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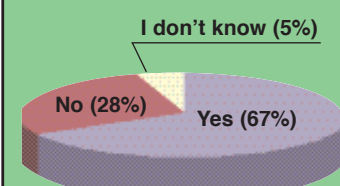
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Readers' Voice

Last edition's question:
The Yemeni government
exerts efforts to give women
judicial posts. Do you think
that Yemeni women are
qualified for running judicial
affairs?



This edition's question:

Many Yemeni personalities
including three women made
bids for presidency while
opposition parties have not yet
named their presidential
candidate. Do you think these
personalities will obtain
parliament recommendations to
stand in the upcoming
presidential race?
- Yes
- No
- I do not know

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Saleh: US-Yemeni relations involve agreement and difference

In a TV interview, President Saleh discussed several issues and evaluated Yemen's situation during his time in office. His discussions involved the Sa'ada ordeal, terror issues, the U.S. report on human rights in Yemen and relations with Gulf countries.

By: Yasser Al-Mayasi

SANA'A, March 25 — In an interview with Abu Dhabi satellite channel in Thursday, March 23, President Ali Abdullah Saleh talked about the reunification of Yemen which he considers to be among the most important achievements of his office term, as it impacts the region's security and stability. He went on to say that if the secession had continued, conflict and influence of rival parties wanting to divide Yemen also would have continued.

The president said Yemeni unity was met with defiance, topped by the secession itself, and he disclosed that large sums were sent in 1994 to support the secession. He added that the sums and support were behind wrong interpreta-

tion of Yemen's stance on Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, despite the fact that Yemen was the first country to insist that Iraq pull out of Kuwait.

As for development achievements, Saleh assured that Yemen's situation speaks for itself, in that the country witnessed immense changes that could not be presented in such a limited time. The president said Yemen enjoys good relations with the U.S., with the two countries' viewpoints coinciding on several issues like terrorism. Among areas of agreement with the U.S. that Saleh mentioned was economic cooperation, saying the U.S. urges donor countries to help Yemen, besides other things. But he also said they diverge on other issues, such as U.S. support to Israel.

Commenting on the U.S. State

Department's human rights report, Saleh affirmed that the one who prepared and published the report is practicing human rights abuse, whether it is the U.S. administration or any other country.

He said Yemen is certain it has no human rights abuse and he considers that it respects human rights, noting that Yemen has a multi-party political system, Constitution, laws and systems that protect these rights. He added that the U.S. report contradicts facts. He also disclosed that the U.S. recently told Yemen it will hand over a number of Guantanamo prisoners.

Saleh said Yemeni relations with Gulf countries are good and brotherly, adding that Yemen complements the Gulf Cooperation States (GCS), while the GCS complement Yemen at the same time, thus enabling Arab countries to form a unified system. He added that there is recent political movement to qualify Yemen by establishing a fund for this purpose, which will not be an alternative to other funds existing between Yemen and other



President Saleh.

ARCHIVE PHOTO

GCS countries.

Regarding the Sa'ada conflict, Saleh said those fueling the ordeal were misled, dreaming of reinstating the imams and toppling the republican rule. "We declared general amnesty, released prisoners and gave the new governor authority. He is the man with experience and can treat the psychological effects of the ordeal."

The president called for an agreed

definition of terrorism that differentiates between terrorism and citizens' right to resist occupation and colonization. For example, he said Palestinian resistance is not considered terrorism, adding that there is a difference between terrorism and people's right to resist.

Saleh defined terrorism as an individual criminal act that threatens the whole world, adding that no country or religion adopts this. "It is an individual act practiced by individuals," he went on to say. "There should be a precise definition of terrorism that takes into consideration this differentiation."

"According to this definition, if there is a terrorist in any country, he will be responsible for his actions without affecting the country to which he is affiliated. Those who commit terrorist acts are groups of individuals. Terrorism is a headache found everywhere," he concluded.

National Human Development Report: toward globalization

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, March 26 — The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, with support from United Nations Human Development (UNDP), yesterday launched the third National Human Development Report (NHDR) entitled, "Knowledge, Culture, Education and Information Technology."

The third NHDR consists of six chapters covering, in consecutive order: economic growth; new human development pillars; culture and human development issues; cultural policies and institutions; general education; technical and higher education and information technology and the media.

Continued on page 2



Launching the third National Human Development Report (NHDR).

PHOTO BY YASSER AL-MAYASI

Breakthrough in GPC-opposition relations

Dialogue between the ruling party and opposition resumed following the president's meeting with Joint meeting Parties (JMP) leadership last Thursday to discuss a message of guarantees.

By: Mustafa Ragih

SANA'A, March 24 — Dialogue between the ruling party and JMP opposition parties resumed last Friday following a meeting at the residence of Dr. Yassin Saeed Nu'man, Secretary-

General of Yemen's Socialist Party (YSP).

The dialogue, regarding forming electoral committees to manage September's presidential elections, recently was suspended after reaching a deadlock.

This development in relations between the two parties — from exchanging accusations to dialogue — comes a day after a meeting at the president's house last Thursday including President Ali Abdullah Saleh and three JMP leaders represented in Parliament; namely, Nu'man, Abdulwahab Al-Anise, Islah party assistant secretary-general and Sultan Al-Attwani, secretary-general of the Nasserite Unionist Organization.

Continued on page 2

Court postpones trial of 17 suspects

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, March 25 — The State Security Specialized Penal Court postponed the trial of 17 suspects accused of forming an armed band and plotting to attack U.S. citizens in Yemen. Last Saturday's session was devoted to final appeals, upon request of the prosecutor, who said he had evidence revealing names of new suspects.

The court allowed Prosecution to speak with jail officials concerning prison law application and transferring suspects to the Central Prison.

At the session, the prosecutor told the court he has a list of new suspects, which he will show court staff this Saturday after investigating them. He also discussed the court's previous decision to refer two suspects to a legitimate physician and allow their families to visit them.

The prosecutor presented a medical report on health conditions of suspects No. 10 and 13, Ahmad Al-Zahiri and Musa'ed Al-Berairi, after being transferred to a legitimate physician. He said he allowed suspects' families to visit their relatives and denied statements by defense lawyers that they were prevented from meeting their clients.

The defense team asked the court to transfer their clients to the Central Prison and demanded investigating political security officials, alleging they prevented them from meeting their clients. They claimed their clients have been jailed in isolated cells for more than a year, although the law stipulates



Some of the suspects.

prisoners must not be kept in detention centers more than 24 hours.

Presenting new evidence, the prosecutor explained that the new suspects will be investigated and referred to the court to try according to Penal Procedure Article 223. The defense team opposed Prosecution's request to adjourn final appeals and prolong case procedures, demanding their clients be released on bail.

Abdulmalik Al-Sanabani, the five Saudi suspects' defense lawyer, pointed out that three of his clients have been jailed since they arrived in Yemen in 2005 and the other two since 2004. He demanded the court allow the inmates' families to visit them and release them on bail.

The father of suspect No. 1 Ali Hayyan Al-Harithi said he handed metals free of explosives to the political security organization chairman and representatives. He pointed out that he

signed a paper which he did not know its content, as he is illiterate, while his son was detained at political security.

The father of suspect Mohamed Al-Qabsh, a Yemeni expatriate, said, "I notified Yemen's political security that my son wanted to travel to Iraq for jihad and therefore, he faced a false charge."

The defense lawyer for suspects No. 4 and 16 responded to the four-page lawsuit and presented documents stating that his client, suspect No. 16 Mohamed Arafj, has suffered mental disorders for 10 years. He claimed Arafj's health deteriorated much more after entering political security detention and he still is taking medicine.

The 17 suspects, including five Saudi nationals, face charges of forming an armed band in 2004 and 2005 to launch offensives against U.S. citizens in Yemen and senior government officials. The band was accused of belonging to Abu Mus'ab Al-Zarqawi's cell.

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Ground fissures occur in Marib

MARIB, March 25 — Last Tuesday that ground fissures occurred in Marib governorate's Al-Baten and Kanna villages.

According to Saba News, Derham Al-Dama', secretary-general of Marib's local council, said the rifts are 70-80 meters long and 50 cm wide, adding that they still are expanding. A geological team mentioned that the fissures stretch for three kilometers.

Engineer Hussein Al-Akhali, manager of the Earthquake Observation Center in Dhamar, explained that such a phenomenon occurs due to earthquakes or water depletion. However, the center confirmed that it has not observed any earthquake activity in eastern areas where Marib is located.

Inhabitants of the two villages



A ground fissures in Marib.

SABA NEWS

affirmed that the rifts occurred after heavy rains in the area. Al-Akhali asserted that the rains possibly caused them.

A geological team headed by Al-Akhali has begun studying the fissures' causes. Al-Akhali said the cause of the rifts would be clearly identified in light of the geological study's outcomes. "In light of this study, we will be able to identify the cause of the fissures and whether they are likely to expand in the future. We also will be able to specify their depth," he added.

This phenomenon is considered the second of its kind in Yemen this month. Earlier this month, a similar phenomenon occurred in Dhamar governorate.

