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EDUCATION
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Yemeni Guantánamo detainee to be sent home

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, June 27 — The Obama administration has decided to repatriate Guantánamo detainee Mohammed Al-Odaini to Yemen, despite its ongoing moratorium on any repatriation to the country. The Washington Post reported on Saturday.

Al-Odaini, now 26, was first captured in Pakistan when he was 18. He has been detained ever since, despite being recommended for release in 2005 and approved for transfer by the Guantánamo Review Task Force in 2009, according to researcher and author of a book on

Guantánamo, Andy Worthington.

After Judge Henry H. Kennedy Jr. found in May that Al-Odaini's detention was unlawful and ordered his release, the Obama administration has reportedly decided to send Al-Odaini home. The judge concluded that there was no evidence that he had any connection to Al-Qaeda.

Human rights defenders' organization Amnesty International has welcomed the news of his repatriation after being held for more than 8 years in detention without charge.

"We urge the government to immediately release the others held in

Guantánamo or to charge and try them in accordance with international law," said a statement by Amnesty International.

Earlier this year, the Obama administration halted any repatriation of Guantánamo detainees to Yemen because of concerns about the security situation in that country. This followed the failed Christmas Day attempt to blow up an American civilian jet by Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, a 23-year-old Nigerian who reportedly was trained in Yemen.

Although by releasing Al-Odaini the US government is breaking the suspension, there are still about 91 other Yemenis left at Guantánamo bay, according to the Yemeni National

Organization for Defending Human Rights and Freedoms, otherwise known as HOOD.

"The general suspension is still intact, but this is a court-ordered release," said one official, who spoke to the Washington Post about the case on condition of anonymity. "People were comfortable with this... because of the guy's background, his family and where he comes from in Yemen."

"The evidence before the Court shows that holding [Al-] Odaini in custody at such great cost to him has done nothing to make the United States more secure," said Judge Kennedy.

"Al-Odaini has a right to remedy for the time he spent unlawfully detained

in US custody," Amnesty International wrote in a recent press release.

But the US administration has said it is clear that Al-Odaini's case cannot be applied to other Yemeni detainees.

Another US administration official told the Washington Post, "This should not be viewed as a reflection of a broader policy for other Yemeni detainees."

Al-Odaini's father is a retired security officer, and one of his sisters appealed to Obama in a letter, according to the Washington Post.

"I wish you could see the tears that easily come running from our eyes even in happy occasions when we are all gathered except our beloved brother Mohammed who is far away," wrote Samira Odaini.

David Remes, Al-Odaini's lawyer, wrote on Amnesty International's blog that the release of Al-Odaini was cause for celebration.

"After Judge Kennedy ruled in his favor, it was by no means clear that the government would release him, when the government would release him, or where the government would send him," Remes said.

"We had an uphill fight," he said. "But, with Amnesty International's support we persuaded the government

to return Mr. al-Odaini to Yemen and reunite him with his family."

Mohammed Al-Odaini was born in 1983 in Taiz, Yemen. He traveled to Pakistan in 2000 to study Islamic law at Salafi University in Faisalabad. He was detained in March 2002 by Pakistani police along with 14 other Yemeni nationals.

They were handed over to US authorities and later transferred to the detention camp at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

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State continues search for Aden Political Security attackers

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SANA'A, June 27 – Last Saturday, the Ministry of the Interior said that security forces entered a home in Aden which was suspected to house the terrorists who attacked the Political Security Organization (PSO) building in Aden last Saturday, according to the website of the Ministry of Defense.

Security forces raided the house and arrested some of the people suspected to have attacked the PSO building in Aden.

According to the website, "When the officers entered the house, they arrested all the people in the house who were having a meeting. Some of them are suspected to be members of Al-Qaeda."

The attack against the Political Security building on Saturday killed 11 people, including three women and one child.

The "terrorists" were also involved in another incident in which the Arab Bank branch in Aden was broken into and YR 100 million was stolen.

Ghodah Mohammad Nagi was arrested a week ago after he was suspected of being a member of Al-Qaeda in Yemen, according to the website.

The website added that Nagi told security forces about the locations of some of the "terrorists." Security forces raided some houses last Saturday and Thursday. In addition, the car used by those who robbed the bank was taken by police.

There has been unrest in the governorate of Aden.

Last Friday, Ahmad Abdullah Darweesh died of his wounds after he participated in a protest the day before against the frequent electrical outages in Aden.

In Al-Areesh neighborhood in Aden, clashes continued until the night after Darweesh died in prison.

The security forces fired at protesters who used rocks and burning tires to block the road between the districts of Khur Maksar, Crater, and Sheikh



Previous protest in Al-Dhale'

Utman in the city of Aden.

These clashes took place after a local mediator had tried to smooth out the unrest between the people of this region and the government.

In Khur Maksar district, after the Friday prayer, people demonstrated after Darweesh died. The protesters claim that security forces raided and plundered their houses.

However, security forces say that they were searching for the people who attacked the PSO building over a week ago.

Protesters also demanded that security forces withdraw from the neighborhood and that a medical committee be authorized to investigate the reasons behind Darweesh's death and that Darweesh's killers be prosecuted.

They said that the young man was loved by everybody in his neighborhood and was known for his good morals. They said that his brother has been in a state of shock since the devastat-

ing news of the death of his brother.

People asked the government to release the other detainees.

The leader of the Yemeni Communist Party, Wa'ed Ba Thib, told the media that the young man, in his twenties, was from Al-Dhale'. He claimed that the young man was tortured and eventually died on Friday.

The body is still in Al-Naser hospital's morgue in Khur Maksar district.

Ba Thib denied that Darweesh had any relation to the attack against the PSO building.

"The security forces broke into houses without prior notice and arrested 21 people, four of whom are from one family," he said.

Siege ongoing in Al-Dhale'

An armed group re-established check points on the main road to Sana'a, and the one between Lahj and Aden.

According to the locals, the armed group in the area of Al-Jada'a did not allow passengers through unless they

showed their identification cards and that some cars were not allowed to pass if they were from northern governorates.

In addition, an armed group is reportedly targeting people from the north and attacking them. Shepherds in Lahj found the body of a man who is believed to be from Dhamar with four shots to the head.

According to the Ministry of Defense's website, Ahmad Ali Al-Dhamari, 60, was found by shepherds. He had been shot in the head. The shepherds took his body to the nearest hospital. According to the same sources, the man had been living in the area for 20 years. He used to earn his living by carrying things for people in the Rasad area.

Sheikh Marwan Ali Ahmad Al-Salami, a prominent community leader in Lahj, has called on people to avoid violence and deal with matters peacefully.

Al-Salami said in a press release that that his wife, Lamis Yahia Al-Shami, and his four sons intend to end the siege imposed on Al-Dhale' governorate and Jahaf district.

In June 2010, they will start a journey from Sana'a to Al-Dhale'. They will be holding up a sign on which will be written: "Together we will cooperate to end the siege on Al-Dhale' and Jahaf."

Al-Salami, who is from Lahj governorate, said that he is sacrificing his life and his family in order to end the siege imposed on the people of Al-Dhale'.

Earlier, the Public Movement for Justice and Change caravan, drove down from the Taiz governorate to Al-Dhale' governorate on June 16 in protest at the siege.

Sultan Al-Same'e, the spokesman of the caravan, previously told the Yemen Times that the caravan went to Al-Dhale' to express their sorrow over the bombardment of houses in the governorate and the siege.

He called on both local and international organizations to help the southern governorates, who have demands that have not been dealt with since 2007.

Ahmad Al-Aza'wari, the general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the first deputy of the Southern Movement branch in Lahj, denied that people protested after in Al-Sobaiha district after armed men from the Southern Movement supposedly killed policemen Abdulla Hubaishi and Ghamdan Al-Sobaihi on June 20.

He told the media that this rumored protest did not take place as the two men were killed by mistake, not by the movement's members. He added that police officers are investigating to find out what happened.

"Some people want to create rifts among the peaceful Southern Movement members," he said. "They want the members to focus on other side issues and not on the movement itself."

Yemeni organ trafficker arrested

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, June, 27— The Yemeni security forces arrested a human organ trafficker while he was staying in hotel in the Shu'ub district in the capital Sana'a last week, according to the website of the Ministry of Interior.

The Yemeni trafficker named M.M.A. Al-Masghari, 26, had been followed by security forces before the arrest, according to the website.

The Yemeni security said that Al-Masghari confessed to having started trafficking human organs from Yemenis after having sold his kidney in an Egyptian hospital in return for USD 7,000.

After becoming a trafficker, Al-Masghari started to convince poor Yemenis to sell their kidneys in return for a commission from those who were buying them, according to the Yemeni Ministry of Interior.

Yemenis have sold their kidney and cornea, according to the Yemen Ministry of Interior.

Last April, the Yemeni security forces also arrested a Jordanian human organs trafficker as he was about to travel to Egypt with 7 Yemeni people to sell their kidneys for USD 5,000 to 7,000.

The World Health Organization (WHO), on its website, has indicated that the international trade in human organs is on the rise, calling for more protection for the most vulnerable people who might be tempted to sell a kidney for as little as USD 1,000.

WHO also urged governments to take measures to protect the poorest and most vulnerable groups from 'transplant tourism,' or travelling to a country for an organ transplantation, and the sale of organs.

According to human rights activists, there is no law in Yemen against human organs trafficking, contrary to Egypt, where last February the parliament adopted a law project to regulate organs transplantation with the aim of reducing organ trafficking.

Prisoner suffers third degree burns during illegal detention

By: Nisreen Shadad

Yemeni security forces arrested Faisal Ali Al-Jumae illegally at midnight on June 5, 2010. While in the jail of the Al-Shaheed Al-Ahmer's police station, Al-Jumae was severely burned and then transferred to the hospital.

There has not yet been an investigation into this alleged crime of police brutality.

One of the police officers at the Al-Shaheed Al-Ahmer police station took Al-Jumae into custody at midnight to interrogate him about a previous case, which had ended in reconciliation, according to his family.

Al-Jumae's elder brother received a phone call from the police station saying that Faisal had burned himself. The director of the police station, Mohammed Morait, and several police officers accompanied Al-Jumae's family to the hospital.

"I couldn't imagine this horrible crime. I couldn't recognize my brother," said Al-Jumae's sister.

Al-Jumae's medical needs are being neglected, even though he is suffering from third degree burns, his family said.

"Al-Jumae's had an operation on Thursday, but he remains in danger," said Abdul Rahman Barman, lawyer at the National Organization for Defending Human Rights and Freedoms otherwise known as HOOD.

HOOD sent a letter to the General Prosecution demanding an investigation into the case.

The General Prosecution asked a doctor of forensics to do a medical examination to determine the cause of the injuries, but he refused claiming it was the hospital's duty.

Barman pointed out that a doctor of forensics has the specific expertise necessary in order to perform such an examination and is therefore required by the prosecutor's orders to do so.

"Al-Jumae's family filed a complaint with the General Prosecution, but their complaint was referred to the Special Prosecution, although its mem-

bers are not in attendance, and to the police office to collect evidence," according to HOOD's statement.

The prosecution members should investigate serious crimes themselves according to the law and the investigation should commence immediately after receiving the complaint, the statement from HOOD said.

HOOD said that disregarding the General Prosecution's instructions demonstrated disrespect for the General Prosecution and ignorance of the law.

HOOD has called for an investigation by the Judicial Inspection and one of the prosecution members into the illegal detention and subsequent burning of Al-Jumae.

Moreover, HOOD calls the General Prosecution to instruct the appropriate people to go to the crime scene immediately and further, to circulate the document from the General Prosecution instructing for an investigation of to the media to make the public more aware of their civil rights.



