

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

Europcar
 YOU RENT A LOT MORE THAN A CAR
 Special Offer from europcar Yemen
 Rent 7 days pay 6 days
 Email: europcar@y.net.ye
 SAM CITY HOTEL AL-QIYADA ST. P.O. BOX 3072,
 SANAA, Head Office Tel: (01)270751 Fax: (01)270804
 Airport Office Tel: (01) 346686 Fax: (01)346665

Inside:



5
Can a women's shadow Parliament succeed?



8
Al-Mutawakel: 95 percent of Yemeni Enterprises are Small and Medium sized

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

Opposition parties threaten to boycott next elections if proposed amendments pass

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, Nov. 28 – At a press conference held in front of Yemen's Parliament Tuesday, representatives from the opposition parties bloc threatened to resign from Parliament and resort to street protests.

The threat came amid a tense atmosphere that arose earlier this week within the Yemeni Parliament between members of the opposition parties bloc and the ruling General People's Congress regarding the 2008 state budget and the election law.

The tension within Parliament was evident at its Tuesday session when opposition parties refused to approve the 2008 state budget, maintaining that the purported budget never reflects the true incomes or expenditures and that it is full of falsities and negatives.

They further affirmed that the budget is incapable of representing citizens' basic requirements, holding the ruling party and its majority responsible for such an illusory budget.

The opposition bloc further disclosed clear fallacies in state income, explaining that the government estimated a barrel of oil at \$55 when its real price is \$90.

Members of the opposition bloc walked out of Monday's parliamentary session as a sign of their rejection of a GPC initiative to amend the election law and form the Supreme Elections Commission, which, according to the proposal, consists of judges instead of representatives of political parties holding seats in Parliament.



Members of the opposition bloc walked out of Monday's parliamentary session as a sign of their rejection of a GPC initiative to amend the election law

Comprised of five opposition parties, the Joint Meeting Parties bloc threatened in a press conference to resign from Parliament and resort to street protests if the ruling party insists on passing the proposed election law amendments.

"If the ruling party insists on doing this, then we boycott the elections, the presidency and democracy," declares senior JMP leader Sultan Al-Atwani, adding, "The GPC simply was wasting

time and trying to soothe public frustration via its seeming dialogue."

The opposition bloc further threatened to use "all legal avenues to confront the amendments," admitting that such a step could result in tension and divisions.

Yemeni Socialist Party member Mohammed Ali considers the election law amendments a coup against democracy and against the multi-party system guaranteed by Yemen's Constitution.

Ali further regards the purported developments occurring within Yemen's judicial system as merely "window dressing," pointing out that only the president may appoint and dismiss judges.

In response, the ruling party's GPC bloc, which comprises a majority in Parliament, accused opposition representatives of insulting both the Yemeni judicial authority and the Supreme Elections Committee.

Yemen asks U.S to transfer two Yemeni clerics out of supermax prison

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Nov. 28 Yemen's government asked the U.S. on Monday to transfer Yemeni clerics Mohammed al-Moayad and Mohammed Zayed from their cells into general security in the United States.

According to the official website Sabanet, Yemeni Foreign Minister Abu Bakr al-Qirbi made the request to U.S. Attorney General Michael Mukasey. The website did not reveal whether the Yemeni minister's appeal was accepted or not.

Al-Qirbi's appeal came on the same day that a Brooklyn court scheduled on Monday an appeal session for al-Moayad, 75, and Zayed, 45, at an unknown time.

Al-Moayad and Zayed, who did not attend the trial due to court orders, are imprisoned in AD supermax prison in Colorado state, described by the state's prison chief, Reginald Wilkinson as "the worst of the worst of the worst".

According to Wikipedia, supermax is the name used to describe "control-unit" prisons, or units within prisons, which represent the most secure levels of custody in some countries' prison systems.

According to the clerics' attorneys, the prisoners are locked into small cells for approximately 23 hours a day. They have almost no contact with other people.

There are no group activities; no work, no educational opportunities, no eating together, no sports, no getting together with other people for religious services, and no attempts at rehabilitation. There are no contact visits; prisoners sit behind a plexiglass window. Phone calls and visitation privileges are strictly limited. Books and magazines may be denied and pens restricted. TV and radio may be prohibited, or if allowed, are controlled by guards. Prisoners have little or no personal privacy. Guards monitor inmates' movements with video cameras. Communication between prisoners and guards is mostly through speakers and microphones. An officer at a control



Al-Moayad in his cell.

center may be able to monitor cells and corridors and control all doors electronically. Typically, the cells have no windows; lights are controlled by guards, who may leave them on night and day. For exercise, there is usually only a room with high concrete walls and a chin-up bar. Showers may be limited to three per week for not more than ten minutes.

Zayed and Al Moayed were both arrested Jan. 2003 in Germany.

They were turned over to the U.S. after the German government approved extradition under approval by the German Federal Constitutional Court on Nov. 13, 2003.

The U.S. accused them of having connections with members of Al-Qaeda and the Islamic-Palestinian resistance movement Hamas.

On July 28, 2005, a Brooklyn, N.Y., court sentenced Al-Moayed to 75 years in prison and fined him \$1.25 million, whereas Zayed faces more than 30 years for his role in the conspiracy, according to the court.

On Nov. 26, 2007, U.S. authorities set the first appeal session for them, at an unknown date.

The defendants' lawyer challenged the sentences issued against al-Moayad and Zayed, citing that the Brooklyn court which issued the rulings is not specialized in such cases and that the location reflected a bias, being strongly affected by the events of Sept.11.

Committee attacks Annapolis, criticizes Yemen's participation

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Nov. 28 – The Yemeni Committee for Resisting Submission and Normalization with the Zionist Enemy criticized Yemen for being a participant in the Annapolis Conference, which deals with the Arab/Israel conflict. The committee considered Yemen's participation "a retreat from adhering to and supporting Palestinians."

A statement released by Hatim Abu Hatim, chairman of the committee, stated, "The follow-up summit was responsible for pointing out the submissive Arabs who participated in the Annapolis Conference, organized by the U.S. administration to distort the Palestinian cause in favor of the Zionist enemy. The committee considers the conference an open attempt to cover up the struggle of the Palestinian people, after a group of attempts which failed earlier."



Hammas movement organizes a rally against peace conference in Annapolis.

The committee also disapproved of the participation of Arab countries in the conference, confirming that it will maintain its solidarity and support for the Palestinian people and Palestinian resistance forces. It further hailed the heroes who they claim were sacrificed for the sake of Palestinian justice.

Yemen received an official invitation from the U.S. government to participate in the International Peace Conference in Annapolis, which was on Nov. 27.

Yemeni Foreign Minister Abu-Bakr Abdullah al-Qirbi stated before leaving to attend the conference that Yemen's attendance does not mean automatic normalization of relations between Israel and the Arab world.

Qirbi made the remark upon his

arrival to take part in a meeting of the Arab follow-up committee, noting that the Annapolis meeting is only a beginning and that normalization of relations between Israel and the Arab world could only be realized if Israel is committed to achieving just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Some 49 countries, institutions and individuals, including select Arab states and other key nations with a stake in the Mideast peace process, were invited to the international meeting.

The Arab summit following up the Mideast peace process included Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen as well as representatives from the Palestinian territories.

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

مصاعم الولوة .. بيتك التالي
 Al.loloah Restaurant .. your other house
 فخامة المكان .. جودة المأكولات
 PLACES GRANDUER... TOP QUALITY FOODS
 صنعاء - هاددا ست. تل (514967) ف - 444444
 صنعاء - هاددا ست. تل (514967) ف - 444444

المتخصص في الطب الحديث
 Modern Hospital
 بالتعلم والخبرة .. نرضى مرضانا
 صنعاء - فح صطان - ت - 444444 - ف - 444444
 Email : info@hadthalahli.com
 www.hadthalahli.com

عبر العالم في الوقت تماماً
The World on Time
FedEx
 Express
 خدمات التخيلص للعملاء مجاناً
 صنعاء Tel.: 440170/67

ALSAEED TRADING COMPANY
 A Yemeni Closed Stock Company
Yemen's Major Exporter of FMCG products.
 Yemen, Taiz - P.O. Box 5351
 Tel: 0967 (4) 232727 (10 Lines)
 Fax: +967 (4) 223851 / 231642 / 219112
 E-mail: alsaeed@alsaeed.com.ye
 Website: www.alsaeedtrading.com

Abu Tawfiq co.
 Famous Agents of Swislerland Watches
 sana'a - tahriyr St.
 Tel. : 00967 1 280712
 Fax : 00967 1 273507
 P.O. Box : 2526
APPELLA
 SWISS MADE SINCE 1949

STAR SECURITY
FOR SECURITY
Guards Patrolling Services
 Star Security Officers undergo a rigorous background check, one of the most extensive in the security field) as a commitment towards our clients
 1-Protection and safety of Business men and VIPs
 2-Embassies, Hotels, Hospitals, companies
 3-Commercial banks, Commercial trade centers
 4-Oil companies, and Oil production field
 5-Factories, universities and schools, public or private
Special Guards Training Courses
 1-VIPs protection 2-Site protection 3-Health and safety 4-First Aid
 5-Fire protection and Hazardous Liquids 6-Firm arms usage
 7-Self defense (Martial Arts 8-Communications and delegation art)
Security Consultancy
 Security sites consultancy and Exposure Consulting
 Carried by a top British security advisor and consultancy personnel's
Electronics and Surveillance Systems
 1-security surveillance consultancy
 2-installation of electronic digital surveillance cam, CCTV
 3-Full training on surveillance equipments, handling and operation
 4-Special training for maintenance and after sales service
 Our top Managements enjoys a high level of experience due to the different of nationalities
 British Security officers working as Security advisors as well as British/Yemeni managers,
 with a well high qualified Yemeni personnel's and technicians, Which has given us the
 edge in understanding our customer's needs in a better way
Company Security Consultant and advisor
Mr. Darren Parnaby
 We Operate 24 Hours Aday
 Republic of Yemen Sana'a - Police Academy Street Tel: +967 1 514218 / 514222 Fax: +967 1 514219 P.O. Box: 2991
 E-mail : STARCO@YNET.YE WWW.STARCOYEMEN.COM
 E-mail : S.S.S@YEMEN.NET.YE

KONICA MINOLTA كونيكا مينولتا
 الات تصوير متعددة الأغراض
 www.konicaminolta.com
HITACHI MULTI MEDIA PROJECTORS
InFocus أجهزة عرض
MAGNER currency counters
LAUREL الات عد وفحص النقود
KARDEX Storage & Archiving Solutions
 حلول آليه للحفظ والاسترداد
 www.kardexinternational.com
Thabet Son Corporation مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة
 صنعاء - شارع حده - 207691 - شارع السنين - 446073
 صنعاء - فح صطان - 204488 - المكلا - 316710
 الموقع على الانترنت : www.thabetson.com.ye البريد الالكتروني : tsc@yemen.net.ye

32% of married Yemeni women use birth control, study says

By: Almigdad Dahesh Mojalli

SANA'A, Nov. 28 — A recent study revealed that only 32% of Yemeni married women use some method of birth control, though 96% of both men and women are aware of at least one type of birth control.

The report, which covered 1,400 men and women ranging from 15-49, aimed to know the background, education and usage of both women and men regarding birth control methods and sexual transmitted diseases, particularly HIV

and AIDS. The report revealed that 34% of women in urban areas use birth control, in contrast to 14% of rural women. Contraceptive pills are the most commonly used method with 13%, followed by the IUD with 6% and injections with 4%. 7% of married women use traditional methods of contraception such as periodic abstinence, withdrawal and breastfeeding.

The main reasons given by women for discontinuing contraceptive use was: it is bad for their health (37%), they wanted to get pregnant (28%) and

they were told to stop by their spouse (11%). The reasons for non-use were: not wanting to use family planning (FP) (36%), their spouse not agreeing with family planning (24%), not knowing family planning exists (10%) and perceived bad side effects (6%).

The study that included urban and urban districts and districts of refugees in Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Al-Mukala, Ibb and Hajjah, stated that 13% of women mentioned their abilities to move outside their zones alone while only 1% of women in the rural areas stated that even for healthy care.

A study conducted by Mari Stops International Organization stated that the mean age at marriage was 22 and 17 years for men and women, respectively. Half of the women reported having had up to 4 pregnancies while just under a third reported more than seven pregnancies. There was a disparity in the number of pregnancies and number of living children, with married women reporting a range of 1-17 pregnancies, but only 1-13 living children. There was a preference for male children.

Women reported that the major reasons why women stop using FP is either because of the adverse health effects of FP (37%), or because they want more children (28%), and 11% were told to stop by their spouse. Others noted that the cost of methods was also an issue.

One woman put it succinctly that the woman stops: "When her husband asks her to because he is the decision-maker". Women also stop FP to protect their marriage "when her husband wants to marry another woman because his financial status becomes better".

The reasons stated for currently not using a method was 36% not wanting to use family planning, 24% because of spouse not agreeing with family planning, 10% not knowing about family planning and 6% not using because of negative side effects of FP in the past.

The study recommended that women especially those in the rural areas should be subject to educational campaigns and services to be strengthened and to have an access to the community. It also, recommended that Outreach workers need to be well informed and able to disseminate BCC materials with correct information about how contraception works, its correct side effects and its effectiveness, if used correctly, to contribute towards dispelling negative myths in the community.

The study recommended also that knowledge of HIV/AIDS is higher than of STIs in all the target populations. However, accurate knowledge about the ways HIV is transmitted is not consistent with knowledge of how to avoid transmission. Education campaigns need to have clear messages that are

consistently and repeated through various forms of media, such as limiting the number of sexual partners or staying faithful to one partner, using a condom at every non-monogamous sexual encounter etc.

More efforts could be focused on sensitizing men about the risks of having more than one sexual partner/wife in terms of STIs and HIV/AIDS. The use of condoms as both an STI barrier and family planning method needs to be emphasized.

Knowledge of HIV testing facilities was low and should be included in education campaigns about HIV/AIDS while simultaneously ensuring that these services do actually exist (especially in rural areas), or alternative referral services made available.

Dr. Arwa Al-Rabe'e, the deputy of the Health Ministry for the population sector stated that the ministry has put a five-year national strategy of birth control in three stages and now the strategy is in its third and final stage. She said that no one can deny that the birth control methods are available everywhere in rural and urban areas equally.

She added that the ministry announced in the beginning of last year free birth control services, available to 85% of the country.

Mrs. Fran Rotes, the representative of Mari Stops Organization, affirmed the

necessity that all fathers and mothers have to know the importance of reproduction health as a result of an increasing mortality rate in Yemen because of early marriage and deliveries that negatively affect social and economical development in Yemen.

Rotes added that Mari Stops, within nine years, could broaden its activities in Yemen in terms of reproduction health to reach five clinics for reproduction health, in addition to the social marketing project for the reproduction services.

Dr. Ashraf Badr, the manager of the social marketing project said that the project is part of the Yemeni-Germany program for reproduction health and aims to change society behavior in regards to birth control and the protection of sexual transmitted diseases. "We conducted a survey on the knowledge, performance and behavior of people towards the birth control methods and sexual transmitted diseases. The study covered five governorates of the republic in 2006 and today we publish the results of the survey and all the people concerned with health affairs can get advantages from the survey. During the survey, we found that the rate of the people who use birth control methods increased from 13% to 25% in the year 2006 and this rate will reach 33% in the year 2013." Dr. Ashraf said.

In brief

Arab delegations arrive for administrative leaders meeting
Nov. 27 — Several Arab delegations participating in a seventh meeting of administrative leaders have arrived in Sana'a. The leaders expect the conference to yield recommendations and decisions that contribute to building Arab-Arab cooperation in administrative development.

ABYAN
Studies to establish 400-KVA electrical line
Nov. 27 — Preparations for studies regarding a 400-KVA electrical line between Marib and Abyan have begun between Abyan Governor Mohammed Saleh Shamlan and the head of a French team working there. The team head briefed Shamlan on current arrangements for the studies, noting that the electrical line will extend from Marib governorate and Balhaf, Shabwa governorate to Abyan governorate's Jaar city.

ADEN
Yemen-China economic, cultural cooperation discussed
Nov. 27 — Aden local council Secretary-General Abdulkarim Shayef held talks on Monday with a delegation from the Chinese Communist Party currently visiting Yemen regarding economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries and how to boost them, as well as exchange expertise in local administration. Shayef reviewed developmental projects implemented within Aden's infrastructure, its Free Zone and its Containers Terminal, in addition to the merits and facilitations for investors included under Yemeni investment law.

AMRAN
Workshop to qualify female teachers
Nov. 27 — A two-day workshop to qualify female teachers to reduce illiteracy among mothers was launched in Amran governorate, with some 25 participants being lectured

on skills to teach illiteracy classes. The U.S. Agency for International Development, or USAID, supported the workshop, in cooperation with the governorate's branch of the illiteracy body.

DHAMAR
Refrigerator explodes in Dhamar
Nov. 27 — Four people — two men and two women — were killed and several others injured in Dhamar governorate Monday when a refrigerator used to preserve bananas exploded. Dhamar's Civil Defense Director Ahmad Al-Azab said the incident occurred at 2 a.m. due to a gas leakage, high pressure and electrical failure inside the refrigerator.

MAHWIT
Mahwit penitentiary qualifies 85 prisoners
Nov. 27 — Abdu Ahmed Al-Hadad, director of Mahwit governorate's central prison, reports that the prison has qualified approximately 85 prisoners for various classes. Yemen's Interior Ministry is seeking to qualify and develop prisoners' skills, both practically and morally, so they may return to society as good citizens.

SA'ADA
Rebels pledge respect for the law
Nov. 27 — Some 483 rebels from Al-Saifi and Al-Abqor regions in Sa'ada governorate's Sahar district have announced their respect for Yemeni law and ending their rebellion. In a meeting with Sa'ada Governor Mutaahar Al-Masri, sheikhs and citizens from Sahar district promised to halt any criminal or terrorist acts and return to being good citizens. Al-Masri welcomed the announcement, noting that those individuals will return to their homes safely and receive all of their rights, in addition to having their names removed from wanted lists and any criminal investigations.

Decentralized water corporations improve services

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANA'A, Nov. 27 — Abdul-Rahman F.Al-Eryani, Minister of Water and the Environment (MWE), emphasized the importance of establishing independent local corporations for water supply and sanitation in urban areas and districts, to improve the services using modern and appropriate methods and ensure the access of services to all urban areas in Yemen.

He also emphasized that the corporations must have strong foundations and sound strategies to succeed, which will be facilitated by the establishment of a regulatory agency due to take place shortly. The Minister further stated that the participation of users and the local authority will ensure the success of any service or utility.

The minister praised the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and its role in supporting Yemen continuously in the water sector, among others.

The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (UWSS) sub-sector reform in Yemen started in 1997. Since then, UWSS decentralization has resulted in an increase in service coverage to 95 percent of the urban population and improved the delivery of service tremendously. With these results, Yemen spearheads the process of sector reforms in the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region in a short period of time.