Flour strategy to decrease anemia in Yemen

SANA'A, March 25 — The Ministry of Public Health and Population organized a workshop last Wednesday to announce fortifying flour with iron and folate (vitamin A).

Dr. Ali Al-Medwahi, General Director of Family Health at the ministry, said the aim of fortifying flour with iron and folate is to decrease folate and iron deficiencies in mothers and their newborn children. He affirmed that Yemen ranks first among Middle Eastern countries as to child malnutrition. "This project's aim is to fortify 70 percent of available flour with iron and folate. It also aims to raise awareness of the danger of anemia," he added.

"Flour was chosen to be fortified with iron and folate because every family consumes it. Families make bread every day, especially in the countryside," Al-Medwahi noted.

UNICEF representative Ramesh Shrestha said the project will solve Yemen's biggest health problem of anemia. "Iron deficiency cases in Yemen decrease productivity abilities all over the country. Nutritional iron deficiency affects everyone. Approximately 20 percent of maternal deaths are due to iron deficiency during pregnancy. According to international statistics, 50 percent of women and 20 percent of men suffer from iron deficiency," Shrestha said.

"There are no accurate statistics for iron deficiency cases among Yemenis. But according to our data, iron deficiency cases are high, especially among pregnant women. UNICEF is cooperating with the Ministry of Health and five private flour mills to fortify flour with iron and folate," Shrestha added.

Studies show that anemia is common among 90 percent of Yemen's population. A 1982-83 study conducted in the southern and eastern governorates showed that every child under age 3 was anemic.

Approximately 3.1 billion people suffer from anemia worldwide, with studies showing that anemia causes 50 percent of deaths.

Efforts to release Yemeni fishermen held in Somalia

SANA'A, March 26 — Sources report that efforts of concerned Yemeni government officials following up kidnapped Yemeni fishermen in the so-called Somaliland Republic are going well. The Yemeni fishermen were taken at sea during piracy operations.

The source said efforts and communications are being conducted with the help of the International Red Cross to release the fishermen, adding that the so-called Somaliland government is responding favorably.

Sources expect the 17 Yemeni boats and their fishermen will be released



Yemeni fishermen.

ARCHIVE PHOTO

within the next two days. Some sources allege that the number of boats being held is approximately 86; however, Somaliland sources say there are only 17.

Yemeni admiralty in Socotra archipelago have intensified their patrols to defend Yemeni fishermen from piracy operations conducted by the so-called Somaliland Republic.

World Water Day 2006 cultural activities

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, March 25 — The National Water Resource Authority (NWRA) joined numerous worldwide water institutions this week in celebrating the annual March 23 World Water Day.

Each year a different theme is chosen to reflect the many facets of freshwater resources. This year's Water Day celebration was guided by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) under the theme, "Water and Culture."

Therefore, NWRA, in cooperation with the UN Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and Centrum fuer International Migration and Entwicklung (CIM), organized different cultural activities under the Water and Culture theme.

The shared aim was to address Yemen's serious shortage of water resources. "The WWD 2006 Water and Culture theme is an ideal platform for gathering people of all ages and different interests by encouraging every single



One of the sketches performed by students.

PHOTO BY DANAE ISSA, UNDP

person to agree on the following: there is one precious element that belongs to everybody and at the same time needs protecting by all of us — water." CIM

expert, engineer Marion Jerichow said.

Deputy Minister of Water and Environment Mohammed Al-Hamdi pointed out the importance of participating students and schools to share in such an event, saying such participation provides a chance to raise awareness of water scarcity, from which Yemen suffers greatly.

In this regard, cultural and sports activities were held Thursday, March 23 at Ma'in school in Sana'a, through UNDP financial assistance, with the participation of 12 Sana'a Governorate schools.

Al-Hamdi opened the activities, which included a drawing competition, a children's puppet show, plays and sketches performed onstage for interested audiences, as well as an internationally awarded water documentary aired at Boustan Al-Amry in the Old City of Sana'a. The series told the dramatic story of how the struggle for fresh water has shaped human society, from civilization's birth in the great valleys of Asia and the Middle East to the development of mega-cities in the 20th century.

Teachers syndicates continue strike, call for procession

By: Saddam Al-Ashmori

SANA'A, March 26 — In a March 24 statement, teachers and educators syndicates confirmed continuation of an open comprehensive strike in all educational institutions until their demands are met. The Yemen Times received a copy of the statement, which holds the government responsible for all deterioration that has befallen the education process. They also confirmed that the strike involves 85 percent of the republic's schools.

The syndicates denounced oppression and professional terrorism by some officials, going as far as detention. The statement said officials prevented some teachers from entering their schools and asked the help of armed vehicles to dodge striking teachers. The statement also accused officials of firing a large number of striking teachers, while deputies, headmasters and managers were replaced on the pretext that they were lenient in resisting striking teachers. The last such oppression mentioned was preventing strikers from signing attendance lists.

In their statement, the syndicates pointed out that all such cases were listed and referred to the attorney general.

They called all education employees to a mass sit-in at the Capital Secretariat, Parliament and the Shoura

Council, and in front of all government offices on Tuesday, March 28 to denounce authorities' abuses for conducting the strike.

They also invited all education employees to a peaceful demonstration Monday, April 4, beginning from Al-Tahreer Square and proceeding to presidential buildings unless their demands are met.

They said they put their case before the president, calling on him to direct the government to execute their legal demands and asking him to stop all abuses and illegal oppressive punishment procedures against strikers.

They also called all workers and students syndicates, in addition to civil community organizations, to participate in the procession to defend human rights which are being overtly abused.

Hussein Ali Hazib, Sana'a office educational manager, said the strike has a spirit of political intrigue, adding that the educators do not differ over their rights. He alleged that what some syndicates have called for is of a political background. He advised that it is for the educators' good not to politicize the syndicate movement, calling the government to unify syndicate activities.

Hazib stated that the Ministry of Education came to an acceptable agreement with authorities over teachers' rights, under sponsorship of the

vice president. He added that the educators' demands are legal and hopes their demands will be reasonable and within capability so they can be met. He also hopes the government's reply will be reasonable and carried out at the right time in order to keep the process on a professional level.

Hazib said he prefers teachers continue teaching, revealing that they tried to persuade teachers that their unilateral strike is useless and considered a partisan work. However, he considers the syndicates who called for the strike to be illegal, depending on the fact that some called for the strike while others did not.

Hazib went on to say that they consider the interest of students, adding that achievements will include both the strikers and those did not go on strike. He said they addressed the headmasters, as they are the leaders, and found them cooperative.

Hazib said they expect the strike to end and work to resume, pointing out that the strike involved only 20 out of 1,100 schools. He asked concerned authorities to take legal action against syndicates without licenses.

Hazib said the official, private and partisan media role was negative, charging the partisan press with being unreasonable. He added that official media speak only of legal rights, pointing out that media as a whole is fueled by excitement and reactions.

Eight killed and 10 injured in bus traffic accident

SANA'A, March 26 — Eight people were killed and 10 injured, including a woman, in a bus accident last Wednesday, March 22. The bus was owned by Al-Musafir Company for transportation. The son of Al-Musafir's

manager also was among the dead.

A source said the accident occurred when the bus collided with a Mercedes truck. Investigations are being conducted to determine the reasons for the accident.

This is the second accident involving an Al-Musafir passenger bus in less than two years. A bus heading to Hadramout overturned in August 2004, killing 13 and injuring 30. The accident followed a blow-out of the bus's front tire.

Bayer returns to Yemen

SANA'A, March 22 — The National Trading Company (Natco), a large corporation owned by Said Anam, held a ceremony Wednesday, March 22 at the Movenpick Hotel to mark the return of Germany's Bayer Healthcare to the Yemeni market after a more than 20-year absence.

Dr. Gamal Mikhail, head of Bayer Healthcare, explained the reason behind the absence of company activities in the past two decades as being a wrong impression of company leaders about Yemen's investment atmosphere.

Natco Deputy Managing Director Mohammed Al-Kawi referred to exchange visits between Natco and Bayer that served to attract Bayer's attention: "Our will to deal with Bayer is due to the fact that it is one of the world's largest medicine producers."

He added that talks with Bayer began in 1999, resulting in an agreement to award Natco exclusive rights to import the company's products to Yemen. He appreciated Mikhail's role in convincing Bayer to resume exporting its products to Yemen.

"Bringing Bayer back to Yemen was a success for Yemeni-German relations and for Natco, to do business with famous world companies like Bayer." Based on its success in other countries, Al-Kawi expects Bayer will be very successful in the Yemeni market.

Mikhail said Bayer's main objective is to provide Yemeni patients with high quality medications that have been



Natco Deputy Managing Director Mohammed Al-Kawi; Dr. Gamal Mikhail, head of Bayer Healthcare; Eman Ali, official from the Emerging Markets in the Middle East.

tested and improved their positive affects. He also pointed to Bayer's future plans in Yemen: "We have ambitious plans. We are planning to improve doctors' skills by providing them with educational systems to improve their scientific knowledge and inviting them to attend conferences and symposiums abroad to put them in touch with the most modern scientific research."