Workshop empowers children

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, June 27 — On Thursday, 15 children aged between 10 and 16 participated in a workshop about the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Three trainers from different organizations focused on educating children about this international law on child rights, ratified by Yemen in May 1991, as well as how to protect these rights.

The workshop was held in conjunction with the launching of the Ghazal Organization for Women and Development that aims to empower women and children to obtain their rights in health, education and the economy.

"We endeavored through this workshop to expand children's perceptions about their rights and how to defend



themselves in the future," said Saddam Abu Asem, information officer for the organization.

The children were very enthusiastic about the workshop where they learned about their rights, and how policy and law applies to them, according to Asem.

Asem said that the organization is now working on reports and studies about children and women in Yemen to highlight the problems and issues they face.

"Yemeni children must obtain their rights because they are mistreated by our society. But if they are aware of their rights they will not give up against injustice," Asem told the Yemen Times.

The legal rights of women and children in Yemen are largely ignored, and almost entirely absent in schools, tribes

and the family, according to Ilham Alwan, head of the Ghazal Organization.

Alwan stressed the importance of creating new plans and programs for children and women to develop their educational and economic situation. "The voice of women and children should reach officials and all organizations," she said.

According to Alwan, the organization plans an on-going program to publish in the media information about safe motherhood and the dangers of early marriage.

Alwan urged the government and organizations to implement projects for children and women. "We have ideas for cultural, educational, political, and health programs to contribute to the improvement of our children and women's situation," she said.

"Women in Yemen need more rehabilitation, support, and training and without supporting them we cannot develop our country," said Lamya Al-Eryani, the deputy minister of the Technical Education and Vocational Training Ministry for Girls' Education Sector.

In launching the Ghazal Organization, Al-Eryani urged all people to make considerable efforts to support women in becoming qualified and empowered.

According to United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF), children and women in Yemen face severe challenges. UNICEF indicated that children make up nearly half of Yemen's population, but that they are denied many of their basic rights like education and health. Yemen also has one of the worst child mortality rates in the region.

In Brief

SANAA

Attack attempt against electricity gas plant in Marib foiled

Unknown destructive elements tried on Thursday to attack the electricity gas plant in Al-Wadi district, Marib governorate, and opened fire on a nearby military camp, the Interior Ministry has reported.

Security guards at the plant and the camp opened fire against the attackers forcing them to flee, security sources have said, adding that they have started an investigation on the incident to find out the identities of the perpetrators and have them arrested.

Interior Ministry stresses Aden be free of terror elements

Security forces in the governorate of Aden have been ordered to be on continual high alert to encounter all possible threats, the Interior Ministry has reported.

The ministry affirmed the importance of monitoring terror elements around the clock in order to thwart any terror crime in the governorate of Aden.

It sent orders to the security forces to keep an eye on the Aden coastline to prevent any infiltration of terrorist elements or smuggling of weapons into the city.

It also ordered the various security forces to enhance coordination between themselves and to work as a team in order to promote their roles and preserve security and stability.

Broker of human organs trafficking arrested

Security forces in Sana'a have arrested a broker involved in the trafficking of human organs of Yemeni citizens, the Interior Ministry announced on Friday.

The security services said they caught the accused person, Al-Masghari, 26, while he was in a hotel in Shoub district in Sana'a after an investigation that confirmed his involvement in the human organs trade.

The accused admitted during the investigation that he had become a broker in the human organ trade after he sold one of his kidneys for USD 7,000 in a hospital in Egypt a year ago, said the security services.

He confessed that he had persuaded a number of Yemenis to sell their organs in return for a commission.

It is estimated that there are about 200 Yemeni victims of the human organ trade, most of which sold a kidney or cornea of the eye for between USD 5,000 - 7,000.

Yemen inspects its communities in East African states

Minister of Expatriate Affairs, Ahmad Hussein, began an African tour on Thursday to inspect the conditions of Yemeni communities in Djibouti, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

The minister said that the visit is to carry out the recommendations of the Third Expatriates Conference, which have been approved by the cabinet to tackle the issues of Yemeni communities in such countries.

"The visit aims to deal with the communities schools' need for teachers, books and reference materials as well as their need for restoration and infrastructure," he said.

Administrative authorities for some of the Yemeni communities are to be reformed, the minister said, adding that friendship committees between Yemen and each country are to be established.

Hussein said that the visit also aims to tackle the issue of identity papers for some Yemeni expatriates in these countries and to call on the Yemeni and African owners

of capital to invest in Yemen.

Japan to support Yemen's coastguard

The Yemeni Coastguard Authority (YCA) said on Thursday that Yemen has officially received the Japanese government's approval to support the YCA in sea security.

YCA head, Ali Rase'a, said on the Defense Ministry's website that the Japanese support would include various sized security boats that would assist the YCA in patrolling regional waters to secure shipping routes in the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea.

RAIMA

Raima meeting on World Food Program support

Raima Local Council Secretary General, Hassan Al-Amri, met with a delegation from the World Food Program (WFP) on Friday led by Murad Al-Awadhi.

The meeting focused on support the program will provide, including food, for families in Raima districts and villages.

It also dealt with mechanisms of work and partnership between the WFP and local government to meet the goals of the WFP development, food and social support policies.

Al-Amri said the municipal government is ready to provide all facilities for the WFP to implement its programs and for its field teams to do their job well.

He stressed the importance of reaching out to families in need and to target specific cases to ease their suffering.

For his part, Al-Awadhi affirmed that during the first stage of its support program the WFP will provide food for 12,603 families.

Teams will pay field visits to the targeted areas to count cases in need of support and provide them cards with which they can receive support, he said.

He also stressed the importance of co-operation between the various concerned authorities to help families in need.

AL-MAHARA

Eight drug dealers referred to prosecution

Security authorities in Al-Mahara governorate have referred eight people, aged between 18-42, including a Saudi man, for possession of hashish to the prosecution, the Interior Ministry has reported.

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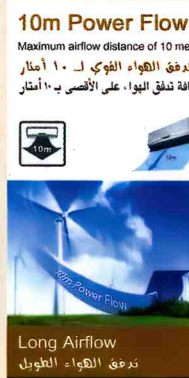
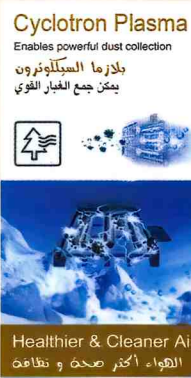
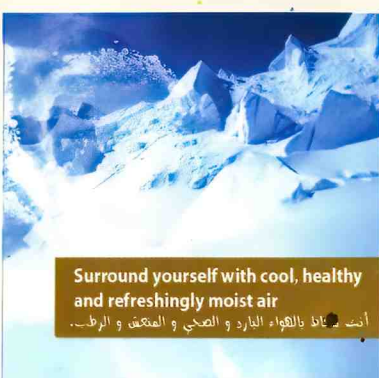
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ثقة والتزام



The tale of a woman who helps Yemen from Geneva Nagatt Al-Zuhairi to the Yemeni Times: "I will always defend my country and support it."

By: Malak Shaher

She was brought up in France but never forgot her homeland, Yemen. When Nagatt Al-Zuhairi visited Yemen in 2001, she thought of how to help her country in her own way. At age of 22, she set up a charity to help improve hospitals in Yemen.

Nagatt, 30, who now lives in Geneva, has a master in Economics. She is the founder of Middle East VIP, a company that helps Arabs, mostly from the Gulf, who come to Switzerland for the first time. In her spare time, she raises money for Yemen.

Nagatt is the daughter of a feminist father. With his guidance, she learnt at an early age how to face challenges and not to back down from something she has decided to do. Her father always encouraged her.

"Without my father, I would not be the person I am now. He was always encouraging me to be the best and because of him I am not afraid to go forward," she said.

The youngest in her family, she was sick when she was a little child.

"I felt what it meant to be sick in your

side Yemen the beautiful culture of Yemen, exemplified by traditional handicrafts such as silver jewelry and the jambiyya, or Yemeni dagger.

On the night, an auction will be held and the money raised will be used to pay for medical equipment, such as incubators, phototherapy systems and oxygen generators, for the Al-Saba'een Hospital. Some of the money will also go towards buying games for a playground at the hospital.

LinkChild will not take any money from the bidders, who instead will buy the medical equipment themselves.

Al-Saba'een, they recommended setting up rigorous hygiene measures in the neonatal department to reduce infection and to create a neonatal mother-child unit. In addition, they trained the Yemeni doctors in prescribing medicines at Al-Saba'een hospital.

Nagatt said that there was good cooperation between France and Yemen. The tickets and accommodation for the doctors were paid for by the Ministry of Health. In return, the French government provided the hospital with the two French doctors and also medicine.

"In order to cheer up the children who are sick, we established a nursery in the hospital for children where they can play," she said.

Nagatt also worked to provide Al-Kuwait Hospital with medicines from France.

However, she said that the association has since gone through difficult times as the tickets and accommodation for the French doctors are no longer provided by the ministry.

After LINK, she worked as a correspondent for a French newspaper. But she found that her profession took her away from her work with the association and that her commitments as a Muslim

childhood. I want to remove pain from children who are sick. This is why I decided to help children," she explained.

When she visited Yemen in 2001, she thought of doing something for her homeland, Yemen. Since she had some health troubles, she noticed that when she used to go to hospitals in France, nurses treated children in the kindest way possible. They used to give the kids toys to distract them from their illness.

She said that the former Minister of Health, Naser Al-Munaibary, supported her as she showed interest in helping the Yemeni health sector.

In the same year, the French Interior Ministry allowed her to establish a non-governmental association in France to help the health sector in Yemen. The association was named LINK and aimed at helping women and children in Al-Saba'een Hospital in the Yemeni capital, Sana'a. This hospital was chosen because it specialized in taking care of mothers and children.

As she wanted to know what the hospital needed most, she sought the consultancy of two French doctors: pediatrician Dr. Loeuille from Dunkirk Hospital and Professor Lequien from the neonatal department of Lille University Hospital.

After they came to Yemen and visited

woman sometimes prevented her from fulfilling her newspaper duties.

"When people were calling me from Yemen to seek my help, I realized that this [correspondent] work was taking me from doing something significant for Yemen so I decided to quit," she explained.

In 2006, she left France for the Switzerland and in 2007, she established the association LinkChild in Geneva.

"I have always dreamt of establishing work which does not clash with my religion duties and which makes me free to help people," she said.

Through its work, LinkChild supports the Dar Al-Rahma for Orphans in Yemen and two associations for children in Palestine and Afghanistan.

Each two years, LinkChild organizes a charity night in Geneva and this year it will be a Yemeni night on October 15, 2010.

Although the night will be sponsored by Sabafon, Yemen Catering and Services investment company, Murjan Travel and the Ministry of Tourism, more support from Yemeni businessmen and companies will help make the event better known and more children can be helped.

The night intends to show people out-



4 U
If you want to participate in the Yemeni Night on October 15, 2010 and help orphans, you can contact:
LinkChild at: www.linkchild.org or info@linkchild.org
You can also contact us on 00 967 77 381 71 89



One of the sketches to go on auction at the Yemeni night this October in Geneva

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After they came to Yemen and visited



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A Brazilian football coach in Yemen

By: Alice Hackman

On the edge of the green football pitch at Al-Ahli Club in Sana'a, he props his Kaka football boot on a mesh bag of balls, and does up his laces waiting for practice. On his right index finger, he wears a Yemeni ring imbedded with a dark stone.

Captain Ahmad Luciano is a little bit Yemeni, and a little bit Brazilian.

"Captain Ahmad is Yemeni," jokes a crowd that has gathered behind a railing to the football pitch. But Captain Ahmad was in fact Brazilian football player Luciano Abreu until 1970, playing for teams in Sao Paolo and Rio de Janeiro. He has been coaching football teams in the Middle East for decades, and six months ago accepted a contract to whip the capital's Al-Ahli team into shape.