Reforms started when Yemen suffered from low coverage, inadequate taxes,

which were too low to cover operation and maintenance costs, and poor service standards provided by a centralized water supply and sanitation utility called National Water and Sanitation Authority (NWSA). In addition, the Yemen water sector was highly influenced by government subsidies and political interference. In 1996, a sector policy and strategy study recommended that the UWSS sector should be reformed and operated according to principles of decentralized management.

Due to awareness campaigns and consensus building among stakeholders in the sector and political leaders, the government of Yemen approved its UWSS reform agenda in the form of Minister Council Decree 37 in 1997. It embraces a policy of decentralization, corporatization, commercialization, public/private partnership and separation between service delivery and regulation. The decentralization aims to improve service delivery and enhance local authorities and community representation in the management of water utilities.

In 1996, a successful pilot case was launched in the Rada'a WSS utility, which led through further awareness campaigns to an ongoing process of decentralization in the UWSS. Consequently, the centralized arrangement of the NWSA was progressively replaced by a decentralized system of local water supply and sanitation corporations (LCs), LC branches and autonomous urban water supply and



The Water Environment Minister (the second from the right) heads the workshop.

sanitation utilities.

The Ministry of Water and the Environment, in conjunction with the GTZ Yemen/ German Technical Cooperation Water Program, prepared a workshop entitled "Consolidating Decentralization of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation", held on November 26th, 2007 at Movenpick Hotel.

Anwer Sahooly, Technical Secretariat for reform of the institutional framework in the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector, clarified that the workshop aims at evaluating the present situation and related bottlenecks, which appeared in some regions and among different stakeholders during the implementation of sector reform.

The workshop concentrates on two topics. One focal area is the relationship

between LCs and autonomous utilities in the same governorate. Hajjah, Ibb, Hodeidah and Sayoun have been chosen to be observed by the MWE as pilot cases. LCs and utilities in the same governorate will be simultaneously evaluated. At the end of the workshop, the participants will propose preliminary recommendations with specific priority topics to consolidate decentralization.

The other aspect is the relationship between the MWE, local corporations and local administration. Workshop participants will create a map detailing applied practice in information flow, administrative procedures and decision making. This exercise will also guide the participants to propose preliminary recommendations regarding consolidation of decentralization.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites **Yemeni Nationals** to apply for the following position with the **Global Environment Facility - Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP)**

Post Title: Programme Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Contribute to day-to-day support to programme/project implementation and ensuring conformity to expected results, outputs, objectives and work-plans.
- Assist the Programme Manager in prescreening project concepts and project proposals, and evaluate the financial part of the project proposals.
- Assist the PM in development and amendment of application forms and other management tools, requirements of the programme and other SGP documents
- Advise potential grantees on technical project preparation issues, and Report to PM and Natural Steering Committee on project development activities, as required.
- Review and process payment requests from grantees and vendors through obtaining necessary clearances and authorizations and ensuring payments are effected promptly.
- Maintain financial integrity of the programme within UNDP Country Office and externally, implement and monitor accounting system and databases of SGP country operational budget.
- Prepare background information and documentation, update data relevant to the programme areas and compile background material for the PM and NSC.

Qualification:

- University degree, preferably in Business Administration or an environmental science field.
- At least 3-5 years of relevant experience in office management, including financial reporting.
- Previous working experience with a UN agency an asset.
- Excellent knowledge of MS Office, database and Internet use.
- Fluency in English and Arabic.
- Good communications and interpersonal skills essential.
- Excellent drafting and analytical skills required.
- Good knowledge of budget control and financial management.

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

UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a/Fax: 448892/E-mail: hr.ye@undp.org

The deadline for receiving applications is Saturday, 08 December 2007

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



MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES France

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), is a medical humanitarian organization that delivers emergency aid to people affected by armed conflicts, epidemics, natural or man-made disasters. MSF provides assistance irrespective of race, religion or political convictions.

MSF France is providing healthcare services to the population mainly in Saada Governorate (Haydan and Razih Districts).

Open position in Razih:

FEMALE TRANSLATOR

Required knowledge :

- Fluent written and spoken both English and Arabic.
- Good communication and organization skills
- Interest to medical sector

MSF will provide housing and food, transport to and from the place of recruitment to the place of duty every 6 weeks. Salary amount will be communicated at the selected candidates.

Applications must be in English language. Applicants should submit a CV, copies of eventual diplomas, relevant training certificates, ID card, and any recommendation letter from previous employers to:

Medecins sans frontieres France
P.O. Box 12565 Old University Post Office,
Sana'a

Only short listed candidates will be contacted for interviews. No face to face contact or phone contact will be considered.

Deadline for application: December 15th 2007



MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES France

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), is a medical humanitarian organization that delivers emergency aid to people affected by armed conflicts, epidemics, natural or man-made disasters. MSF provides assistance irrespective of race, religion or political convictions.

MSF France is providing healthcare services to the population mainly in Haydan and Razih Districts, and willing to form a surgical team, is searching for:

- GENERAL SURGEON
- ANESTHETIST
- OT NURSE

Required knowledge:

- Valid Diploma,
- Minimum of 2 years professional experience,
- English spoken and written.

MSF will provide housing and food, transport to and from the place of recruitment to the place of duty every 6 weeks. Salary amount will be communicated at the selected candidates.

Applications must be in English language. Applicants should submit a CV, copies of eventual diplomas, relevant training certificates, ID card, and any recommendation letter from previous employers to:

Medecins sans frontieres France
P.O. Box 12565 Old University Post Office,
Sana'a

Only short listed candidates will be contacted for interviews. No face to face contact or phone contact will be considered.

Deadline for application: December 30th 2007

Opposition encourages people to join nationwide protests

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Nov. 28 — Demonstrations and sit-ins are continuing nationwide in protest against what protesters and opposition leaders say are the government's failed policies, responsible for the deteriorating situations in the country. In the meantime, the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) is instigating people to join nationwide marches due to take place next Friday, coinciding with the national Independence Day. Authorities are attempting to hinder any planned protests amid fears of violence, chaos and rioting which may accompany them.

In Dhamar's Ans District, some 100 km south of Sana'a, locals held on Sunday a public rally under the slogan

"No to price hikes... no to failed projects". Security authorities in the governorate attempted to prevent the rally, to no avail.

At the rally, a JMP leader in the district confirmed that citizens will continue their peaceful struggle until the government puts a stop to the deteriorating situations in the political, economic and social spheres. Mohammed Hamoud Al-Marami said that "the Yemeni people are required to unify their lines and stand firm against injustice, corruption and price hikes. People must not remain silent without reacting to the rampant corruption exercised by the ruling party officials in different state institutions."

"Unity is a public choice and we support this choice, but those who

exercise property theft and embezzle public funds are responsible for damaging national unity," the opposition leader added.

By the end of the rally, a JMP agent read out the rally statement, which contained demands by district citizens, who insist that the government abide by the constitution and cease human rights violations. The statement called for reforming the political system and election laws in order to ensure free and fair elections reflecting the will of the people.

The participants pressed the government to eradicate corruption, refer corrupt officials to the relevant judicial authorities and carry out real economic reforms that will prevent the waste of wealth and resources. They demanded it to specify the role of the media and stop using it to mislead people.

The rally's statement demanded that the authority fulfill its obligations with regard to fighting poverty and unemployment, improving citizens' living standards and resolving price hikes. Concluding the statement, Ans locals insisted that local councils implement and finish service projects in their areas.

Authorities and ruling party leaders in the governorate tried to obstruct the rally, which was planned to take place in Sanaban Village, by ordering schoolboys to go out and occupy the would-be rally venue. They instigated students to exercise violence and rioting in order to prevent locals, who also faced threats by local council agents to confuse their function, from staging the sit-in. Such a rally is the first of its kind to take place in Dhamar, which remained silent while protests and demonstrations were taking place nationwide.

In Abyan's Lawdar, east of Aden, the Retirees' Societies Coordination Council organized a huge sit-in during which participants criticized the gov-

ernment for not reforming their situation. The protesters released a statement condemning security crackdowns on their functions. They called on other people to participate in a coming rally scheduled to take place on Friday in Aden.

The Idle Youth Organization, based in Al-Dhale' governorate, held a sit-in last Sunday at the governorate premises, asking for more job opportunities. The youths carried their university certificates with them during the sit-in and raised banners criticizing President Saleh's false promises to eradicate unemployment. They questioned why the government didn't provide job opportunities for more than 8 thousand registered applicants in the governorate's civil service office.

The angry protesters complained that their governorate has been deprived of job opportunities for nearly 13 years and its citizens have been denied access to enroll in military and police colleges. They accused officials in the governorate of taking bribes from applicants in exchange for jobs, as well as exercising favoritism and helping their unqualified relatives get available jobs.

The statement, released by Lahj protesters, urged the authorities to obey a Cabinet decision, stating that at least 5 percent of available job opportunities must be given to handicapped applicants. The decision also stated that children's rights should be respected, which are ensured by international conventions and accords. It also pressed the authorities to provide education and healthcare projects to the governorate, whose infrastructure is poor and whose people suffer from pollution.

At another public rally in Dhamar's Hada District, head of Islah Party's Media Circle Fatahi Al-Azab gave a speech saying, "Yemen needs to march again for revolution, particularly as the

government's conduct contradicts the goals of the last revolution."

"Oppression and tyranny has become rampant in the nation, while the contents of the revolution's goals were emptied out," Al-Azab added, criticizing the way the government exploits the army in favor of officials and influential persons. He continued, "We strongly reject all government policies because they don't cope with people's demands. We don't accept any inheritance of power to sons or extending it for the current ruler, since this is treason against the nation. We only believe in the peaceful transfer of power."

Including thousands of citizens, the Hada rally conclude with a statement pressing the government to quit its policies that fuel revenge killings among tribal communities. They insisted on their district's share of government jobs for the growing numbers of university graduates.

In Al-Jawf, the Popular Committee for Dismissed Servants' Support called on those fired from their jobs to back its activities, which it plans to hold in

protest against the government's policies. The committee released a statement saying that the dismissed servants will escalate their protests until the government meets their demands. It gave the government a one-month deadline to resolve the issues of those fired from their jobs illegally without any clear reasons.

Sultan Al-Barakani, head of the General People's Congress parliamentary bloc, said that citizens in different world countries protest against their governments over similar conditions, and the phenomenon is not limited to Yemen. Interviewed by Al-Jazeera satellite channel, Al-Barakani said, "The protests will have no negative impact on the government or ruling party."

Mohammed Al-Dhahri, a professor of politics at Aden University, attributes the repeated protests to the state of suspicion between the ruling party and the opposition. Another reason, according to Al-Dhahri, is that the government doesn't admit its failures, and therefore underestimates the opposition's strength.

FOCUS celebrates its second anniversary in Yemen

Softline Software FOCUS organized a lunch meet in Move in pick on Thursday Nov 22 to celebrate its second anniversary in Yemen

The guests included focus clients in Yemen and prominent business heads of Yemeni industry and international organization.

Mr Ahmend Ali Maqtary the chairman & partner of focus Yemen welcomed the guests along with Mr Ali Hyae r CEO focus softnet fzilcduba

Softline Software is a subsidiary of focus softnet, Dubai a company, which provides business solutions and is well known for its ERP and business accounting solutions. Focus softnet has with more than 24 offices in 12 countries.

Solution offered by focus are highly flexible and customizable to any industries

Requirements like Manufacturing Distributor Retail Airline industry pharmaceuticals Electronics Telecom food & Beverages Automotive spare parts furniture workshop Management service Management for the mobile phone industry

Today many reputed organizations in Yemen use focus software solutions to manage their business operations profitably The prominent among them are MAM international Al Gharasi international Aden steel Co Yemen Garment factory



(Egahil Group) Adhban corporation.

Focus has over 14 years of experience in providing quality software solutions to organizations all over the Middle East Asia and Americas focus has invested heavily on human resources and its team comprises of technically qualified professional with multi man years of experience. The team is capable of providing innovative and cost effective solutions to challenging business requirements

Focus shall soon be opening offices in other cities of Yemen like Aden Mokalla and plans to foray into customized software development for Government projects funded by international agencies.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

AL-MUTAHAR FOR IRANIAN CARPETS

Handmade carpets

Headquarters: Movenpick Hotel, Telefax: 208065
Branch: Sana'a, Iran St., branching from Haddah St. In front of Al-Jandool Supermarket. Tel: 425945

فعاليات الطبخ Cooking Show 2007

خلال الفترة من ١١/٢٦ حتى ١٢/٢

المشاركين المشاهير

راعي متميز: مؤسسة مام العالمية MAJESTY ROYAL

الراعي الذهبي: جنان Jannan

الراعي الفضي: ماسك Masak

شريك إعلاني: natco

مشارك متميز: STC, OTC, etc.

فرصة لربيع العديد من الجوائز.
لأطفالكم مساحة مخصصة للمرح والمتعة.
٤:٣٠ - ٨:٣٠ مساءً

مركز صنعاء التجاري - شارع الجزائر
الطابق: ٧/٦٩ / ٤٤٣٣٦٤ - فاكس: ٤٤٨٤٧١

دانو DANO

Your health at its peak

Because life is full of challenges, Danon powder milk provides you with all the vitamins & calcium you need to maximize your concentration, your dynamism and your energy. Danon has a rich creamy taste and is perfect for all family members regardless of their age. A great taste for the best quality.

Follow the
SIGNS



سابافون
SABAFON



Can a women's shadow Parliament succeed?

Due to the nature of their society, women have little presence in the Yemeni Parliament. As a result, the idea of a women's shadow Parliament occurred so that they may prepare to run in the upcoming 2009 elections. However, some experts oppose the idea as being impractical. **Wojoud Hasan Mujalli reports for the Yemen Times.**

In 1993, 42 women ran in Yemen's parliamentary elections, but only two won seats. Eleven women ran in 2003, but only Oras Sultan Naji of the General People's Congress, Yemen's ruling party, won.

For this reason, human rights activist Jamal Al-Shami presented the idea of a women's shadow Parliament earlier this year. He explains, "Since Yemen has always supported women and their rights - including their participation in elections - a shadow Parliament would be a place for women to fully understand their rights and obligations."

Al-Shami, who chairs the Democracy School, which is an NGO, says the

shadow Parliament targets those women who already have run in local and parliamentary elections and now wish to run in the upcoming elections. "The main purpose of this Parliament is to prepare and strengthen them for the 2009 parliamentary and local elections," he explains.

According to him, the shadow Parliament will be a great opportunity for Yemeni women to participate in the political arena and become more active in that regard.

Because it hasn't been funded yet, such a body remains in the works; however, Al-Shami indicates that the

Democracy School has received affirmation from various organizations.

"I've received numerous approvals from different organizations willing to support the idea. I believe this shadow Parliament will begin operating in January," he notes.

However, Sana'a University political science professor Mohammed Al-Mutawakil believes the idea of a women's shadow Parliament is wrong because he says it leads to separating men and women. "Having a Parliament run by women is simply a way of saying that they are not equal to men," he maintains.

"Parliament should be equal, where men and women both are involved and work as one body and one team. Parliament is based on equality, but this so-called 'shadow Parliament' is promoting gender discrimination." Dr. Al-Mutawakil said.

"Parliament should be equal, where men and women both are involved and work as one body and one team. Parliament is based on equality, but this so-called 'shadow Parliament' is promoting gender discrimination."

He adds, "If women need to be prepared for the upcoming elections, then they should be trained via workshops and seminars."

Amel Al-Basha, chairwoman of Arab Sisters Forum, a local NGO, says the idea of a women's shadow Parliament was established at her organization's planning. "This idea actually has been



In 1993, 42 women ran in Yemen's parliamentary elections, but only two won seats. Eleven women ran in 2003, but only one won.

in our organization's plans for years, but the Democracy School took it as a priority and began initiating it. Supporting this idea is an obligation for all of us in order to help women be an active part in politics," she explains.

Rawofa Hasan, a professor at Sana'a University's Media Faculty maintains, "The idea isn't as bad as people think. I believe that any action toward applying true democracy and understanding it is good."

She continues, "A lot is going on in this country, but too few actually are achieving something. The best thing for this Parliament is to organize it and understand its true purpose."

Hasan adds, "Despite the different views and opinions, women should try

to do whatever they can to understand what to do and how to stand up for their rights and how to establish their place in politics."

"The main purpose of this Parliament is to prepare and strengthen them for the 2009 parliamentary and local elections," Al-Shami explains.

The women's shadow Parliament will be comprised of 162 seats; however, because there's no building designated for it, meetings will be held at the Yemeni Parliament premises.

According to Al-Shami, the women will hold their first meeting once he receives financial support for the shadow Parliament. Further, they will receive training and participate in development programs.

"Training will include how to lead their electoral campaigns, as well as help them fully understand election policies," Al-Shami notes.

According to him, the women's shadow Parliament will meet only every three months to discuss their training and progress.



Yemeni women have not just been voters, they also participate in monitoring.

ISO Workshop

ISO Quality Management December 3rd, 2007

Topics include:

- Why ISO?
- 8 basic elements of ISO
- Case studies
- How to register in Yemen?
- Discussion and questions

Trainer:

Howard Whyte (USA) has been the Senior Quality Assurance Manager for Sermatech International, Inc. for the past 12 years. Prior to that, he was the Director of Quality for both TWA and Pan Am airlines. Howard has established quality management systems for numerous companies.

Do you want to know more?
Please contact us:

CMT House

تساعدك لتقدير أفضل ...

دار الإدارة

info@cmthouse.com 264968 265224 513649 513648 صنعاء



Tender Announcement

Sana'a University announces an international tender regarding, preparation of the studies and engineering designs for the **Central Laboratories**, and invites interested consultant companies and offices (residing and out-siding the republic) wishing to participate in this tender to submit their offers, at the following address:

**Republic of Yemen – Sana'a University
P.O. Box (1247) tel. (01464677)
The General Administration for Financial Affairs –
Wadi Dhahr Road**

Tender documents can be obtained upon submitting a written request to the general secretary, against non-returned amount (US\$200). Bids should be submitted in 2 envelopes (technical financial) sealed by red wax original bid + 3 copies and duplicated (in Arabic and English).

A primary security (bid bond) with amount (US\$3,000), by payable cheque from a bank recognized in the Republic of Yemen or a bank guarantee valid for (120 days) from the envelopes opening date to be attached with the bid.

The date of opening bid (technical envelopes) shall be at: 11:00 a.m. on **Sunday, December, 16, 2007** in the presence of the bidders or any party representing them.

A meeting to enhance reform policies and social justice

By: Adel Al-Shuja'a

President Saleh's meeting with civil community organizations last Ramadan came to give a great chance for assessing and reviewing progress of domestic affairs just one year after his reelection. Releasing such an initiative is pondered upon as an opportunity to evaluate performance of the General People Congress and the government in light of institutional development. And, as I said, this initiative came to diagnose the real performance of leaders in the government and the opposition, plus the procedures taken to achieve the sought goals contained in Saleh's political platform ahead of last year's presidential election.