At a press conference organized for this occasion, Mikhail confirmed that the company has taken measures to prevent faking its medicines and that the first medicine shipment will arrive in Yemen in June.

Eman Ali, an official from the Emerging Markets in the Middle East,

said Bayer has studied Yemen's markets to learn its medicine needs and will export different medicines to Yemen such as aspirin, Levitra and Cluscobay.

More than 300 key medical opinion leaders in Yemen, besides the mayor of Sana'a and several diplomats, as well as Yemeni officials and businessmen, attended the ceremony, during which Bayer announced the launch of a group of medications.

Bayer is known for its discovery of aspirin, as well as discovery of medicine overcoming male impotence. Represented by 350 companies on five continents, the company employs 93,700 employees worldwide, according to its December 31, 2005 statistics.

Continued from page 1

Breakthrough in GPC-opposition relations

Discussions involved the JMP's March 7 letter to the president outlining guarantees they deem necessary for holding free and honorable elections whereby all parties can defend the results. A source attending the meeting said the atmosphere was good but points of difference between the two parties were substantial.

The source added that Saleh showed keenness to hold free and upright elections according to guarantees approved by the law, pointing out that authorities had invited international observers to participate in monitoring the presidential elections

and expressing willingness to cooperate with them to facilitate their mission.

The meeting concluded with agreement to maintain dialogue on the list of guarantees, with two dialogue sessions already having been held last Friday and Saturday. However, the two sides said such sessions have not produced any agreement regarding running the electoral process in line with guarantees included in the JMP letter.

Sources said confining opposition representation to parties represented in Parliament was intended to exclude

Ba'ath Party representative Qassim Sallam from attending the meeting due to his recent stance toward the JMP and press statements appearing closer to the ruling authority.

Sallam, who was close to Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq, so far has not signed the JMP document for political reforms and rules of procedure for the opposition alliance. Also, his party's fragility and small size, especially after the downfall of Saddam Hussein's regime, makes his remaining with or departure from the JMP is of no real impact or serious consequences.

National Human Development Report: toward globalization

Chapter one is divided into three sections. The first section addresses knowledge as a basis for human development in Yemen and opportunities it created for capacity building and expanding choices to realize freedom, justice and dignity.

Chapter two addresses the topic of culture including ways to achieve human development. Since Yemeni reunification, the modernization process took on an accelerated pace aided by telecommunications and information technology developments and the trend toward a knowledge society and cultural globalization. However, Yemen's cultural scene still is held back by restrictions and constraints blocking change, gaining knowledge and adopting technology to serve human development.

Chapter three reviews Yemen's cultural policies and the state of official and private cultural institutions, production, traditions, arts, literature and intellectual heritage. The chapter also shows how cultural policies haven't received sufficient attention, leading to shortcomings in cultural activities management and its institutions' effectiveness.

Chapter four of the report focuses on general education, educational philosophy and its organizational set-up, as well as indicators and other main issues. Citizens and their attitudes are subjected to globalization's influence, unprecedented knowledge and the information revolution. Hence, educational systems must increase efforts to mold a modern personality, balancing between modernization requirements and pre-

serving traditions.

Chapter five highlights issues facing technical education and vocational training, as well as higher education and scientific research. It explores capabilities for transforming Yemen from a resource-based economy into a knowledge-based economy. The state is making extensive effort to boost the role of vocational training and technical education and contribute to economic growth by making required labor available in the labor market.

Chapter six addresses two basic points: information's role in achieving human development and media's role in information dissemination. Information technology has become core in the development equation and a major contributor to accumulation of knowledge.

German Development Service (DED): more than 25 years working in Yemen

Founded in 1963, the German Development Service (DED) is one of Europe's leading development services for personnel cooperation. Two weeks ago, DED celebrated more than 25 years in Yemen, having begun work in 1979. Since then it has cooperated with Yemeni, German and international partners in many different areas such as health, water and sanitation, poverty reduction, community participation and small business promotion. Approximately 30 development workers were working for DED in Yemen in 2005.

The following is an interview with DED General Manager Dr. Jürgen Wilhelm, who was in Sana'a to mark the occasion.

Why are you in Yemen today?

Because we are celebrating more than 25 years of Yemeni-German cooperation. We have been here since 1979 and that's a good reason for celebrating this event.

I gather this is not your first visit to Yemen?

No, it is actually my fifth. I came in the late '80s and then again several times during the '90s. We celebrated a regional conference with all our people from Asia here in Sana'a at the Taj Sheba Hotel in 2000.

When did you first visit Yemen?

In 1987.

How did you find Yemen after all these years? Is there real progress, are we getting better?

It still is a complicated situation, an economic situation. Of course, I was here before unification of North and South, so I know the country fairly well. Of course, there's tremendous development as far as housing and construction is concerned. I remember that on my second visit to Yemen, I was advised not to stay at the Sheraton Hotel because it was outside the city center. Nowadays, it's part of the city center, so to speak. So there's more development and more training and education has improved.

But on the other hand, Yemen has a very high and difficult, not to mention possibly dangerous, birth rate. The birth rate problem will create problems for the next generations. Those born today will go to school in 10 years and to universities, say, in 20 years' time. So that will create many long-term problems – economic problems, qualification, labor force and employment problems and so forth.



Dr. Jürgen Wilhelm talks to the Managing Editor of Yemen Times Dr. Hamdan Dammag.

PHOTO BY SADDAM AL-ASHMORI

conomic problems, qualification, labor force and employment problems and so forth.

Yemen has a very high and difficult, not to mention possibly dangerous, birth rate.

So on one hand, there's a wonderful peaceful situation today, compared to what was before unification. One must not forget that it was a big problem that needed to be solved. On the other hand, Yemen still faces many serious problems.

Were DED's activities before unification on both sides of Yemen?

No, we actually started working in the north. As you know, the situation was different during the Cold War. According to the Cold War distinction, the south was supported by the Soviet Union and former Communist East Germany.

You've mentioned the birth rate problem in Yemen. Are you involved in solving this problem?

Yes, we are trying to help improve awareness of both men and women as far as reproductive health is concerned, as you can see in the exhibition outside where some contraceptive methods are displayed.

This problem actually is a social and economic problem. Normally, it's easier to improve the situation in cities than in rural areas because people in rural areas still stick to their traditions. We're working on this, but the whole Yemeni society must work on this problem too.

Many journalists today have expressed their surprise at DED achievements in Yemen. Are you thinking to engage Yemeni media more to follow up and show the public your various efforts?

Perhaps we haven't reported our activities very often. I'm happy that this is a good reason to do it again. I'll instruct my director to keep in regular contact with you [the media] so you'll be provided information about what we're doing.

As you know, there are many German development agencies working toward Yemeni-German development cooperation. How is DED different from the others?

The most important point for the partner is that support is paid by the German taxpayers and that a German expert is coming from Europe to improve the skill or qualification of the Yemeni partner. For the partner, it's more or less of no interest whether such support comes from this organization or another. We all are working together in a comprehensive way.

There may be five fingers on a hand, but the hand comes from one body and the body is the German Development Cooperation altogether. This is the policy behind our work. So, there are different qualifications, investments, technical and personal cooperation (like DED). For example, in the water sector, the German Development Bank KfW is responsible for investment. But then you need technical advice and you must improve people's awareness on the local level. GTZ is taking care of this.

We're trying to improve the skills of those in villages (where water comes to) because they must get used to using water. Water is expensive and not free of charge. Especially in Arab countries, water is often a political factor. It's like bread – if there's an increase in the bread price, governments can be wiped away, as has happened in many countries.

The same is with water. People in rural areas think water must come for free, but this is impossible. It must be charged, in a modest way, of course. People must get accustomed to this. It's easier for them to accept this if an expert from abroad tells them this is a worldwide problem

and that it's not their government doing harm to them. DED often works as a facilitator to increase acceptance of new development or investments. So, we are working on three levels: national, regional and local.

People in rural areas think water must come for free, but this is impossible. It must be charged, in a modest way, of course. People must get accustomed to this. It's easier for them to accept this if an expert from abroad tells them this is a worldwide problem and that it's not their government doing harm to them.

Poverty reduction and small business promotion are among DED's goals. Can you give examples of DED projects in this regard?

In Taiz and Aden, we're working to support business associations. People very often start businesses but don't have enough skills and never learn to make a profit, which is the essence of doing business anyway. Therefore, people need to know how to work profitably and this is very complicated. Thus, business associations advise, improve links and go to deal with the market.

So, we're not helping individual businessmen but rather we are working to improve qualification of business associations which are more accessible to local businessmen. In this way, we help develop a local area, not instruct an individual, as that isn't development. We focus on mediators, not individuals. This

we're not helping individual businessmen but rather we are working to improve qualification of business associations which are more accessible to local businessmen.

is the same idea behind development cooperation. You shouldn't try to fish instead of the fisherman but rather train him to fish better and improve his capability to get more money from his fishing.

