks to ask for a of \$20 billion
- You haven't forgotten that you me \$25, have you?
- When will I get it back? 8. He borrowed a further \$200, on top of the original \$800, so his total was \$1000.
- 9. In most countries, the more you in your job, the more tax you have to pay.
- 10. The company had to a large sum of money so that the business could expand.

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions Mahmoud: When did you get back home?

Strategies to develop vocabulary



Dr. Mohammad Ejaz Alam dr_ejaz@rediffmail.com Assistant Professor, Department of English University of Science &Technology, Sana'a

eaching vocabulary is an

arduous task and it involves a considerable amount of expertise. It is not so easy as it seems to be. If a student asks the question how to develop vocabulary, the very stupid answer is to memorize dictionary. But it will spoil the sense of learning and endanger the spirit of language. Hence several explanations have been made to find out the ways to learn vocabulary. Some linguists advise to listen to songs, rhymes, or stories. Some of them are in favor of wordlevel reading and writing games such as matching words with pictures. Native speakers intuitively know word collocations, i.e. how words go together naturally, such as "tall" rather than "high" to describe trees, or "take" medicine rather than "drink or eat" it.

Non -native speakers have to face a lot of difficulties as the range of English vocabulary is very wide. They meet with many sets of words which add greatly to our opportunities to express subtle shades of meaning. Therefore, learning vocabulary is inevitable and the teachers of vocabulary have an important task to perform

Vocabulary knowledge, according to Saville- Troike, is the single most important area of second language competence. It includes to the concern of all four language skills. It is related to both reading, with its receptive understanding of language, and writing, with its productive use. Nattinger expresses that " comprehension of vocabulary relies on strategies that permit one to understand words and store them, to commit them to memory,...and by using them in appropriate situations". Students of English often express a need to expand their vocabulary as they are facing several difficulties in using a word correctly; they have a poor stock of words and have confusion between similar sounding/ looking words.

Now the very pertinent question is what kind of vocabulary is to be taught. Linguists have divided vocabulary into two types: Core vocabulary and Academic Vocabulary. Sinclair and Renouf are more specific in the determination of criteria for core vocabulary. Continued on page 3

Introduction to digital media



1620, Francis Bacon researched the first binary alphabet for representing numbers and alphabetic characters.

- Because I'd lost my mobile, I couldn't contact you, or I'd lost my mobile, so I couldn't contact you.
- 2. I can't understand what you say because I don't know Arabic.
- 3. I left for the airport well in time so as not to be late for the flight.
- I went to Edinburgh to do higher studies.
- Although she worked hard, she never looked like passing the exam.
- Or She worked hard, but she never looked like passing the exam.
- (Two conjunctions are normally avoided in the same sentence)

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

- Get a person to accept something of little or no value **5. sententious** by deceit or trickery.
- Meeting-point of rays of light, heat, etc.
- Person with old-fashioned ideas which he is unwilling to change.
- 4. Slight peculiarity or defect of character, of which a person is wrongly proud.
- 5. Person that contrasts with the qualities of another.

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- 1. Brightly colored and decorated: flamboyant (adj)
- Easily bent without breaking: **flexible** (adj) 2.
- Not showing deserved respect: flippant (adj)
- 4. Make love for amusement, without serious intentions: **flirt** (vt&i)
- 5. Fully developed embryo in the womb: **foetus** (n)

(B) Words often confused

Bring out the differences in meaning of the following pairs of words

1. concept, notion 2. oral, verbal 3. law, rule, statute, bye-law 4. skill, strategy 5. begin, start

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. dispatch (n) (the act of sending off to a destination for a special purpose): Please hurry up the dispatch of the presidential decree to all governorates. remittance (n) (the sending of money): I send her a

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

- one given at the top 1. rejoice
 - a. lament b. make merry c. dance d. hate
- 2. remarkable
- b. noteworthy a. average
- c. commendable d. none of these 3. repeal
 - b. revoke a. annual
- d. apply c. cancel 4. spasmodic
- a. together b. frequent
- c. nature d. passive a. strident b. stem
- c. prolix d. laxity

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

Word Antonym duplicate prototype indulgence refrain 3. rebuke applaud 4. robust weak flexible 5. rigid

(D) Spelling

Choose the correctly spelt word

1. a. absord b. absurd c. absaurd d. obsord 2. a. abundant b. abondant c. abundent d. abaundant 3. a. aboosive b. abeusive c. abusive d. abushive 4. a. academic b. akademeek c. academic d. academik 5. a. accelerate b. accilerate c. aksilerate d. accilarate

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions 1. absence 2. absolute 3. absorption 4. abstain 5. abstraction

(E) Phrases and idioms

Use the following in sentences 2. a piece of cake 1. have the patience of Job

- Mahmoud: What have you been doing since you got back?
- Ezaz: We have been trying to organize the house and children.
- Mahmoud: What was your wife doing while you were working?
- Ezaz: Well, she was very busy because she managed to get a part-time job.
- Mahmoud: Have you started looking for a job in this country yet?
- Ezaz: No. I Have not had a minute since we got back. Mahmoud: What is the time? I must dash. Don't forget to come to dinner.

(B) Composition

Expand the central idea contained in the maxim 126. A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED

Expansion of the topic of Lesson 307

125. NEVER PUT OFF TILL TOMORROW WHAT YOU CAN DO TODAY

There is a saying, "Past is history, future is mystery. Today is the gift." That is why it is also 'Present.' We should realize the value of the present and cultivate our best efforts at the right moment in the right direction which would lead to success. We should maximize the present. If we take care of today, tomorrow will take care of itself. Seneca, the Greek philosopher aptly puts it: "He is only anxious about the future to whom the present is unprofitable." The celebrated scientist Einstein said, "I never think of the future. It comes soon enough." So we should abandon tomorrow-mindedness because tomorrow never comes. Let's say 'No' to tardiness or procrastination because procrastination is the thief of time.

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran

"He that doeth evil shall only be recompensed according to his evil: No wrong shall be done unto them." S6: A160

VI. Food for Thought

"It is wise to keep in mind that neither success nor failure is ever final." -Roger Babson

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igital technology revolutionizes many of the ways we receive and use information every day. The availability of online resources has changed everything from hunting for a new house to reading the newspaper to purchasing plane tickets, and as a result has disrupted established structures. Telecommuting has become widespread. The market for popular music has transformed dramatically. Internet telephony presents a real challenge to established telecommunications companies. Millions of blogs, socials networking sites and interactive online games have created new modes for interaction and expression. In short, the advent of digital technology touches almost every aspect of modern life.