On the field, in his Vietnamese dark blue sports gear, he demonstrates tempo to the team. "Shwaya, shwaya, sarii!"

he cries, which literally translates to "Slowly, slowly, faaast!" Although he has not become fluent in Arabic throughout the years, Captain Ahmad has made the Arabic words of football his own. "Jamil!" he cries out at a good pass, "beautiful!"

Ahmed Luciano is teaching the players, 24 Yemenis and two Nigerians, to "play Brazilian."

Previously the coach for Yemen's national team for the qualifiers for three World Cups, he effortlessly leads this capital's team in practice. Under his expert eye, a column of red and white players with footballs zip to a fro in front of him.

Although Captain Ahmed agilely evades all questions about his age, he is, at a guess, well into his sixties. But, he says, he is as fit as ever. He feels 17 and has the medical record of a 50 year-old. He doesn't drink, doesn't smoke, and he goes to bed early. When a player arrives late and has no partner to train with, he teams up with him beside the other players.

Captain Ahmad has long taken living in the Middle East with good humor.

In 1990, when he was coaching Yemen's national team for the Asian Games, the Yemeni team played against the Kuwaiti team and drew 1-1. After the game, he was approached by a journalist who asked him how he felt as an invader playing Kuwait. He gently reminded the reporter that his team was from Yemen, not Iraq, and that it was in fact an entirely different country.

"I am here as football, not as a politician," he says he told the reporter.

Friends in the Gulf - where he has trained footballers on and off for over a decade - have shown alarm at him working in Yemen, but he says that he tells them, "There is a problem in Sa'ada, but there is no football there."

Captain Ahmad first came to Yemen in 1989 at the request of the Brazilian president of FIFA at the time, João Havelange. He was supposed to stay for one year, but ended up staying longer.

In 1991, he brought his wife and teenage son over to live with him. There were blackouts for a month, and it was during the First Gulf War. Near Zubairi Street in central Sana'a where they lived at the time, people protested every day in support of Saddam Hussein, chanting "Saddam, Saddam."

One day, his son went out to buy a drink from the local corner shop. People spotted him and pursued him, crying "Amriki! Amriki!" Alarmed, the Brazilian teenager fled as fast as he could into the building of the Ministry of Telecommunications. Still they pointed at him and called him American. Finally, someone recognized him as his father's son and he was left alone. After the incident, Abreu decided to send his family home to Brazil, but, despite the experience, they keep very fond memories of their time in Yemen.

This was around the time that all Captain Ahmed's fellow Brazilian coaches in the Middle East packed up their bags and went home. "Let's go!" they said, "There's going to be trouble." But Captain Ahmed told them that if



God wanted him to die in Yemen, then so be it. He stayed for six years.

Today, after a few years working in Vietnam and a long holiday in Brazil, Captain Ahmad is back. He lives in the old city of Sana'a, the "real Yemen." He says that he loves it, because people are still living as they did years and years ago. He takes the mini bus to work, and says that his fellow riders are constantly paying his bus fare for him. Captain Ahmad is all praise for Yemen.

In Yemen, you can eat fresh fruit, he says, and the country is far greener than the rest of the Arabian Gulf. The country is, in his words, "a small piece of Brasil in the Middle East." He is particularly impressed with the green governorate of Ibb where, he says, it rains every day, like in Brazil.

In Ibb and Dhamar, they even have

real grass football pitches.

But besides these and the few Astro-turf pitches around the country, most football players in Yemen play on dirt fields. Knowing how to play on the earth pitches is a skill - if Brazil were to play Yemen on one, Brazil would surely lose - but without grass, it's impossible to play good football. Yemen needs more grass fields, whether natural or Astro-turf.

To prepare Yemen's national team to face the likes of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain in the Gulf Cup at the end of this year, the football veteran says that Yemen should play against strong teams. If they don't, they will not do well. In the friendly tournament held last May in Yemen's Unification Cup, only Burkina Faso, Oman, and Macedonia's B team accepted Yemen's

invitation. Although Captain Ahmed says that he was concentrating on Al-Ahli's training at the time, Yemen drew against Burkina Faso, and lost against the two other teams.

"Yemen is not yet prepared for this kind of opponent," he says of the national teams of the Arabian Gulf.

But Captain Ahmad is still very enthusiastic about Yemeni football fans' next high profile rendezvous. He says that the Khaliji 20 is a perfect opportunity for Yemen's neighbors to come down to Yemen, challenge their preconceptions about the country, and sample its famous hospitality.

"I hope they come to this Gulf Cup, especially because the president has spent millions [in] preparations," he says.



Al-Shaibani Group inaugurates a new restaurant



Now open Al-Shaibani Group's new restaurant. Decorated in a fancy style and divided in to six rooms in three floors, the new venture of Al-Shaibani Restaurants the best known for Yemeni dishes Serves a wide selection of delicious Yemeni dishes including fresh fish, lamp, date Fatah , banana fatah and salta .

The restaurant has six attractively furnished rooms each with a different style so there's usually plenty of room. There is also a room for families, so people can have some privacy. It is a quite special restaurant, most definitely worth trying-again and again! The physical space is attractive and highly stylish.

A number of government officials, members of parliament, ministers, businessmen. the opening attended the opening ceremony in Hadda on Saturday and enjoyed their lunch. People could eat all they want as the waiters keep coming round and offering more.

The new venture is located on Hadda street across from Hada post.



Words of Wisdom



Many countries hold elections. Even when these are not rigged, they tend to cement the old patron-clientele relations in a new grab. The reason is that the people in power use their connections (and state funds, media, bureaucracy, etc.) to achieve the election results they want. The result is that they create docile parliaments. Elections thus end up enabling those in power to hold on to it.

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
(1951 - 1999)
Founder of Yemen Times



OUR OPINION

The Coca-Cola of Human Rights

This article is not about a soft drink which instantly turns people into human rights experts, nor is it an advertisement for the beverage company Coca-Cola.

It is about an emerging global culture of human rights activism that is turning into a brand with all its implications, very much like the name Coca-Cola.

Donor-led projects help to make human rights activism into a brand through the creation of jargon that is supposed to be understood only by those who belong to the 'Human Rights International Club.' Membership in this club depends on how many training meetings or international conferences you have attended. And just like any club, there are silver, gold, and platinum membership levels.

Members of the international community of human rights practitioners know each other or at least know of each other. When one examines many of the projects they work on, one wonders whether they were taken from a fixed template that was designed thousands of miles away from where the projects will be implemented.

Moreover, many donors apply the cut-and-paste system, in which the projects termed successful in one country are duplicated in another country that is deemed somewhat similar.

Those who work in development and human rights know this. They also understand that to get funding for projects they have to play by the rules set forth by those who have the money. Of course it is wrong to generalize, as there are exceptions: however, the dominant practice is for funded activities to fit into a pre-designated framework and follow certain themes in an orthodox manner.

A fixation on doing things in one predetermined way is one of the products of the global culture of human rights. I wonder if it is based on a one-size-fits-all mentality and the long list of difficult terms that sometimes are not even understood by the practitioners themselves. For example, it took me ages to understand the real difference between equity and equality, and now I want to learn how to explain this difference to others.

Another point about this 'international human rights club' is that although its members are supposedly the passionate "righteous" people in society, it is actually a non-inclusive group. Isn't it true that sometimes human rights advocates practice many of the stereotypes that they claim to be fighting? Many activists do not accept people from other backgrounds, such as people from the military or academia, into their club.

I wonder whether we are witnessing the gradual creation of an international club of human rights, which is a sort of fraternity where you will only be accepted if you attend this or that conference and present a paper at a certain international level. It does not make a difference any more whether the so-called advocate is really in touch with the people he or she claims to be defending. And many times some human rights practitioners don't even get in touch with their own communities.

So what are we really doing? Have human rights practitioners become a part of the global branding spree of putting labels on everything? Are we responsible for the increased divide between those who have, and those who have not? Perhaps this is a good opportunity to stop and reflect on what we really mean by the global culture of human rights and stop the manic rush that eventually might result in the 'Coca-Cola of Human Rights,' but not the real rights for which we claim to be fighting.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Yemen: The policy of the outstretched hand

By: Hassan Haidar Daralhaya

Yemen's President did well when he called for national reconciliation on the twentieth commemoration of the unification of the two halves of the country, encouraged all opposition parties to participate in a government of unity, and issued an unexpected pardon for detainees from the two rebel movements in the North and in the South, in spite of the broad discrepancy between the Houthis and the Southern Movement, whether in terms of their relation to foreign parties or the size of their arsenal and the extent of their military action against army and police forces as well as against neighboring countries. But will his initiative this time depart from the framework of reconciliations in the

Arab fashion and represent a basis for laying down solutions to Yemen's worsening problems and for ensuring that internal and external crises and wars will not be repeated?

In the American ranking of "failed states", Yemen last year rose three steps up and became the eighteenth among the twenty countries on top of the list, a list which at the international and Arab level is headed by Somalia and in which Sudan ranks third. The ranking considers that the definition of "failed state" or "state likely to fail", in spite of being a broadly general definition, largely applies to the situation in Yemen, where "the seeds of a storm are gathering", fed by the depletion of oil and water reserves, the decrease of revenue, the obstruction of balanced growth programs, the influx of refugees from abroad, some of them connected to the Al-Qaeda or

organization, the growing number of cases of internal migration, the government's acceptance of security by mutual arrangement in the regions and neighborhood of Saada, and its inability to guarantee security in the South, where the number of secessionist movements is increasing and support for them is growing.

Certainly opposition leaderships have heard similar reconciliatory speeches by President Ali Saleh before, and they have in the past entered with him into coalition governments that did not last long, but this is the first time in which the country faces a series of simultaneous crises that threaten its stability and unity, as well as threats that call for serious commitment from the different parties to seeking to save it. And certainly the opposition is entitled to ask about what the situation has come to two decades after unification, and about why the state

has failed to reassure the country's different social and political constituents. It would also certainly be easy to find answers and point fingers to lay the responsibility on this or that side. However, the situation requires every political side to seize any opportunity available if their goal truly is to draw the country away from the "edge of the abyss", which is the title that was chosen by the American Brookings Institution for a seminar on Yemen recently held in Doha.

Yemeni political parties have issued statements on the occasion of the commemoration of unity, all of which spoke of the difficult political and economic circumstances and of the state of crisis and tension in the North and in the South, the fragile truce with Abdul-Malik Al-Houthi's fighters, the increasing lawlessness in Southern regions, the tremendous rise in the cost of living, the

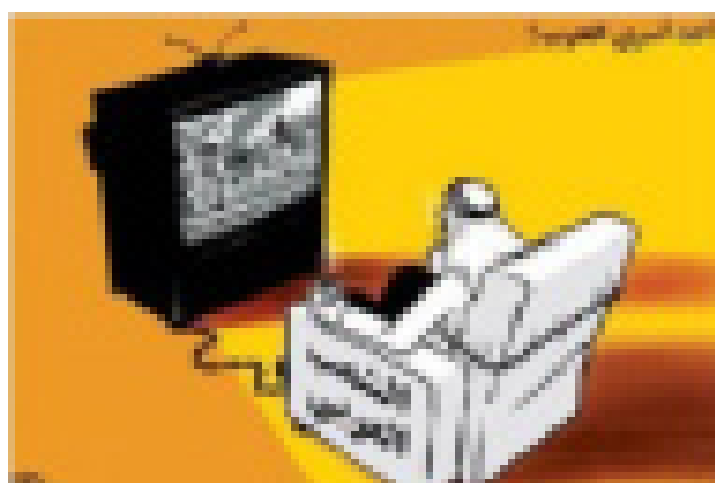
lack of social and economic balance between all provinces, the evading of electoral promises, and much more... And except for accusing the state of being behind all such calamities, and raising general slogans that befit any time and place, none of these statements put its finger on the wound or said what solutions they would suggest.