As for poverty reduction, we improve the situation of the poor by training them to acquire better skills and job opportunities, to open their minds and help them obtain better qualification so they'll be hired by a business or company.

How do you determine suitable areas in Yemen and their needs?

This is a consultative process with the Yemeni government. We are only guests in this country offering support. The definition of priorities must be set by Yemen's government, which of course consults the World Bank, the UN, the Germans, the British and other international organizations. Thus, there is a huge consultative process going on but in the end, the Yemeni government tells us to please help in this particular sector while others help in that one.

How do you evaluate the progress of DED projects in Yemen? Are you sat-

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ified?

Yes, it's done in a very professional manner. There's always an evaluation process conducted by professional consultants hired from independent organizations. They come to Yemen to inspect and evaluate GTZ, DED, etc., to see whether results are positive and so on. Their work results then are followed up by our Yemeni partners.

Yemen's government is very open and there are no obstacles, as far as frankness and openness.

able enough and people didn't like it any longer. Only a few retained such knowledge, but young people weren't interested in learning it. So we're now trying to make it attractive for tourism, living conditions and cultural heritage. With our partnership, there's more awareness that this cultural heritage is worth preserving.



Dr. Jürgen Wilhelm (center) in the press conference.

PHOTO BY SADDAM AL-ASHMORI

Are there any obstacles that hinder your efforts?

No, there's always hope and a professional attitude from our Yemeni partners. Our work is professional and friendly. Yemen's government is very open and there are no obstacles, as far as frankness and openness. There are many other more difficult countries. In this regard, Yemen is a very positive and open example.

Intercultural dialogue between Europe and the Arab world is one of DED's goals. Is this part of your activities in Yemen?

No, not in Yemen, but we are doing it in other countries like Afghanistan, Syria and Palestine. Intercultural dialogue is not only about dialogue between Islamic countries and the West, although it became so after September 11. You must know that there are nearly six million Muslims of Turkish background living in Germany and I can say there's no problem with that at all. I buy my daily food and vegetables from a Turkish shop. This is daily life for me.

Recently, a number of senior German officials and cultural figures have visited Yemen? Do you think this helps your work?

Yes, I hope so. I know there have been many visits by poets and writers such as Günter Grass, who is supporting our project in a nice way in Shibam Hadramout, which is clay construction. For us Europeans, it was a bit strange in the beginning because we were asking ourselves: "Local people have been doing this kind of work for hundreds of years, so why must a German or a European now come to Shibam to instruct people how to construct their houses?" But we realized that they've lost the knowledge, as it wasn't fashion-

How do you see the future of the Yemeni-German relationship?

Well, there will be a difficult path to follow, as we heard in the press conference that the economic situation is still critical. However, the German government has announced that we are open, ready and willing to intensify friendly Yemeni-German cooperation in the future.

excerpts from the conference:

At present Yemen is unlikely to meet almost any of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. the government has shown commitment to democratization, to economic liberalization and to political and economic reforms. However this political commitment has not yet resulted in concrete progress.

Dr. Steffan Buchwald, Dep. Head of Mission (German Embassy in Yemen)

Yemen is one of the countries, although with limited resources, that made rapid progress and become one of the pioneering countries in democracy and inclusive reforms. We did that in full content since our interest requires that before it is too late and certainly a lot of friends did back us including Germans. We still hope that Germans' attitudes still continue in supporting our efforts for more development and reforms in Yemen.

Mr. Hisham Sharaf, Deputy Minister for International Cooperation, Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation



DED has been helping in the preservation projects in Shibm Hadramout.



Family planning is one of the fields DED is working on.

PHOTO BY SADDAM AL-ASHMORI

ترطيب طوال اليوم



الوفيرا

كرز الشتوي

كريم البشرة المغذي من هيما لايا هيربال

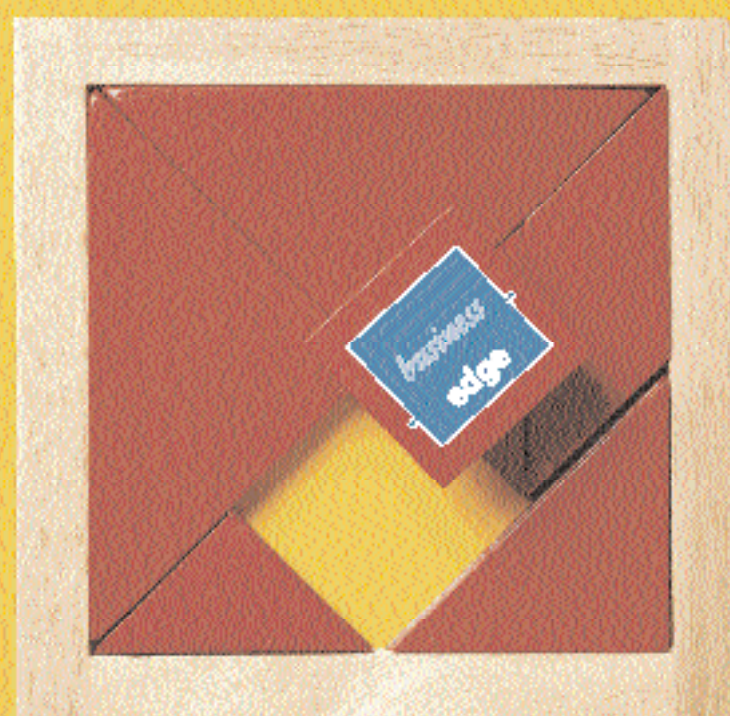
كريم البشرة المغذي من هيما لايا هيربال يتغلغل في أعماق البشرة ليضفي عليها رطوبة رائعة بفضل المليّنات الطبيعية، فيضفي عليها نعومة فائقة، ويحافظ على ليونتها ونضارتها طوال اليوم. وهو كريم خفيف خال من الدهون، يحتوي على الألويفيرا المغذية والمرطبة بينما يقوم الكرز الشتوي بحماية البشرة.



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CPJ special report 2006 (part 2 of 2)

Attacks, censorship, and dirty tricks In Yemen, the press climate is deteriorating

Amer's abduction shocked Yemen's independent press corps, many of whom took it as an explicit warning against the sort of enterprising journalism that had been a mark of Amer's weekly, Al-Wasat. It was the only Yemeni newspaper



By: Joel Campagna

to interview the rebel cleric Al-Hawthi, and it regularly published reports by human rights and international organizations critical of the Yemeni government. Al-Wasat also published daring stories about government nepotism, including one that ran just days before Amer's kidnapping. The story alleged that several government officials were exploiting state scholarships to send their own children to study abroad. "The nominations disregarded the academic performance of the students, a matter which forbids many top and underprivileged students in the country from their right in receiving these

tion that a serious investigation is under way, and the government has not condemned the attacks. Here are details:

- Haga' Al-Jehafi, editor of the weekly Al-Nahar, was wounded in July when a file folder delivered to his office exploded. Al-Jehafi said a prominent member of the Shura Council had threatened him prior to the attack because the paper criticized his use of power.

- Mujeeb Suwailih, a cameraman for the pan-Arab news channel Al-Arabiya, and Najib Al-Sharabi, a correspondent for the Saudi Arabia-based

story that led the government to suspend Al-Thawri in July 2005.

Between July and December 2005, at least four other journalists were the targets of assaults. Like the cases of Amer and Subaie, the perpetrators remain at large, the authorities have given little indica-

do little to improve the current law. The draft, for example, continues to prohibit offending the president or harming state interests, and it still directs journalists to "respect the objectives and aims of the Yemeni revolution." Newspapers can be suspended for violating the law and journalists barred from practicing their profession, as under the current law.

But the draft prescribes stiffer professional requirements to practice journalism, including membership in the country's Journalists Syndicate, and it stipulates that non-journalists cannot work in the press. It also demands expensive capital requirements for launching publications.

Potential fines have drawn particular concern. The draft before Parliament has yet to specify amounts, and journalists fear that exorbitant fines will be inserted by lawmakers or left to the discretion of judges under sway of the executive branch. Journalists believe the bill's broad provisions will enable the government to silence critical voices.

Prime Minister Abdelqader Bajammal has defended the proposed measure, telling CPJ that Yemeni journalists "are working outside the law. They get into the bedrooms." Bajammal said professional requirements for journalists and capital requirements for newspapers are necessary for "national security."

Yemeni journalists are already under pressure from the existing law. Jaabi said that prosecutions of journalists number about 20, an increase of more than 60 percent since 2004. With Saleh the head of the judiciary, the court system lacks independence and leaves journalists at the mercy of politicized trials. As of late 2005, at least four newspapers—Al-Tajammu, Al-Shoura, Rasid, and Ousbou—were suspended by the courts or by government action because of controversial articles.