Digital Media usually refers to electronic media that work on digital codes. Today, computing is primarily based on the binary numeral systems. Computers are machines that interpret binary digital data as information and thus represent the predominating class of digital information processing mechanics.

The history of the digital began with the development of the number 0 by the Babylonians about 2000BC. Around

A digital system is one that uses discrete numbers, especially binary numbers or non-numeric symbols such as letter or icons for input processing, transmission, storage or display rather than a continuous spectrum of values. The distinction of "digital" versus "analogue" can refer to method of input, data storage and transfer. The word digital is most commonly used in computing and electronics, especially where real-world information is converted to binary numeric form as in digital audio and digital photography.

The transformation of an analogue signal to digital information via an analogue-to-digital converter is called sampling. According to information theory, sampling is a reduction of redundancy. Most digital media are based on translating analogue data into digital data and vice-versa.

The following is the list of digital media which is based on a rather technical view of the term media.

Compact disc

A Compact Disc is an optical disc used to store digital data, originally developed for storing digital audio. The CD introduced in 1982 is the standard playback format for commercial audio recordings as of mid 2006.

Mini disc

A Mini Disc was targeted as a replacment for analogue cassette tapes as the recording system for Hi-Fi equipment; but as a consumer format, Mini Disc has met with only limited success though it has enjoyed a loyal niche markets.

Continued on page 3

Education

T Panorama

Aristotle and Plato as pioneers of literary criticism



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riticism is the exercise of judgment in the area of art and literature. It is the overall term for studies conlyzing, and evaluating works of literature. It refers to description, analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of literary works. Literary criticism deals with different dimensions of literature.

The critic is a person who is possessed with the knowledge necessary to enable him to pronounce right judgments upon the merit or worth of such works.

The function of literary criticism is to examine the merits and defects of a work of art and finally to evaluate its worth. The chief function of criticism is to enlighten and stimulate. The true critic is one who is equipped for his task by a sound knowledge of his subject. The true critic can discover the qualities of power, beauty and depth of significance. He can give us a fresh point of view. He is sometimes a path finder, breaking new ground, with a friendly passion. As such the primary functions of literary criticism are interpretation and judgment.

Until our time these two functions have been combined since the majority of critics, while conceiving judgment to be real end of all criticism, have freely employed interpretation as a means to that end.

Different views about criticism

First, the view of criticism is directly related to the critic's own intellectual philosophy or outlook of life. It is determined by the likes, dislikes, and prejudices of the critic himself.

Second, the theory of criticism is related with the theory of poetry. Third, critical theories are closely con-

nected with the spirit of the age.

Principles of Criticism

The first principle of literary criticism is the pursuit of truth. But the truth of liter-

- 4- He must rise above all prejudices, personal, religious, national, political, or literary. He must be objective in his views.
- He must have imaginative sympathy. He must be sensitive and humane.
- He must possess a sound knowledge of human psychology and human nature.
- 7-He must have knowledge in all branches of literature.
- 8-The critic must get at the mind of the author.
- 9-The critic must have a philosophical mind.
- 10- He must be of varied experience. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the great authors in several languages.

Plato and Aristotle

Plato as a Greek critic and philosopher was the first among those who approached literary criticism in the fourth century B.C. Plato was concerned with the problem of the utility of poetry. Plato was against poetry. Poetry corrupts minds of children which is why Plato banished poets from his ideal commonwealth (Republic). He regarded poetry immoral and untruthful. To Plato, philosophy is superior.

Aristotle, Plato's student and critic took up the challenge of Plato and asserted the superiority of poetry over philosophy. Poetry gives instruction and delight.

Plato thinks that the poet is restricted to imitating the realm of appearance. Furthermore, a poet is possessed by madness and is not in control of himself. The poet leads men away from truth. Thus he considers him dangerous to society. Plato accepts the poet in The Republic if he limits himself to songs offering praise of the state or God, that is to say, fostering morality. The poets are misleaders and they are followed by the misled.

Plato's moralistic and didactic criticism

Poetry is antirational and without content. A poem for Plato is a collection of copies of the ideas or forms. His opinion has been outlined in his dialogues and in The Republic. Poetry tends to arouse emotions. So, the poet is not fit to be a good citizen. The moralistic approach believes that literature is morally good or has a capacity to influence people so as to make them morally better. Plato thought that bad and evil influences of literature should be kept from the young generation during their formative years.

Plato defends philosophy. His is to demonstrate the practical superiority of philosophy over poetry. Plato attacks poetry and drama on moral grounds: 1- Poetry is not conducive to social



Detail of The School of Athens by Raffaello Sanzio, 1509, showing Plato (left) and Aristotle (right)

tional and moral grounds, and demonstrates its uselessness, and its corrupting influences. He condemns the poets because "they feed and water the passions instead of drying them."

Plato's The Republic and poetry

The Republic is a philosophical work written by Plato in the form of a dialogue. It is an inquiry into the nature of justice and the organization of a perfect society. The work is a lengthy exposition of the ideas underlying Plato's earlier dialogues. The government acts to enforce the virtue, the true happiness, productive life and perfection.

Aristotle

Aristotle, a student of Plato, was a Greek philosopher and critic. He shares with his seniors - Plato and Socrates- the distinction of being the most famous of ancient philosophers. His famous work is The *Poetics* which outlined the three Unities of drama: unties of time, place, and action. His famous enunciation is in the realm of Poetic drama. He applied his principles of drama to Oedipus, the king by Sophocles. He refers to this play to illustrate his critical terms: plot, character, thought, language, spectacle, catharsis, tragic hero, the three unities, hamartia. According to Plato and Aristotle, the tragic hero has to be noble and from a high class like Oedipus. Aristotle aims at answering Plato's criticism of the poet as a mere imitator of appearances. To Aristotle, the poet is an imitator and creator.

gives delight. Tragedy is an imitation of an action. By an action, we mean an event or process of events- something happening. Action is a process of events embodied in the lives and wills of human beings.