Mr. President has opened various files and reform horizons that appeared to be complicated for a certain time period, and presented to the public opinion and political parties a system of controversial reforms. We

can say that the initiative targeted corruption in a clear, intentional and pre-planned manner as there are corrupt individuals whom the general policy intends to eliminate.

The initiative aimed to list specific obligations in order to be fulfilled and moved directly toward the civil community to address the interests and needs of a large social group with the purpose enhancing reform policies and social justice, which are the basis for political stability in the nation.

Now, Mr. President releases such an initiative as he is the one, who obtained the majority of votes in the most recent election, and he wants to accumulate the democratic experiences of Yemen, however, there are invisible forces that make no distinction between the right and the wrong.

At this point, we admit that we face difficulty understanding why the opposition is objecting to the initiative. We don't know why some people become more ignorant whenever the democratic experience grows. The

matter seems to be similar to leniency or indifference toward the conspiracy, as refraining from backing this initiative means refraining from defending the nation against plots targeting its security and stability. It is this indifference that blinded us against the various conspiracies machinated against Yemen, and we will suddenly find ourselves face to face with an unexpected campaign targeting the national security and stability.

Civil community organizations are concerned with forming an effective front able to make use of the political freedoms and transfer them to public opinion. Nevertheless, we call for the establishment of a central council for these organizations, particularly the ones concerned with increasing people's awareness about how to defend their homeland and its unity. It is important for this council to be built on an intellectual basis including all the social and political forces that have a strong will to rescue the nation from deterioration.

In addition, it will be very crucial to form such a central council, which in return will resist all the regional tensions and agitations, accompanied by political projects, which are shrewdly run by those who master investment in democracy.

Undoubtedly, we are seeing and hearing a misleading political address because it is free of the language of wars, violence, killing and sectarian fanaticism, but war traders have in their pockets the fertilized seeds for fueling wars.

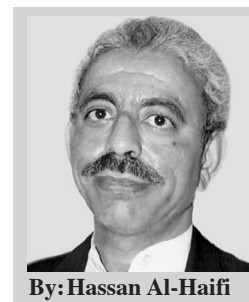
Educated people in this country have become infected with the frustration virus, which make them misunderstand pluralism and support the one-side vision. The educated man contributed to destroying his character while such a cultural disease proliferates terribly with the passage of days. As a result, the cultural current lost its ability to develop people's minds.

Source: Al-Thawra State-run Daily

COMMON SENSE

Grimmer prospects in Yemen and the region

One expects that with oil prices above US \$ 100 per barrel, the people of Yemen and the rest of the region will look forward to greater prosperity and fewer reasons to be pessimistic about the future. But alas, when most of the regimes in the region are characterized by rampant corruptions in all spheres of government and with Washington looking at the wrong angles when gauging these regimes and forcing its allies to do the same, the people of the regime are not inclined to believe that the present or the near future point to greater reasons for hope whatsoever.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

In Yemen, the terrorists are having a field day as the regime seems to have succeeded in giving a distorted image of what terrorism is all about, to the point that even international advocacy groups are forced to look the other way when considering assistance to victims of human rights abuses. In fact these victims are viewed as terrorists because Washington has been led to believe that legitimate calls for equal treatment of all sectarian affiliations is terrorism and the regime's fuzzy and sometimes excessively merciful attitudes towards real genuine terrorists is a successful approach to fighting terrorism. Not understandable, as well, is the shady clandestine nature of some of the terrorist acts, where there may have been some knowledge of their eventuality at some of the highest levels in concerned agencies in the United States Government, not to mention forgetting to give appropriate warning to the intended victims accordingly.

In any case, the Yemeni scene leaves a lot to be desired not just in the "War on Terror", but in the "War against Corruption", which even many donors and international agencies have been misled to believe that progress has been seen occurring. Nothing is further from the truth. No one can claim that any of the corrupt officials are packing their belongings out of fear of being asked: "Where did you get all this from? Certainly, it is not your salary that would allow you to build a 40 room mansion with 25 bathrooms, with you in the office for just one year!" This is the only way one can hope to see that corruption is now to be truly encountered, not to mention seeing a few of the corrupt and evil officials being sent to jail.

It is not enough to get a few officials to fill some disputably inaccurate forms to state that we are on the road towards eliminating corruption. The Financial Disclosure Forms, which the government said are now being filed with the Anti-Corruption Commission, should be made public while the public would also be interested in having pictures of the elegant and lovely mansions and details of the bank accounts of high government officials abroad made also public. This way, diligent journalists can verify the authenticity of the information supplied in these "declarations". Of course, one does not expect to eliminate a phenomenon that has been allowed to deeply become entrenched in the daily lives of almost all the population of Yemen for some thirty years, with some of the perpetrators getting honor roll mention for their notorious misuse of government funds, in a short time. But one would certainly be led to greater hope in this challenge, if some of the leading corrupt officials get the axe now and then, thanks to the sincere and serious efforts of a commission, which probably doesn't have the authority to say: "Hey you have been a bad boy, and it is about time you stop your corrupt ways."

In the regional sphere one is deeply upset by the unfortunate freeze the political scene in Lebanon has taken, thanks to the unfortunate attitude of the immature political maneuverers, many of whom have never given anything or contributed anything to Lebanon's independence or economic prosperity. In fact, some of them are convicted criminals who have not shown any consistency in their political dialogue or convictions, let alone shown any rehabilitation realized from "doing time" in prison for their convicted felonies.

In the meantime, the regimes that are supposedly well placed to influence events in the region are actually adversely effecting the course of events by either deviously manipulating the internal affairs of their sister Arab states, or ensuring that progress towards greater democracy is never realized even at the cost of giving a nod of approval to the elimination of those regional officials, who could move the region towards more freedom and greater benefit from the bountiful resources underneath the ground and above.

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

Awakening begins

By: Mohammed Al-Ariqi

"The sharper the crisis is, the easier it will be solved." Will this famous saying apply to our agricultural situation to which closer attention was drawn following the rising prices of imported wheat? The sudden hike in the price of imported wheat and flour has placed the government on the face of an intricate problem that never accepts controversy, philosophy or political bargains. It is a problem related with the bread of 21 million souls. Realizing such a complicated problem, the government started to search for possible solutions to it in order not to let the crisis exacerbate. One of the suggested solutions is paying attention toward the agricultural sector.

It is a kind of ungratefulness that we abandoned our agricultural lands and let wheat and flour prices go higher,

and then discovered in an assessment review that our farms, which once had been producing various crops turned into a wasteland and that wheat production has declined unexpectedly, compared to production of the 1980s. This means that we have never reached any progress in the area of crops agriculture and left fertile lands and rare water resources for qat plantation, thus helping qat markets to be ten times more than crops and grains markets.

The first indicator of awakening, following rises of imported wheat prices, is represented by the government's seriousness to take a number of incentive procedures for boosting the agricultural sector and increasing the domestic production of grains. The government also allocated YR 1 billion from the Fund to Boost Agricultural & Fisheries Production for grains producers, and supported the General Corporation for Agricultural Services in order to provide the necessities of agricultural production, buy equipments and fertilize

seeds. The correct and appropriate awakening starts with having a fuller understanding of the problem, which is primarily responsible for grains production decline. At this point, the role of scientific information comes in order not to let other doors open for corruption and randomness.

There are several phenomena, which reveal that we mishandled our agricultural lands, and therefore, we have to give top priority to limiting such phenomena. Yemen is famous for agriculture, but we could not exploit our fertile soil in a proper way, thereby making it turn into a wasteland. Most of the agricultural terrains have been spoiled by negligence, coupled with ongoing construction of houses, which consumed much of the agricultural lands. And, as we did not pay any attention to rural development, many farmers deserted their farms while the remainder of them shifted their attention toward qat plantation.

Over the recent years, we appeared to support foreign farmers through increasing wheat import from other countries, and at the same time quit backing domestic wheat producers. We are also responsible for permitting an excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers that harmed the soil. All these are some of the phenomena that require us to suggest practical and legal solutions to them and increase people awareness about their harmful effects.

Now, we are optimistic that the government takes serious procedures for encouraging farmers to grow crops, and only scores and indicators can be a clear-cut evidence of the government's seriousness to boost the agricultural production. This also requires thorough information about the domestic production of grains, and in case this production increases after three or four years, we can say that the government is successful in its agricultural programs.

Source: Al-Thawra State-run Daily

No need to throw more oil on the fire

By: Mohammed Al-Ghubari

Since the congestions' fire burnt the parties of governance, we have been pinning a great hope that the authority stops its irresponsible negligence of the risky situation, which Yemeni people nationwide are experiencing. The authority is recommended to suggest authentic solutions and cures to the exacerbating conditions, and confess the multiple unjustifiable crimes it has so far committed against its own people.

If the regime believes that force is sufficient for extinguishing the fires of rage among citizens in the southern and eastern governorates, which also extended to Taiz and Ibb, we all will find ourselves in a totally different situation, similar to that of Somalia before Seyad Bari fled the war-torn country.

Labeling voices of military retirees as lies and saying that 46 percent of the issues of those who were negatively affected by the elimination decision are impossible to convince the angry citizens believe in their fabricated credibility. And, if the government is serious

enough to resolve the growing crisis, the national duty necessitates proclaiming names of those who were in service on the eve of 1994 Civil War. In case this is actually done, nobody dares say that the authority is telling lies.

Relying on the tribal groups and preferring certain areas to others will only help exacerbate the crisis. And, when the country is on the way toward living a state of lawlessness, it will be impossible for any tribal or official force to contain the resultant situations. The insulting statements, which were heard by citizens of the northern provinces, who spent the Eid Al-Fitr vacation in Aden, is a prominent proof of the wrong instigations and the arbitrary practices that have been so far exercised since the 1994 Civil War was over.

Why we don't admit that 1994 Civil War is riskier than what is happening today. Thirty years ago, the conflict was taking place between the political elites while the most important factor in ending that damnable war within two months had been the social solidarity among Yemeni people. These days, we found that citizens are instigated to clash with each other in the

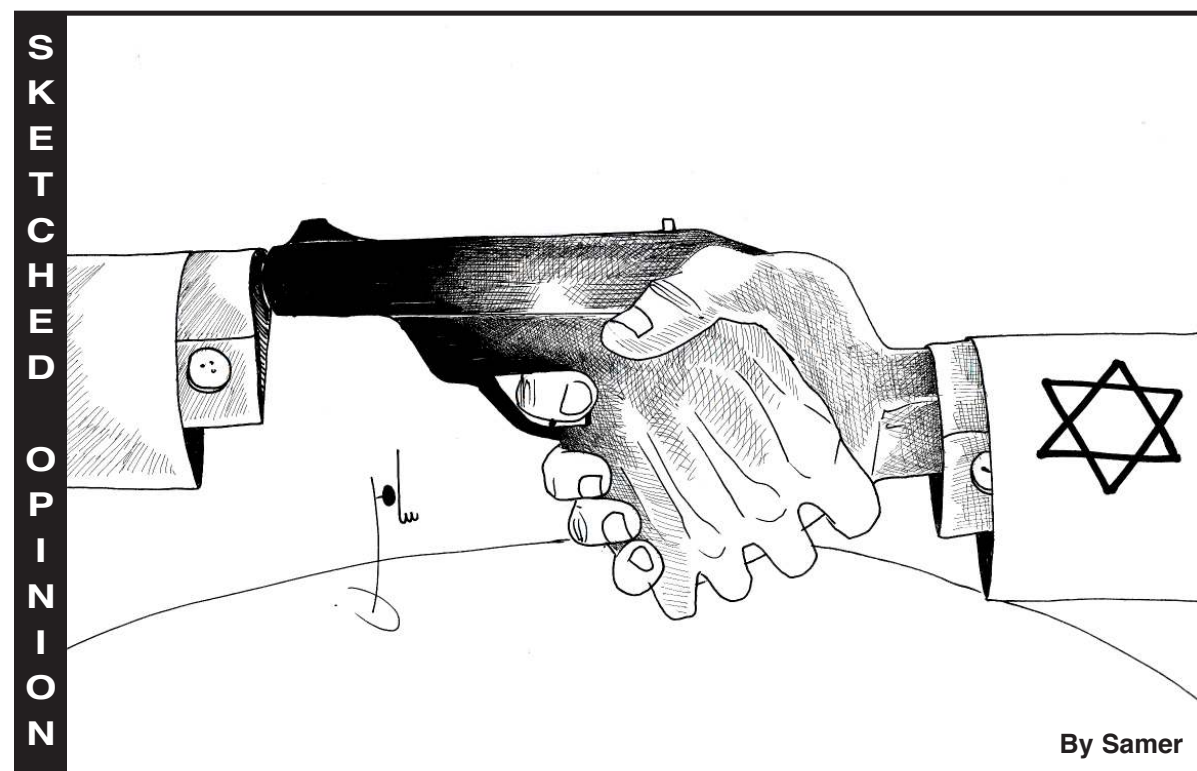
absence of solidarity indicators and there are invisible players who foment regionalism.

Also, we need to confess that foreign forces are fuelling the public rage among citizens who could no longer tolerate the barbaric practices abusing their basic rights and freedoms. Citizens have understood that the government is behaving in a way encouraging fragmentation among natives of the same homeland and supporting certain social groups to engage in clashes with their brothers. Later on, Yemen and the international community will realize that the government's behavior is the source of subsequent instability in the nation.

At first, the authority is responsible for the current situations and is, therefore, concerned with suggesting real solutions to its mistakes. If the authority doesn't pay any attention to its repeated mistakes, the opposition, which is concerned with criticizing mistakes of the regime and suggesting alternative programs, is required to study what is happening and estimate damage, as well as work hard on winning people's support for its workable visions in order to force the regime to

reform the situations and rescue the country from a prospective collapse.

Source: Al-Nihar Daily



By Samer

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

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

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661

Fax: +967 (1) 268-276

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

E-mail: editor@yementimes.com

Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com

Letters: letters@yementimes.com

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

Managing Editor

Amel Al-Ariqi

Feature Editor

Mohammed Al-Jabri

Head of News Dept.

Mohamed bin Sallam

Head of Design Dept.

Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Al-Ajel, Fatima

Al-Ghabri, Ismail

Mojalli, Almigdad

Copy Editor

Dana Patterson

Offices

Aden Bureau:

Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed

Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596

Fax: +967 (2) 347056

Email: ytaden@y.net.ye

Taiz Bureau:

Imad Ahmed Abdullah

Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,

Telefax: +967 (4) 217157

P.O. Box: 5086, Taiz

Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

Subscription rates:

Individuals: YR 7,000

Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000

Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

Policies:

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

Europe's new Donald Rumsfeld

By: Mark Leonard and
Nicu Popescu

Russia's Duma elections this December are almost certain to cement the power of forces loyal to Vladimir Putin. That outcome is likely to confirm Russia's emergence as the most divisive issue in the European Union since Donald Rumsfeld split the continent into "old" and "new" Europe. In the 1990's, EU members found it easy to agree on a common approach to Russia. They coalesced around a strategy of democratizing and westernizing a weak and indebted Russia.

That policy is now in tatters. Soaring oil and gas prices have made Russia more powerful, less co-operative, and less interested in joining the West. Today, Europeans cannot even agree on the nature of the Russian regime, let alone what policy to adopt towards it.

Part of the confusion lies in Putin's skillful political positioning. On the one hand, he needs to maximize his control of

the economy and society in order to raise wages and pensions and to keep opponents down, while nourishing the long-tail of patronage that keeps him in power. On the other hand, Moscow's elite – who fear that their assets may be expropriated by a future government – wants to avoid international pariah status so that they can see out their sun-set years in the safety of the West if the need arises.

A tightly knit group of political consultants has helped Putin resolve his conundrum. Rather than establish a dictatorship, they helped Putin use the trappings of liberal democracy to consolidate power. By establishing fake opposition political parties that are under the Kremlin's thumb, creating pseudo pressure groups and organizations such as Nashi ("Ours"), and recasting the rule of law as an instrument of political power, Putin has tightened his control in a more effective and subtle way than many autocratic regimes. The possibility that he may run for prime minister in order to prolong his rule when his presidential mandate expires is a logical continuation

of this approach.

Though the EU has failed to change Russia during the Putin era, Russia has had a big impact on the EU. On energy, it is picking off individual EU member states and signing long-term deals that undermine the core principles of the EU's common strategy. On Kosovo, Russia is blocking progress at the United Nations. In the Caucasus and Central Asia, the Kremlin has effectively shut the EU out of regions where it has an interest in promoting political reform, resolving conflicts, and forging energy partnerships.

In Ukraine and Moldova, the Kremlin has worked hard, with some success, to blunt the appeal of Europe. In the eyes of some neighboring countries, Russia is emerging as an ideological alternative to the EU that offers a different approach to sovereignty, power, and world order. Whereas the European project is founded on the rule of law, Russia believes that when the balance of power changes, the laws should be changed to reflect it.

Moreover, Russia is trying to build a

relationship of "asymmetric interdependence" with the EU. While EU leaders believe that peace and stability is built through interdependence, Russia's leaders are intent on creating a situation in which the EU needs Russia more than Russia needs the EU, particularly in the energy sector.

Although Russia's GDP is no bigger than that of Belgium and the Netherlands combined, and its military spending is a fraction of the EU's, the Kremlin has consistently managed to get the better of the Union. The central problem is that Europeans have squandered their most powerful source of leverage: unity.

Member states are divided between those that view Russia as a potential partner which can be drawn into the EU's orbit through a process of "creeping integration," and those that view Russia as a threat whose expansionism and contempt for democracy must be rolled back through a policy of "soft containment." The last few years demonstrate that neither approach will work.

The first approach risks giving Russia easy access to all the benefits of cooperation with the EU, without insisting that Russia abide by stable rules. Open hostility toward Russia, however, will make it hard for the EU to draw on Russia's help to tackle a host of common problems – from environmental pollution and illegal migration, to nuclear proliferation and Kosovo's final status.

The EU urgently needs a new approach. Rather than attempt to democratize or contain Russia, the Union should settle on the more limited goal of turning Russia into a reliable partner, bound by the rule of law. A common approach will give the EU many powerful levers to ensure that Russia honors treaties and mutual agreements.

At the diplomatic level, Europeans could threaten to deprive Russia of the prestige it draws from participating in G8 and EU-Russia Summits. They should also aim to strengthen democracy and the rule of law in the European neighborhood by tightening relations with countries such as Georgia and Ukraine.

Economic leverage should be applied as well. Europeans should subject Russian investments in EU markets to greater scrutiny and use competition law to launch investigations into monopolistic practices and money laundering for existing investments. At the same time, EU members could target the interests of the individuals in the Kremlin elite by scrutinizing their purchases of Western assets, and even ban travel to the EU for human rights abusers.