In the case of the opposition weekly Al-Tajammu, a court in Sana'a suspended the publication for six months and barred Editor-in-Chief Abdulrahman Abdullah Ibrahim and reporter Adulraman Saeed from working professionally for one year. The court said a September 2004 commentary about political violence in 1968 insulted Islam, incited ethnic conflict, and threatened national security. The commentary explored the sectarian ramifications of the 70-day siege of Sana'a by royalist forces. Sunni-Shiite sectarianism is a sensitive issue in



Al-Nahar editor Haga' Al-Jehafi was injured by an explosive device delivered to his office.

Yemen.

On November 19, a lower court fined the opposition weekly Al-Thawri one million Yemeni riyals (US\$5,500) for defaming two government officials in a story that said government jobs were being "sold." The court also ordered the paper to print an apology in three successive issues. The newspaper faces 13 other defamation charges for criticizing authorities, and it faces closure if convicted on any one of them. One columnist, Mohamed Al-Maqaleh, faces up to a year in prison and a ban on practicing his profession stemming from a commentary calling on Saleh to give up some of his extensive powers.

Dirty tricks have been reported as well. Security agents are believed to be responsible for several incidents, including a January case in which a recording of private telephone conversation between Al-Jazeera correspondent Ahmed Shalafi and his wife was distributed to senior Al-Jazeera staff in Doha and to journalists in Yemen. Shalafi was said to have discussed potentially embarrassing personal background. Journalists interpreted the recording as an attempt to get Shalafi fired; they suspected Shalafi angered authorities by interviewing the kidnappers of Italian tourists and by reporting on corruption and human rights.

Yemeni security services are also believed to be responsible for commandeering or "cloning" outspoken Yemeni newspapers—establishing similarly titled and similar-looking newspapers to undercut the originals and confuse readers. Before its closure last year, the office of the opposition weekly Al-

Shoura was taken over by armed men believed to be allied with the government and a new management team set up. Despite appearances, the new title carried a much different, pro-government editorial line.

Jaabi, the human rights lawyer, said Al-Thawri was cloned several years ago. The pro-government facsimile was printed under the same name, with only the color of the lettering in its nameplate different. At the end of 2004, Al-Shoura was cloned when a pro-government newspaper calling itself Manbar Al-Shoura was established, bearing the same logo with the word "Manbar" in tiny type. Authorities also cloned a women's press freedom group, Women Journalists Without Borders, and forced the original group to change its name.

"Cloning" is done through government channels, and, in the case of newspapers, the Information Ministry must approve each new title. Yet the approval of some titles appears to be in violation of Article 34 of the press law, which states: "A newspaper or magazine shall not bear the same or a closely similar name to that of an already existing newspaper or magazine."

Yemeni officials who met with CPJ in January pledged to investigate attacks on the press, but they avoided explicitly denouncing the assaults on journalists. During a contentious meeting with the CPJ delegation, Prime

Minister Bajammal said attacks against any Yemeni citizen are unacceptable, but he suggested that the assaults on journalists were unrelated to their work and had been staged to gain attention. "Some people are creating problems against themselves," Bajammal said. "They want to appear as fighters for press freedom. A journalist is drunk and then he clashes with people."

Despite dismissing the attacks, Bajammal promised that the government would investigate and make its results public. "I promise you that there is no action against anyone because he is a journalist," he said. "I promise to make a transparent investigation and make it open to everyone."

The coming weeks will reveal the government's sincerity in getting to the bottom of these crimes, but the absence of a forceful government stand has fostered a climate of fear and intimidation for the press. "The regime is not behind every attack on a journalist," said Tawwokol Karman, a Yemeni reporter who heads a local women's press freedom group. "But because it doesn't follow up, people think they can attack journalists."

Joel Campagna is senior program coordinator responsible for the Middle East and North Africa at the Committee to Protect Journalists. He led CPJ's mission to Yemen in January 2006. Ivan Karakashian, CPJ research associate, provided research for this report.



A view of the Yemeni Ministry of Information

REUTERS / ALADIN ABDEL NABY

scholarships," the article said.

Said Amer: "The scholarship story caused a big eruption. ... All of these people were very close to the president."

The attack on Amer attracted considerable attention in the press and triggered numerous condemnations in Yemen and abroad. Yet more than six months later, the assailants remain at large and government has provided no indication that it is seriously investigating. Amer said the police and Interior Ministry have ignored his repeated inquiries about the investigation. Most troubling has been the official silence. Not a single government official expressed public concern or condemned the brazen attack. Instead, government newspapers cast doubt on Amer's account, blaming Yemeni opposition parties for carrying out the assault.

The handling of the Amer case is not unique. The government has yet to identify the perpetrators of a vicious assault on 27-year-old freelance journalist Nabil Subaie, who was stabbed in Sana'a on November 12. Subaie, who writes frequently for the Socialist Party weekly Al-Thawri, was walking home at around 8 p.m. when he was accosted by an assailant armed with a dagger and a second man who held a gun to his head and said: "Somebody is going to be killed tonight." When Subaie resisted, an assailant stabbed him twice in the back and once in the hand. "This is the first time I've ever faced this kind of a problem in Sana'a," Subaie said. The government soon announced that it had arrested a suspect, but it never provided details. "I have no idea if the assailants were arrested," Subaie said.

The failure of Yemeni authorities to shed light on the case has led journalists to draw their own conclusions. Subaie had written provocative columns about religion, politics, and society, and he was among the first Yemeni journalists to criticize the prospect of Saleh handing down the presidency to his son. In 2005, Subaie wrote that Yemen was aiding terrorism through its support of militant groups, a

satellite channel Al-Ekhabariya, were attacked by security officers while covering a November strike by employees at a public textile factory in Sana'a. Suwailih suffered three broken ribs. Both were detained for several hours by the same officers who attacked them.

- And in December, Mohammad Sadiq Al-Odaini, head of the Center for Training and Protecting Journalist Freedom, an independent Yemeni press freedom group, was threatened at gunpoint by a man he recognized as a security agent. A few days later, he said, he was attacked by the same man and two other assailants. Al-Odaini said he believed he was targeted because his organization's annual report accused authorities of failing to investigate attacks on the press.

Other crimes have been reported as well. On August 26, the offices of The Associated Press and the independent weekly Al-Nida, which shared a building, were burglarized. AP correspondent Al-Haj said burglars rifled through files and made off with two computers, a fax machine, video camera, computer discs with data, and videotapes with footage. Unused tapes were left behind. Equipment was also stolen at Al-Nida, a newly formed independent weekly that has been critical of the government. Al-Haj said he complained about the authorities' failure to investigate the incident; after the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate issued a statement protesting the lack of progress, Al-Haj said, he was summoned for questioning by the Interior Ministry.

The spate of violent attacks has occurred against the backdrop of mounting legal restrictions. In 2005, the administration submitted a new press bill that is now before Parliament. Government officials have touted the law as a step forward for press freedom because it removes provisions from the existing 1990 law that stipulate jail terms for purported press offenses. But Yemeni lawyers point out that the change is irrelevant because journalists still face jail time under provisions of the country's penal code.

Many of the press bill's provisions

Recommendations to the government of Yemen

The Committee to Protect Journalists calls on President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the government of Yemen to immediately adopt the following recommendations:

- Encourage Yemeni journalists to carry out independent reporting, including that which is critical of the government, with an explicit guarantee that authorities will not penalize them, directly or indirectly, for such professional activities.
- Publicly condemn violent attacks, acts of intimidation, and other crimes carried out against members of the press; ensure that thorough and transparent investigations are conducted into these attacks; and make public the findings of these investigations.
- Cease government interference with the press, including newspaper suspensions, professional bans on journalists, and harassment from security agents. Ensure that banned journalists and newspapers are allowed to resume their work immediately.
- Abolish provisions of Yemeni law, such as the current and draft press laws and the penal code, that violate the internationally protected right "to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media," as guaranteed by Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) to which Yemen is a state party.
- Permit and encourage the creation of independent Yemeni broadcast media that will provide independent news and opinion, including views that are critical of the government and state policies.

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Words of Wisdom



The fall-out from technology advances, notably globalization, is clearly ahead of us. We need to grapple with this and the sooner we assess the issues and decide on what we need to do, the better prepared we will be. A main component of globalization is liberalization.

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

OUR
OPINION

The Iraqi dilemma

The news is so conflicting and every day there's a new story. Yet, the only consistent issue about Iraq is that there are more dead people every day, mostly Iraqi citizens or soldiers and regularly people of various nationalities. The worst thing of all is to witness the death of people who are there just because they wanted to convey the truth such as media personnel. Iraq has become a death hub for journalists and media crews as well as human rights activists, as it seems the angry wrath of distraction kills without discrimination.

The question is whether the situation in Iraq is getting better or worse? Statements by U.S. and British officials say things are getting under control and that it's a transition phase in which authority is being handed over to the local government. Other reports indicate that the internal conflicts between the Iraqis themselves are getting stronger and the country is on the verge of a civil war. A recent comment by U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld accusing the media of overstating the severity of recent sectarian violence in Iraq truly is amusing, especially given that at the same time, U.S. ambassador to Iraq Zalmay Khalilzad admitted that the U.S. opened a Pandora's box when it invaded Iraq three years ago and that he could see the country descending into full-scale civil war.