Aristotle's *Poetics*

Poetics is Aristotle's great work on the principles of drama. He believed that the major function of art is to provide satisfaction, for happiness is the aim of life. He argued that tragedy stimulates the emotions of pity and fear. Aristotle's Poetics is one of the most

influential documents ever produced on the art of drama. It had its influence on the 17th-century drama. In Poetics, Aristotle discusses the six essential elements of drama plot, character, thought, tragic hero, catharsis, the three unities, hamartia. He states his opinion on the best type of tragic plot, and suggests it as the most effective means to arouse essen-

A letter to the learners of English: 8 How to remember what you have read?



Professor of English, Faculty of Education, Taiz mnk_bose@hotmail.com

Dear students,

I have written a lot about reading in my last few letters; you should now be convinced that there is nothing like reading that can help you to improve your language. Read anything and everything; make reading your hobby. You'll be surprised to see an incredible improvement in your English.

In this letter, I'll say how you can keep in mind what you have read with a lot of care. It is equally important, isn't it, to get the benefit of your reading because you spend a lot of time and energy to read a lot of things in your life and what is all that for? Why is it that you forget most of what you read painstakingly? I've seen students cursing themselves, especially in the examination halls, when they can't recollect what they have read, no, memorized for the examination. Why does this happen? One possible reason I can think of is this: most of you read only for the examinations and try to forget what you read immediately after the examinations, mainly because you tune yourselves to this habit and develop it consciously; your mind becomes set to this practice over a long period of time and it becomes difficult for you to get rid of this practice once you are grown. After all most often our minds behave as we want them to, don't they?

How to get out of this problem? How to train our minds to remember things for long? I know I'm getting into a difficult area of psychology; though I'm

The tragic hero is a man of ordinary weakness and virtues, leaning more to the side of good than of evil. He is a man of noble feelings and emotions. He falls from a position of lofty eminence and the disaster wrecks his life because of some great error or frailty.

Hamartia (tragic error or flaw)

According to Aristotle, the tragic hero must fall through his or her own error or Hamartia. This term is also interpreted as

" tragic flaw" and usually applied to the tragic hero's overweening pride or hubris

not a psychologist, with my experience as a teacher, I can make a few suggestions, I'm sure; all out of common sense and what I have seen happening with many successful learners.

First of all, as I've been suggesting, make reading your habit; read whenever you find time- while traveling, while chewing qat, while watering your qat fields, while waiting for your friends, while you don't get sleep and while, while, while you...; in other words, let books occupy your leisure. What books? Definitely not your textbooks all the time; but stories, novels, clippings, interesting anything. Carry them with you wherever you go; most of my friends never forget to pack books in their travel bags. How to get books? One good thing you can do is to ask your parents and relatives to present you books on your birthdays so you can have a good collection of them for reading; similarly let all your presents to your friends and brothers and sisters be books.

Once reading becomes your hobby, you'll tend to remember whatever you read, because your mind is full of what you have read, isn't it? More importantly, share what you read with others; talk to others what you've read; tell the stories or incidents or jokes that you've read. It has three benefits: first, it helps strengthening your understanding of what you've read, second, it helps you to remember them for a long time and third, it makes others enjoy and you add to human happiness. Of course you can't keep everything that you've read in your mind; that is not possible either. Keep all that is interesting to you, relevant and useful to you.

Try to do this consciously till it becomes your habit; then reading will not leave you. As I've said, reading is infectious, it will infect your brothers and sisters and friends - a good and welcome infection! Good luck.

Yours affectionately, Dr M N K Bose

Plato and Aristotle: similarities Aristotle agreed with Plato that:

- 1- Poetry is an imitative art.
- Poetry arouses the emotions.
- Poetry gives pleasure.
- Emotion has an effect upon the whole personality of the spectator or reader and on his emotional behavior in real life.
- 5- Both considered poetry from a practical and utilitarian point of view.

Aristotle and Plato: differences

1- Plato set out to reorganize human

ature is different from the truth of science. Poetic truth is the truth of ideas, and experiences of a work of art.

The second principle of literary criticism is emphasis on symmetry. This principle implies right selection and arrangement of material.

The third principle is the principle of idealization. This principle implies aesthetic consciousness of the reader.

The Qualities (characteristics) of a critic:

- 1- He must be a man of rare organic sensibility. He should have a rare and unique sense of judgement.
- He must be a man who is widely 2read
- 3-He must have a proper training and technical skill in different branches of literature.
- morality. 2-A poet "tells lies about gods" and gods and great heroes who descended from the gods are represented as corrupt, dishonest, indeed subject to all faults and vices of common humanity. Works of poets like Homer
- must not be prescribed for school study.
- 3. Drama is even more harmful because dramatists and poets appeal to the baser instincts of men, their love of the sensational and the melodramatic

Plato's condemnation of poets

Plato attacks poetry on intellectual, emo-

Aristotle's theory of tragedy

Tragedy, according to Aristotle, is the imitation of an action that is serious, complete in itself, possessing a certain magnitude, is clothed in language that

tial emotions such as pity and fear.

By plot Aristotle means the arrangement of incidents. Incidents mean action. Tragedy is an imitation of action, both internal and external. The plot should be so framed as to arouse the emotions of pity and fear among the spectators.

Characters

Aristotle lays down four essential qualities for characterization:

- 1- The characters must be good.
- 2- The characters must be appropriate.
- 3- They must have likeness.
- 4- They must have consistency.

Aristotle is against introduction of evil and wickedness in the plot of the play.

Tragic hero

(pride), which causes fatal error leading to his fall.

Catharsis

Catharsis is defined as purgation or purification. Pity and fear are related feelings. We pity others whereas we fear for ourselves. The tragic sufferer is a man like ourselves.

The Unities

Aristotle emphasizes only one of the three unities; the unity of action.

Aristotle is against plurality of actions (incidents). As for the unity of time, Aristotle mentions it in relation to dramatic action. Aristotle never mentions the unity of place. However, he considers it desirable to confine the action to a single place.

life; Aristotle to reorganize human knowledge.

- 2- Plato was a transcendentalist and had the temperament of an artist; Aristotle was a scientist, a biologist, an experimentalist, who arrived at his principles through observation and analysis.
- Plato was an idealist. He believed 3that the phenomenal world is but an objectification of the ideal world. The ideal world is real; the phenomenal world is but a shadow of this ideal reality.
- 4 Plato's language is poetic and charming; that of Aristotle is dogmatic, telegraphic.
- Aristotle makes full use of terminology and doctrines of Plato. Plato was a more original genius; Aristotle more comprehensive and systematic.