Thus the call made by Ali Saleh to unconditional dialogue which must result in a national unity government seems on the background of such a map to be an advanced step and an outstretched hand that should be met with a positive response from the different parties, especially as the state in Yemen still enjoys broad Arab and international support, particularly from the side of Arab Gulf states which sense more than others the danger of their neighbor slipping into the meanders of divisions.

Media freedom in the Arab world

Unchecked farce

The Yemeni army besieges a newspaper to prevent a certain item of news from entering the public domain. In Kuwait journalists are convicted for uncovering a rigged horse race: Arab regimes are making a laughing stock of themselves as they endeavour to restrict the freedom of the media. By Hamid Skif



Arab people in chains before the media: Hamid Skif says the Arab world is experiencing "Kafkaesque situations" as governments try to manage press freedom

Life is tough for journalists in the Arab world right now - a lamentable fact confirmed as the world marked Press Freedom Day last May. While this freedom continues to be improved and enhanced on the rest of the planet, the Arab world is experiencing Kafkaesque situations in this regard. Every attempt to express a free opinion is, also through the application of force, nipped in the bud.

Wayward journalists are imprisoned or beaten up, with or without the addition of seemingly grotesque

trials, newspapers are shut down or providers of satellite media are pressured to block critical radio or television programmes broadcast from abroad. Algeria and Saudi Arabia have excelled at this in particular.

Arab regimes appear to enjoy making themselves look risible, with actual cases such as that of the journalists convicted for uncovering a rigged horse race in Kuwait, or publishing a caricature of a cousin of the Moroccan leader. Not to mention the occasion when the Yemeni army besieged a newspaper to prevent an item of news entering the public domain.

It appears that power elites everywhere have put their heads together

and agreed that no free media should exist on their territory. This is certainly nothing new, but the fact that the situation persists is evidence of just how inflexibly and obstinately these regimes cling to the status quo.

The Internet: In league with the devil

new hobby of Arab dictatorships is control of the Internet, which is viewed as a force in league with the devil. Although access to the Internet is infinitesimal, the web has become an enemy against which special laws were enacted and special units mobilised. The concept of "Internet crime" - a term that covers everything deemed by censors to represent an attack on morals and criticism of the contemptible deeds of the regime - has already notched up dozens of victims within the blogger community.

Not a week passes without an arrest or a trial providing the secret headlines to this fight for freedom, a fight that seldom has repercussions abroad. The repression is organised at whim, in the firm conviction that the support of western countries, which was exchanged for complicity, silence at the UN or several economic advantages, nips any impulse for protest in the bud.

Appeal for a free television service

The state of Arab media is neatly summed up by an appeal recently issued by three journalists for a peaceful demonstration outside an Algerian television station nicknamed by the general public "orphan" or "the one and only": "There is no way around the realisation that there has been

terrible retrogression as regards general freedoms, and in particular press freedom," they write, and continue thus: "Censorship dominates all areas of public expression. The freedom of print media to decide themselves which tone to adopt, a freedom that also always served the regime as an advertisement for its farcical understanding of democracy, is today markedly impaired and has been fitted with a gag that was not there before.

Map of press freedom on the Internet: When it comes to freedom of expression, many Arab nations are right up there on the hit list of most repressive countries! "We call on Algerians to mobilise themselves to demand the opening of audio visual media to independent initiatives, the lifting of controls on public media, to liberate images and sound, and hand Algerian television over to the Algerians, so that it can fulfil its true function as a public service. It is time to allow Algerians to set up alternative broadcasters that better represent them and reflect the political and social reality of our country."

The authors of this text, which could have been written, with minimal amendments, by any Arab journalist, were temporarily detained by the police on May 3rd and interrogated over a number of hours. The Algerian State Secretary for Communication postponed the liberalisation of audiovisual media until 2015, thereby contravening a law on media reporting passed in 1990.

A catalogue of repression from Tunisia to Israel

It is hardly better elsewhere. Alongside Syria, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, Tunisia is, under the undivided power of President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, right up there on the hit list of most repressive countries with respect to freedom of expression.

When the Tunisian journalist Tawfik Ben Brik was freed after six months in jail for criticising the presidential "elections", we discovered that the appeal hearing of his colleague Fahem Boukadous was postponed until June 22nd due to continued hospital treatment.

Boukadous had been sentenced to four years in prison for his coverage of violent labour demonstrations in the Gafsa mining region for a satellite broadcaster. In his case, the regime did not even think it necessary to fake a trial using every trick in the book, as they were wont to do for Ben Brik and the human rights activist Zouhaier Makhoulouf, victim of a proper beating at the hands of Tunis police officers on April 24th.

As far as the Gulf states are concerned, Kuwait has just joined the group of countries that demonstrate impatience with anyone attempting to

express a free opinion: the persecution of the writer and journalist Mohamed Abdel Qader al-Jassem, detained on May 18th for something he had written in the year 2006, bears testimony to this. The author, a victim of the Prime Minister's grim determination, has now embarked on a hunger strike despite his precarious health.

In the Israeli occupied territories, Palestinian journalists are repeatedly subjected to harassment by the Israeli army, especially in the vicinity of the separation barrier that the occupier is currently erecting through Palestinian areas. More than 60 aggressions of this nature have been recorded since 2009. The Israelis are trying to stem the flow of all information coming out of the Palestinian territories, and Israeli security forces set their sights in particular on cameramen and women, as well as photographers. But unfortunately, this persistent aggravation of Palestinian journalists finds no echo in western media.

A lack of credible organisations

"Unchecked farce": Hamid Skif cannot reconcile the awarding of a press freedom prize to the Tunisian President Ben Ali, with the realities of the situation in Tunisia! In view of the present situation in the Arab world, it would be hard to imagine the existence of any trade union organisations with clout. But the fact that such organisations are lacking is a great handicap for a profession that is exposed to all manner of abuse.

Any national organisations that do exist are just empty husks. These are simply propaganda tools of regimes that are masters in the conformity of every free initiative.

For example, during a Union of Arab Journalists congress in Tunis last May, the Tunisian president received an award for his contribution to the defence of press freedom. There may have been the odd attempt to establish forums or independent leagues, to do something to counter this lamentable situation. But the power of indolence, combined with common interest networks and complicity between the regime and some journalists and media bosses, denies these organisations any possibility of truly making a difference.

Those that are financed by other countries or foreign organisations are regarded as puppets of the West. Of course governments encourage such mistrust, but despite their flaws, these organisations are the only ones reporting on the lonely battle of Arab journalists in a region where populations are being robbed of their basic rights.

Hamid Skif
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Hamid Skif is an Algerian journalist and writer living in Hamburg.



By: Hamid

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Vacancy Announcement

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announces for an immediate job opening within its organization.

Translator for Anti-Corruption Project in Yemen

Under Limited Scope Grant Agreement with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), USAID/ Yemen is looking to fill in the position of Translator/interpreter. Translation duties encompass, but are not limited to, publications (including newspapers), laws, legal documents, notes, and correspondence; conduct simultaneous interpretation during meetings and events as required. Translations are from English to Arabic or from Arabic to English. The incumbent manages information based on the priorities of the Legal Advisor of the project. Incumbent provides also information on matters relating to contacts and meetings with host government officials, as well as host government policies, operations and administrative procedures. The incumbent must also possess knowledge of both English and Arabic language that would allow him/her to converse fluently and translates written documents with a high degree of accuracy, both in terms of grammar and content.

Major Duties and Responsibilities:

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- Translate a variety of the most difficult documents (technical, scientific, legal, statistical, etc.) types of subject matter each of which requires a specialized vocabulary from English to Arabic and vice versa making sure for accuracy and punctuation.
- Conduct simultaneous interpretation during meetings and events as required
- Translate from English into Arabic and vice versa documents that may involve specialized language and colloquial expressions requiring deep knowledge of both languages and familiarity with the mores and customs of both countries.
- Proof reads and checks his/her own translations for accuracy. Offer consultations on linguistic issues. Prepare written translations of speeches.
- Issue Management: (20%) Based on priorities, the incumbent analyzes, assesses and organizes information on specific issues.
- Facilitation: (10%) The incumbent assists the Legal Advisor with events, meetings and correspondence.
- Interpreter (10%): The incumbent will serve as an interpreter whenever requested.

Required Qualifications:

- Education:** University Degree in English Language and English Literature.
- Prior Work Experience:** Five-Seven Years of progressively responsible experience in translation and interpretation.
- Language Proficiency:** Excellent English and Arabic communication and interpersonal skills, and cultural awareness required.
- Job Knowledge:** Knowledge of English/Arabic grammar, spelling, punctuation, and idiomatic usage. Maintain confidentiality of sensitive information. Must be familiar with specialized terminology used in the Legal, Political and Cultural phrases.
- Skills and Abilities:** Ability to work under demanding circumstances required ability to meet deadlines and reliability of delivery. Political awareness and sensitivity.

Period Of performance:

One year with eligibility for extension if budget is available

How to apply

All interested nationals should complete OF-612 (Optional Application for Federal Employment) or submit a current C.V. (with awards, recommendation letters, copies of degrees earned) that addresses the qualifications and requirements of the position, as listed above, and send it to the Human Resources Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, P.O. Box 22347, Sanaa, Yemen, Fax: 303-182 or e-mail addresses hrosanaa@state.gov no later than July 16, 2010.

NOTE: ALL ORDINARILY RESIDENT APPLICANTS MUST BE RESIDING IN COUNTRY AND HAVE THE REQUIRED RESIDENCY PERMITS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION.

COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

POSITION TITLE: Deputy Chief of Party
DIVISION: Civil Society
LOCATION: Yemen
EXPECTED START DATE: June 30th, 2010
RESPONSIBLE TO: Responsive Governance Program Chief of Party (RGP COP)

Founded in 1965, Counterpart International is a diverse, non-profit, international development organization dedicated to helping people in need in the areas of civil society, food security, private enterprise, environmental resource management, humanitarian relief, and healthcare. Counterpart does this by building the capacity of local partner nongovernmental organizations, lenders, businesses, governments and other institutions to solve their own self-defined economic, ecological, political, and social problems in ways that are sustainable, practical, and independent.

SUMMARY:

Counterpart International is seeking a Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) for the 3 to 5-year, USAID-funded Responsive Governance Project in Yemen. The position will be based in Sana'a, Yemen. The DCOP will support the Chief of Party (COP) in overall project and staff management responsibilities, including financial oversight, donor relations and effective partnership development with local and international organizations.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Program Management and Development

- Support the COP and RGP staff in the development and implementation of program strategies and work plans.
- Manage the day-to-day implementation of program activities in coordination with international and local implementing partners.
- Identify program expansion and collaboration opportunities and participate in program development, local recruitment, partner identification and other duties as required.

Capacity Building

- Identify capacity building needs of the RGP program team and develop a capacity building plan.
- Oversee capacity building activities for local civil society organizations and community based organizations in the areas of organizational development, advocacy, policy analysis and negotiation skill-building.

Communications/Reporting

- Ensure quality program reporting to Counterpart HQ and USAID.
- Produce success stories, case studies, web-publications and other relevant materials as needed for reporting and communications.
- Represent Counterpart at external events with stakeholders, including: beneficiaries, partner organizations, donors, and government representatives.
- Document program methodologies, best practices and lessons learned.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Ensure high quality project monitoring and evaluation; work closely with M&E staff to monitor program outputs against the Program Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.
- Oversee the work of Monitoring and Evaluation staff to produce qualitative and quantitative reports for Counterpart's Management Information System.