So long as the EU continues to sway between integration and containment, it will continue to appear to the Kremlin as weak and directionless. That, in turn, will merely encourage Russia to become even more assertive.

Mark Leonard is Executive Director of the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR). Nicu Popescu is a Policy Fellow at ECFR. The two have co-authored a report entitled "A power audit of EU-Russia relations." Copyright: Project Syndicate/ECFR, 2007.

Somalia's endless hell

By: Anna Husarska

Somalia's internal conflict is propelled by a combustible mix of religion, politics, and clan rivalry. Civilians are killed daily in Mogadishu, there are roadside bombs and mortar attacks, and politicians and journalists are targeted. Making matters worse, the country has suffered this year from both floods and drought.

This combination of insecurity and natural disasters has displaced huge numbers of people and caused suffering on a scale painful to behold. According to the most recent United Nations figures, 400,000 people, or roughly one-third of Mogadishu's population, have fled the city.

Yet Somalia still rarely gets into the headlines. This partly reflects the near impossibility of gathering news. Few foreign journalists venture in – it is too difficult and too dangerous for them to work inside the country – and local reporters are harassed by the authorities. And, even when there is news, the world's capacity to absorb bad and sad stories from yet another hellish place is limited.

Since last December, Somalia has been in a *de facto* state of civil war. The secular government, supported by the UN, the European Union, and the United States, with military reinforcements from Ethiopia, has been fighting insurgents from the Union of Islamic Courts, a group accused of harboring al-Qaeda terrorists whose leaders are supported by Eritrea.

The lawlessness and absence of security makes finding a political solution almost impossible. When local elders and delegates wanted to assemble in Mogadishu for a reconciliation conference, security conditions forced them to postpone the conference for several months (though when they did meet, in big numbers and for a long time, they achieved no breakthrough).

A plane with the UN envoy for human rights was denied landing rights in Baidoa (seat of the Somali parliament) not long ago, and pilots sometimes refuse to fly foreigners to Mogadishu, because it is too dangerous. The same lack of security applies to delivering aid: on a recent visit to North Somalia to assess humanitarian needs, a team from the International Rescue Committee of which

I was a part spent more time, effort, and funds on security issues than on inspecting wells and evaluating the need for latrines, although the lack of water and sanitation is acute.

On a 25 mile stretch of road between the southern cities of Kismayo and Jilib, there are at least 35 checkpoints manned by armed men who take \$50 to \$200 from passing travelers. Offshore, piracy seriously disrupts aid being brought in by ships.

One incident in southern Somalia vividly demonstrated how insecurity can hamper humanitarian work. While our assessment team was in the town of Marare, a banal scene of two friends in their twenties having breakfast turned into a major drama when one of the boys mishandled his Kalashnikov and accidentally killed his friend.

The boys were from the same clan, but, alas, from different sub-clans. The

customary procedure is that the victim's family gets to kill someone from the perpetrator's sub-clan. The elders of the two sub-clans spent four days negotiating a less bloody solution, and the agreed price of 100 camels – worth \$7,000 – was paid as compensation. But during those four days, work at the local hospital (run by an international non-governmental organization) was impeded, as all staff from the perpetrator's sub-clan stayed away from their jobs, lest they be targeted for a revenge killing.

The dilemma that the accident presented is not easy for a foreigner to understand. But the way the elders steered clear of a violent resolution is an admirable example of good governance.

If only such practices were used to tackle the vast majority of the problems that overwhelm Somalia. In this quintessential "failed state," this sort of elders' wisdom may be the only option to

start dealing with the quagmire created by the lawlessness that has gripped the country since the departure of the dictator Said Barre in 1991.

Ignoring the situation in Somalia and not trying to reestablish law and order is not an option. The two main factions fighting in Mogadishu are backed, respectively, by Ethiopia and Eritrea. Because those nations – among the poorest in Africa – have an unresolved border dispute that led to a 1998-2000 war in which tens of thousands died on both sides and hostilities in the area continue, their involvement, by proxy, in the Somali civil war may have grave implications for the entire Horn of Africa.

Anna Husarska is Senior Policy Adviser at the International Rescue Committee. www.theIRC.org

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2007.

Towards an Asia-Europe Partnership

By: Frank-Walter Steinmeier

Asia's rise as an economic and political player exemplifies what globalization is all about. By the decade's end, China's economy will be larger than Germany's. By 2040 three of the world's five largest economies – China, India, and Japan – will be in Asia.

That is one side of the Asian picture. The other side is persistent poverty, lack of development, massive environmental degradation, a widespread rural-urban divide, demographic problems, and troubled banking systems. The picture is further complicated by security risks such as nuclear arms proliferation, fundamentalism, and weak or failing governance.

The sweeping changes underway in Asia are not just economic, but have also created new political realities that cannot be ignored. Asian countries now act with much greater self-assurance than in the past. Their military budgets are expanding, and there are regional rivalries. Thus, along with tremendous opportunities implied by globalization, political risks must also be addressed.

German and European policymakers must make clear what Europe has to offer Asia, and can do so at this month's EU/ASEAN and EU/China summits. The "soft power" of Europe's political and social model is well known. As an Asian leader once told me, Europeans have what many Asian societies aspire to: democratic government, advanced infrastructure, civil rights, world-class companies, high educational and social standards, and a rich cultural heritage. This gives us considerable standing.

It is crucial to ensure that our European model, with its emphasis on a fair deal for everyone, remains competitive. Nevertheless, Germany stands to lose more than any other country from any protectionist-minded retreat from globalization. In the first six months of 2007 alone, the value of German exports nearly passed 500 billion.

But free trade is a two-way street. Artificially low exchange rates, restrictions on capital flows, and excessively large currency reserves all create global imbalances. Any strategic partnership between Europe and Asia must encourage global economic responsibility based on cooperation and

transparency.

Europe and Asia must jointly commit to an agenda underscoring global resources and sustainability. Environmental, climate, and energy issues concern everyone. China is already a top carbon dioxide emitter. Environmental degradation in Asia not only harms its population's health, but will become an impediment to growth.

Growth is important to us in Europe, and it is even more important to Asia's emerging economies. But, as European experience shows, it is often worth sacrificing short-term benefits for the sake of longer-term gain.

The history of European integration suggests that regional cooperation, give and take, the pursuit of shared goals, and even in some areas the transfer of sovereignty are the best ways to overcome tensions and promote peaceful problem-solving. Certain elements of this European path may be relevant to Asia's own regional cooperation.

Indeed, Asian trade and commodity flows are increasingly interlinked. ASEAN members conduct almost 50% of their trade within Asia. Economic relations between major players such as China and Japan are increasingly close – owing not only to booming trade, but also to direct investment and regional production networks.

Economic links pave the way for political rapprochement and closer ties. ASEAN, together with its affiliated bodies such as the ASEAN Regional Forum and the East Asia Summit, is the driving force behind the intensification of Asian cooperation, in which security, too, is a factor. ASEAN is working with its partners to tackle global issues such as security, energy, and climate change, and its plans for a charter on enhanced cooperation is an encouraging first step toward creating a political architecture.

This year, the EU's contacts with ASEAN and its members have become much closer. The foreign ministers' meeting held during Germany's EU Council presidency produced the Nuremberg Declaration, which established a framework for closer EU-ASEAN partnership. Europe must become a stakeholder in Asia if both sides are to gain maximum benefit from cooperation and help shape the world of the future.

In Asia, people increasingly realize that sharing in global prosperity also means

sharing responsibility for global peace and development. We see this in the higher profile that China has taken in defusing the North Korean nuclear crisis and in drafting the recent Security Council resolution on Darfur. With Japan's upcoming G-8 presidency and the Beijing Olympic Games next year, Asia will be under a spotlight as never before.

In the light of developments such as in Myanmar, ASEAN must state clearly where it stands. This recalibration of global responsibility will have to be a step-by-step process fostering dialogue and stability. Here, too, it would be wrong to take an all-or-nothing approach. Europe must take Asian views on global governance seriously. By the same token, the new Asian players must take into account the progress achieved in this regard in the latter half of the twentieth century.

The challenge for twenty-first century statecraft will be to devise joint solutions to common problems. This was what inspired the Heiligendamm Process launched at this year's G-8 Summit, which for the first time brought G-8 leaders together with leaders of the world's major emerging economies, including China, India, Brazil, Mexico, and South Africa.

There is no inevitable contradiction between European values, on the one hand, and what are deemed Asian values, on the other. Where interests conflict and opportunities coexist with tensions, a readiness and capacity for dialogue is the only way forward. We have mutually enriching Euro-Asian traditions that could serve as a basis for such a dialogue.

It is in this context that Europe's commitment to internal reform, human rights, international law, and responsible governance should be seen. Global values are a cause that Europe intends to promote worldwide. Obviously, that means meeting the standards that we expect of others. In this progressive transformation of the international system, German and European foreign policy will play an active role. What is needed is not rhetoric, but levelheaded efforts to find practical and forward-looking solutions to key issues on which regional and international cooperation is urgently required.

Frank-Walter Steinmeier is Germany's Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor. Copyright: Project Syndicate/Internationale Politik, 2007

ANNOUNCEMENT Engineering Consultancy

The Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation (YGAPC) invites suitably qualified and experienced local and foreign companies to submit proposals to provide consultancy services to investigate, report on and prepare designs and tender documents for the repair or replacement of two dolphin/bunkering berths in the inner harbour of the Port of Aden. These are designated Berth 6 In and Berth 6 Out and the project is self-financed by YGAPC.

Intending bidders may obtain the bidding documents from the Statistics and Planning Department at the headquarters of the Corporation in Tawahi, Telephone +967-2-202669 on payment of a non-refundable fee of US\$50.00.

Bidders should submit their sealed offers, one original and two additional copies, to the following address:

Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation (Port of Aden)
Executive Chairman and Chairman of the Board
Tawahi, Aden
Tel: +967-2-204638/202669 and fax +967-2-205805/205802/201541
Email: ygapcplanning@y.net.ye and planning2050@yahoo.com.

- Bids must reach the headquarters of YGAPC at or before 10.00 hours on Tuesday 15 January 2008 and will not be accepted after this date and time. Envelopes will be opened at 11.00 on the same day.
- Bids must remain valid for 90 days from the date of submission and must be accompanied by a bid bond of at least 2.5% of the tender price confirmed by any recognized bank in Yemen and valid for 90 days from the date of submission. Bids not accompanied by a bid bond will not be accepted. Bid bonds will be returned to unsuccessful bidders after the contract has been awarded.
- The successful bidder will be obliged to pay any taxes and duties relating to the work, according to the tender price and to the laws of the Republic of Yemen.
- The successful bidder should submit a performance guarantee of 15% of the total contract price, valid for 3 months after completion of the assignment.
- The local bidder shall accompany by his bid the following:-
 - Valid tax card.
 - Valid Al-Zakatt card.
 - Valid insurance .
 - Valid commercial registry certificate.
- The foreign bidder shall accompany by any required documents, such as:
 - VAT Registration Certificate:
 - A valid Certificate of Insurance;
 - A valid company Registration Certificate.
- Bidders should include in their submissions details of similar projects carried out within the past ten years and details of the clients for whom the work was undertaken.
- YGAPC will facilitate access to the dolphins for bidders, their personnel and equipment before they submit their bids.

During the 4th Arab Forum for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Al-Mutawakel: 95 percent of Yemeni Enterprises are Small and Medium sized

By: YemenTimes Staff

The recent forum for Small and Medium sized enterprises (SMEs) in the Arab World has highlighted a number of issues concerning SMEs in the region, in order to modernize the nature and role of SMEs in economic development and participation in the region, and also reduce the negative effects of globalization.

The Forum aimed at diagnosing obstacles and key challenges facing the small and medium industries in the Arab region, in the light of global developments. And create a scientific visualizations to deal with those challenges, and to encourage creativity and innovation and individual initiative in the Arab countries, reduce unemployment by creating job opportunities in the Arab world.

For his part, Minister of Trade and Industry, Yahya Mutawakil, urged Arab governments to increase funding to small and medium industries and consider simplifying procedures and the completion of regulatory and legislative aspects. He also highlighted the impact of globalization and economic developments linked to oil prices and the dollar value on the economies of small structures in the Arab countries including Yemen, calling on everyone to deal responsibly with these developments through the exchange views and suggestions to improve the environment of this type of industries.

The Minister of Industry and Trade reiterated the importance of small and medium industries, which said it represents 95% of the total enterprises in Yemen, in addition to providing employment to 45 percent of the work force. He said: "Governments interested in the issue of funding in order to create jobs to reduce unemployment and for

poverty alleviation." Adding that the existence of a specific timetable to increase bank lending, accessibility of funds, and increase hope for the rehabilitation of SMEs will be through the 20 billion-riyal presidential initiative.

He added that the banking sector is expected to contribute to the development of small and medium industries in Yemen and to push it forward.

He noted, the ministry has sought strenuously to absorb and implement all legislative directives aiming at promoting SMEs. He called upon the media to participate and interact with the SME sector in order to communicate the concerns and hopes of this sector to the government and the market.

Participants in the forum concluded that working to find a legislative framework regulating small and medium industries and work to unify views on this sector supervision and simplifying procedures and the introduction of a single window is the most priority for the SME sector in the region.

They also welcomed the invitation by Dr. Mustafa bin Bada, Minister of small and medium industries and traditional Algerian Arab countries to sign the Convention on the Arab sector for the development of small and medium enterprises and the need to find an effective working mechanism for strengthening inter-Arab cooperation in the field of small and medium enterprises.

They also noted the need for a specialized organization to discuss and address specific topics such as finance-marketing-training and qualification - innovation, creativity and others. Additionally, participants emphasized the need to find mechanisms for financing Arab more appropriate to meet the funding requirements in stages of construction and operation of small and medium enterprises, through the establishment of institutions and banks,



The Panel during the opening session of the conference.

financing and Arab country on the lines of existing funds in the European Union and the Gramine bank in Bangladesh. They also stressed the need for the Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining expediting the preparation of the study for the establishment of the Arab Investment Bank for the financing of small and medium industries and submitted to the Arab Economic Summit for approval to open branches of the World in all Arab countries.

Al-Mutawakil also pointed out the importance of organizing forums sponsored by Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining on the subject of experiments supporting technological innovation in the sector of small and medium industries, and estab-

lishing a network for information exchange between industrialized countries and the Arab Industrial databases and experience and the contribution of non councils and Arab funds. And also intensifying information campaigns especially in the various stages of education to spread the culture of self-employment and entrepreneurship development, innovation and encourage young people to set up small production.

Al-Mutawakil finally pointed to the importance of reversing these recommendations in practice, so as to upgrade and improve the conditions of small and medium industries. He pointed out the great role he occupied the sector in light of market globalization and trade liberalization.

AOID and Yemen:

Director of the Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining Mr. Mohammed bin Yusuf stated: "Yemen has the potential to engage in large industries, small and medium are the most important start point in traditional industries and trades, and the availability of labor, which does not require a high level of training and qualification," stressing the importance of maintaining the industry traditional crafts and not to deal with them as part of the museum or part of the history books, for it represents the heritage of humane and civilized imprint of the Arab people.

He attributed the low ratio of industrial value of small and medium industries despite its hegemony on the structure of industries, the most important of several reasons for the absence of technology, and poor technical quality of cadres trained.

He added Among those reasons, the lack of appropriate infrastructure for starting small and medium industries to the horizons, not to mention the weakness of domestic savings that do not encourage the development of industrial projects small or medium-quality

advanced.

And on the Organization's cooperation with Yemen towards paying sector of small and medium industries Ben Youssef said "We are now signing a cooperation agreement with Yemen, which gives Yemen priority in the group of least developed Arab States." He pointed out that an agreement was reached to create Yemen through a promotional campaign for the development and marketing of the product under the title Yemeni (Made in Yemen)."

He added: "After this, the Arab house expertise to study the possibility of concerted efforts between Yemen and the Arab countries concerned in this area in order to create a joint Arab projects contribute in the development of the product is not right, but also in the process of opening markets close neighbor him both at the regional level or at whole national level."

He pointed out that the organization is working in this direction to preserve the ownership of the patent to the manufacturer or literal, and the introduction of curriculum traditional industries to school curricula, especially applied to education, and encouraging traditional artisans and to promote and develop this industry. "As well as" the creation of an ongoing funding mechanism for this Trades or those industries, conversion of the limited dealings with the tourism sector and the social and stimulating export industries, maintain and deal with them institutionally."

Finally, He stated that the organization within the framework of its interest in this industry symposium will be held next February in Doha in cooperation with the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting to examine the possibility of Arab countries benefit from the techniques of micro industries, and how future development of a new national income in the Arab world away from the adoption of the extractive sector and the export of materials crude abroad.

TOTAL organizes joint training on energy economy



TOTAL E&P Yemen organized last week a four-day training seminar in Oil and Gas Economy for some of its staff and some employees of Ministry of Oil and Minerals and the Petroleum Exploration and Production Authority. In a rapidly changing world, such training aims at increasing the mutual understanding that

private investors and government have on investment stakes in the oil and gas exploration and production sectors and hence help strengthen their day-to-day relations. The lectures were conducted by experts from the French Petroleum Institute and TOTAL. This training session was well appreciated by all participants.

Business in Brief

PM submits his declaration of networth

Prime Minister Mujawar became the No. 114 official to submit his declaration of networth to the Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption. Over a thousand applications for declaration of networth has been distributed to government agencies but response has been stagnating in spite of the law that stipulates a 60-day period for submission of declarations.

Ministry of Agriculture warns of weather changes effects

The Ministry of Agriculture has issued a statement warning agricultural producers and retailers of the impact of an expected change in weather, where cold temperatures will damage selected agricultural crops including several vegetables, this will affect the supply and prices of the agricultural products, and will have negative consequences on many farms in Sana'a, Dhamar, and Ibb governorates.

MWF to hold 5th Economic Journalism Workshop

Media Women Forum is holding an economic journalism workshop from the 1 - 5 December 2007, where 30 journalists will participate from various newspapers and media. The workshop will tackle economic journalism and the global economy, is the fourth workshop MWF holds in the last two years with the objective of improving economic and business journalism in Yemen.

Bahrain: New power plant in Dhamar

Minister of Energy Mustafa Bahran has stated that plans to establish the country's largest power transformational plant are on-going, stating that the powerplant will produce 400 Mega Watts, 200 out of which will be transformed to Sana'a Governorate. This powerplant, however, will run on conventional fuels.

Al-Hawshabi calls for partnership with privet sector

Minister of Agriculture Mansour Al-Hashabi has called for establishing strategic partnership with civil society organizations, agricultural cooperatives, and the privet sector in order to establish a privet - public partnership in the Agricultural sector, and work with the ministry to improve the agricultural sector in Yemen.

PM Mujawar demands a poultry sector assessment

Prime Minister Mujawar has demanded that the Ministry of Agriculture undertake an assessment of the poultry sector in Yemen in order to assess the sector's weaknesses and opportunities for development. This assessment was demanded following meetings between the Prime Ministers and many poultry producers to discuss their problems and concerns.