Improve your English yourself

asked my institute and college students who come in the afternoon for studying additional English courses to improve their English. I put them this question: why do you come to study English though you have studied it in your schools for six years? You are supposed to have done courses on reading, writing, speaking and listening English. Everyone of them gave his own reasons, and most of their answers are the same. They stated that in their schools some of the teachers were weak in English, classes were large, there was no stimulus to study, some teachers lacked experience etc. Others stated that there were no educational aids, no one helped in their homework, in some schools there were no English



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teachers and those who taught them were not competent to teach English and so forth

As a matter of fact, the reasons are many, but my reply for them was that you must develop your English yourself instead of passing the buck to the teachers or blaming others. Actually, students spend one hour or one hour and a half at the institute to take an additional course in English, and the rest of the time they are at home. So the students can invest their free time to improve their English. I propose the following solutions for my dear learners, my colleagues and for all who are interested in learning English.

First, read English stories, novels, plays, newspapers and everything that comes your way

Second, memorize new words everyday and try to practice their spelling and pro-

nunciation. Try to use them in sentences. Third, practice your spoken English everyday. Speak with everyone that you can speak to; your teachers , classmates, tourists, etc.

Fourth, practice your listening everyday. Try to listen to BBC English, and cassettes of the books that you study, American and British films, English news on TV, etc.

Fifth, practice your writing. Try to use your own language and don't steal sentences of others. Try to give your opinions and your points of view in your pieces of writing.

In this way, you can improve your English language. Don't wait for your teachers to put the spoon into your mouth. Help yourself and consult your teachers when you have the need. Allah doesn't help the persons who don't help themselves.

ANY GUESSES? What does the idiom 'paying

- through one's nose' mean? 2. What's the meaning of 'studied
- indifference'?
- Who is a 'charlatan'? 3.
- What is a 'Mickey mouse' ques-4. tion?
- 5. What does the expression 'oodles of things' mean?

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- 1. 'Fishy' means 'tasting or smelling of fish.' The very air was fishy. Figuratively, fishy means 'creating doubt, suspicion, or having a questionable conduct.' Example, His dealings smell fishy to me.
- 2. Potamology is a branch of science that deals with rivers. It is from Greek potamos, river.
- 3. To kick the bucket means 'to die. It is a slang. It is not used on formal occasions.
- 4. A paparazzo is one who takes pictures of celebrities and sells them to newspapers and magazines. If comes from Italian. The plural form of the word is paparazzi. In most countries, movie stars are hounded by paparazzi.
 - Putsch means 'a sudden, secretly planned attempt to remove a government by force.' It is a German word.

5

Education

goals.

action.

standing.

radio and the like.



POETRY CORNER

Hold aloft the banner of peace



Mohammed Al-Herdi English teacher Alherdi79@yahoo.com No life with no peace Oh. peace lovers We need to live with safety Oh, heed me peace keepers!

Life with peace means mercy All of us must be peace makers Each must be a messenger of peace Life with peace is the real life



Mohammed Ali Ali Mirai **English Teacher**

Mahweet What Can I say, what can I do? Can I carry my sword and bow?

Or hand my gun for shooting fire?

Nabila Mohammed Al-Haddad **Ibb University**

Life is life No life without tears No life without cheers Every thing is meaningless Every body is hopeless Welcome, life! Welcome, Life! Give me your tenderness Let me sleep in your lap Let me rest in your bosom Let your soothing hands wipe away my tears. Caress me very kindly Enfold me carefully Don't leave me alone Don't leave me sad

So work for peace at all costs

We all belong to one father, Adam Let's forsake the culture of hate And embrace the culture of love We must work towards harmony

Let's not forget no one is immortal Except Allah the Almighty We can help make peace permanent As long as survives the humanity

Oh, Allah help us and give us strength And forgive us our blemishes Allah, for peace, has created us So let's live for peace and die for peace.

Desire

I insist on being a martyr. O my father, mother and brother. Let me be a brave soldier; For I want my liberty and security, Neither terrorism nor anxiety.

Thus let me go to a holy place, To safeguard its honor and grace, To draw smile in every face, To plant peace in this space.

Nature

Let me smell your incense Let me smell your clear air Let me listen to your beautiful soul Let me drink your elixir Tears're welling up in my eyes That make me forget myself If it goes strongly I feel very sad Nature, don't give me this sad feeling The beautiful nature The beautiful view I want to enjoy I want to be happy Listen to me carefully Look at me peacefully I am one of those creatures I am one of your pictures You shape me as you want You mould me as you would

Communication spectrum: A network of negotiation

-Cartier & Harwood

-William Scott

-Peter Little

-George Terry

-Redfield

-Louis Allen

Communication is a process which

involves the transmission and accurate

replication of ideas ensured by feed-

back for the purpose of eliciting actions

which will accomplish organizational

Communication is the process by which

information is transmitted between

individuals and/or organizations so that

Communication is a continuing and

thinking process dealing with the trans-

mission and interchange with under-

standing, of ideas, facts and courses of

Communication is the broad field of

human interchanges of facts and not the

technologies of telephone, telegraph,

Communication is the sum of all the

things a person does when he wants to

create understanding in the mind of

another. It is a bridge of meaning. It

involves a systematic and continuous

process of telling, listening and under-

an understanding response results.

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

he nature and scope of communication in the modern world of Information Technology cannot be overemphasized. It has assumed a great significance in the wake of communication explosion in recent years. As Fisher and Harms (1983) rightly predicted: "The world seems to be on the brink of a communications explosion which may be as far reaching in its effects on human society as the transition from agriculture to industry.:

In this context it is important to understand the term 'communication' which means different things to different peo-

Communication is the process of transmitting feelings, attitudes, facts, beliefs and ideas between living beings. -Bivenu

Communication is any means by which thought is transferred from one person to another.

-Chapell & Reading

Communication is an exchange of facts, ideas, opinions, or emotions by two or more persons.

-Newman & Summer

Communication is the process for attracting the attention of another person for the purpose of replicating memories.

SHORT STORY

hat day long, Abood was reluctant to take up a course from a different centre, though he inwardly was grateful to the flexibility of the university regulations that made such an option possible. As a matter of fact, it was his first experience; he had never opted for any courses from other centers, nor had he attempted a course that was, in one way or another, irrelevant to his "addiction" to literature. What had added to his reluctance was that the first lecture in his course from the SIS-School of

The Polymath

International Studies which bewildered other political activities but he was always known as politically neutral. But now he was, inwardly, more than assured of the possible success of his choice. Fear and anxiety, however, cannot co-exist with one's self-assuredness. Few days later, sitting with his wife - our friend -suddenly brought up the subject:

"I really don't know how to dig myself in this course".