Finance and Administration

- Work in close coordination with the COP to:
 - o Monitor budgets to ensure adequate oversight of program spending;
 - o Ensure thorough review of financial reports submitted by sub-grantees.
 - o Ensure quality submission of financial reporting to Counterpart HQ.
- Work with the COP and program staff to determine staffing needs.
- Assist the COP in the coordination of activities between office Counterpart HQ and the field office.
- Other duties as required.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Minimum of 5 years experience working on one or more of the following: international good governance; institutional capacity building; or advocacy development programs
- A Masters Degree in International Development, Political Science, Public Policy or a similar field.
- Previous USAID-funded program experience, preferably in the Middle East.
- Minimum of 5 years of work experience in the Middle East.
- Previous work experience in Yemen and a deep understanding of the challenges and opportunities in the country.
- Technical areas of expertise including policy formulation, implementing transparency initiatives, grant making, civil society promotion, and training program design.
- Excellent public speaking and writing skills in English.
- Fluency in Arabic.
- Fluency in at least one local Yemeni dialect.
- Yemeni nationals are strongly encouraged to apply.

 "Counterpart International strongly believes in equal opportunity for all, without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, citizenship, sex, veteran's status, age, marital status, sexual preference, disability or any other protected personal characteristic."

TO APPLY:

Individuals interested in working with Counterpart International on this project, should send their resumes and salary requirements to RGP@counterpart.org. Deadline for the application is July 5, 2010.

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National cancer center and foundation struggle to meet patient demand

By: Mahmoud Assamie

Barefoot, thin and weak, Abdulghafur, 11, sits with his father outside the gate of the National Oncology Center in Sana'a. His pale face is dry and his hands are thin. He can barely lift up a shaky head.

Two weeks have passed and Abdulghafur and his father are still waiting for directions from the concerned doctors to enter the center for treatment.

Abdulghafur Omar, 11, has had cancer for two years. He has a tumor in his lower abdomen. Last year, he had an operation to remove a tumor from his lung. He then underwent 12 sessions of chemotherapy, during which he suffered bitterly from the side effects of this kind of medication, according to his father.

He then rested for a whole year, before the illness resurfaced a month ago. This time the disease appeared in his abdomen more acutely. This time, says Abdulghafur's father, he has lost the will to fight. He says that he would prefer death over more treatment.

The father, in his late 50s, bursts into tears while telling the story of his child's sufferings.

"He always tells me, 'I want to die, I do not want to be treated, I prefer death to treatment.' He eats only a small amount of liquid food if we force him to do so," said the father, wiping his eyes and nose of tears with the ends of his shawl wrapped around his head falling down onto his shoulders.

Located inside the grounds of the Jumburi Teaching Hospital in the Yemeni capital, the National Oncology Center (NOC) in Sana'a is the only center in the whole of Yemen that treats cancer cases. The National Cancer Control Foundation (NCCF) has raised funds to combat can-



Cancer patient Mohammad Al-Baidhani complains that he only received free medicine once during four months of treatment at the National Oncology Center.

cer in the country since 2004, but there is no official support relationship between the two.

Head of the National Oncology Center, Dr. Nadeem Mohammad Saeed, says the price of the medications is very high and beyond the budget of his center. "Cancer medications are of two types, conventional therapy and targeted therapy. The cheapest type of targeted therapy costs USD 1,500 for a single dose," said Saeed.

He explains that the targeted therapy is modern and effective medication and very useful for curing patients. But the conventional or classic therapy is only given to help relieve the pain of the patient. It is administered along with the targeted therapy to help the patient live longer.

Because of the high price of medications for targeted therapy, they are not available in the center. Only the conventional therapy is available in the center.

Head of NCCF, Ali Al-Khawliani, agrees with Saeed that the medicine is very expensive and said that the foundation needs more support to help cancer patients.

'Not enough funds'
Al-Khawliani told the Yemen Times that the money it raises from donors is not enough to fight cancer or to provide patients with enough medication and treatment.

Every year, the foundation carries out a fundraising campaign sometimes attended by the president, high ranking officials, big traders and philanthropists who give donations during the campaign.

On average the foundation raises USD 1 million from businessmen from its board of trustees, headed by Abdulwase' Hayel Saeed, the NCCF's secretary general in addition to USD 700,000 from other donors each year, according to Al-Khawliani.

But promised donations do not immediately reach the foundation, he said.

Even the country's leaders have not yet donated the amounts that they promised in last year's fundraising campaign. The largest donor last year announced that he would give YR 100 million but, "We have not yet received this donation," said Al-Khawliani.

He said the government never supports the foundation.

Besides running the yearly campaign, the foundation also carries out awareness campaigns to inform people how to avoid the common causes of cancers, like the pesticides used for qat or the dangers of tobacco.

At the NOC, director Dr. Nadeem Mohammad Saeed said that the center does not receive any support from the foundation at all, although it is supposed to support it. The only support it receives comes from the government, he said.

Each year, the center receives YR 1 billion (over USD 4 million) from the government. According to Saeed, the budget must be no less than YR 2.5 billion (over USD 11 million) to be able to provide good services to patients.

He is proud that he has signed an agreement with the Abu Dhabi Development Fund to grant the NOC with USD 4.8 million to update and expand the center.

Building new centers
According to Saeed, the foundation does not provide the appropriate help to patients and wastes money in building new branches of the foundation in different governorates for fundraising.

"The NCCF is going to build a new branch in Taiz for YR 1.3 billion," he said.

He said that the foundation should build cancer centers, not waste the money in building a new administrative branch.

The foundation's head, however, replied that the foundation is planning to build three cancer centers in Aden, Taiz and Hodeida.



The National Cancer Control Foundation offers free mammograms for breast cancer (above), but says that it cannot provide free medicine because it's too expensive.

cer in the country since 2004, but there is no official support relationship between the two.

The NOC's employees say that it is struggling to provide treatment for all those Yemenis who flock to its gates in need of help.

Dr. Mohammad Dirhem Al-Qadasi, radiation oncologist at the center, said during the past four years 19,000 cancer patients from across the country have visited the National Oncology Center.

"Estimations indicate there are 80-120 cancer cases in each 100,000 people in the world," says al-Qadasi. "Yemen is nearing 120 [out of 100,000], the highest rate, with tobacco as the first responsible for cancers of the mouth, tongue, jaw and pharynx."

These types of cancers, followed by cancer of the liver, are the most common among male patients, while cancer of the womb and breast are common among female patients, he added.

Concerning the effects of widespread chemical use for agriculture in Yemen, Dr. Al-Qadasi says studies have not yet been done on chemicals as factors leading to the spread of cancer cases in Yemen.

According to Al-Qadasi, there is between a 20 and 30 percent increase in cancer patients every year. The center diagnoses around five cases of cancer in almost 120 visitors every day.

These cases and others are received by only 15 specialized physicians and nine practitioner physicians.

Al-Qadasi says that there is an 80 percent hope of recovery among children and 60 percent among adults. He says that sometimes the disease does not return and recovery is 100 percent.

According to the doctor, however, there is a lack of medicine at the only center in Yemen. At worst, only 20 percent of needed medicines are available in the center and, at best, 80 percent of needed medicines are available.

Not enough free medicine

In theory, the center is supposed to pro-

vide free medicine. If the medicine is very expensive, then patients are advised to collect it from the foundation that charges half price for it.

Mohammad Al-Baidhani is a cancer patient who is also a major in the army. He told the Yemen Times that because the center's laboratory was not working, he went to have tests at a private laboratory that then suggested chemotherapy.

He left for Jordan for treatment where physicians told him his case could easily have been treated without chemotherapy. The chemotherapy mistakenly administered to him had, in fact, complicated his case.

As he could not afford treatment expenses in Jordan, he returned to Yemen and the NOC to complete his treatment. After having paid for his treatment him-

self, he is now about to leave the center.

He says that he only received free medicine once during his four months of treatment at the center. The rest of the time he bought the medicine he needed from nearby pharmacies where it was available.

"Both the center and the foundation take advantage of the patients," he said. "The center refers the patients to the foundation to get free medication but the foundation asks the patient to pay half of the price of the medication [although it is supposed to be given for free to patients]," added al-Baidhani.

The foundation has a pharmacy on the first floor of its building in Al-Zubairi Street called Yashfeen Pharmacy, where Al-Baidhani says the price of medicine is very high.

"I used to buy a dose of a type of medicine for YR 7,000, now it is sold in the pharmacy for YR 30,000," said Al-Baidhani. He said this medicine is only sold in this pharmacy and in one nearby called Ibn Hayyan Pharmacy.

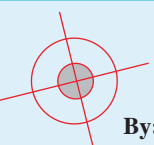
Chemotherapy expensive
Dr. Ahmad Al-Ariqi, director of the medicine store in the National Oncology Center, told the Yemen Times that the supply of medicine at the center was not enough to cover demand.

"Although it is not always supplied on time, we do our best to provide patients with medicine," he said. "The medicine we provide is not enough for all patients coming from the different parts of the country. We cover 60-80 percent of demand and refer patients to the National Cancer Control Foundation for other medicines."

He says the demand for medication increases yearly with the growing number of patients.

According to Al-Ariqi, there is currently a shortage of the medicine used to treat the side effects of the chemotherapy. He said the center has four pharmacies administering chemotherapy and associated medicine, beside the more expensive

HEALTH WATCH



By: Dr. Siva



This weekly column is to disseminate health information to the readers in Yemen and outside. Dr. Siva is currently working at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Life style diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his passions.

All women love lipstick

We all love lipstick. It makes us feel pretty. When we were little girls, most of us looked forward to the day our mom's would let us start wearing it. Now, as adults, it's the final step to our makeup routine. We feel naked without it.



So, let's be realistic. Lipstick isn't something we're going to give up without a fight.

But I have something to share with you that will help you choose a healthier kind of lipstick.

I just saw the results of a study published in the Journal of Hazardous Materials that found numerous toxins in lipstick.

One of them is lead. It's absorbed into your body through your skin. You also swallow it when you eat and drink while wearing lipstick.

Then the lead builds up in your body. And it takes over 40 years to get it out. This is not something to gloss over. It can cause many symptoms...

One of my patients confided that she was feeling anxious and achy during the day. She had no idea what could be causing it. She ate well, exercised, and was pretty happy otherwise.

But then we took a look at her cosmetics. They contained high levels of toxic chemicals. Including high levels of lead in her lipstick!

Lead makes you anxious and depressed. You get headaches and muscle aches. Toxic levels cause allergies, skin problems, and even cancer.

If you're pregnant and wearing lipstick, you should know lead can cross into the placenta. It can cause learning, language, and behavioral problems such as lowered IQ in your unborn child.

According to one well-respected source, women eat 4 lbs of lipstick in a lifetime. That's not my idea of a good lunch! Also, out-of-date lipstick may be a hothouse for bacteria.

Recently, when the FDA tested 30 lipsticks, they came up with these top five to avoid.

Cover Girl:	Incrediful Lipcolor	#964	Maximum Red
Revlon:	ColorStay Lipcolor	#345	Red Velvet Composite
Cover Girl:	Queen Collection	#Q580	Ruby Remix
Body Shop:	Lip Colour	#22	Garnet
Cover Girl:	Continuous Color	#435	Cherry Brandy

But now for the good news, ladies...

You can buy lipstick without high levels of lead. And it has nothing to do with the price. Some of the least expensive brands have lipsticks with almost no levels of lead. Other more expensive brands can have very high levels.

Use this as a guide before you buy.

Or, switch to organic, toxic-free cosmetics. Organic lip gloss is also safe and will help you avoid much of the problem.

P.S: The following are some of the organic lipsticks. Not sure whether they are available in Yemen: Lavera, Ecco Bella, or Aubrey Organics; Burt's Bees lip gloss.