Abu-Dhabi fund to finance development projects by US\$ 310 million

The Abu-Dhabi fund for development has agreed to finance several infrastructure projects in Yemen, worth US\$ 310 million, as a part of the pledges of last year's donors conference in London. The projects include the Amran - Aden highway, highvoltage power cables, Water projects, and also financing the activities of the Social Fund for Development.

Made-in-Yemen exhibition launched

Minister of Trade and Industry Yahya Al-Mutawakel has inaugurated the Made-in-Yemen Exhibition, which started coinciding with the Small and Microenterprises conference held in Sana'a. The exhibition aims at increasing public confidence in Yemeni products and exhibiting some of the most famous Yemeni brand names.

Chinese investors evaluate business opportunities in Aden Free Zone

An official delegation from China's Socialist party is currently holding discussions with the Aden Free Zone officials relating to possible investments in the Aden Free Zone. The Chinese has previously expressed interest in investing in the Aden Free Zone and also managing the Aden Container Port.

ACCA

Revision Seminars

CMT House is pleased to announce ACCA

Revision Seminars for:

- F9 (Financial Management)
on Nov 29th and 30th

- F5 (Performance Management)
on Dec 7th and 8th.

Do you want to know more?

Please contact us:

CMT House

تساعدك لتقدير أفضل ... دار الإدارة

info@cmthouse.com 264968 265224 513649 513648 صنعاء

يسر

مجموعة شركات الرويشان

أن تتقدم بأحر التهاني

والتبريكات

إلى فخامة الأخ المشير /

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة الذكرى الاربعون

ليوم الجلاء

الـ 30 من نوفمبر

وكل عام والجميع بخير

30



مجموعة شركات الرويشان
الشيخ / محمد بن يحي الرويشان
رئيس مجلس الإدارة

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

Fathers, are you friends to your sons?

By: Fatima Al-Subban
fatamh@sify.com

Friendship is the relationship between two or more persons and incorporates many things, such as faith, honesty and keeping secrets. Friends will sacrifice for each other's lives in any situation, even lying to protect their relationship from being destroyed.

Rarely is there friendship between fathers and sons in our society, where the only shared bond is biological. The prophet Mohammed advised fathers to take their children to the mosque, meaning that they should teach them good Islamic morals – teaching them themselves – so their children will form good relationships during their childhood. Doing this produces friendship

between fathers and sons as the sons become men.

This relationship improves while sons are in school, especially as teenagers. It is during this time that both boys and girls need all possible care. Fathers and mothers should take care that all of their dependants are bound reasonably because the teen years are a very dangerous stage of life for boys and girls, which can lead to deviation. The eyes of fathers and mothers should be turned to their teenaged sons.

Mothers also have feelings toward their children, but throughout the world, friendship grows more between mothers and daughters because daughters share the same feelings as their mothers. As a result, to whom do they turn when there's a problem? Daughters usually confide in their mothers, rarely their fathers, and this is generally true

all over the world.

Another type of friendship is that between human and animal and we may call this the strangest friendship. Satellite channels often depict this strange friendship. They once showed a man who had found a crocodile that had been shot and was lying in a forest in Europe. Because the crocodile was suffering from his wound, the man treated the animal by feeding and bathing it and giving it something to drink.

Once it was returned to good health, they still related to one another and didn't separate, often swimming in rivers together. The man trained the animal for shows, moving amid the assembly of those watching with admiration in their eyes. It was an amazing show because the crocodile appreciated the man's care.

While we can appreciate such friendship between humans and animals, the

more important friendship involves our sons, who need all of our care during these critical times. One of the most important things is to prevent the inrush of drugs and pills into our sons' hands, as well as sexual deviation because who will suffer due to these problems? Parents, of course.

Many sources contribute to such fall, among them are parents spoiling their children. For this reason, I advise fathers not to make the friendship more than is good, such as giving their children money to buy anything they like, even bad things. Because there's often no observation by father or mother, bad sons can exploit them. The result is that they fall by taking drugs or pills, chewing qat, etc.

I hope that all fathers and mothers will give their children all of their emotions and care so that they won't fall into life's various abysses.

The secrets of Feng Shui

By: Saif Hamoud Na'aem
Student, Sana'a University
Faculty of Art, English dept.
Saif_dion@yahoo.com

Energy is the central muscle of life. With its multiple meanings and its particular vocabulary modifying new concepts year after year, it is proof of human intelligence and curiosity about everything.

Regardless of caloric and electrical energy, with their chemical transfer, we now have a new type of energy known as global energy encompassing all viable matter around us. This is called "Feng Shui."

Feng shui is part of the ancient Chinese philosophy of nature love, after changing from its Eastern parentage known as energy flow. The ancient Chinese nation believed in its empire because it was the sole bearer of the

secrets of using feng shui to maintain control and order.

Feng shui mainly is about realizing the relationship between nature and humans with a view to revealing the invisible lines of energy that come from the living things around us in our environment. Human beings' internal state depends completely upon their influence by their surrounding environment.

For example, if we surround ourselves with ugliness and bad expressions about life, we'll corrupt ourselves; whereas if we surround ourselves with beauty and various expressions of sweetness in life, we will enable and prosper ourselves.

Feng shui is an Eastern science of "viable energy," which we became foreigners to; thus, we consider it a "wonderment." In fact, feng shui or viable energy appeared long ago in the Nile River delta, floating on the river until it got to China, where it flourished.

Alleged masters eventually began teaching feng shui in Europe and the United States. According to international statistics, more than 50 percent believe feng shui is an essential architectural foundation; for example, where a building should be built and how it should be designed.

Feng shui also is an important consideration when arranging home furnishings and decorations; for instance, which way doors should face or which room needs green plants. A feng shui master must decide all of this based upon the home's energy flow.

Likewise, merchants have learned how to distribute their merchandise in malls, depending on feng shui laws to attract customers' attention, as well as follow their energy flow.

Distress while sleeping is a matter of a wrong arrangement in the bedroom, putting you in direct line of the energy flow. A square bedroom is unsuitable

because it offers an energy source from three sides; however, a rectangular room is particularly suited to avoid such a problem. If you experience this problem, rearrange your bedroom, adding some plants, and it will all work out.

The classic use of feng shui was more inspirational and creative in its tangible impacts. While it still meant harmony between humans and their environment, it also was a type of alternative and effective medicine. Omnipotent treatment able to heal stress and psychological pain has been found within feng shui's secrets.

Additionally, it is a way to strengthen the five senses, as well the sixth sense, besides strengthening the immune system, which increases the body's ability to resist and cope with illness.

Balance between the logical and emotional essences can be achieved by learning how to enjoy nature's vastness and mediating on God's blessings.

In the end, nature's healing power carries us to the quiet shores of contentment, mental clarity and our lost fervent dignity, which we attempt to search for in this transitory world. However, don't forget that this depends on the depth of our beliefs.

Life song

By: Nashwan Ahmed Al-Khawlani
nashwan336@yahoo.com
Level 4, Ibb University

Friendship is a knot that angels tie with faith, honesty and trust to a friend.

Friendship is a tree, irrigated Only by love and faith, So its roots are more than skin-deep. Befriend those whose honesty is not for sale.

Befriend those who reach for your hand When it's too short to grasp, And can touch your heart When the dark covers it. Befriend those who are away, Observing you as the sun, Which we ignore, although it enlightens our path.

Befriend those who know everything about you, Although you are away from them. Befriend those who know the remedies

Of your heart, sorrow and song, And those who measure friendship, Not by how long it is, but how deep. O, my dear!

Befriend those who try hard to bring A smile to your face, even though they are sad,

And those who envelope you in a hug So as not to feel pain or not to be hurt. Befriend those whom you know; they will put

Soil on your grave out of respect. Whatever your heart tells you about a friend, follow him,

Because the heart will not go wrong With those whom you want to befriend.

Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy
maged_thabet@hotmail.com



"Tourist vacancies"

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy
maged_thabet@hotmail.com

Tourism plays a significant role in the development process in many countries. Its significance lies in its great income. It also reflects the country itself, not only to those interested in tourism, but also to the entire world. Yemen is one such tourist country; however, compared to others, it does nothing in this sector.

For instance, Tunisia considers tourism a main source of income; thus, it spends a lot to develop it. In return, its economy depends on the sector, something not taken into account in the so-called "Happy Yemen."

Most of us are used to hearing about the periodic bombings and kidnappings in our nation, targeting tourists for either religious or political reasons. Of course, this negatively affects tourism in Yemen and subsequently affects the economy, which always seems to be shaken.

I believe such a problem can be solved by better security strategies. I don't believe it would cost a lot if the Ministry of Tourism adopted those strategies used to protect important figures, "big names" such as ministers, members of Parliament and consultative council members.

Of course, such individuals may have enemies, so the government must protect them; however, we rarely hear about assassinations or attacks upon such big names. We must be happy about this and we should pray constantly that God will save them. But who's responsible for protecting tourists or, at the very least, who will pray for them?

I suggest that the Ministry of Tourism solve this crucial problem by convincing the higher authorities to designate tourists in Yemen as ministers, deputy ministers or members of Parliament and consultative councils! (I think the consultative council would be easiest for such authorities.) Doing this would ensure good security, which would contribute to developing tourism and Yemen as a whole. Indeed, I hope for too much.

Surely, this would cost too much in salaries for such "tourist vacancies" because the current employees won't leave their positions. In this case, the nation would spend more than what it would earn from such tourists.

If we look at my suggestion from another angle, funding such "tourist vacancies" would be better if current local employers had no authorities in their positions. Can you guess why? There's no need to think about it because the answer is easy. It's because there no longer would be corruption, so the Committee to Fight Corruption could adopt this plan.

My proposed solution may create a shortage of security guards to protect local citizens in high-ranking positions, as well as those tourists appointed to such positions. I don't think this is the

Tourism Ministry's problem, but rather that of the Interior Ministry (which I always avoid in my writings).

President Ali Abdullah Saleh recently reopened recruitment of high school graduates, but it's not known if such a decision is for this strategy or for some other reason.

I remember something very important. Some years ago, there was talk of establishing something called the Tourism Police, which really was a nice and practical idea. Surely, the ministry must have rewarded whoever suggested it.

This idea actually came to fruition several years ago, but since then, we've only heard about kidnappings and attacks on tourists from time to time, the most recent example being this summer's bombing in Marib.

Due to such kidnappings and attacks, tourists no longer come to Yemen in large numbers as they did before. If the Ministry of Tourism follows my suggestion, it may achieve something, but the question is how can it attract tourists from different parts of the world to visit Yemen?

My suggestion could be completed by marketing it via the internet, satellite channels, newspapers, etc., on which there should be announcements entitled, "Tourist Vacancies" so tourists will run to apply! This would encourage them to take high positions and at the same time, they would be assured that there would be better security strategies for them. Then, I'm sure they'd do their best to visit Yemen, not only for the posts or salaries, but also for the tourism itself, which would be marked by highly strategic security policies.

However, such an offer may make them seek higher positions. I think the luckiest tourist would be the one to fill the tourist vacancy as interior minister because he would control the entire security forces, through which his own security would be guaranteed.

I really am too hopeful that this suggestion might succeed. However, I'm afraid that such tourists might like living here and decide to stay longer. What would be the solution for that?

At the very least, the Tourism Ministry could find a solution to this problem, as there must be contracts to hold such positions for a limited time. Such tourists may stay longer, but they would leave their position when their contract is up.

Pardon me, dear readers, if my suggestion sounds unrealistic, but I have my reasons. To be unrealistic and dreaming of an imaginary world is far better than leading a life of bitterness and contradicting realities.

The tourism situation really does force us to be unrealistic. For this reason, I ask you to close your mind's eye and imagine the status of tourism in Yemen without its current bitter realities so that you'll forget your sorrow and sadness regarding this sector.

The Card You WISH TO ACQUIRE
New Visa Electron From IBY

- No Security Deposit No Margix.
- With No Issuing or Annual Charges.
- An Account at IBY is all you Need.

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
بنك اليمن الدولي
Your Goal is Our Goal
cardcentre@ibyemen.com
For more information, Please Contact us on: 01-407030

احمد التعانين واطيب التبركات للباحثة /
رشا رشيد جرهموم
بمناسبة حصولها على درجة الماجستير مع مرتبة الشرف من جامعة
نوتنغهام في المملكة المتحدة وذلك عن رسالتها
التي عنوانها: "النساء اليمنيات في بيئة العمل"
قالت الباحثة:
CONGRATULATIONS TO
RASHA RASHID JARHUM
ON BEING AWARDED HER MASTERS DEGREE
WITH MERIT
FROM UK'S UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
FOR HER THESIS ENTITLED:
"YEMENI WOMEN IN THE WORKPLACE"
WAY TO GO, RASHA
المعشور:
ريدان عبدالعزیز السقاف وكافة الاهد والاصدقاء

Damascus Street (Hadda) Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel.: 00967 - 1 - 418545/6/7/8
P.O.Box: 16183
Fax: 00967 - 1 - 418549 - 418564
Website: www.shammarhotel.com
E-mail: info@shammarhotel.com
shammarhotel@hotmail.com

فندق وأجنحة شمر
Shammar Hotel & Suites

كولوب COLOP
self-inking stamps
أختام ذاتية التحبير

Exclusive Agent :
مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة
Thabet Son Corporation

Showroom Telefax 269924
Sana'a - Mujahed St. - Beside Al-Basha Grocery

Yemeni-German cooperation runs deep

By: Hamed Thabet

The German Financial Cooperation, or KFW, began operating in Yemen in 1969 with infrastructure projects such as constructing Sana'a International Airport and the road linking Sana'a and Taiz, followed by training in health, urban water supply and sanitation linking the appropriate development services to key ministries, explains Irene Fellmann, development cooperation counselor at the German Embassy.

She adds that KFW now has a comprehensive program encompassing education, vocational training, reproductive health, water supply and sanitation, urban development, preserving cultural heritage, promoting small enterprises, promoting rural self-help, computerized information management systems and energy sources.

Moreover, Fellmann notes, "Sector-wise, four priority areas have been defined for our bilateral governments: urban water supply and sanitation; integrated water resources management and solid waste management; basic education and healthy family planning and, finally, economic reform and economic development emphasizing generating jobs."

being formulated in all major fields.

Secondly, there can be no sustainable development without favorable conditions for active participation by all segments of the population - men, women, civil society and the private sector, as well as a properly functioning public administration.

Fellmann notes, "For the sake of sustainability, we'd very much welcome it if the Yemeni government would vigorously pursue its efforts in administrative reform, civil service reform and good governance."

Zaid Abutalib, projects director at the Ministry of Water and Environment's Hodeidah Water supply and sanitation local corporation, explains that KFW is financing 60 percent of the 9.2 million sanitation project in Zabid, while the Yemeni government is financing 40 percent.

He notes that the project's main components are a sewer network of approximately 43 kilometers of pipeline and a wastewater treatment plant and pumping station, adding that the Ministry of Water and Environment also is the participating agency consultant.

So far, 3,980 pipes have been connected, with an additional 150 pipes being connected very soon. Residents will pay only YR 4,000 to obtain this new service, for which they also may pay in installments. "The



Water supply and sanitation project in Bait Al-Faqih.

He adds, "The German Technical Cooperation, known as GTZ, has a major role in this project, which includes training locals to be knowledgeable in this field because they will manage it."

KFW's senior program officer in Sana'a, Ali Manshalin, further notes that his firm also is financing 85 percent of the Beit Al-Faqih and Bajil sanitation projects, with the Yemeni government financing the other 15 percent, at a cost of 20.76 million. The supposed timeline for those projects is 40 to 50 years.

Fadhel Amin, health director of the Beit Al-Faqih water supply and sanitation project, notes that his project's main components are a wastewater treatment plant employing the pond system and a network of 74-kilometers of uPCV pipes.

Mohammed Al-Faqih, financial director for the same project, reports that 2,000 pipes have been connected this month. "Moreover, we will have connected 6,610 pipes by the end of 2008. This water project will benefit 50,000 residents."

The main components of the Bajil project are a wastewater treatment plant using the pond system and a sewer network of approximately 99 kilometers of uPCV pipes. Manshalin notes that approximately 3,249 of Bajil's 70,000 residents so far are benefiting from the sanitation project.

Um Hani, a member of and public relations officer for the Bajil Water Supply and Sanitation local cooperation, who also was trained by GTZ, points out, "Most locals still use the old water system, but we've talked to them and explained the advantages for them, using television videos and photographs. The most important thing is that we receive religious individuals' help by allowing them to talk about the

project in mosques. Surely, residents are becoming convinced day after day."

Saleh Al-Hakami, senior advisor of stakeholders dialogue and public awareness at GTZ, says, "The Bajil sanitation project, which began in March 1988, includes purifying drinking water. KFW and GTZ also are financing that particular project at a cost of YR 65.46 million."

He adds, "There are five wells in Bajil's sanitation project. Three are being used and the other two will be operating soon."

Fellmann notes, "Yemeni-German cooperation was 73 million in 2007-2008, compared with 22 million for education, health, sanitation projects, water and fighting corruption in

general. Germany's contributions to Yemen were the highest of all donor countries in 2004."

She adds, "Yemen is considered a pivotal country for German support. Germany never ever will halt or rescind its support for Yemen." Numerous development, finance and technical organizations are operating in Yemen, including GTZ, KFW, the German Development Service or DED, Senior Experten Service, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR) in Yemen and the Center for International Migration and Development or CIM.

Al-Hakami explains, "GTZ's overriding goal in Yemen is poverty reduction, based on the government's

Poverty Reduction Strategy. GTZ began its activities in Yemen in 1969. Since then, more than 60 projects have been implemented at a total cost of 283 million provided by grants from the German government."

KFW has 35 years of fruitful cooperation with Yemen, having committed and disbursed funds in excess of 440 million. All projects are implemented by Yemeni partner institutions, most with dedicated KFW teams in Germany who frequently visit Yemen.

The focal points of KFW are urban water supply and sanitation, basic education, economics, development and health. KFW also deals with challenging issues, such as conflict management and Yemen's Poverty Reduction Strategy.

DED conducts many activities in Yemen, such as developing new training courses and fostering cooperation between vocational training institutes and companies in order to incorporate their needs into the curriculum and expose students to the real working environment. It also focuses on developing the capacity of professional associations to organize and represent their numbers and defend their interests, in addition to providing them training and other services.



Water supply and sanitation project in Zabid.

However, she says there are two crucial preconditions to such development cooperation. First, the partner country's government should define a clear policy framework in which countries like Germany and the donor community as a whole can integrate their contributions.

For example, the Basic Education Development Strategy shows to what extent a clear and convincing sector policy definition can mobilize additional international assistance,

charge is cheap due to German support of the project with the necessary materials, drilling and setup," Abutalib explains.