"Which course?" enquired the passionate wife in a soft low voice.

"The only course that is so far neither literature nor English."

The affectionate wife got his point which had shot up their home's "temperature" for a while now. Wonder drew its visible marks on her face: "Again! What's of it?" Her tone went as soft as a nice gust of wind.

"Well, I've attended six lectures so far and am still unable to catch with this Professor", replied Abood with a sigh of

experience in which certain attitudes, knowledge and skills change, carrying with them alternations of behavior; of a listening effort by all involved; of a systematic fresh examination of issues by the communicator himself, and of a sensitive interaction of points of view leading to a higher level of shared understanding and common intention.

-Orway Tead

The nature of communication

As Michael Canale in his essay "From Communicative competence to communicative language pedagogy' suggests communication is understood to have the following characteristics:

- a. it is a form of social interaction, and is therefore normally acquired and used in social interaction.
- b. it involves a high degree of unpredictability and creativity in form and messages
- c. it takes place in discourse and socio-cultural contexts which provide constraints on appropriate language use and also clues as to correct interpretation of utterances
- it is carried out under limiting psyd. chological and other conditions such as memory constraints, fatigue and distractions
- it always has a purpose (for exame. ple, to establish social relations, to persuade, or to promise)
- it involves authentic, as opposed to textbook, - contrived language,; and it is judged as successful or not on g.

Communication is a composite of inforthe basis of actual outcomes. mation given and received, of a learning

Communication involves the exchange and negotiation of information between at least two individuals through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols, oral and written / visual modes, and production and comprehension processes.

Studies of interpersonal communication are primarily addressed to the task of understanding the processes of interaction between two or more individuals, that is, what goes on inside and between the participants; and such studies emphasize the relationship emerging among communicators.

An interpersonal encounter is characterized by the sharing of interests, opinions, and feelings among the participants, and the nature of the interaction depends upon the willingness

- to lend an ear to one another (that is, participants' attraction for one another)
- to accept the other on his or her own terms (through curiosity about the unexpected)
- to put forth one's own efforts to explicate the message
- to disclose one's self (through sharing)

So, interaction is the hallmark of communication. To be successful contributors to any act of communication, the participants have to be motivated and involved as well as be able to arouse the counterpart's interest by a fair degree of interpersonal negotiation.

had always been as silent as the grave. Not that he didn't want to participate or that he felt out of it, but he was enthusiastically trying to take this totally new course in. As he twice told his wife, what was interesting about this course was that it could be correlated to all the previous other courses he had so far taken. Or was it the other way round?

He used to reflect upon his erudite Professor who reminded him of an equally polymathic and erudite Indian Professor in his country, as well as of the head of his department in his own center. All the three with their wide knowledge and fatherly passion they always showed led our friend to equate old age with wisdom, experience, skill and the most uplifting morals he had ever heard of. In his innermost self he decided to take these great men as his guides in the way to accomplish any success in his academic life. He held them all in high esteem to what a university teacher should be. He once told his wife that he believed "erudition and polymathy should be the defining principles of teaching in a university". His loving wife had always found great interest in listening to her husband's talks about his teachers.

Continued from page 1

Strategies to develop vocabulary

They are :

a) the commonest word forms in the anguage;

b) their central pattern of usage; c) the combinations which they typ-

ically form. Carter describes core vocabulary as a basis of " subject-specific vocabulary" which is " not neutral in field and is immediately associated with a specific topic." Academic vocabulary is subjected to " the university word List." According to Nation , it can be used as a 'checklist and aim for students' or 'guide and focus for teachers' in different activities."

vocabulary" as essential for university students' reading needs:

"Context independent words which occur with high frequency across disciplines, e.g. function, inference, isolate, relation, basis, pre-suppose, simulate, approximately, etc."

Vocabulary learning, taken into account both short-term and longterm memories. It has been discovered that "words in our mental lexicon, are tied to each other not only by meaning,

form and sound, but also by sight."

Hunter discussed and exemplified sev-

eral memory systems, e.g. visual-

symbol, successive-comparison, digit

letter systems. The best of them is

learning by heart or visual imagery.

The most effective way for students to increase their vocabulary is to be involved in the learning process. It is possible under the guidance of a teacher or on a self-access basis. It can be planned in a systematic way rather than than be subjected to incidental learning. The learning and practice could involve the use of collocations (a word that is often used with another

him all the more. On the one hand, he met one of the 'fastest' speakers he had ever listened to. On the other, he was not at all familiar with political terminology. Everybody knew that Abood had always not only stood aloof from elections and

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dently.

"This is not your specialization. Besides, your Professor --," turning her dark brown eves to meet his, she added. But before she finished her sentence Abood left her to answer the door. At the door there was one of the Bengali neighbors. They talked softly, as if they didn't want her to hear a word. Within a minute or two Abood was sitting again next to his wife, who happened to have forgotten what she wanted to say.

In the depth of his heart he was very pleased and said to himself, as if addressing his wife, "It does my heart good that you encourage me this way." "Well, D.A!" he initiated the talk calling her with the two letters that have become an emblem of her identity at home. "This Professor has made me regret every second that I wasted on trivial matters of life".

Cowan identifies " sub-technical

Introduction to digital media

Digital video

Digital video is a type of video recording system that works by using a digital rather than an analogue. This generic term is not to be confused with the name DV, which is a specific type of digital video. Digital video is most often recorded on tape, and then distributed on optical disc usually DVDs.

Digital television

Digital television (DTV) is a telecommunication system for broadcasting and receiving moving pictures and sound by means of digital signals in contrast to analogue signals in analogue TV. It uses digital modulation data which is digitally compressed and requires decoding by a specially designed television set or a standard receiver with a set-top-box.

Interactive media

Interactive media refers to media of communication that allow for active participation by the recipient, hence interactivity. Traditional information theory would describe interactive media as those media that establish two-way communication.

Computer and video games

A computer game is a computer controlled game. A video game is a com-

puter game where a video display such as a monitor or television if the primary feedback devise. The term "computer game" also includes games which display only text or which use other methods such as sound or vibration.