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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Dove Energy Ltd. is an independent UK company, formed to manage worldwide oil exploration and production acreage. Dove discovered the Sharyoof & Bayoot Oil Field within its primary asset, Block 53 East Sarr.

Dove Energy Limited invites Yemeni Nationals only to apply for the position of Inventory Control Specialist. He will be reporting to Business Support Superintendent.

Position Title : Inventory Control Specialist
Location : Block 53
Deadline Date : 10th July 2010

Responsibilities:

- Review the daily transactions of stock items on daily basis.
- Ensure the Min/Max order point in MMSYS is reviewed properly and the ordering process is efficiently handled.
- Ensure stock costs should not exceed 5% at any given time.
- Ensure that the available in stock inventory meet the established service level of 90%.
- Review the highly moving consumable items inventory and make sure they are under control.
- Review ordering intervals of stocked items and suggest acceptable course of action.
- Liaise with the software provider and fix Min/Max & Order points for consistently used items in inventory.
- Segregate the active moving stock from non moving by inventory category in current stock with warehouse controller and raise reports accordingly.
- Coordinate with the Operation and Drilling to get their material requirement forecast which can be quarterly or semi annual or annual.

Qualifications and Experience Preferred

- Yemeni Nationals.
- Bachelor degree in Business Administration or related experience.
- Minimum 5 years experience, preferably in the Oil and Gas industry.
- Good oral and written skills in both English & Arabic languages.
- Good PC Skills.

Interested candidates are requested to submit their CVs and applications by mail to the Dove Energy, Human Resources Department, by email to: hr@doveyemen.com (Please type the position title in the subject box) Responses will only be made to short listed candidates. Kindly do not contact the company to ask about the status of your C.V.

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Dove Energy Ltd. is an independent UK company, formed to manage worldwide oil exploration and production acreage. Dove discovered the Sharyoof & Bayoot Oil Field within its primary asset, Block 53 East Sarr.

Dove Energy Limited invites Yemeni Nationals only to apply for the position of Caterpillar Senior Mechanic. He will be reporting to Maintenance Supervisor.

Position Title : Senior Caterpillar Mechanic
Location : Block 53
Deadline Date : 10th July 2010

Responsibilities:

- Capable to use SIS (Caterpillar Service Information System) to identify required parts for repairs and overhauls.
- Capable to use Cat ET for troubleshooting.
- Coordinate with maintenance supervisor to monitor DGS SMU and plan orders for overhauls parts.
- Coordinate with Local CAT dealer for warranty claims, overhaul issues and other claims.
- Good knowledge in working with...
- MS Project knowledge and Planning experience will be an added advantage.
- Supervise caterpillar overhauls in CCF workshop.
- Carry out preventive maintenance for cat engines.

Qualifications and Experience Preferred

- Yemeni Nationals.
- Bachelor degree in Mechanical Engineering.
- Minimum 5 years experience on cat engines mechanical and electronic engines especially 3500 series in the Oil and Gas industry.
- Good oral and written skills in both English & Arabic languages.
- Good PC Skills.

Interested candidates are requested to submit their CVs and applications by mail to the Dove Energy, Human Resources Department, by email to: hr@doveyemen.com (Please type the position title in the subject box) Responses will only be made to short listed candidates. Kindly do not contact the company to ask about the status of your C.V.

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- Initiatives/programs to the industrial and commercial customers.
- Proposing initiatives and ideas to further improve sales.
- Reporting competitive activities and plans to overcome.
- Collecting data and statistics about market segments, customers, opportunities, products, prices, etc.

Qualifications and Experience

- University degree in engineering (Preferably Mechanical Engineering).
- 1-3 years experience in a sales position.
- Commercial and technical knowledge in lubrication technology.
- Ability to understand customers' business interests, needs and constraints.
- Customer-oriented and negotiation skills.
- Good Presentation and communication skills.
- Strong command of both Arabic and English Languages.
- Very good computer skills.

Interested candidates are requested to send their applications along with their CVs to:
Fax: (+967 1) 469145 or
Email: info@yemlub.com

Deadline for the applications is July 12, 2010

All applications will be treated with strict confidentiality.

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Yemeni men ashamed to reveal women's names

By: Malak Shaher

Jameel, 17, became very angry when a friend of his asked him a simple question: "What is your mother's name?"

His friend, Haitham, who lives in the UK, did not know that in Yemen it is considered very rude for a man to ask the name of a Yemeni man's female siblings, spouse or even parent.

However, feeling ashamed of women's names is not only a problem for Jameel or for a few people like him. It is an issue for the entire country of Yemen. Like Jameel, there are millions of men who feel ashamed or shy to reveal their wives, sisters, daughters or even their mothers' names.

This reaction is not restricted to less educated men. Even the majority of educated react angrily when asked about women's names within their families.

Even when a woman asks a man about the name of a female relative, he does not readily answer.

When Basim, a young man with a bachelor's degree in IT, was asked his wife's name by a woman, he blushed and became nervous while trying to avoid answering the question.

This common issue is not only prevalent among adults. Astonishingly, it is present even among little children. Just try to ask a boy of 9 or 10 about his mother's name, and watch what he does.

Khaled Qaed, 31, who now has no objection to revealing his mother's name, could not find an explanation for why he felt shy when he was asked about it at the age of 10.

"I still remember once when a man asked me about my mother's name. I grabbed a stone from the ground and threw it toward him while saying insulting words to him," he said.

So why the fuss? Revealing women's names in Yemen is considered very rude for many reasons.

"First, why do I have to tell my friends

my sister's name? They don't tell me their sisters' names, and they had better keep their mouths shut about my sister," said Mohammad Ali, 16.

Feeling ashamed of women's names not only makes men blush or consider starting a fight when asked about female members of their families: the issue even extends to the use of mobile phones.

Men fear writing their wives' names on their cell phones. Instead, they use fake names like: "the house," "the family," or even "the Ministry of the Interior." They do this so that others will not bother their wives if they lose their cell phones.

Women in Yemen are used to this situation, but there are some who feel annoyed by their brothers when they hide their names.

"Where do we live?" asked Heba, 22, when her brother told her that he would not reveal her name to one of his friends if he asked.

"Saying my name will not describe me, what I wear, or even what I look like. This is my identity. Why do men in Yemen feel ashamed about revealing my identity? Why do they feel ashamed or prefer not to say, 'My sister's name is Heba'? This is my name and this is my identity, and I should not compromise them."

But there are even worse scenarios, regarding more than just the names of women. Many men feel ashamed if they are seen by their friends walking with their sisters or mothers in the street.

Alya, 17, who unlike most Yemeni women, does not cover her face, told the Yemen Times that she was walking in a busy shopping street in Sana'a with her brother Ibrahim, 16, when he bumped into some of his friends.

"He wished the earth would open up and swallow him before his friends saw him with me. It was funny," Alya said.

Nevertheless, there is a minority who object to these traditions.

"When some of my friends try to tease me and ask me about my mother's name, I turn it on them and tease them

instead," said Anas Shahari, 23. "My mother is a crown on my head, I am proud of her, and I do not feel shy to say that she is my mother. Her name is always on my tongue, while your mother is hidden."

According to Shahari, some Yemeni men sometimes become so angry when they are teased that they are driven to kill. He said that he was told by a friend that, in Shabwa governorate, a man was once stabbed in the belly by another just because he teased him, telling him that he knew his mother's name.

Arwa Abdul Othman, a Yemeni writer from Taiz, expressed her anger over certain uses of women's names.

"People in Yemen were raised to not reveal women's names for certain reasons, some of which are to prohibit people from talking about them maliciously," she said.

She added that sometimes, people may become enraged and kill a person who tries to tease them by mentioning a female relative's name. It has happened. A man was killed in the qat market when he tried to tease another man by saying "You, son of [the name of his mother]."

Sheikh Jabri Hasan said that Yemenis live in a country which is sometimes ruled by its traditions. In Yemen, it is not good to say women's names, he explained. Therefore, when people try to get others angry by saying their mothers' or wives' names, it is better not to respond. In order to avoid degrading women's status, sometimes it is preferred not to mention their names in front of people who want to know the name in order to use it for their own purposes, such as teasing Yemeni people, who were brought up not to mention women's names.

However, this does not mean that it is prohibited or forbidden to say women's names in Islam. Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) mentioned the names of his wives, including Khadija, Aisha, and Safia, as well as his daughter Fatima, without shame.

Saving for marriage without the help of parents

By: Ali Saeed

Fakir Al-Qadasi has been engaged for a year and a half. He is desperately saving up in order to celebrate his wedding as soon as possible. For the last year, he has been saving money, though previously he could not because he did not have a job. But with his current salary, he will not be able to afford the wedding anytime soon.

Al-Qadasi is one of many young Yemeni men who, without the help of their parents, struggle to collect the money required for marriage.

The average budget for a marriage in Yemen is about USD 5,000 to pay for the bride's dowry, furniture for the house, and the wedding day celebrations. As the average salary for employees in both the public and private sectors does not exceed USD 250, it is difficult for young people to depend on these funds to pay for marriage.

In Yemen, the groom or his family pays all the marriage costs. Many youth rely on their fathers to pay the dowry money for the bride, but in Al-Qadasi's family, it is traditional for the groom to cover all the costs himself.

For those whose fathers cannot afford it, some companies and charity organizations arrange group weddings in which they assist the groom with a modest amount of money, between YR 100,000 (USD 500) and YR 200,000 (USD 1,000), plus the cost of the group wedding.

But young men such as Al-Qadasi are determined to cover the costs on their own and not to have to depend on their fathers or charity organizations. The faster he saves up the amount agreed upon with his fiancé's family in December, the faster they will live together as man and wife.

Al-Qadasi is from Taiz, and he says that it is not traditional for fathers to help their sons marry. He works as a



By: Hamid

computer engineer at a software company in the capital. With his salary, twice the minimum monthly salary in Yemen, he manages to save YR 40,000 per month, the equivalent of USD 200.

He has seen his future wife three times in the presence of her family and calls her every three days for about half an hour. He has already paid her family YR 200,000 (USD 1,000), and needs to collect another YR 150,000 for the family.

Afterwards, he will have to save up another YR 350,000 to buy her gold, for the expenses of his own party, including a bull to slaughter for lunch, qat, food, water and perfume for the guests, and for furniture for his new home. Al-Qadasi will need around nine months.

Only when he has paid for the wedding celebration, a refrigerator, an oven, utensils, a bed, furniture, and a television, all of them brand-new, will married life begin.

With all this to think about, it is not surprising that he does not yet want children.

"It's too early to think about children," says Al-Qadasi, who plans to have a medium-sized wedding and doesn't want children for the first three or four years.

He does not, even for a moment, envisage buying a house, as the price of land in Sana'a has become exorbitant, he says.

The separate wedding celebrations for men and women will last one day and will be held at home in the village.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the position of "National Programme Officer, Crisis Prevention & Recovery", Fiscal Item.

Under the guidance and direct supervision of the Team Leader (Economic Growth) the National Programme Officer (NPO), Crisis Prevention and Recovery provides leadership in coordination of crisis prevention and recovery activities within the Economic Growth Team, supports the design, planning and management of the country programme by managing data and facilitating programme implementation. The NPO provides a client-oriented approach consistent with UNDP rules and regulations.