Abdulraqeab Al-Hamadi, technical manager of water supply and sanitation in Zabid, explains, "Water supply and sanitation uses pumps in order to move the water easily between Zabid and the project location, which is about six kilometers. Additionally, we close one of Zabid's pools or basins for cleaning every six months."



Tanks are used for dried fertilizer

NOKIA Connecting People

Cut through style

A fashion masterpiece featuring innovative design along with multimedia and connectivity features. Enjoy up to 9 hours playing time of your best tunes on the music player with exchangeable music themes and album art support. Store more music, photos and high quality videos on the microSD card with expandable memory of up to 2GB. Snap defining moments in still or stunning video quality on a 2 megapixel camera with 8x digital zoom.

NOKIA 7500

733 11 33 55
إصدار على هذا الرقم
معرفة سعر هاتف نوكيا
MAXIMUM
289477 - عضو - 513800 - حدة - 448504 - مركز صنعاء التجاري - 561700 - القيادة - 275106 - الزبيدي
05 302412 - الكلا - 04 250817 - تعز - 03 22 44 42 - الحديدة - 02 243321 - عدن

Education

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

No. 22

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



ramakantasahu@yahoo.com

Improve Your English: 310

I. What to Say

Situations and Expressions (98):
Some frequently used legal terms (IV)

Use of jargon in legal English

The word 'jargon' is variously understood as
a) technical terms and expressions used by a group of specialists, which are not known or understood by the speech community as a whole. Every subject has its jargon, which can contribute to economy of communication and precision of thought, or
b) a language that is made deliberately different to create an impression of superiority.

It is in the former sense that the word 'jargon' is used here. 'Jargon' besides ensuring precision, results in economy of words and efforts. The following list of words is a sample of how it is more economical to name a process than to define it which is one of the important features of the language of law.

Alibi: the contention by a person accused that he was elsewhere at the relevant time.

Amicus curiae: a lawyer not directly concerned with a particular case but who is invited to address the court because of special knowledge of some point arising in a case.

Break clause: a provision in a contract permitting either side to bring it to an end.

Citation: quoting of a decided case as authority for an argument.

Demurrage: money payable by characters to a ship owner for delay.

Exparte: a proceeding in a case taken by one side in the absence of the other side.

Garnishee order: an order forcing a third person who owes money to a judgment debtor to pay it to the judgment creditor instead.

Habeas corpus: a prerogative writ to obtain the release of someone who has been unlawfully detained.

Lien: the right of one person to possess or control property legally belonging to someone else.

Mandamus: an order of the High court to compel a body to carry out a duty imposed upon it.

Negotiable instrument: a document, all rights in which can be transferred simply by delivery, or delivery with endorsement such as cheques or bills of exchange.

II. How to Say it Correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

1. She got low grades for her exams, therefore she had to retake them to get into college.
2. I had to go into work even so I was feeling sick.
3. We landed in Aden Airport, at Yemen at 10.10.00 on Thursday.
4. I live in 19 Al-Jaraf Street.
5. He'd left his papers all across the room.

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. You won't be able to go to the next higher class unless you pass the exam. (or, ... to the next higher class if you **don't** pass the exam)
2. I don't know **whether or not** it's true. Or, I don't know **if it is true or not**.
3. **Supposing** you don't get the scholarship this year, you should try again next year. ('Supposing' and 'if' can't be used together)
4. Since **being set up**, the firm has been making steady progress. (A passive form is preferred in this context)
5. Don't take the bike without **asking** Taher's permission first.

III. Increase Your Word Power

(A) How to express it in one word

1. Say in advance what is likely to happen.
2. Use the right given by a mortgage to take possession of property when interest or capital has not been paid at the required time.
3. Enclosed space in front of a building.
4. Part of the day between sunrise and noon.
5. Medical knowledge as needed in legal matters.

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. Dried food, hay, etc. for farm animals, horses, etc.: **fodder** (n)
2. All the leaves of a tree or plant: **foliage** (n)
3. Put warm water or cloths, lotions, etc. on part of the body to lessen pain: **foment** (vt)
4. Touch or stroke lovingly: **fondle** (vt)
5. Foolishly bold: **fool hardy** (adj)

(B) Words often confused

Bring out differences in meaning of the following pairs of words

1. unmanly, unmannerly
2. grin, green

3. informer, informant
4. conqueror, explorer
5. battle, war

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. **wine** (n) (alcoholic drink): He is addicted to wine.
whine (n) (long drawn miserable sound made by a dog): The whine, especially on a dark, rainy night, makes the atmosphere dreadful.
2. **clean** (adj) (free from dirt): We get clean air in open fields.
clear (adj) (free from doubt or difficulty): My mind is clear.
3. **frenetic** (adj) (over-excited): The frenetic supporters of the victorious candidate took out a grand procession.
frantic (adj) (marked by hurried and disordered activity): On the day of my travel to India I always have a frantic rush.
4. **recall** (vt) (bring back to the mind): We recall the heroism and sacrifice of the national heroes on the Unification Day.
recoil (vi) (rebound, react): Revenge recoils upon the person who takes it.
5. **acquire** (vt) (gain for oneself by one's own efforts): You can acquire proficiency in English by consistent efforts.
procure (obtain with care): Please procure for me a copy of the dictionary.

(C) Synonyms and Antonyms

(i) Synonyms

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

1. **accessory** a. joint b. additional
c. complimentary d. parts
2. **confess** a. apologize b. acknowledge
c. admit d. pardon
3. **nostalgia** a. ambition b. homesickness
c. cowardice d. blind faith
4. **puerile** a. childish b. considerate
c. cowardly d. abusive
5. **abdicate** a. renounce b. accept
c. win d. lose heart

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- | Word | Synonym |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. pay | return |
| 2. provided | furnished |
| 3. sounded | hinted |
| 4. course | syllabus |
| 5. muttered | said |

(ii) Antonyms

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

1. **traverse** a. assist b. cross
c. negotiate d. hinder
2. **truant** a. delinquent b. talkative
c. sedulous d. none of these
3. **terrestrial** a. earthly b. worldly
c. celestial d. celebrity
4. **trifle** a. petty b. casual
c. treasure d. none of these
5. **foggy** a. covered b. opaque
c. clear d. misty

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- | Word | Antonym |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. surfeit | underfed |
| 2. simulated | genuine |
| 3. stubborn | duetile |
| 4. sublime | ordinary |
| 5. suppress | provoke |

(D) Spelling

Choose the correctly spelt word

1. a. aksident b. accidnt
c. accident d. accidant
2. a. acclaim b. aclaim
c. acclm d. aclem
3. a. aclimatize b. acclimatize
c. aklimatize d. aclimotize
4. a. accomodate b. accomodate
c. accomodate d. accomodat
5. a. accompaniment b. accompaniment
c. accompanment d. accompaniment

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

accent, accept, accentuate, access, accession

(E) Phrases and idioms

Use the following in sentences

1. let sleeping dogs lie
2. pull a rabbit out of a hat

3. be pushing
4. work the oracle
5. jump at the chance

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. **like a cat on hot bricks** (very nervous and restless): Sumaya has been like a cat on hot bricks throughout the week awaiting the decision of the disciplinary committee.
2. **suit (someone) down to the ground** (to suit someone extremely well, to be exactly right for someone): I love teaching and so this job suits me down to the ground.
3. **make heavy weather of (something)** (to find great difficulty in doing something that should be easy): The task is easy; there is no need to make heavy weather of it.
4. **waste one's breath** (to say something which is not listened to): I know I'm wasting my breath, but you'll regret one day for not heeding my words.
5. **flea in one's ear** (a sharp scolding): If he talks nonsense, I will give him a flea in his ear.

IV. Grammar and Composition

(A) Grammar

Some abbreviations, like the following, are pronounced as one word. Put each one in its correct place in the sentences below

- UNESCO, VAT, NASA, AIDS, NATO, OPEC
- a. The price is \$80 but it's subject to ___ so that it will be \$95.70.
 - b. ___ has been described as possibly the most deadly epidemic in the history of the world.
 - c. ___ has announced that the next space shuttle launch will take place next year.
 - d. The ___ nations are to meet in Geneva to decide whether to increase the price of oil.
 - e. ___ military exercises involving American forces will be held in Britain and Germany this winter.
 - f. An expert from ___ produced a report on primary education in underdeveloped countries.

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. Duty-free goods may be purchased only by **bona fide** travelers. Please show your flight-ticket when buying.
2. Applicants for this post should write enclosing a detailed **curriculum vitae**.
3. Rental rates for our cars are \$20 a day. Longer periods will be charged **pro rata** with no reductions.
4. He was barred from this country in 1985 and has been **persona non grata** ever since.
5. Everyone must do what she wants, listen to what she says, go where she decides to go. No one is important. She really has got a big **ego**.
6. Some people just want to preserve the **status quo** in this country, but others want change, reform, development.
7. A great many British people spend their holidays in America, and **vice versa**.
8. The **post mortem** examination showed that she died of cancer.
9. Canada has a **per capita** income of over \$20,000.
10. I'm afraid he's rather a boring person. He goes on and on **ad nauseam** about his political views.

(B) Composition

Expand the central idea contained in the maxim
**128: SUCCESS HAS MANY PARENTS,
BUT FAILURE IS AN ORPHAN**

Expansion of the previous lesson's topic
**127: DON'T COUNT YOUR CHICKENS
BEFORE THEY ARE HATCHED**

We should not be too hopeful about the end result of an enterprise before it fructifies. The maxim alerts us against anticipating the future too much. Future is what lies in the womb of time. It is highly uncertain, highly unpredictable. It is not ours to see. We should realize this embedded uncertainty of future and avoid being too hopeful about it. We may hope for the best but be prepared for any eventuality because Heavens hide from us the Book of Fate. The best we can do is to make cautious and conscientious investment of efforts and take measured steps with full trust in the Almighty.

Pearls from the Holy Quran

"Your return in the end is towards Allah: He will tell you the truth of the things wherein ye disputed!"

—S6: A164

Words of Wisdom

"Wherever my travels may lead, paradise is where I am."

—Voltaire

Islamicjerusalem: A new multidisciplinary perspective



Dr. Mohammad Ejaz Alam
dr_ejaz@rediffmail.com
dr.alam@ust.edu.ye
Assistant Professor of English
Faculty of Education & Arts
University of Science & Technology, Sana'a,

Islamicjerusalem is a new concept that emerged in Scotland, U.K. in 1994. It was institutionalized in 2003 when Al Maktoum Institute, Scotland started a Master's Programme in this subject and subsequently established the first chair in Islamicjerusalem Studies with the founder chairman, Dr. Abd Al Fattah Muhammed El Awaisi. About twenty two PhD degrees and a number of articles have since been published in the *Journal of Islamicjerusalem Studies* and about a dozen academic conferences on the subject have set it as an acknowledged field of research. It is now recognized to have a rich repertoire which draws insights from history and archeology, art and architecture, geography and geology, environment and politics, and other related disciplines. It adopts his-

torical and theological, theoretical and conceptual, empirical and cultural approaches that lead the scholars of several disciplines to go into its interdisciplinary agenda of constructive dialogue.

What is Islamicjerusalem? It is not very easy to define the term in a very specific or concrete manner. In fact, it requires a thorough study of at least the three important streams of faith like Judaism, Christianity and Islam. The term has been derived from the Arabic terminology, "Bayt Al Maqdis" which is found in the early Muslim narratives with sources to refer to the Aelia region. Prophet Muhammad [PBUH] used both the terms *Aelia* and *Bayt al Maqdis* in many of his Hadiths.

The literal translation of the Arabic term, "Bayt al Maqdis" could be the "Holy House." It may be suitable from a theological point of view, but will definitely fail to capture its wider historical and geographical ramifications. The fact is that Islamicjerusalem is a new concept which synthesizes historical, geographical, religious, cultural and political backgrounds. It is not a particular place as the nomenclature implies; it is a region which includes several villages, towns and cities with an inclusive multicultural vision. However, the new terminology of Islamicjerusalem cannot be understood without placing it in its appropriate historical, geographical and religious contexts.

Continued on page 2

Are you a distinctive linguistic-abilities possessor?



Mr. Abdul Rahman Al-Ahdal
MA, TEAFULU, Hyderabad
India

As we all know, Language plays a very important role in our life. Through it we can express our thoughts and feelings. In most of our socio-cultural contexts, we build our opinion and judge people on the basis of their language. It does sometimes decide our future when our communication abilities play a distinctive role in determining our professional competence.

Linguistic abilities are of the most important abilities that help its possessor to succeed in life in general and particularly in dealing with people. Through the following ten questions you can find out about your linguistic abilities and how much you master this skill.

1. Do you hear the rhythm of words and sentences before uttering them? And does that seem as if you are dictated by your mind while writing?
2. Can you talk with foreigners without any embarrassment, as if you know them for years?
3. Can you talk in front of audience without mugging up?

4. Do books represent the major source for you for collecting information?
5. Can you listen to people with the same interest you talk to them?
6. Do you prefer the radio or recorded books (on cassettes) to visual aids as one way of getting information?
7. Are you skillful in playing with words and using them in the appropriate time?
8. Are you versed in your vocabulary, keen on enriching them and constantly using strange (new) expressions?
9. Do your friends see you as a movable dictionary, consult you about the difficult words and sometimes notice you using words which are new to them?
10. Do you care for studying Arabic, History and social studies?

Now, if you answer "8" questions in the positive, this means you are really a distinctive linguistic-abilities possessor and very skilled in using words. If your answer to "5" questions, at least, is "yes", it indicates that your abilities over the language use are good and your skill in using words is above average. However, if your answer for less than five questions is "yes", you do need to learn the art of speech and you have to strengthen your linguistic abilities.

Thus, dear reader, if you feel you have the abilities as above, keep and brush them up. In other words, the more you practice, the better you master the art. Yet, if you do not have all the abilities or some, it IS time you make up your mind and start seizing them by all means, will you?

EJLT Panorama

Our students: Victims rather than masters of English



Hassan Saeed Ba-Udhan
Asst. Teacher
Faculty of Education, Seiyun
Hadhrumout University of
Science & Technology

English is taught for six years in the primary and secondary schools in Yemen. But the general perception is that students do not achieve even a minimal command of the language. It is very hard to find students who can use the language effectively. We might find a handful who can demonstrate a somewhat acceptable level of language skills. Even so these few students manage to do this, as a result of their own efforts and not because of the inputs from the school. A period of six years is evidently enough for anyone to learn a language. Our students, it seems to me, are victims of the language not masters of it.

The main reason for this impasse might be the misunderstanding of the aim of studying English as a foreign language. Many teachers and students do not realize the main aim of studying English. The aim of learning English is not to gain marks as many teachers and students think but to use the language effectively.

"It is thought that when the pupil has acquired enough ability in English to pass examination, the teacher has achieved success" (P. Currey, p3, 1954). Language is not taught to enable the students to pass exams. For that matter, even results do not necessarily indicate that the student is good in using English. Top students who graduate from secondary schools are very often unable to communicate in English. Some students are unable to say even one proper sentence in real life situations. It is shocking that even

college graduates experience the same difficulty. Some of these top students would in near future hold important positions in the government and the private sectors in which command of spoken and written English would be of utmost importance.

A language is a means of communication, used to convey our thoughts, to express ourselves and to interact with people around us. Hence, the role of the teacher is to help the students to use English in a number of situations effectively rather than merely correctly.

Most of our students do not have the skill to use English effectively, but they can manage to get high marks in written tests. The reason for this paradox is that the child at school is not cared for and is not guided correctly. The child is the target in the education process. Everything in education must revolve around the child, i.e. teacher, principles, methods, subject matter, curriculum and even the society. But this fact is conspicuous by its breach than observation.

If we examine the role of the teacher as the main factor in this process, we find that some teachers in our schools use the old methods like grammar translation method that was used in the past. The fact of the matter is that the most, if not all, of the teachers who are now in service were trained in the conventional methods which they continue to use. Though the textbooks have adopted latest approaches the teachers are not given any kind of training to employ the newer methods. While in-service courses are held for the teachers of other school subjects like Arabic or mathematics, training courses for English teachers are very rare. Added to this, many teachers do not try to keep in touch with the latest in their areas of specialization nor update their knowledge and skills for the sake of improving themselves and their students. Some teachers have additional part time jobs and they pay more attention to them than to their primary commitment which is teaching. They are expected to spend more time in preparing their lessons than what they spend in the classroom and school but this is not the case.

The textbooks have switched over to

modern methodologies but the content sometimes is based on things outside the student's environment. For example, pictures of some animals presented to teach new vocabulary are not at all familiar to students. On the other hand, the names of some other animals that the students need to know are not introduced to them. The same is the case with vegetables and fruits. Teachers themselves may not be familiar with these items. Similarly, sometimes while trying to explain a certain point teachers are forced to give examples that have nothing to do with the student's environment. Teachers need help to use language that is relevant to the actual environment of the students. They also should be familiar with the cultural equivalents of many items used in the textbooks which, however, is not happening.

Another problem that faces English teaching pertains to testing student progress in the skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Written exams are the only tools now employed for testing these skills. Teachers generally do not conduct an oral test or interview for testing their speaking skill.

There is a wide spread misconception that the students need to be corrected by the teachers. Currey P. (1956, p4) states that students need help so that they can use language adequately and with confidence not only at school, but in their homes, in their games, in social activities, shopping, traveling, and meeting strangers.

Students resort to malpractice in exams which go unnoticed by the teacher. For instance, when teachers ask students to write an article or do an assignment, they simply seek the help of another teacher or an internet café owner to do that assignment for them. They pay money to the person who does the job for them. The worst thing is that these students do not know anything about what is written or downloaded for them. In a secondary school in Hadhrumout a teacher told the students to bring topics about Hadhrumout. One of the students brought a subject with the title 'Hadhrumout.' The teacher could not understand one sentence as it was written in Malay which uses the same let-

ters of English. If teachers guide them to depend on themselves and develop their language skills progressively they will continue to learn and also save their money at the same time.

It is important to create an appropriate language-rich environment in our schools. The language should be heard not only inside the classroom and at school, but everywhere by teachers and students. Indians are a model example for mastering English, even though English is not their mother tongue. They might mispronounce, as we Arabs do, some English sounds but they express themselves easily in English. The reason behind this lies in their communication in English with each other, especially those with different languages.

Yemeni students go to different countries with scholarships in different fields and their ability to speak English depends on the role and status of English in the destination country. The Yemeni students studying in India return with a good command of English. This proves that our students in Yemen are victims of old fashioned educational policies. They can acquire this language if they find the necessary help, correct guidance and the right exposure.

Increasing the confidence of our students to use the language is another way help to them. Many students have the desire to practice speaking the language, but they do not find anyone to encourage them. They lack the confidence and feel ashamed of making mistakes. Another type of students has the courage to speak and practice English, but they lack the suitable expressions to be used in certain situations. They need their teachers to provide them with such expressions. These students can be easily helped to pick up the language when they are exposed to the language being used by people around them. Teachers of English and their students at school and at other gatherings should speak in English.