Benefits of digital media in education

Digital technology makes informative content easier to find, to access, to manipulate and remix, and to disseminate. All of these steps are central to teaching, scholarship, and study. Together, they constitute a dynamic process of "digital learning." Teaching and learning in traditional schools, from kindergarten to graduate school, benefits from digital technology that enables new pedagogical methods and allows easy access to vast quantities of educational content. Examples of changes that capitalize on this potential include:

- A planned online network for high school history teachers, allowing them to share advice and classroom resources.
- Classroom teaching enhanced with new media such as PowerPoint slides or video and audio clips. Extension of the classroom dialogue through mechanisms such as

word) and semantic fields that (words in the same network or field share some aspects of meaning) etc. It will enable the students to develop their own strategies of enriching vocabulary.

e-mail or class blogs and wikipedia.

Student authorship of diverse content beyond the traditional term paper and diorama, from video and audio to hyperlinked web pages.

A few schools in USA and Great Britain are moving to replace textbooks entirely with laptops and diverse multimedia source materials.

- Incorporation of digital content such as audio or video clips (e.g. including segments of recordings in musicology work or archived video from a relevant academic conference);
- Collaborative discussion of work on an ongoing basis (e.g. enabling students to submit responses; linking to other resources such as discussion boards).

Conclusion

The Digital Revolution is a recent term describing the effects of the rapid drop in cost and rapid expansion of power of digital devices such as computers and telecommunications. It includes changes in technology and society and is often specifically used to refer to the controversies that occur as these tech nologies are widely adopted.

self-pity. With a smile that bespoke an apprehension of her husband's dilemma, she enquired whether it was a compulsory course, "No, it is not", replied Abood as if hoping she would ask him to drop it. "Our Professor is a real polymath. He's encyclopedic". Before he continued, baffled with his response, she interrupted him:

"Then, what's the problem exactly?"

"At first what he said in the classroom was all Greek to me. But as I predisposed myself by reading some pertinent articles to the course, things became easier."

Trying to subdue his fears and worries, "Well, then, there is no problem" she said.

"No, the problem is still there. It is only that I'm trying to grasp the nettle". "Come on, sweetheart!" she spoke softly. "You seem to love the course and the teacher," she said with her eyes fixed on his face. "Where is the problem, then?" she added in a wondering and sympathizing tone.

"What you've said is true. But I'm afraid I haven't got what it takes". "The course?"

"Yes."

"I think all you need is to read as much as you can".

'That's right. Mind you, the erudite professor's talks in class put in the shade all that I've read so far".

If I pass this course" Abood with a sigh of hope goes on to say "it'll be by the seat of my pants".

With a bigger smile, the passionate wife who by now was closer to him, did not approve of Abood's self-effacing attitude: "Come on Abood! This shouldn't frustrate vou!!'

"I'm sure you'll pass the course by the sweat of your brow," she added confiOn this matter both agreed.

Abood, however, had still something more to say: "Frankly, I've to make up for every minute spent on a non-reading activity" he said with an intense tone.

"That's quite right. But these little kids over there (Pointing to Abood's three sleeping children) have some obligations to be cared for".

"Yes, but --"

"Forget everything and try to sleep soundly, You've got two classes in the morning."

"Yes, you're right".

Next day, his usual afternoon Tuesday class, he sat in one of the front row seats. As he sat listening with a blend of bafflement and admiration to his Old Professor he recalled all that took place between him and his wife last night. As the Old Professor moved, as he was explaining, in the four corners of the world: from China to Europe, from South Asia to the Middle East, from Africa to Russia and so on, so did our friend give rein to his imagination to travel with his Professor's words. "The True Original, Extent and End of Civil Government", "Lockean theory", "Hobbes", "woods . . . social conditions" are some of the unsolved puzzles he had been listening to ever since he had joined this course. This journev into the oceanic knowledge of his Professor is brought to present consciousness only by a question raised here or there mostly by girl colleagues, for he

However, it was certain that she never felt jealous of Abood's admiration of his teachers. Above all, it has never occurred to her what would Abood's reaction be if she told him about her admiration (but certainly not love) of her secondary school teachers a long time ago.

Few days later, Abood was face to face with his Professor in one of the corridors outside the classroom. While the old Professor was talking to him, the younger Abood was listening not with his ears but with all the senses he had. He had always wanted to express his admiration to his professor. But he preferred to follow one of the oldest traditions of Indian Philosophy; something he read about in one of the few books he read recently. "Diffuse Listening" was the term given to that tradition. He found it to be useful in so far as he gained more from listening than from speaking. He was convinced that when one was face to face with a rich encyclopedia the more one listened the more one gained. He was not a capitalist-minded man thinking in terms of gain and loss only. "Gain" from listening to this walking encyclopedia transcended any monetary value. Not many people would agree with our friend, but it seemed that he had his reasons to have done so. For him, listening was not only an immense source of pleasure but a technique by which he widened the range of his knowledge and experience. One of his dreams was that the day will come when he becomes a Polymath and his students will gain from him as much as he did from his old Professors. Till then, you and I will have to wait and revisit him in a short story like this whose protagonist will be Abood himself. Or who knows it might be you or a dear friend of yours.

YEMEN IMES

Bijayalaxmi Mohanty

Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jatni

focused, purposeful, enthusiastic, capa-

ble of overcoming barriers to learning

and become willing partners of the

learning enterprise. To put it briefly

and succinctly, we have to instill in

them that drive, that positive stress

which is the fuel that would drive them

When children become active learn-

Teacher

to success

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hildren have a lot of

Education

Literary trivia

here are facts and facts. There is information that has to pass the 'Not a Lot of People Know That' test, preceded by gasps of surprise and, in extreme cases, followed by wild applause. So let us continue once again with literary trivia:

- An anthropophagist eats people Certain sounds in the English language are real germ spreaders, particularly the sounds of F,P,T,D and S.
- Killing a king is called *regicide* Narcissism is the psychiatric term for self-love
- Of all the words in the English language, the word 'set' has the most definitions
- Paedophobia is the fear children.
- The word *racecar* and *kayak* are palindromes the same whether they are read left to right or right to left.
- The words assassination and bump were invented by Shakespeare. There are only four words in the
- English language which end in -dous: tremendous, horrendous, stupendous and hazardous.