Responsibilities:

- Ensure effective project management within crisis prevention and recovery programmes, focusing on quality control from formulation to implementation of the pro-poor economic growth interventions;
- Contribute in identification of sector for support and interventions within the crisis prevention and recovery programmes, including sector selection, donor management, conflict resolution and early recovery;
- Prepare project proposals and project documents, identifying the most appropriate execution modality;
- Coordinate project implementation with the executing agencies and introduce performance indicators, success criteria, and economy, targets and milestones;
- Monitor the attainment of programme/project outputs and objectives and intervene to solve problems and reshape programme/projects as needed;
- Coordinate with respective executing agencies for determination of budget estimates and ensure timely preparation and approval of regional and monthly budget estimates and budget re-allocating exercises;
- Ensure timely closure of projects;
- Ensure financial and administrative monitoring and evaluation of the projects, conduct of audit of NEK projects;
- Provide technical and management advice to the project and Government counterparts for the implementation and management of projects in health, education and recreational non-food sectors as required;
- Organize and participate in regular project site visits and field offices and other partners on UNDP interventions, through inter-divisional and regular project visits;
- Complete donor reporting and progress reports on all projects under his/her responsibility;
- Provision of top quality policy advice services and facilitation of knowledge building and management;
- Monitor and report on relevant policy developments and priorities of Government of Yemen, UNDP and donors in the areas of crisis prevention and recovery;
- Through analysis and research of the political, social, and economic situation in the country and preparation of collaborative inputs in United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), Country Programme Development (CPD), Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) and other documents;
- Identify and synthesis of best practices and lessons learnt directly linked to programme country policy goals;
- Provide policy advice services to the Government in collaboration with other strategic partners;
- Submit contributions to knowledge networks and communities of practice;
- Contribute to the development of partnerships with the UN Agencies, International Financial Institutions (IFI), government institutions, in-kind and multi-lateral donors, private sector, civil society based on strategic goals of UNDP, country needs and donor priorities;
- Analyze and research of information on donors, preparation of collaborative bids on possible areas of cooperation, identification of opportunities for initiation of new projects, active contribution to the overall office client services mobilization.

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- Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc) and advance knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages;
- Thorough understanding of crisis prevention, recovery and development issues and political economy sensitization will be a major asset;
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Twentieth Century Movements in Art and Literature



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English, Faculty of Arts
Sana'a University

attitudinal movements. The main movements in literature after the first and the second world wars were the following:

Black Comedy

Black Comedy is a sub-genre of art and literature in which serious (and often taboo) subjects are treated in a funny and satirical manner while retaining its seriousness. Dark comedy, black humour, dark humour, and morbid humour are some of the terms associated with this movement and used often as synonyms. The film *Dr. Strangelove* produced in 1964 presents one of the typical examples of black comedy. This film is about nuclear warfare and the annihilation of life on Earth. One would expect the producer of such a film to present the subject matter with gravity and seriousness, and one would expect the story to unfold in such a way as to tell us about the efforts the hero of the film made to avoid a nuclear war. But the film has been designed in such a way as to make us laugh. The narrative of this film develops in such a way that the procedures

ence between them. Blue comedy is known for its obscenity whereas black comedy is known for its irony and fatalism. Black comedy arises out of the world view that man is ordained to be in a state of misery and ignominy, and that absolutely nothing can be done to obtain his freedom from his deplorable prison of circumstances. All the characters in the play *Waiting for Godot*, for example, are victims of a serious physical handicap. Estragon's left lung is very weak. Vladimir is a patient of an enlarged prostate, Lucky is dumb and Pozzo becomes blind. Estragon, argues that life is getting progressively 'worse'; for him and then Vladimir, another central character of that play, comments, 'With me it's just opposite. I get used to the muck as I go along'. One central character in *Waiting for Godot* says, 'The essential does not change', and the other one says, 'The tears of the world are a constant quantity'. Thus the laughter in this genre of literature is not laughter arising out of joy, exhilaration or exultation; it is grim and sardonic laughter arising out of a

as "an insane spectacle of collective homicide".

Origin of the word Dada

There seems to be no agreement about the origin of the word 'Dada'. Some people seem to think that it is a nonsensical word. Dadaism had a great deal of attitudinal proximity with the proponents of the movement called Nonsense, a movement that had started much earlier. Lewis Carroll (1832-1898), for example, was very fond of using nonsensical words and incoherent sequences of words for creating a certain type of shocking effects; and it is not at all unlikely that in choosing the word 'Dada' the originators of this movement did what the proponents of the movement called Nonsense were fond of doing. There are others who seem to hold the view that this word has its origin in the Romanian artists Tristan Tzara and Marcel Janco's frequent use of the words *da, da*, meaning *yes, yes*. Another speculation about the origin of this name is that when a group of artists assembled in Zürich in 1916, wanting a name for their new movement, they stabbed a dictionary with a paper knife and as the point of that knife seemed to touch the word 'Dada' in that dictionary, they picked that word at random as the name for the movement that they had started. In French *Dada* is a child's word for hobby-horse, and one often wonders whether the proponents of that movement had that meaning at the back of their mind when selecting this name for their movement.

Marcel Janco, who was one of the main pioneers of this movement, said:

We had lost confidence in our culture. Everything had to be demolished. We would begin again after the "tabula rasa". At the Cabaret Voltaire we began by shocking common sense, public opinion, education, institutions, museums, good taste, in short, the whole prevailing order.

In his lecture on Dadaism, Tristan Tzara, one of the main founders of this movement, said the following:

I say unto you: there is no beginning and we do not tremble, we are not sentimental. We are a furious Wind, tearing the dirty linen of clouds and prayers, preparing the great spectacle of disaster, fire, decomposition. We will put an end to mourning and replace tears by sirens screeching from one continent to another.

Dadaism was a revolt against logic and reason. Logic and reason, they thought had led humanity nowhere and so they advocated an a-logical a-rational attitude in life. Tristan Tzara said:

"We affirm that the world's magnificence has been enriched by a new beauty: the beauty of speed."

Everything one looks at is false... If all of them are right and if all pills are Pink Pills, let us try for once not to be right. Some people think they can explain rationally, by thought, what they think. But that is extremely relative. Logic imprisoned by the senses is an organic disease.

Dadaists' revolt against logic and reason led them inevitably to a revolt against systems. Tristan Tzara said:

I am against systems, the most acceptable system is on principle to have none.

In Dadaists' view of life there is no place of priority for coherence and cohesiveness. Tristan Tzara said:

We are often told that we are incoherent, but into this word people try to put an insult that it is rather hard for me to fathom. Everything is incoherent. The gentleman who decides to take a bath but goes to the movies instead. The one who wants to be quiet but says things that haven't even entered his head. Another who has a precise idea on some subject but succeeds only in expressing the opposite in words which for him are a poor translation. There is no logic.

"without aggressiveness there could never be great art or literature."

For centuries poets and philosophers have been assigned a place of great importance in society. Khalil Gibran said:

There is a green zone between the scholar and a wise man and similarly between the poet and the prophet. If the scholar crosses that zone, he becomes a wise man and if the poet crosses that zone he becomes a prophet.

But Dadaists were of the view that poets and philosophers have done no good to humanity. Philosophers have been wasting our time unnecessarily explaining things to us and poets have had only pretensions instead of doing something really good for humanity. So, Dadaism for its pioneers was an expression of disgust, disgust with the poets and philosophers who in their view have failed in their mission.

The beginnings of Dada were

not the beginnings of an art, but of a disgust. Disgust with the magnificence of philosophers who for 3000 years have been explaining everything to us (what for?), disgust with the pretensions of these artists-God's-representatives-on-earth.

Drama of Ideas

This term applies to those plays in which the main focus is on the discussion of ideas and not on the narrative structure or on the art of characterization. Like participants in a debate the characters in such plays argue either in support of or against a philosophical stand and they do that normally in a witty and often humorous fashion. In great plays of traditional types, in Shakespeare's plays, for example, the author hides himself behind the relationship of the characters in his plays in the sense that there is no character in the play that can be said to be a true representative of the author. We cannot say, for example, that either Macbeth, or King Lear, or Hamlet or Othello truly represents in totality the philosophical convictions of Shakespeare, the man. But in a drama of ideas the dramatist gives vent to his personal political views or his own personal view of life through the protagonist of the play. Bernard Shaw is an outstanding exponent of the drama of ideas and his play *Man and Superman* is a typical example of the genre known as the drama of ideas.

Futurism

Like Dadaism, futurism was a European movement in art and literature. Dadaism started in Zurich and futurism originated in Italy. Its founder was an Italian writer named Filippo Tommaso Marinetti. It was on 20 February 1909 that he launched this movement in the form of a manifesto in a French daily newspaper named *Le Figaro*. 'Futurist Manifesto' was the title of this manifesto. In this manifesto he took a very aggressive stand and expressed a passionate denunciation of tradition. He said:

We want no part of it, the past, we the young and strong futurists!

Why should we look back, when what we want is to break down the mysterious doors of the Impossible? Time and Space died yesterday. We already live in the absolute... In this manifesto, he not only repudiated the cult of the past, he praised youth for their vitality, energy and infinite capability.

We all know that war is something disgusting, horrific and terrible. The shock and terror that the First World War and, similarly, the Second World War, created in the minds of perceptive intellectuals all over the world, particularly in Europe and America, led to the formation of a number of movements and organizations. In the sphere of international relations, the First World War led to the formation of the League of Nations, which after the Second World War took the shape of the United Nations Organization. In the sphere of science, the impulse of revenge led, among many other things, to the making of the nuclear bomb. In the field of painting it led to the emergence of a genius like Picasso. It may be argued that the relationship between the World War(s) and some of these theoretical movements was only a sequential relationship, (i.e. the relationship between one event taking place earlier and the other one later), and not the relationship of causation. The view taken in this paper is that the effect of the two wars was so wide-spread and so profound that it was impossible for any alert person to remain apathetic and insensitive to it. These wars shook everyone to his bones and fertilized the mindset necessary for the formulations of new convictions, new philosophies and new movements. In the sphere of art and literature the disappointment and the anguish caused by these two wars led to a number of

"Time and Space died yesterday. We already live in the absolute..."

designed to prevent the nuclear war are precisely the systems that ensure that it will happen. Films like *The Twelve Chairs*, *Catch Me If You Can*, *W.*, *Network*, *Natural Born Killers* and family-oriented films like *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* are some of the other typical examples of black comedy in the sphere of films and television shows. An American anthology titled *Black Humor* edited by Bruce Jay Friedman provides some other typical examples of this genre of literary writings.

Black comedy is different from Blue Comedy, which focuses more on crude topics such as sex and bodily fluids. These two types of comedy are interrelated no doubt, but there is an important differ-

malady that has proved to be incurable. As nothing can be done about changing or improving this world, the best thing is to laugh the whole thing away. The thing to be emphasized here is that the characters in such comedies laugh not at the faults and vices of others but at the misery of the whole mankind. The defining feature of Black Comedy is that in it profound and horrific subjects are portrayed in a comic manner. This particular brand of humour can be noticed in that scene of Samuel Beckett's play *Waiting for Godot* in which a character takes off his belt to hang himself, and his trousers fall down

Dadaism

Dadaism is a movement that started in Zürich, Switzerland, during World War I but had participants and supporters later in a large number of countries in the West, particularly in America, Germany and France.

Dada was not art, it was anti-art because for everything that traditional art tried to achieve, Dada advocated the opposite. Art was concerned with traditional aesthetics but Dadaists ignored traditional aesthetics altogether. Traditional art was so designed as to appeal to sensibilities but Dadaists tried to offend sensibilities. Because of its anti-art, anti-culture, anti-tradition, anti-sensibility attitude, it provoked a great deal of harsh and hostile criticism. A reviewer from the American Art News, for example, went to the extent of saying that 'The Dada philosophy is the sickest, most paralyzing and most destructive thing that has ever originated from the brain of man'. Another art-historian described it

Education Supplement's golden anniversary

Nadia Al-Sakkaf
Yemen Times Publisher and
Editor in Chief



With the current issue, we are celebrating the golden anniversary of the Education Supplement. The Supplement has maintained its strength and versatility, thanks to its dedicated editor

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu and the enormous contributors club. The Yemeni readership is increasing tremendously as Yemenis, especially the youth, realize the importance of English as a second language. But after all, it is because of the readers that today we are crossing the threshold of 50th issue and hope that many more will come. So thank you Dr. Sahu, contributors and readers, without you this would not have been possible.