The U.S. is not the only one struggling to get a grip on how things will proceed in Iraq. The Iraqis themselves have become more and more apprehensive about the future of their country, especially those waiting in anticipation outside Iraq. There are many Iraqis living in Yemen and they all seem to be developing a frustrated, sometimes indifferent, attitude toward what is going on in their home country. "We feel utterly helpless. There isn't a single family who hasn't been affected by the crises in Iraq, whether by losing a member, an income source or merely by the instability dominating the country," an Iraqi man working in a Sana'a barbershop exclaimed.

There is no wisdom in war, especially one where the cause has been lost somewhere along the way. Many of the international soldiers sent to Iraq are having second thoughts about the righteousness of their mission in Iraq. The world has lost so much because of this alleged 'War on Terrorism' in Iraq. Ironically, it has caused nothing but more terror and terrorism.

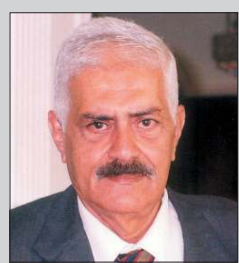
Nadia Al-Sakkaf
Editor-in-Chief

Iran the Gulf player (2-2)

Attention should be drawn to the situation towards which Iran is heading, along with all its dangers and indications that would have their reflection on the entire region. In this regard we want to call attention to certain considerations.

1-No reasonable person will think that the United States is possible to venture, at any stage, to take military action intended to enter Iran or occupy part of it. The American plight in Iraq is the best evidence on impossibility of that. Also, present Iran is not that of Saddam's Iraq. The circumstances are different, the composition is varied and the situations are not similar. In my view the one that targets Iran in the first place is the Hebrew state. It has already begun pointing the finger of accusation towards Iran and Syria of motivating Hezbollah and of rather standing behind some of the recent suicide bombings inside Israel. That is the propagating media introduction that Israel always practices. I also do not have any doubt that Israel every now and then embraces the idea of dealing a blow to Iran's nuclear installations, although those installations are guarded and surrounded with a belt of missiles. Israel that had hit the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981, will not hesitate in repeating the crime against Iran at the time it considers as suitable and in case international and regional circumstances allow that action.

2-While the United States and its allies have thought of changing the Syrian regime from inside it and to undermine its structure, their perception regarding Iran is different. They do not seek to change its regime because that is



By: Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Tarb

a difficult and complicated matter. They tend to incapacitate the Persian state and weaken it, to dwarf its role and to control its political and military decision. It is believed that attaining that goal is not an easy question because Iran, like Iraq, is the type of a state that is hard to manage and ungovernable.

3-What is probably eye-catching in this context is that the states of the Arab Gulf do not share Iran its enthusiasm for its nuclear program. They rather look at it with strong concern. Maybe that explains those states' talk about rendering the Gulf region alone into a region free of weapons of mass destruction. In following up the dialogue on a message of the Arab League secretary general sent to secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the reply the first had received. The reply confirmed that, for the Gulf mentality, the Iranian nuclear danger is no less than that of the Israeli nuclear danger but maybe more dangerous for them.

In this respect we want to say that Iran is the major player in the Gulf region. It holds the reins of confrontation with the west under worrying ramifications and difficult circumstances predicting upcoming problems and possible confrontations. They are led by a revolutionary Islamic regime that does not hesitate in discrediting the holocaust story and shedding skepticism on the story of the Nazis holocaust against the Jews. This regime goes further in calling for moving Israel to central Europe instead of its aggression on the Arab territories and occupation of Palestine and tampering with Islamic and Christian sanctities.

In the Arab world we perceive the

Iranian-international confrontation with hesitation look. Most of the Arab regimes are allies to the United States of America. Moreover most of the Arab regimes look with concern and suspicion towards the Iranian regime that possesses political agenda that may agree with the Arab goals versus the conflict with Israel. However, the Iranian regime is different from them concerning other things and issues. If Iran is thinking of what is called the Shiite Crescent, it on the other hand seeking to build bridges with the Arab east and in this matter it has a huge asset that cannot be belittled or play down its impact. I our view Iran has achieved noticeable successes in its foreign policy in the recent years. Nevertheless it has to preserve those successes under the explosive situation inside its neighbor Iraq, beside its unstable eastern neighbor Afghanistan as well as to other possible disturbances in the Middle East. The Arab Israeli conflict could continue for more years and he situation in general are not heading for quick stability. We are in need of the voice of reason to prevail in the region but it seems that the Iranian player has decided is decision and has begun throwing the ball into the courts of others. Iran's hardened stand reflects the state of mobilization the Iranians are living, the philosophy massing up in which the Iranians believe and the desire of escalating the situation until reaching the state of brinkmanship. In conclusion my view is that Iran is the major player of the Gulf and it maybe the source of tension in it and cause of the confrontation heading towards it.

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Tarb is an economist and a professor in Political Science and an expert in administrative development. He is the head of a number of professional associations, such as the Arab Group for Investment and Development

United States national security strategy and the world

By: Muhammad Imran Khan
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After a long wait bush administration finally issued the new National Security Strategy (NSS) for United States. The last NSS was published in 2002. The new version of policy is mainly based on previous NSS offering some new changes. And any thing which comes out from United States always have a global prospective which is the same with NSS also, covering many aspects of the world like working for global economic growth, promoting human rights, defusing regional conflicts. previous

The main focus remained on the theme 'Attack the enemy before it attacks you'. USA used these tactics against Iraq in 2003, fearing that Iraq is trying to develop Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and can harm USA. Though they never found any kind of WMD and Iraq has become a big mess. American government is still wants to use the same strategy. Perhaps they think that Preemptive strike will destroy the enemy and it would be an end. But Preemptive attack on Iraq has shown that it was not an end but start of many problems. Even after 3 years there is nothing in control. Preemptive attacks though look like an advance act but still infect it should be used as last a resort.

Learning from a bad experience as

USA was almost standing alone on the decision of Invading Iraq in 2003. USA also wants to emphasize a bigger role in working with other nations through diplomacy. Iran has been described as a greatest single threat but this time USA is not going all alone to solve this problem, pushing for hard measures against Iran through the United Nations while working closely with European countries, Russia and China. European countries have been described as the "oldest and closest friends and allies". United States also appreciated the expending role of NATO in different parts of the world. While working closely with other nations still USA wants to lead the world "America must lead by deed as well as by example. This is how we plan to lead, and this is the legacy we will leave to those who follow".

Promoting democracy and ending tyranny around the world is an essential part of this strategy. No one will argue that promoting democratic values in the world is a very good thing but United States must have equal values for the entire world. People in philistine elected Hamas in a free and fair election. Clearly acknowledging that fact in NSS "The Palestinian people voted in a process that was free, fair, and inclusive. The Palestinian people having made their choice at the polls, the burden now shifts to those whom they have elected to take the steps necessary to advance peace, prosperity, and statehood for the Palestinian people." Hamas may be con-

sidered as a terrorist group by USA but during election Hamas slogan was not to destroy Israel but to provide justice and corruption free government to the Palestinians. They still not formed any government but why USA needs to put hard actions against Hamas before they do anything. First let them to work and if they fail to deliver what they are promising than many will support tough actions.

Is it also a Preemptive type of strategy against an elected government? On other hand for few reasons USA has closed its eyes for many countries where there is no democracy, no free and fair elections or partial democracy.

Policies / strategies are made as guidelines for future actions and change few things but this strategy will not bring any big changes in United States on going actions as almost all the measures revealed in National Security Strategy are under practice for long time. So it seems that this time US government had decided to work first and then make it into a strategy. Does it mean that there are no new thoughts for changes or on otherwise United States is quite confident of its actions and don't think that they need any changes.

Muhammad Imran Khan is assistant director of Pakistan's National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA). He is an economic and commerce specialist and a freelance writer for several international newspapers.

Letters to the Editor

Spying on Americans

Bush's spying on American citizens is illegal, unconstitutional, and much worse. I believe Bush's warrant less eavesdropping on American citizens is just another instance, among many, which characterizes the Bush administration as absolutely and categorically fascist.

Countless news articles and publications by noted political,

legal and historical experts argue that the Bush administration is comparable to the fascist regimes of Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, Suharto, and Pinochet. There is more than enough published evidence to characterize the Bush administration's policies as fascist, especially his using propaganda and fear to rally support for his so-called "War on Terrorism."

Bush's policies read like other

fascist regimes:

- Obsession with National Security
- Supremacy of the Military - Militarism and Empire Building
- Corporate Controlled Mass Media; intertwined Religion and Government
- Merged State and Corporate Powers (wealthy Power Elite)
- Rampant Cronyism and Corruption

- Frenzied Patriotism
- Fraudulent Elections and Serious Voting Irregularities
- Disdain for Intellectuals, Scientists and Artists
- Sexism (homophobia, anti-abortion)
- Obsession with Crime and Punishment
- Executive Supremacy
- Disdain for the Recognition of Human and Civil Rights.