READERS' VIEWS

Dean Anumpa

I have read the essay that you published in Yemen Times about a job interview. You are completely right. I hope this is only the beginning and you will shed some more light on the subject. But how to avoid interference of

Terry O'Brien terryj53@yahoo.co.uk

- There are 10 body parts that are only three letters long: eye, ear, led, arm, jaw, gum, toe, lip, hip, and rib. There was no punctuation until the
- 15th century Tonsurphobia is the fear of haircuts When two words are combined to form a single word (e.g. motor + hotel= motel, breakfast + lunch
- =brunch) the new word is called portmanteau There are 13 such examples; lots of peo-

ple in the world have the fear of the number 13- this called TRISKIADECAPHO-BIA. Happy Reading

of selection for a post? Unfortunately mediation is everywhere even at the national organizations. Mediation puts wrong people at wrong positions. Kind regards,

> Saleem Shamsan Saleem.Shamsan@minbuza.nl

untapped potential. The role of the parents and the They are focused and do not easily and make him experience the joy of the child teachers is to discover lose their concentration. learning their latent talent, make They have a good measure of self-More often children become unwillthe time available children aware of their capabilities and confidence to approach any task ing partners in the learning enterprise with a positive attitude. put them in the driver's seat. This because they have a poor self-concept would trigger the sparks of creativity in They are not plagued by a sense of and don't feel they can get along well them and make them motivated,

Bridging the gap: Turning a

non-performer into a willing partner

- - are confident of parent's love, sense of purpose and support. In order to achieve this parents need to establish a free and relaxed relationship with chil-

word needs in a more detailed way.

Needs have been variously defined.

Learning is more than the individual

style which parents need to understand. So it is important to discover the child's rhythm and decide how that rhythm can fit into the family's pace. However, it is very important to set boundaries and not to overdo things. Parents should set a small task at one time and encourage the child to complete it. Parents need to discuss with

- how he is going to do the task in
- difficulties to be clarified later

congratulate him on his success

the child a willing partner in the act of learning.

- give encouragement to concentrate on the task at hand and set aide the



To make matwho never

English during their four-year study, are required to teach geography, chemistry instead of English. Schools are inadequately equipped.

They are usually provided only with chairs and blackboards. Labs, library and computers are conspicuous by their absence. Managers and vicemanagers are not chosen on the basis of qualifications or experience in management, but as a result of extra-academic considerations

In the absence of the right person in the right position the efficiency of the entire educational administration is jeopardized because things fall apart the center cannot hold. The most dangerous problem which corrodes our education is the prevalence of cheating in high secondary school exam which is patronized by parents and officials in charge

Needs analysis in ESP course design

Needs



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

eeds analysis is basically one of the approaches to course design. It is a process by which we determine the learners' needs. Tony Dudley Evans defines it as "the process of establishing the what and the how of a course". The two words *what* and *how* show that an ESP course designer has to design his/her questionnaire in such a way that will help him / her arrive at the course content and pay some attention to the methodology that will suit the learners best. However, we are given to understand that more attention should be paid to the 'what' part of it. Dudley Evans refers to needs analysis as the procedures used to collect information about learners' needs. It actually includes all the activities used to collect information about the learners' learning needs, wants, wishes, desires and lacks. Some think that needs analysis is restricted to the precourse stage. This is not true. Needs analysis can also be carried out as the course progresses. It is, in fact, an

keen and sensitive mind, willingly assimilating whatever they experience in their environment.

ers, they show it through the different

traits in their behavior, some of which

They invariably harbor an open

are as follows:

They enjoy every bit of new knowledge they grasp and zealously add it on to whatever previous knowledge they had on the subject. They feel physically fit and fine to

direct their energy to the goal they have set for themselves. They are not too self-conscious and

- are not frightened of making mistakes.
- inferiority complex. They don't compare themselves with others. In fact, they feel themselves to be unique.
- They have learnt to take responsibility and face the challenge with verve and vigor.
- They feel involved in learning which appears to be the highest goal of their life.

endless process of questioning, check-

ing and evaluating. Let us now look at

The Role of NA in ESP Course

English for Specific Purposes (ESP) is

known as a learner-centred approach

to teaching English. An ESP course is

designed to meet the needs of learners

for use in their specific areas of study

/ disciplines such as medicine, sci-

ence, technology, etc. Hence is the

importance / necessity for needs

Needs analysis is, in fact, the be -

all and end - all of an ESP course.

Thus an ESP course designer has to

give the deserved attention to it. The

information gathered from needs

analysis can be used to specify the

goals of the course / the teaching

objectives of the course which will

form the foundation for developing

materials, activities, assignments and

tests. Moreover, it helps one place a

learner on an appropriate course. It

It is true that when we design any

course, we begin with certain assump-

tions about what the students need.

also gives focus to the course.

analysis in an ESP context.

the role of NA in ESP.

Design:

Making children motivated, involved and goal-oriented in the act of learning is, by no means an easy task. Once this task is accomplished, a good beginning is made which is as good as achieving half of the job. As parents and teachers, our objective should be to give the initial push, and set the ball in motion

try to learn from their experience.

after which the ball will roll itself. Learning is a hard experience. As long as the learner is not enthusiastic to learn, he undergoes an inertia of rest. Our aim is to break this state of inertness and activate him, energize him

with their classmates or the teacher. Parents can do a lot to break the ice and make the child learn how to cooperate with other people in a variety of situations. Children will learn best if they dren by working together and learning

They periodically introspect and together.

responsibility of the child alone. As a matter of fact, it is a family business. So it is important that there is a collective effort and commitment from all the family members, let alone the parents.

Every child has a distinctive learning

check his progress at each sage

Most things to do with learning are really common sense. So parents should go slow to go fast. That's how parents power can be best harnessed and parents can be a catalyst to make



influencial persons in the matter

Richterich states that ".... A need does not exist independent of a person. It is people who build their images of their needs on the basis of data relating to

themselves and their environment." As Brindley (1984, 28) puts it "the term needs refer to wants, desires, demands, expectations, lacks, constraints and requirements".

There are different ways of classifying needs. Basically, needs are of two kinds i.e. language needs and learning needs. Language needs constitute the content of the course and learning needs refer to a particular mode / process of teaching i.e., the methodology. Another way of classifying needs is by dividing them into objective and subjective needs as termed by Richterich (1972). Objective needs are perceived needs that are spelt out by an outsider i.e. the course-designer or the sponsor. They are verifiable and based on facts that are seen by others. Subjective needs are felt needs that are spelt out by the insider i.e. the learners themselves. They are based on the

Widdowson (1981) states that product-oriented needs refer to what the learner needs to do with the language once he has learnt it. Process-oriented needs refer to what the learner tends to do in order to actually acquire the language. In other words, product-oriented needs refer to the end of learning and process-oriented needs refer to the means of learning. Hutchinson and Waters, however, divide needs into target-needs and learning-needs. Target-needs refer to the needs of the place / situation in which language will be used or in which learners are likely to use English. In other words, what the learners need to do in the target situation is what is meant by target needs.