INTERVIEW

Dr. Hameed Aqlan to YT
 “We are spearheading an academic revolution”

University of Science and Technology has, in recent years, achieved spectacular progress in diversifying itself in various domains of academic endeavor. With a view to highlighting the latest feathers in the cap of UST, Dr. Ramakanta Sahu and Mahmood Akhter met the President of the University, Dr. Hameed Aqlan.

Excerpts:

What are some of the recent achievements of UST?
 As you know that University of Science and Technology has been adjudged the best university in Yemen by the Ministry of Higher Studies in terms of academic and professional excellence. Our prime efforts have been to focus on how to constantly upgrade and enhance the educational system of the country and provide education of international standards at a very affordable cost to the youth in this region. With the aim above, UST has revitalized the existing curricula and started several new programs and courses and centers like Centers for Computers, Business Studies, Scientific Research, Geographic Information System, Electronic Sciences etc. Finalizing the strategy and preparing the vision document for the next five years is our unique achievement.

We're pioneers among all Yemeni universities in this regard. We have also introduced several new specializations with the aim of creating a generation that is ready to take on the requirements and challenges of future. Our International Language Center is a jewel in the crown of our recent endeavors.

What is the basic objective of Language Center?

The sole motto of Language Center is to provide international standard communicative language teaching programs that are both communicatively as well as academically oriented. We want to prepare our clientele for IELTS, TOEFL exams. Our center has got European faculties that are matchless in this regard.

What was the felt need of Language Center when there are



Mohammed Azza, Mahmood Akhter and Dr. Sahu talking to Dr. Hamid.

a large number of private Institutes around?

UST is a university with a lot of specializations. Our Center provides a reliable platform and solid foundation to our students in getting them placed in the international corporate world by giving them a solid linguistic background.

How does Language Center endeavour to create a language competent society?

As I said before, our Language Center aims at providing a solid linguistic background to our students not only with an aim to make them competent in communicative English, but also sharpen their academic and professional abilities in English Language. This effort is

an initiative to make English not just a Foreign Language in Yemen, but a lingua franca, building a linguistic bridge among the members of different linguistic communities in Yemen.

Anything more you would like to add as last comments.

We're spearheading an academic revolution to fulfill the dreams of the millennium. Each day marks a glorious step in that direction. I would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Sahu and Yemen Times for providing us the forum to let people know what exactly UST is aiming at, and what the advantages of our academic programs are for people of this region and the globalized world.

POETRY CORNER

The Dusk of Delusion

The bliss of ignorance blossoms
 In the wallless realms of dreams!
 Fancy flutters faster over the bridgeless canopy,
 Fathoms deeper in the dark cosmos of the sea.
 Time unknown keeps mortals sing;
 Soul clasps, harps sinews' strings.



Prof. Meena Rani
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 Dept. of English
 Faculty of Arts
 Taiz university

Rocky beds of the ploughed, unploughed fallows---
 Mumble unheard, myriad of gone yesterdays;
 Series of toils, tasks-done, undone everyday,
 Compete with overgrowing loads to-day.
 Lengthening shadows envelops dying rays;
 Sun-set and tolling bells point to the drooping west!

Over-wrought body engaged in existential battle,
 Musing to overcome day's minimal saddle;
 Sleeps fast, overruling horrors of nightmare:
 While mind rolls, rocks in weary cradle,
 Searching moments to plant future,
 Ah, series of to-morrows, devoured by day afresh!

Alas! half span from the lease of life

Slips fast under the nocturnal veil!
 The rest is consumed by procrastination and pseudo-will!
 Envy creeps as cancerous worm in ivy vine,
 Building edifice of sloth, stoics in vain:
 O, let man awake before the Race is run!

A note of apology
 Through oversight, the name of Prof. Meena Rani, Dept. of English, Faculty of Arts, Taiz university was omitted from the authorship of the poem *The Soul of Sheba's Land* published in the previous issue. Our apologies for the inadvertent omission.

—Dr. Sahu

Cool summer

Hind Ali AlShakka

On one cool summer day...
 She traveled far away...
 She wondered...
 She was scared...
 It was a strange place
 But it was bright
 It was such a great palace
 Am I Cinderella?
 Do I have wings?
 She sensed that she was different
 She wasn't walking

She was flying
 She had wings that took her high
 She was like the moon
 She was like the star
 She was like shiny things in the sky
 She didn't know how
 She didn't know where
 She didn't know anything
 She didn't know why
 But the thing which she was sure
 She was happy...she can fly
 She can try to live
 She can find herself in the sky.

44th Annual International IATEFL Conference & Exhibition

Eman Barakat
 University of Science and Technology

The Harrogate conference and exhibition of the International Association of Teachers of English as a Foreign Language (IATEFL), held from 7th to 11th April 2010, brought together ELT professionals from around the world to discuss, reflect on and develop their ideas. The conference program offered many opportunities for professional contact and development. It involved over 300 talks, poster presentations, workshops, panel discussions and symposiums. Apart from giving the delegates the chance to meet leading theorists and writers and exchange ideas with fellow professionals from all sectors of ELT, it also enabled them to see the lat-

est ELT publications and services in the resources exhibition.

The conference sessions focused on a number of ELT areas:

- Business English
- English for Academic / Specific purposes
- Applied linguistics
- Learner Autonomy
- Leadership & Management
- Learning Technologies
- Literature, Media and Cultural Studies
- Material Development
- Research
- Teacher Development / Training & Education
- Testing, Evaluation & Assessment
- Young Learners & Teenagers

The Yemeni delegates to IATEFL offered three sessions:

1. Building Young learners' Vocabulary through Computer Games by Eman Barakat (University of Science & Technology) and Ahmed Al-Amri (Yemensoft)

The paper focuses on how computer games which are very popular these days can help learners



View of British Council signature event.

build their stock of vocabulary. These games highly motivate learners and make them ready to learn, enjoy learning, keep going and keep what they learn for a long time. The paper shows the difference between educational games and computer games, word aspects learnt from HOGs and the stages learners go through before they reach autonomy.

2. Emotionally intelligent Teachers of EAP: Challenges & Suggestions by Dr. Nemah Abdullah (University of Hodaïda)
3. Six Strategies for Successful Cooperative Learning Lubna Ahmed (Education Office – Sana'a)

How to be fluent in English



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 TAIZ

What is fluency? Fluency is the ability to speak spontaneously and naturally without hesitation so that you can easily understand native speakers and they can easily understand you.

Language is mainly a way to convey our feelings. All the language students aspire to achieve proficiency in it. But many of them think that they can achieve it only by taking down some notes in their classes. The fact is that no one can get fluency by studying grammar rules only. A language is not what is there in books and dictionaries; it is what is there in your tongue.

Therefore, you will not be fluent unless you use the words you study. Start using them and you will see to what extent your English is being improved day after day.

Many students leave their colleges and institutes without being able to utter a sentence in English, although they may have scored high marks in written –essay exams. Really, I am not exaggerating when I say that they can not say a single sentence in English; it is simply because they do not relate their second language to their needs; they do not use their own words in real life situations.

Building up fluency in English is very easy. You can start it now. You will not be fluent the moment you start. You will make tens of mistakes, but step by step they become fewer and fewer... It is very easy today to find someone you can speak with in English and convey your messages as if you are in an English atmosphere. In school, in the bus, at the institute, in college or in the company, there might be a lot of people you can talk with in English. And even if there is none, speak with yourself; lock the door of your room and imagine that you are in a hot discussion, then start speaking. Try to do it, why not? Also, keep contact with your

friends who are fluent in English. Try to visit them regularly and communicate with them.

Listen more carefully to authentic materials which are prepared by native speakers. We have many devices such as cassette, MP3s, CDs, DVDs, T.V channels... etc. Listening does not only show us how words are accented, but also helps us to assimilate new words and expressions. It seems difficult and boring to follow the native speakers, but it becomes easier and clearer the more we listen.

Try to spend at least five minutes watching English news before going to bed. It will sharpen your intellect and your words will be deeply rooted in your memory.

Arrange a good time for reading. You can do it everyday. You will not learn new words only, but you will widen your scope of knowledge. And you know that most of the words in English can not be written easily; you have to see the spelling. Try to take a small dictionary in your pocket. Read it when you have spare time.

To conclude, linguists prove that the spoken form of any language is more important than the written form. Therefore, if you follow the ideas mentioned above, you will be fluent within few months.



IATEFL President Herbert Puchta presents the opening speech.

Who makes no mistakes, makes nothing



Rashad Ali Qaed
 www.rashad.maktoobblog.com

A mistake is only a mistake if you don't learn from it. Life's challenges are not supposed to paralyze you; they are supposed to help you discover who you are. If I had to live my life over again, I'd dare to make more mistakes next time. We, as human beings, make so many mistakes in everyday life. It is a natural process to make mistakes. They say, "To err is human". But repeating the mistakes is the problem. When one

has done something wrong, one has to do his best to avoid it next time. Almost all successful people have experienced many failures before gaining success.

One important thing we have to be careful about is that we should not be afraid of making mistakes. We should always bear this phrase in our mind "The one who makes no mistakes, makes nothing."

You've failed many times; although you may not remember. You fell down the first time you tried to walk. You almost drowned the first time you tried to swim, didn't you? Did you hit the ball the first time you swung a bat? Heavy hitters, the ones who hit the most home runs, also strike out a lot. R.H. Macy failed seven times before his store in New York caught on. English novelist John Creasey got 753 rejection slips before he published 564 books. Babe Ruth struck out 1,330 times, but he also hit 715 home runs. Don't worry about failure. Worry about the chances you miss when you

don't even try. You don't have to have the lead if you have the courage to come from behind.

Let's imagine how many mistakes a child does in order to get his things achieved. First when a little child wants to stand up, he cannot stand up unless he makes thousands of tries. These things should grow with us. We should not forget such conditions. Rather, we should learn from them.

So, in order to be a successful person, never be afraid of making mistakes. Always remember that the one who makes no mistakes makes nothing.

May the road rise up to meet you;
 May the wind always be at your back;

May the sun shine warm up on your face;

May the rain fall soft upon your fields.

And until we meet again may Allah help you succeed in every step you take.

YOUTH FORUM

My fake friend

Please, stop talking
 How much you are conceited
 Do you think
 I am with you
 Yes, you think so
 My eyes're with you
 My ears're with you
 But my mind isn't with you.
 You changed my life
 You broke me
 You made me cry
 Please go, go away
 Get out of my life
 Tell me why you did that
 I thought you were my friend
 But I was wrong
 You were not my friend but my foe
 You have filled my life with lies
 You have made me plunge
 In a sea of fake wishes
 You shattered my dreams by illusions.
 Do you think you are stronger?
 Yes, I admit
 You were the strongest

But I know you cannot destroy me

For I have become the most powerful
 You changed the meaning of friendship
 Why you want to destroy my life
 You took a lot from me
 Isn't this enough?
 O God, how I wish I did not listen to you
 Yes, I regret everyday that went
 But now go away
 You betrayed my trust in you
 Goodbye, my fake friend
 Goodbye, without any grief or remorse.

Jamila Al-Saad
 Level 3
 Saba University
 Sana'a

War means...

War means death
 War means destruction
 War means fire
 War means bombing
 War means sorrow
 War means turmoil
 War means tears
 War means guns
 War means blood
 War means confusion
 War means explosions
 War means mutilation
 War means sickness
 War means killing
 War means loss
 And lots more

But after one side
 Or the other side
 Has finally had enough
 And lays down their arms
 To surrender and give up,
 War means Peace

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