Too many Americans are willing to overlook encroachments on their civil liberties in the name of

"loyalty to the Commander-in-Chief", because we are 'at war'. However, I am convinced that America is in extreme danger of becoming a fascist state. Regrettably, the US Congress seems intransigently unwilling to call a halt to Bush's illegal spying, restrict his torture and illegal detention of "prisoners of war" and otherwise hold him to account for his many misdeeds. Who will hold Bush accountable?

Harold S Kramer
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COMMON
SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

The tide begins to turn against the Israeli Lobby

The United States of America has been pursuing policies that are often dictated by various interest groups that have their own organs dedicated to insuring that these interests influence Congressional or Executive decisions on major issues of Government policy. It is part of the democratic process and in more ways than one it is a healthy sign of democracy at work. But as of late, this sort of phenomena has led to many leading American scholars, academicians, political thinkers, journalists and other elements of the society raising questions as to how much such influence should be allowed in conducting political affairs. Perhaps no such organ of influence peddling has aroused the attention of such skeptics as that of the Pro-Israel lobby. Indeed, no influence peddlers have enjoyed so much control of United States Government policy as the Israel lobby. To get a very good feel of this influence and the unfavorable consequences this has had on directing American policy one must read the recent study produced by John Mearsheimer and Stephen Walt called "The Israel Lobby". This study is available in the internet in long form (issued by the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University

([http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP06-011/\\$File/rwp_06_011_valt.pdf](http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP06-011/$File/rwp_06_011_valt.pdf)) and an edited version issued by the London Review of Books (http://www.lrb.co.uk/v28/n06/mear01_.html). This observer must attest that no report or study has ever dealt with this issue in such detail and frankness and with strong authority as this study and it should be read by anyone who really wants to get an inside view of this powerful machinery of the International Zionist Establishment and the bearing it has had in wrongly directing American foreign policy. Note that the report has left no stone unturned in showing the moral as well as the tangible costs this has had on American foreign policy.

The most convincing aspect of the study is that it wholly relies on the sayings, writings and doings of the elements that have come to shape this lobby and its supporters and therefore its contents can neither be disputed or questioned. Even those who have sought to play down the significance of the report or discredit it are unable to contest any of the topics covered or the contents. The study highlights the background of the Lobby and how it has developed into the overriding influence in the shaping of US foreign policy in the Middle East for the last sixty years. Reading the report clearly shows that the authors knew that they were touching upon a highly controversial issue, which was bound to raise a hell of a storm among the elements of the Lobby. Nevertheless as well known scholars in their field, they felt that it was about time someone did something that would increase the American public's awareness of the impact that the Lobby has had in negatively influencing American foreign policy.

The report starts off with noting the exorbitant cost that the overzealous support to Israel has been to the American taxpayer, which accumulated to US \$ 140 billion over the years (without mentioning the other indirect costs like the War in Iraq - another product of the efforts of the Lobby and the incalculable cost of leaked intelligence and other by products of the work of the Israel lobby).

In conclusion the report indicates the need to look seriously at the negative impact of submitting to the wishes of the Israeli lobby and the need to find ways to circumvent it. Otherwise, the United States is rapidly becoming a rouge state in itself! We will highlight to our readers important elements in the report in the following issue (933) of the YT.

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

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Yemen Press Review

By: Mohammed Khidhr



As-Sahwa
weekly, 23 Mar
2006.

Main headlines

- JMP refuses the GPC's mandate of forming electoral committees through the ministry of civil service
- Arab pledges to support Hamas
- All out strike by teachers paralyzes education in schools
- Islah forms a committee special for the woman to run the elections
- Riot police surround motorcyclists in front of parliament building
- Yemen Journalists Syndicate Council refuses resignation of its chairman

writer Ali Abdullah Al-Wasie says in an article that division among Muslims and sowing enmity among them is a great crime committed and everything must be sacrificed for the sake of the Muslims unity. But how will that be if the Shiite ideology was built for dividing the Muslims and incite enmity among them? Of course we do not believe that the Shiites in general understand that. They are happy because they love descendants of the prophet and feel proud of that.

What is happening in Iraq bleeds the heart. Areas are besieged and destroyed and their people are killed every day for nothing but because they are Sunnis. It is as if those hiding behind those slogans were waiting for the day when they find themselves free to practice that entire rancor. Why all these crimes? Why do we find the entire Muslims are careless about what is going on in Iraq? Their brothers in Iraq wait from them to help before they are annihilated if they are not rescued from acts of the crusaders and the Jews. All sides that conspire on Islam have gathered in Iraq and the Sunni Muslims are still not awake to see what is happening in Iraq.

The Sunnis in Iraq are about to follow their brothers in Iran where they are considered as aliens in their homeland, no one considers their condition and no one knows what happens to them and in what condition they are living. Many of them died in prisons because they complained and condemned what happens to them of injustice and denial of their least rights.



Al-Shumou
weekly, 18 Mar
2006.

Main headlines

- Al-Attas discloses resentment inside authority
- GPC accuses the JMP of working to postpone presidential elections

- Omantel, the third GSM operator
- Amidst administrative suppression, the teachers begin their all out strike

The newspaper political editor writes saying Iran is dealing with America, the Great Satan with much sound judgment and reason. Although it is using an exciting language in its media, it uses on the political side a language of common interests, mutual respect and share of orders.

The Iranian policy that adopts maneuvering and dialogue with America the Great Satan, has pushed it to a deep understanding of possibilities of controlling the reins of matters, at least at the present time. That policy has reached the level of coordination and partnership with the White House to the extent it has become one of the most players in the region. For that it is now putting forward its conditions in dialogue with the United States about Iraq where it has been able to build a foothold and become the first player on its arena, making it the trump card in putting pressure on the other. That does not absolutely mean putting aside conditions of dialogue and realization of the other side interests. On the contrary, Iran has always tried to possess a number of trump cards to reveal and offer to the United States in return for achievement of Iranian ideological conditions. That ideology does not absolutely contradict the American interests in the region. That may have given confidence to Iran's attending of dialogue between the two sides and has made Iran the strong ally of the American interests. Iran is at least is the most capable in the Iraq affair and it can direct it to the direction it desires either in meekness towards the occupation or the resistance. It has played in the direction that satisfies to a great extent the United States, at least in the question of toppling the former regime in Iraq.



Al-Wasat weekly,
2 Mar 2006.

Main headlines

- Younger brother of former president al-Hamdi announces his nomination to presidency elections
- Amidst threats and attacks, the teachers continue their open strike
- The Division replies: Visit of the deputy American ambassador to the division a routine one; the news published about it antagonizes the foreigner against the military establishment
- Gulf report: Technical and political problems prevent Yemen's accession to the GCC

- The parliament calls riot forces to surround the motorcyclists' sit-in in front of its building
- The GPC inaugurates its electoral campaign with an attempted assassination, The attackers free and the victim a defenseless opposition member

Writer Mohamed al-Kazimy says in an article under the difficult situations our people are living and aggravation of the crisis the ruling regime is facing with its relations inside with the majority of the people and the opposition forces or in its foreign relations with the European countries, particularly the United States, and the approach of the presidential elections, this years appears as decisive in deciding the direction our country will follow.

It is still early to predict that direction categorically. That is linked to what the coming months will reveal of events and developments on the national arena, including the election.

The JMP demands the formation of another commission to run the elections composed of equal number of members fro the JMP and the GPC. The JMP also demands prevention of the use of official media, public property and public officialdom by the ruling party so that the elections to be transparent and just. Nevertheless the ruling party insists on keeping the present commission that is composed of six members biased to it and one member from the Islah party, although the commission has confessed of committing more than one violation of the election law.