To sum up, the teachers and students should be aware of the aim of teaching English and they should work hand in hand to improve the standards of English teaching and learning in Yemen.

A letter to the learners of English: 10 Try forming Reading Clubs



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

Dear student friends,

In my last letter, I referred to the announcement in one of the recent issues of the Yemen Times about their innovative project; they are launching a programme to cooperate with the universities in Yemen in order to help the students to get the maximum benefit from their newspapers. This is one way of getting the best out of the English newspaper; at present, I hear that many students cannot afford to buy a copy of YT each, even though they are interested in reading it; I see very few students buying YT regularly and this scheme may be a help to make most of them access YT regularly. I am sure many universities will make use of this scheme for the benefit of the students.

Alternatively, as I have suggested in my last letter, students who are interested in developing themselves, especially their reading skills, can form small groups, call them Reading Clubs or Readers' Forums. Each group can have 5 to 8 members and there can be several groups in an institution, school or college. Each group can buy a copy of the newspaper, all the members sharing the cost and circulating the papers among themselves (one of them reading the paper today and the other one the next day and so on). In fact, as the cost is shared by all the members, it may be possible for each group to buy more than one newspaper or more than one copy of a newspaper, thereby making available more newspapers for reading. One of the members can be the organizer and can arrange the purchase and circulation of the newspapers among the

members; this responsibility can be shouldered by more than one, if necessary or by rotation among all the members.

The members of the Club can have weekly or fortnightly discussion sessions after reading the newspapers, sharing their views; these sessions can be very good venues for developing their oral skills. Other students, those who don't have time for reading the newspapers for genuine reasons, can also be invited to these sessions; this will develop a real sense of brotherhood and friendship among the students.

In addition, the members of the Club can prepare short notes of interesting and useful news items and periodically display them on a notice board for the benefit of other students; alternatively, they can cut interesting items or useful advertisements from the newspapers and display them on the boards or walls. This can be the best help to the community they belong to. In turn, this helps the members to develop their skills such as skimming, scanning, note taking, summarizing etc.

One can wonder why a club; all that I have suggested here can be part of one's regular study. Yes, it can be, but using a newspaper and not the textbook lesson will make a difference, a really huge difference. As a teacher, I have more often failed than succeeded to make my students get attracted to the textbook lessons (the reasons are many) as much as those like newspapers and other non-pedagogic materials (those that are not meant for teaching purposes); moreover, using newspapers for developing language and language skills has other benefits too; hence this suggestion.

I remember to have seen a very useful book called 'News Time' - a collection of interesting and informative news items from various newspapers with challenging activities based on each item. An enthusiastic Club can definitely produce such books which can be used when the members become teachers of English themselves. Good luck.

Yours affectionately,
Dr M N K Bose.

Why literary section students are careless

Literary section students are not dull nor do they have special needs: such as disabled or handicapped ones. They are ordinary pupils who have the same abilities, skills, and talents as their other classmates. However, they are not good at any of the subjects which they study at school.

In fact, most of them can't read English from the book or the board.

We must tackle this problem as it adversely affects the whole society because the students are the seeds of



Abdulkareem Al-Awage
English Teacher
Al-Sadda, Ibb
bdulkreem_h_alawage@yahoo.com

today and the fruits of tomorrow.

Here, I analyze some of the causes for this as a teacher for more than 17 years. The first element is the promotion given to these students from one class to another in most schools in illegal ways. The second factor is the cheating phenomenon that helps careless ones to pass from one class to another without any accomplishment whatsoever. The third relates to cultural factors involving the families and students themselves which affect directly or indirectly their thinking and behaviors. They tend to believe that the

aim of the whole educational process is somehow to pass from one level to another by any means, while some parents are ready to pay hefty bribes.

The fourth element is the teacher himself. He shares in facilitating such phenomena by divulging the question paper to the students or allowing them to practice the crime of cheating in the exam.

Then, the solution for this problem is to adopt stringent measures to prevent the phenomenon which is growing like a cancer and paralyzing the mainstream education.

ANY GUESSES?

1. What is **personality cult**?
2. What is the difference between **forego** and **forgo**?
3. What is the difference between **excuse** and **forgive**?
4. What is meant by the word **madcap**?
5. What does the idiom **He is a rogue of the first water** mean?

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. A **ball park figure** or **ball park estimate** is a rough estimate. For example, 'The builder gave me a ball park figure as to how many days it would take to complete the project.'
2. When you say you live 'by the mosque,' it means you're very close to the mosque. It is possible to see

the mosque from your house.' When you say you live 'near the mosque,' it means you're a little distance away. 'near' is a relative concept. It may mean something between two to two hundred or more. We can say 'Sana'a is near Amran.' But we can't say 'Sana'a is by Amran.' In other words, something that is 'by' you is closer than something that is 'near' you.

3. Sometimes the little finger is called **baby finger**. It is also called **pinkie**.
4. **Nadir** means 'the lowest point in one's fortunes; a time of deep despair.' For example, 'Losing his only son is an accident was the nadir of his life.'
5. **Bribery-oath** is 'an oath taken by an elector that he/she had not been bribed.'

Continued from page 1

IslamicJerusalem: A new multidisciplinary perspective

A broader discussion of the various aspects and dimensions of IslamicJerusalem will enable the scholars of different disciplines to find out its significance not only in people's religion and cultures but also to appreciate the "equal measures" of the roles of its two genders, male and female. A young Egyptian scholar writes:

"Women as much men left their marks in the beginning of the Muslim history of, and the physical attachment to, IslamicJerusalem, and both genders played a role in asserting its inclusiveness to religions & genders."

[Sarah Muhammed: *Women Active Agents in Islamising IslamicJerusalem from the Prophet's time until the End of the Umayyad Period*, a Master Dissertation of Al- Maktoum Institute for Arabic and Islamic Studies, P. 69., 2005]

IslamicJerusalem is geographically stretched to the topographical region of the second Muslim Caliph, Umar Ibn Khattab who conquered Aelia and set up

cal disciplines. They shed new light on innovative lines of explanation. In the ancient reference during the period of Queen Bilquis (Saba tribe) in Yemen, there had been a place of IslamicJerusalem (now southern Syria and Palestine) as mentioned in the Holy Qu'aran:

"And we placed between them and the cities which we had blessed...."

And we determined between them (the distances of) Journey, [saying], "Travel between by night or by day in safety." [34:18]

But the said signs of blessed living were abolished because of the indifferent attitudes of those inhabitants and the two fields of gardens had been replaced with gardens of bitter fruit, tamarisks and something of sparse lote trees. [The Qu'aran, 34:16]

IslamicJerusalem is geographically stretched to the topographical region of the second Muslim Caliph, Umar Ibn Khattab who conquered Aelia and set up

the rule of safety without any gender, or religious discrimination. It was a place of peace for all and it was a kind of Byzantium for the foreign occupiers. The people who used to live in Aelia included its inhabitants and the expatriates who did not belong to the same civilization, culture and religious background as its inhabitants. Jewish sources show that the Jews of Syria were 'patiently awaiting' the arrival of the Muslim armies because they were groaning under the rule of the tyrannical Byzantines and suffering from their cruel oppression in the fifth, sixth, and early seventh centuries CE. [Israel Ben Zeev (Abu Zuaib), 1976, Jews and Judaism in the Islamic Tradition (Jerusalem), p.35.] It indicates that the Jews of that period felt themselves as a very oppressed lot and the arrival of the Muslim armies seemed to be a solace for them. They always characterized it as generally positive and it was a beginning of the concept IslamicJerusalem. Karen Armstrong in his book, A History of

Jerusalem: One City, Three Faiths (Harvard University Press), P. 420 argues that "On two occasions in the past, it was an Islamic conquest of Jerusalem that made it possible for Jews to return to their holy city."

IslamicJerusalem is a model for conflict resolution when the Assurance of Safety was delivered by the second Caliph Umar Ibn Khattab to the people of Aelia. Indeed, his Assurance is the major religious pillar and the frame of reference to establish the nature of this relationship between the communities of IslamicJerusalem society which rejects the notion of the supremacy of one people or race over others. The very interesting example which represents IslamicJerusalem as a model for conflict resolution was the negotiations between Salah al Din and King Richard 1, "the lion heart" of England during the third crusade (1189-1193). Their constructive dialogues not only led to resolve the issue of the age but ended with building confidence and establishing a good

relationship and mutual respect between the two great leaders. At last, they succeeded in reaching an agreement, Al-Ramla Peace Treaty in 1192.

IslamicJerusalem is a delicate issue for the three major monotheistic religions like Judaism, Christianity and Islam. But this issue is so complex that the more it is discussed, the more complicated it becomes. Dr. Abd al Fattah EL-Awaisi who is the founder Chairperson of IslamicJerusalem Studies at Al- Maktoum Institute, Scotland, U.K. has brought forth a noble solution. He argues that "history has proved that there can never be peace nor stability without justice. The road to peace starts in Jerusalem and the solution of its current issue is the key to a just peace in the region." [The Significance of Jerusalem in Islam: an Islamic reference', Journal of IslamicJerusalem Studies, Vol.1, No.2 (summer 1998), p.47].

As Michael Prior concludes "The lesson of history is that it cannot belong

exclusively to one people or to only one region. Jerusalem should be open to all and shared by all. Those who govern the city should make it "the capital of humankind". [Christian Perspectives on Jerusalem, Journal of IslamicJerusalem Studies, Vol.3, no.1 (winter 1999), p.17].

Fortunately, the University of Science & Technology has started a new research centre of Humanities and Social Sciences at its Headquarters at Sana'a, Republic of Yemen. Its founder Director- General, Dr. Abd al Fattah EL-Awaisi is committed to look into a new field of inquiry with the particular concentration and dedication to the people of Yemen taking their interest in the field as a guiding force to their overall development. This research centre is going to organize its maiden conference on the topic of IslamicJerusalem and the related areas of investigation on the 20th of this month. It will offer everyone an opportunity to come in contact with the different issues and aspects of this new branch of human knowledge, Insha Allah.

Make children leaders by making them readers



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

In the present age of electronic media, the role of the print media tends to be marginalized. However, the importance of cultivating reading skills for academic purposes can never be underestimated. Whether at the secondary or at the post-secondary or tertiary level, the overall academic success is accentuated by the learner's proficiency in reading skills which is indisputably the main resource of acquisition of knowledge. Hence, it is the bounden duty of parents to lead the

children into the fascinating world of books by showing them routes to successful reading. This will go a long way to put the child head and shoulder above most of his class fellows in terms of linguistic competence and content knowledge. As such, it is no exaggeration to say that by making the child a reader, we make him a leader in all walks of life.

Reading is a life-long pleasure and the more one pursues it, the more benefit one gets out of it. Reading for pleasure can be best fostered in young children if parents themselves are avid readers. To put it differently, children will become confident and competent readers if books are a part of a family's set up. Children will develop a natural propensity to read, if they see a book or a magazine in the hands of their parents during most of their free time, or they see books at home and have their own collections. They will benefit a lot also if they see other people, family and friends, reading for pleasure and information. They should have their own collections, and be allowed to read whatever interests them at the time. Over a period of time, children will be able to recognize reading as something they can

learn through practice, experimentation and more practice. Then reading will become a well-established habit which can be continually refined if they get plenty of opportunities to browse either in a bookshop or library. Then they will see there is reading everywhere – signs, backs of packets, gates and doors, hoardings and so forth.

Children who can read have the delight to discover things and the ability to find information for themselves in books. Parents can provide a very effective anchorage to children in this regard. They must give children books which they (children) find interesting and attractive. Children have to be told that they don't have to start at the beginning or finish at the end of a book. Parents need to have time to share the fun of books with them.

Navigating different routes to successful reading

Different children have different learning styles. Similarly there are many ways a child learns to read. If parents provide their children with different routes, children would choose the ones that suit

them. One of the routes is to encourage a child to write what he/she remembers from reading. Another way is through conversation. The more parents talk to the child, the more he/she will understand how language works.

Newspapers

Newspapers can play an important role in fostering a healthy reading habit in children. If children begin reading newspapers in their mother tongue, apart from getting knowledge about the world and local community, they get experience of many different forms of writing. Newspapers are the place where the newest words which may become everyday words – appear. Once the child's interests in newspapers in his/her mother tongue is stimulated, the same can be transferred to newspapers in English.

Children need to be immersed in a world of books from early childhood. Then they can take to reading as a passion, as an interesting pastime. If we can create a generation of young readers, we can boast of a nation of enlightened minds who can give intellectual leadership to the masses in future.

Critical thinking skills and teacher education

Ismat Abdal-Haq

Many educators have long advocated the teaching of critical thinking skills such as reasoning and problem solving. No action was generated, however, until 1980, when the Rockefeller Commission on the Humanities recommended that critical thinking be included in the U.S. Office of Education definition of basic skills. Three universities now offer a master of arts program in teaching critical thinking; the California State University system requires a course in critical thinking; and the College Board has made it one of the six basic skills needed for college (Educational Testing Service 1984, 8; Ennis 1985, 28).

There are many definitions of critical thinking. Richard Paul (1988, 49) calls it the ability to reach sound conclusions based on observation and information. Barry Beyer (1983) describes it as assessing the authenticity, accuracy and worth of knowledge claims, beliefs, or arguments. Stephen Norris (1985, 40-45) says it helps students to "apply everything they already know and feel, to evaluate their own thinking, and especially to change their behavior..."

Critical thinking is not the same as, and should not be confused with, intelligence; it is a skill that may be improved in everyone (Walsh and Paul 1988, 13). However, it is not something that necessarily develops with maturity and so should be taught to all ages. The New Jersey Test of Reasoning Skills, for example, found that the mean scores of college freshmen tested were less than one point above the mean scores of sixth graders (Lipman 1980).

How can critical thinking be taught?

There is some controversy as to whether or not critical thinking should be taught as an independent course (the process approach) or within established courses (the content approach).

Those favoring the process method maintain that like reading and writing, critical thinking is an enabling discipline and deserves separate instruction (Lipman 1988, 143). They argue that an independent course would prevent students from confining critical thinking to a specific subject matter, thereby inhibiting its development (Lipman 1980, 211); would avoid repetition of introductory principles in each subject; and would encourage the application of cognitive skills to other disciplines (Ennis 1985, 29). Matthew Lipman (1980, 209) recommends all grade levels learn reasoning through philosophy because of its unique, intellectually adventurous approach.

Learning cognitive skills separately, however, may not necessarily facilitate their application to content-area studies or real-life situations. Research suggests the effectiveness of such courses depends on parallel efforts across the curriculum (Resnick 1987, 34-35), including training all teachers in cognitive skills (Pauker 1987, 27).

Advocates of the content approach argue that certain cognitive skills are specific to particular disciplines and should be taught in context (Ashton 1988, 4). This method requires that teachers have extensive knowledge of their own discipline and of how it differs from others. They can then instruct students how to apply cognitive skills in their areas and when to make contextual links with other areas (Chambers 1988, 5-6). While this approach enhances content-domain learning (Resnick 1987, 36) and eliminates the

problem of scheduling an extra course (Martin 1983), it has not been widely successful in transferring cognitive skills across the curriculum (Resnick 1987, 36) and imposes the burden of redesigning the way courses are taught (Pauker 1987, 27).

Consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of each leads one to conclude the solution is not exclusively in either method, but in combination. Such a unified approach to critical thinking would provide a framework for instruction in any field (Presseisen 1988).

How will this emphasis affect teacher education?

To improve student performance on critical thinking tests, schools of education must improve teacher training. They must teach cognitive skills to preservice teachers before training them to teach these skills in the classroom (Ashton 1980, 2). They must integrate critical thinking skills into all aspects of teacher preparation and train future teachers to be models of effective thinking strategies (Walsh and Paul 1988, 49).

Schools of education have several obstacles to overcome before accomplishing these goals, including an inadequate knowledge base on teaching critical thinking; a lack of consensus on methods of evaluating critical thinking programs; conditions that require classroom management at the expense of academic instruction; and a lack of support for collaboration between liberal arts and teacher education faculty (Ashton 1988, 2-5).

Elementary and secondary schools considering a critical thinking skills emphasis must make a long-term commitment to programs fostering the critical thinking process; provide inservice train-

ing; assign mentors to new teachers; allot time for teachers to share effective strategies for instruction; involve experienced teachers in the selection of instructional materials and testing programs (Committee on Standards 1988); and appoint a committee to guide curriculum development (Walsh and Paul 1988, 49).

Are there any programs that promote critical thinking?

Project THISTLE (Thinking Skills in Teaching and Learning) is a teacher training program designed to improve the pre-college preparation of urban high school students by strengthening their critical thinking abilities (Oxman and Barell 1983).

Lipman's Philosophy for Children is a program for younger students that develops informal logic skills through the discussion of issues raised in narrative tests, including problems of meaning, truth, ethics, reality and imagination (Resnick 1987, 31).

The Instrumental Enrichment program (Feuerstein et al. 1986) is a content-free, paper-and-pencil program that improves problem-solving strategies in 14 cognitive areas and promotes broad application of these strategies from classroom subjects to real-life situations (Martin 1987). The program is currently being applied in the preservice education department at Gallaudet University (Martin 1984, 68-69).

Tactics for Thinking, a teacher-directed approach to critical thinking, is a flexible program for grades K-12 that can be tailored to each school's curriculum and student needs. It focuses on 22 skills and processes that can be applied selectively or to all grades and subjects.

Source: library.educationworld.net

The purpose of study

Adel Hassan Al-Adlany
aladlany@yahoo.com
English language graduate
Faculty of Education, Amran

No doubt every field of life has its problems and knots obstructing development. Education is a case in point. I still remember once I asked some of my friends "Do you study to be examined or to gain knowledge?" Some friends were asked directly face to face, and some others by sending a short message by mobile.

In fact, I was surprised to find different answers giving reasons, in some cases far away from reality which betray a deep-rooted misconception. They expressed their own viewpoints variously. For example, one said "I study to be examined because I want nothing but pass exams, this is what I look for here, buddy".

I was really shocked to hear those words, and what pained me more was that he was talking in a rather arrogant but self-confident manner. This person actually misunderstood the purpose of education and I think that there are still lots who misunderstand some concepts and terms. So, I felt the need to pinpoint some basic ideas which may help

to improve ourselves, or contribute positively to build up our society and country because no country can develop and progress without education. It is the fundamental pillar which enables us to distinguish the right from the wrong. It is the torch with which any body can remove darkness. Besides, education is regarded as the window you can see the world through. We live in the age of technology and scientific advances. We need a fair degree of knowledge and technical expertise so as to conceptualize the age requirements and use the equipment of recent technologies which are placed in our hands. For this reason, every student must study hard and take into consideration the fact that examinations are just thrusts to push them for more endeavor and study. Through examinations students can identify the shortcomings which stand in front of them and try to find out appropriate solutions, using the best techniques in achieving it. Moreover, students can cultivate a healthy positive attitudes to learning.