Learning needs refer to the processes and methodology that the learners are comfortable with. According to them, target needs are classified / divided further into necessities, lacks and wants. Necessities refer to the language needs only i.e., what the learner needs to function effectively in the target situation, lacks are defined as the gap between the existing proficiency level of the learner and his / her target proficiency level. Wants come from the learners. They refer to what they personally want the course to provide them with. It is important to remember that while analyzing the learners' needs, we have to go by the needs of the majority of the learners as it is not possible to attend to the needs of each individual learner. In other words, we have to do some kind of prioritization in which we take the needs of the majority of learners into consideration.

and motivating.

have stagnated despite the fact that we are in the era of advanced technology, great discoveries and inven-

classroom ecology has also been transformed. Classes are provided with modern technology which makes the class atmosphere more interesting However, it is a pity that the educational system in Yemen is getting worse and worse. Education seems to

tions in different fields.

The shortcomings in our educational edifice are due to our insistence on following the old-fashioned module used earlier in Egypt and transferred to Yemen after 1962 revolution. We have never thought of an appropriate change in our educational system to enable it to cope with the current needs of the society. Therefore, our educational system lacks so many vital features that characterize any modern educational system, one of which is utilization of the ever expanding frontiers of knowledge through



practiced

But it is only through the needs analy sis that we come to know about the real needs of the learners.

The significance of the word each in Marx's statement "From each according to his ability to each according to his need" is that learners' needs differ from one learner to another and that an ESP course designer has to take the learners' individual needs into consideration. This brings us to the catch word i.e. needs. Let's now look at the learners' cognition and attitude.

There are other ways of classifying needs as well. Tony Dudley Evans, for example, classifies needs into product-oriented and process-oriented. Product-oriented needs are goal-oriented based on target-situation needs; the focus here is on the needs/the final outcome or the end-product of learning. Process-oriented needs are based on the learners' learning situation and focus on the process of learning.

which students gain a huge quantity of information in different fields

Over the years, classrooms continue to be teacher-centered where the teacher doles out knowledge to the empty minds of the learners. Students have only to do what their teachers want which deprives them to be original in their thinking and discourages them to have access to other learning resources such as computers, nets, libraries. Teachers themselves are not well-trained and self-confident. because they were groomed by a curriculum that was predominantly theo-

The government knows well the enormity of this phenomenon, but no strict measures have so far been taken to combat it.

We are eagerly looking forward to seeing our schools well-equippped. well-stuffed and filled with well-trained teachers. Nothing is impossible for where there is a will, there is a way.

Basheer Moflih Level 4 Faculty of Education Amran

Why are high-school students unable to speak English?

t is no denying the fact that most students who have graduated from secondary school can't speak or write a correct sentence in English. Some of them don't know the whole English alphabet. The intriguing question is: How did they pass the exam?

As a teacher, I think those students have been taught English as any content subject such as physics, mathematics, etc. They memorized some grammatical rules, definitions, etc and vomited them on the exam paper without knowing their meanings and contexts of use. So teachers are supposed to equip students in different ways of learning English skills, not learning English just as a subject.

With about 80 students in each class, this huge number of students doesn't allow teachers to conduct communicative activities, give chances for students to participate in them and use English creatively in the classroom. However, teachers should



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do their best to make students communicate with each other in the classroom.

The most important cause that leads to the students' inability to speak is the teachers' evaluation of the students' performance. When teachers evaluate the students they don't evaluate the four language skills(speaking, listening, reading and writing). They just evaluate grammar rules. This compels the students to focus on grammar more

than anything else. I asked a graduate student from school "How did you pass the English exam?" He answered "When I got into the exam hall, I knew nothing and I didn't have even one word in my mind to write down." He continued "I answered all questions at random." Another student said "In reading section, passage questions for example, I always answer from point to point. I look at the words of the question then rewrite the same words in the passage till the end of the sentence although I don't know their meanings". Therefore, teachers should avoid such questions in exams and try to write tests that evaluate the students' understanding and don't give them any chance to choose just randomly and fill in the blanks.

Anyhow, learning English is a matter of practice. It's like learning any occupation or art. For instance, one can't learn driving a car by reading books or memorizing some words, information.... etc. But he has to practice and train how to drive and how to control his vehicle. At the beginning, he will drive slowly and he may meet with an accident. But with constant practice, he will be an excellent driver and he can compete in a car race. The same is the case with learning English. Practice and use English with your teachers or colleagues constantly. Don't be shy and don't think that others may laugh at your speech or pronunciation. It's natural to speak wrongly - to use a noun in the place of a verb or to miss words in a sentence. This is only the beginning which everyone have to face and go ahead relentlessly.

My dear student, physical strength is of no avail to you in the sea unless you are an expert swimmer. You will drown yourself if you plunge into the sea without knowing how to swim. So, as a student, you have to sharpen your language skills and use English in real-life situations. Practice makes perfect. Happy language learning!

If I have a magical key in my hands, If my magical key gave me what I need I will use it to change the whole world of sins and sinners. But if my magical key gave me a New world it would be better, A new world with new masses Those with biggest hearts and greatest wisdom

If I have a magical key in my hands, I will make the masses healthy and wise

Masses whether with or without

Man's heart

My long cherished dream

Don't be ashamed if The sun raises Bloom in the dark of the rough rock Run if the dark gave his sign No moon to sleep under his shadow No life to come soon Light hardly gets in So hide if the beats are too loud And if the pain has a sound Without a shoe Still walking away On foot likely to fall

Wealth are in a pool of suffering, Wealth doesn't give everything but It is sought after, If I have a magical key in my hands, I will make the masses wear white glasses To see everything pure, clear, and sublime

> Saleh Zaid Hassan Level 4 Department of English Faculty of Education Mahweet

Survived by eating heart

Where Death is sent in a missed card Dark wooden you got so deep In grip of fear of losing your way Black dark looks for a black park Difficult for time not to fly But inside there Must be a man's heart.

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