I hope every student, specially the ones who belong to the Yemeni soil would be competent and responsible for the duties which lie on their shoulders. They should not forget that they have a great message to deliver to the present and future generations.

Some discrepancies between spoken and written English

If indeed the origins of the alphabetic writing system were based on a correspondence between a single symbol and a single sound type, then one might reasonably ask why there is such a frequent mismatch between the forms of written English (*you know*) and the sounds of the spoken English (*yu no*).

The answer to that question must be sought from the perspective of a number of historical influences on the form of written English. The spelling of written English was largely fixed in the form that was used when printing was introduced in the fifteenth century England. At that time, there were a number of conventions regarding the written representation of words that had been derived from forms used in writing other languages, notably Latin and French. Moreover, many of the early printers were native Dutch speakers and couldn't make consistently accurate decisions about English pronunciation.

Perhaps more important is the fact that, since the fifteenth century, the pronunciation of spoken English has undergone substantial changes. For example, although we no longer pronounce the initial *k* sound or the internal *ch* sound, we still include letters indicating the older pronunciation in our contemporary spelling of the word *knight*. So, even if there had been a good written-letter to speech-sound correspondence at that time, and the printers had got it right, there would still be major discrepancies in the present day speakers of English.

Reference :

Yule, George, (2006) 3rd Edition . *The Study of Language*. Cambridge Univ. Press



Mohammed Abduh Khoshafah
Khoshafah22@yahoo.com
Teacher of English
Ibb University

If we then add in the fact that a large number of older written English words were actually 'recreated' by sixteenth century spelling reformers to bring their written forms more into line with what were supposed, sometimes erroneously, to be their Latin origins (e.g. *dette* became *debt*, *iland* became *island*), then the sources of the mismatch between written and spoken forms begin to become clear. Even when the revolutionary American spelling reformer Noah Webster was successful (in the USA) in revising a form such as British English *honor*, he only managed to go as far as *honor* (and not *onor*). His proposed revisions of *giv* (for *give*) and *laf* (for *laugh*) were in line with the alphabetic principle, but have obviously not been generally accepted.

Understanding and remembering new words

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

The single biggest component of any language course is vocabulary. No matter how well you learn grammar, no matter how successfully the sounds of English are mastered, without words to express a wide range of meanings, you cannot communicate in English in any meaningful way. So please pay careful attention to the following points:

1. There may be a number of words that you don't understand in a piece of writing. To look up the meanings of each of them in the dictionary would take a long time. So when you meet a new word, underline it with a *mental* pencil. That is, pause for a second and attempt to figure out its meaning from its use in the sentence. In other words, try to guess their meaning from the context in which they are used.

2. Choose a limited number of words at one time and be adequately familiar with them by using those words in different constructions over a period of time.

3. When you know the meanings of words, group them together according to their meanings. This will help you to know different words expressing the same meaning.

4. Learn a word and also its opposite (e.g., *beautiful/ugly*, *hot/cold*)

5. Knowing a word means knowing its grammatical features such as its morphological shape, the word class, other words it can combine with and so forth. When you come across that word, notice how it behaves in the sentence and its grammatical properties. Recall your previous knowledge about the word and remember the new information about it.

6. There are very interesting word games. Play these word games with your friends. That will help you to remember the correct spellings of the words.

7. When you are free, practice the spellings of words on a piece of paper.

8. It is a good idea to have your own Word Book where you can put new, useful words. Practice these words over and over again until you have internalized the word or made it your own. Use them in suitable contexts. Then the word will stay with you for a long time.

9. Many words in English are built from more than one part: a root, a beginning, an ending, two different words and so on. For example, the word '*impossibility*' is based on the word '*possible*.' At the beginning there is *im-* (=not), and at the end *-ity* (=one of the endings to form abstract nouns.) When you come across such words, try and break them up into different parts.

10. Keep your eyes and ears open. You come across many words in your environment every day, such as in advertisements, boards, hoardings, posters, and

handbills. Notice them, casually though. Try and remember the letter sequences. You can learn some new words in this way.

11. Last but not least, develop a word sense. Love words. You will find your stock of words is increasing slowly but certainly.

How to keep building your vocabulary
No educative process is ever complete; it is always the beginning of more education, more learning, more living. You must follow the following steps in order that your vocabulary keeps growing and growing.

Step 1: You must become actively receptive to new words

Words won't come chasing after you – you must train yourself to be on a constant lookout, in your reading and listening, for any words that other people know and you don't.

Step two: You must read more

As an adult, you will find most of the sources of your supply of new words in books and magazines. If your aim is to have a superior vocabulary, you will have to make the time to read news papers, magazines, story books written in simple English, besides the study materials prescribed in your course regularly. Any person, without exception, who possesses a rich vocabulary, must be

an omnivorous, voracious, avid reader who reads a lot and regularly.

Step three: You must learn to add to your own vocabulary the new words you meet in your reading

When you see an unfamiliar word in a book or magazine, do not skip over it impatiently. Instead, pause for a moment and say it over to yourself – get used to its sound and appearance. Then puzzle out its possible meaning in the context of the sentence. Whether you come to the right conclusion or not whether indeed you are able to draw any intelligent conclusion at all, is of no importance. What is important is that you are, by this process, becoming conscious of the word. As a result, you will suddenly notice that this very word pops up unexpectedly again and again in all your reading – for you have a mindset for it. And, of course, after you've seen it a few times, you will know fairly accurately not only what it means but the many ways in which it can be used.

Step four: You must open your mind to new ideas

Every word you know is the translation of an idea. If you expose yourself constantly to new ideas or new areas of learning, that will give you both a good grasp of the subject and at the same time add immeasurably to your vocabulary. Happy vocabulary learning.

SCIENCE QUIZ LINE

Tick (✓) the most appropriate choice

1. A biotechnological strategy to clean up wastes is known as

- Bioremediation
 Bioengineering
 Biodegradation
 Bioprocessing

2. When salt is added to water, the flowers of a twig kept in it remain fresh for a long time because of

- exosmosis
 absorption of more water
 reduced rate of transpiration
 decrease in microbial activity

3. The volume of air inhaled which is equal to the volume of air exhaled is called the

- tidal volume
 residual volume
 vital volume
 none of these

4. Of the following which animal has the highest number of litters?

- rabbits

- dogs
 mice
 guinea pigs

5. Carbon hydrates are stored in body as

- sugars
 lipids
 starch
 glycogen

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. First law of thermodynamics is a law of conservation of energy.
2. Weak acid and its conjugate base is a buffer solution.
3. The place where the killing or capturing of any animal is prohibited is known as wildlife sanctuary.
4. The correct sequence of code transfer involved in the formation of a protein is DNA, mRNA, tRNA, amino acid.
5. Apple is known as a false fruit because it is the fleshy thalamus which forms the fruit.

Building trust: Primary thrust for educational managers

The real wealth in an organization is its workforce or the human resource. Therefore, the first and foremost objective of an educational manager should be for bringing in the best and most suited workforce into his organization. To be a successful manager, the person must be an all-rounder, with hands-on experience, the right exposure, skills and vision as well as good team management skills as integral traits of his/her personality. He should identify the people and their potential so that people are assigned jobs what they are best at.

In so far as the manager holds a key position in the functionality of an educational establishment dealing with parents, children, educational administrators, academic staff, visiting faculty, he should be highly qualified and have knowledge about all the nitty-gritty of the institution. He needs to take care of everyone, which is his ultimate responsibility and therefore, he has to monitor the people management practices as they



Abdulgabar Mohammed Almuayad
Public Relation Officer
University of Science and Technology, Sana'a

are aligned to organizational objectives.

In so far as the manager holds a key position in the functionality of an educational establishment, he has to perform basically four functions:

1. Taking care of the stake-holders' perspective
2. Managing internal activities from a holistic point of view
3. Monitoring all the external activities

ties
4. Growth and innovation

In educational management as much as in other domains, team work is key factor that contributes to the organic development of any organization. The role of the manager is to build self-trust in the employees by allowing scope to maximize their potential as well as to inculcate in them a trust in their leader.

Establish and maintain Integrity

It is the foundation of trust in any organization. Integrity must begin at the top and then move down. This means, among other things, keeping promises and always telling the truth, no matter how difficult it might be.

Communicative vision and values

Communicative vision is important. By communicating the organization's vision, he defines where it's going. By communicating its values, the methods for getting these are established

Consider all the employees as equal partners

Trust is established when every employee feels important and part of the team. Management should not be aloof. Leaders should also seek opinions and ideas from other employees (and giving credit to them). Find out the names of the employees and their families and treat everyone with genuine respect.

Focus on shared, rather than personal goals

When employees feel every one is pulling together to accomplish a shared vision, trust results. This is the essence of teamwork. When a team really works, the players trust one another.

Do what's right, regardless of personal risk

We all know intuitively what's "right" in nearly every situation. Following this instinctive sense, and ignoring any personal consequences will nearly always create respect from those around us. From this respect will come trust.



Be optimistic, dear youth!

As a person interested in youth concerns I have read the article entitled "Education jeopardized in Yemen" written by Mr. Basheer Moflih published in Issue No 20. He talks about a number of significant problems and it sounds that he is seriously aware of such problems that affect the Yemeni youth: but unfortunately he has no solutions for such dilemmas. It is good to find people particularly youth conscious, but I am sorry to say, not by the way my friend did since reality never lies as it is said. When we discuss any thing we have to be guided by logic. Any way I am here just to clarify or rather correct my friend's viewpoints which I do appreciate.

We know how our country suffers financially, economically, geographically as well as demographically in comparison to neighborhood countries. We have struggled a lot to break those disparities by every means available. Still some people do not realize that. They know only how to criticize and complain forgetting or rather neglecting their roles and duties to push the country forward. The responsibility is not just trust on the government; it lies on everyone who lives among us. They should not disregard what has been achieved and is being achieved progressively.

It is sad to find my friend Basheer pessimistic. He has just given his self-criticism confidently as if he is supervising schools and universities all around Yemen or even has made a survey regarding this matter. I never read statistics about this. With due apology I should like to say that he doesn't know what is going around him. It is possible that he was talking about a finite surrounding within his region. Nevertheless, he should not generalize the problems.

If we compare the educational development in Yemen during limited years since revolution, we can appreciate that education was very rare and specific and even absent. But now schools cover every remote village and Yemeni universities collaborate with foreign universities in various fields.

Education in Yemen by the testimony of non-Yemeni experts is going firmly forward. On the one hand female-students are being enrolled more than male students. Yemeni teachers represent a high percentage in comparison with non-Yemeni teachers. There is an overabundance of private schools, universities and institutes regardless of

governmental institutions. All these imply that education is alive and kicking. On the other hand some schools and universities complain class congestion. Is it not due to the huge amount of students there?

I just wonder why the educational system is going from bad to worse as Mr Basheer has observed. Some schools and faculties lack what is not strongly necessary for making education process relevant to the context and that is because of the restricted resources we possess, for sure. How can the government provide all that number of schools everything needed? However, no one can deny the fact that it provided a huge number of schools and faculties with high technological aids.

As regards the lack of "well-trained" and "self-confident" teachers that he glints about, this phenomenon is found in every society. The teacher has the crucial role in this situation: A teacher has to do his duty as perfectly as he can whether he has undergone some training courses or not since he has received intensive four years extensive exposure to the basics during his graduation course. Cheating phenomena is similarly a problem that needs cooperation of every single person to fight it. One can't fight any illegal phenomenon alone.

My comrade adds that the curriculum is still "old-fashioned", but surely it is not so. I do not now from where he got this information. It has been modified and even changed a great deal over the years. Indeed, we have to thank Egyptians, our brothers, for their help.

I really appreciate every one's opinion including Mr Basheer's and I hope I am wrong. What I want to emphasize is that we have to rely on some proofs when talking about such problems. However reality is my evidence, and we as youth should see to the future hopefully and optimistically forgetting impossibilities and concentrating on our jobs as builders of this great country.

Mohammed Saleh Ali Almoqri
mohammedalmoqri@yahoo.com
Faculty of Education
Department of English
Sana'a University

Mastery Project Management Training, Aden



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

The Mastery Project organized a "Management Training" from 28 Oct to 1 Nov 2007 in the conference room of Sheraton Hotel, Aden in collaboration with the Centre for International Cooperation, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Dr.

were reviewed in the light of this model to pinpoint the weakness and enhance the strengths. The view of the participants was to balance the styles of situational leadership (*participating, selling, delegating, and telling*) in running the two institutions. The contributory factors for this involve the nature of the academic environment, type of stake-holders, and the local socio-political and economic environment.

Suggestions were made to vary styles of leadership to meet necessary demands. This variation ranges from participating to selling or telling. Negotiation supports any of these styles of leadership to solve conflicts between the institution and its stakeholders or between stakeholders themselves. Situations require different techniques: *soft, hard and principled kind of negotiation*. In dealing with effective negotiation in the academic arena, the two teams agreed that principled negotiation is the best style; soft negotiation is not going to yield fruitful results in running the two institutions and hard negotiation may lead to confrontation and escalation of conflict that may stand against the interest of the institutions. The teams believe that members can be assigned different roles in handling internal or external conflicts according to their conflict management style preferences. However higher education according to the participants needs a mixture of col-



laboration and compromise in leadership and handling conflicts; there is no preference to competition or damnation in solving conflicts at the academic level. Similarly avoiding conflicts and trying to leave it to resolve itself may lead to complication and build-up pressure which may results in more conflicts. Towards the end of the training, a question was put to the participants to show how they can apply this training to their respective work. An analysis of their organisation system is vital to have effective strategic planning for future plans. Thus a need to use system analysis helps the organisation to define its course. Suggestions were made to employ project cycle management to write a project proposal and look for internal and external donors through embassies and foreign agencies, e.g. UNDP and European Union. Twining with similar institutions and exchange of programs and experiences was recommended as well.

Sjoerd Zanen (sz@mdf.nl) from the MDF Training & Consultancy, attended the training session as the trainer expert. The workshop covered topics like *skills of the manager, organisational culture, leadership, conflict management, negotiation, and managing change through interventions*.

The workshop balanced theory and practice; management styles of participants were identified and managers were classified into being a *coach, an innovator, a producer, or a coordinator*. The members were further classified according to the manager roles: a *company person, a jungle fighter, a game person, and a crafts person*. All these aspects were identified in the personalities of the members. These helped to analyse the institution of the Mastery project and University Education Development Centre (UEDC) in terms of their basic components as an integrated organisation model including the internal and external factors. The two institutions were analyzed by their respective teams and discussed with the rest of the participants so as to outline better management styles in the current situation.

Then some reflection was made on the Project Cycle Management components, e.g. *policy, problem identification, formulation of a project, funding, implementation and monitoring, and then evaluation*. The two institutions

ership. This is necessary while spreading the culture of quality that is related to the mission of the two institutions to raise awareness at the level of the university and sometimes other stakeholders who relate to programs development. As a result of this system analysis, UEDC in the view of the participants has to face the limited funding and take action to be included in the university budget to ensure continuity and effective service quality to its beneficiaries. Unlike UEDC, the Mastery Project has sufficient working budget to keep it running with no hurdles in achieving its goals but its team looks forward to sustaining the project continuity in the next phase after the four-years cycle elapsed. It needs also to keep an eye on changes of educational policies and strategic planning in and outside Yemen that may render its efforts worthless. A need of evaluation of its work and documentation is necessary to make it tangible for internal or external evaluation in keeping with the trends of quality assurance in higher education.

The teams found the workshop an eye-opener to think about their coming 3-6 months plans. The participants believe that there is an urgent need to review the current plans and prepare the forthcoming ones according to the logical and intervention framework put forward in this workshop: overall objectives, project purpose, results, activities, resources, budget, assumptions indicators, and sources of verification. This keeps focus on purpose and the indicators that show it has been achieved. Assumptions take into account risks that may render the project a failure. In the view of the team such a logical framework is important for UEDC now since UEDC is to carry out an evaluation of four representative faculties of Sana'a University next year. Taking into account the components of the logical framework it is necessary to increase the chance of success in this evaluation process. This

methodology is also vital in planning university staff development programs that are offered regularly at UEDC, e.g. Teaching Forum, English language and ICT sessions. The two institutions were also analyzed from the point of view of the integrated organisation model (e.g. input, structure, culture, processes, mission, output) to identify the strong and weak points on the way of achieving the desired goals. While discussing the benefits of the training, some believed that they knew themselves and their partners better through varied

tools. These tools according to the participants are useful to analyse the similar team members in the university to diagnose management styles at the level of the university and find capable management styles and personality types.

Training in this workshop helped the participants to identify their strengths and shortcomings. It offered fresh insights on a wide range of issues such as funding, strategic planning, action planning, writing effective project proposals, management and monitor implementation processes. Participants from the two projects felt the significance of evaluation of their work from the points of view of stakeholders and self-evaluation to keep abreast with new trends and ensure better service quality to the beneficiaries.



Girl of Mist

O' girl of mist,
The one living in the vestibules of
puzzle.
Defending the city of throne.
The overtired air is encircling you,
Playing with the hair of the night,
Poor, what it can reveal
Only, features of mist.

O' girl of mist,
Your sleepy looks in my eyes living.
Your sleepy looks in the tent of
dreams living.
I'm wondering....
Your tones from where you have

embezzled them?
Have you embezzled them from the
water of the thirsty brook?
Girl of mist.....
A song of herdsman in a pasture,
Scattered tones in the bosom of the
days,
Aroma of the injured lily,
Snow sleeping in the top of mounts,

Features of Mist Features of Mist

Girl of mist ...O' Girl of mist
Radhieh Amer
a.amer12@yahoo.com

Aims of university education

University is the place which embraces all pupils' hopes and desires after their graduation from the secondary school. Some students have a common desire like learning the English language. Therefore they enter the same department but the students of the same department have diverse aims of their university study. To prove that, if we ask them: "What is the aim of study at the university, or why are students studying in the university?" We will gain three diverse answers from them.

Members of the first group are studying in the university for material aims. They are studying so as to get jobs, so knowledge for them is a secondary thing, but getting job is their main aim for which they invest time and efforts through study.

The second group of university students are forced by their parents to pursue their study at the university. So their aim of studying at the university is just to fulfill their parents' desire and to be a respectable member in the society.

The third group of students have their own aim of university study. They are studying in the university neither to get

jobs nor to fulfill the desire of their parents. They are studying for the knowledge itself. The main aim of their university study is to improve their educational level and to be real educated members in their society. To them getting job is a secondary thing which they think about after their graduation. They are studying hard not for the sake of grades but for the sake of knowledge. Actually, these students are competent and have the linguistic abilities to carry out their responsibilities successfully. Therefore, they deserve to get high jobs either in the government or in the private institutions.

Indeed, such students can contribute in the development and prosperity of their country, and the society also can reap the harvest of their labor.

Mofeed Al-Gaad
mofeed336@yahoo.com
Level four
English department
Faculty of Arts
Ibb university