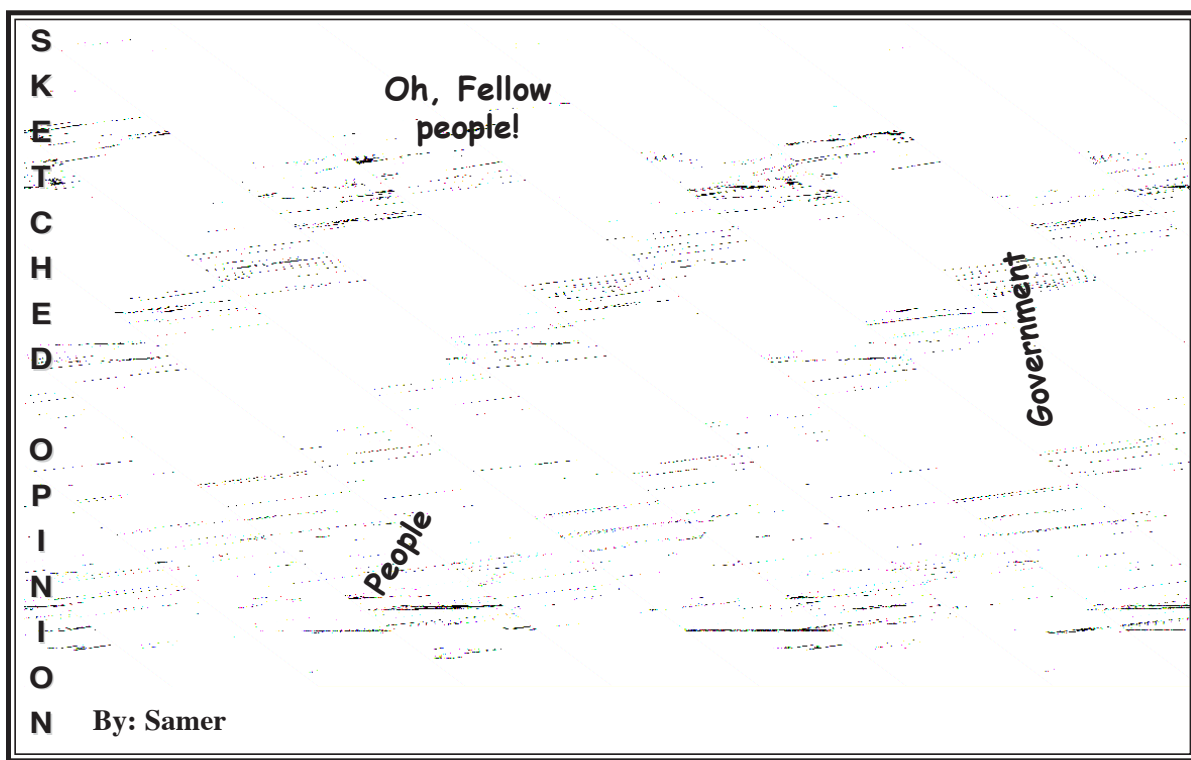
Hence, it no doubt appears that the ruling party does not want the elections to be transparent, just and decent. It also does not want to let the competition in the elections between it and the opposition on basis of equality.

We have to wait and see whether the parties of the JMP will remain sticking to their stand even if they were compelled to engage into a confrontation with the ruling GPC.

Al-Thawri
weekly, organ of
the Yemen
Socialist Party
(YSP), 23 Mar
2006.

Main headlines

- The government encounters peaceful protests with planes deal for fighting riot
- Nationwide education process halt, Teachers peaceful strike faced with government terrorization
- Politicians: Elections Commission insists on killing democracy
- MP al-Khabji: Threats will not prevent us from defending human rights
- Violations against Dailami, Muftah



By: Samer

and Luqman

- Two killed and two injured in Lahj

The newspaper's political editor discusses action of the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum saying the announcement of the SCER of what it called the nominees for taking part in the committees of checking voter lists emphasizes its insistence on not only o being heedless of the opinions and warnings of the JMP parties but also to turn its back to he law that regulates the electoral process.

By such behavior the SCER arouses skepticism on progress of the electoral process and the premeditated intentions beforehand to influence the expected results of those elections. Practically this approach would lead to maintain the present situations or re-produce them. A matter which in case happened, will undermine all prospects we hope the elections will be an opportunity for effecting a genuine change towards spread of democracy, enhancement of political participation and laying the bricks for realization of peaceful transfer of power.

The parties of the JMP have clarified in their program for the political reform and the documents they have issued in this regard that there is no way for getting out of the current tense situations but by following the road of comprehensive political reform as a major approach for improving the general situations in various fields and reform all the courses. Such an opinion is no longer a monopoly of the JMP but rather common denomination of a large and wide sector of the public opinion, the political forces and civil society organizations. The parties of the JMP have clearly confirmed their opinion concerning the guarantee of holding competitive elections in order to come out with results accepted by all and defended by all.



SILVER LINING

By: Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi
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Please do not ask for more trouble!

The hysteric media barrage the political regime is launching against the opposition parties entails a bad omen of the coming few months prior to the presidential and local elections. Upon hearing rumors that the former president of the South Yemen Ali Naser Mohammed would run for office, the regime has opened up the question of the mass graves of the January 13, 1986 Aden, bringing into mind of the Yemeni people the agonies of the infighting and reviving the bloodshed memories and hatred sentiments.

Again, the state-run- and -financed media have also tried to revive the hostilities between the socialists, saying that the socialists of the North have controlled everything and left nothing for the socialists of the South.

Last Thursday, the 26 September newspaper of the army said the US embassy had given the government some important documents about the South during 1980s. It described these documents as important, revealing secrets of the conflict between the leaders of the socialist party at that time and other relevant issues to their term in office.

This is really stupid. What does it mean to incite such kind of sentiments? Won't this hamper the national unity and stability of the country? They always say the unity is a "red line" and a taboo that must not be touched whatsoever the reason. I agree with my colleague Jamal Anaam when he said that the unity of the political parties is a part of the overall unity of the country.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh has been always giving sermons on the importance of keeping the country united, burying the past hostilities and looking ahead for a better tomorrow. Why now recalling the past with all its miseries and pains? Won't this stir up the anger the people of the South who are now lamenting the pre-unification era wherein law and order was respected and cherished by everybody, despite the other wrongdoings of the socialist regime.

One can not really spell out the unwise and unruly discourse of the political regime and the ruling party media only in the context of the substantial impasse they are going through.

The political regime used to keep an iron grip over everything, even the opposition parties, sorting out differences with them through bargains and deals. But, when it has found out that these ways will no longer work out, it is going nuts and

is behaving like a child who holds a gun and starts firing against everybody without knowing the consequences.

The ruling party's conflict with the Joint Meeting Opposition parties' coalition over the election committee and the decision of the opposition to mount its opposition against the election committee way of running the voters' register update aloof the political parties, and its threat to agitate the public protest against such measures- all have drive the political regime crazy. The regime of Saleh knows the grave consequences of running the election this way without the involvement of the political parties. It understands that even if the opposition takes part in voting and refuses the results because the election committee conducted the election committee alone, then hell will break loose. The election winner will not be legitimate and this might lead to protests country wise if the opposition continues to uphold this firm position. I m not here trying to defend the opposition but their demand to guarantee a fair play, which is, in fact, the first good step the opposition has taken and must go ahead with it. Otherwise, absence of election fairness will lead to nothing but frustration and disbelief in a democracy that brings no change.

Hey guys wake up and do not ask for trouble. This is not just a small trick as you always make. The consequences of instigating such sentiments and reviving the past memories of the South during the socialist era are grave. For God's sake do not play with the fire and embroil the country into the turmoil of further mess and trouble. I can behold our political life clouded with suspense and fear of the coming few days.

We are already plagued with heavy problems and challenges at different levels. Yemen can not afford more trouble and crises. Our regime has been presenting initiatives and proposals to reform the whole world problems, reform of the Arab League, UN and the recent one is to be delivered the Arab League Summit concerning Arab solidarity. This is really stark madness. Our people in charge should better think about our own challenges and how to go out of this critical time in our history wherein the whole system is likely to collapse unless serious and earnest actions are taken immediately.

Let us keep our fingers crossed in the hope that the regime will realize the serious consequences of its stupid tricks on the country and its future hanging in the balance. Don't you think so?!

Beyond revolutionary disillusion

By: Václav Havel

All revolutions, in the end, turn from euphoria to disillusion. In a revolutionary atmosphere of solidarity and self-sacrifice, people tend to think that when their victory is complete, paradise on Earth is inevitable. Of course, paradise never comes, and - naturally - disappointment follows. That seems to be the case in Ukraine today, as its people prepare to vote for a new parliament little more than a year after their successful Orange Revolution.

Post-revolutionary disillusion, especially after the revolutions against communism - and in Ukraine's case revolution against post-communism - is rooted in psychology. New circumstances imposed new challenges for most people. Formerly, the state decided everything, and many people, particularly in the middle and older generation, began to see freedom as a burden, because it entailed continuous decision-making.

I have sometimes compared this psychological ennui to my own post-prison situation: for years I yearned for freedom, but, when finally released, I had to make decisions all the time. Confronted suddenly with many options every day, one starts to feel a headache, and sometimes unconsciously wants to return to prison.

This depression is probably inevitable. But, on a societal scale, it is eventually

overcome, as new generations grow up. Indeed, 15 years after the disintegration of Soviet Union, a new catharsis seems underway, and Ukraine's Orange Revolution was part of that.

As Ukraine so clearly shows, the process of self-liberation from communism was, by definition, associated with a gigantic privatization. Naturally, members of the old establishment, with their inside knowledge and connections, gained much of the privatized property.

This "inevitable" process poisoned political life and the media, which led to a strange state of limited freedom and a mafia-like environment. The shadings differed from country to country in the post-communist world, but the new generations rising in these societies now seem to be fed up with it.

Ukraine's Orange Revolution, as well as Georgia's Rose Revolution, seems to confirm this. While revolutions in the late 1980's and early 1990's were directed against totalitarian communist regimes, nowadays they aim to get rid of this mafia-type post-communism.

But to make the change irreversible, a truly independent and incorruptible judiciary is essential. Too often in politically connected cases, suspicions and charges of wrongdoing are not pursued to an unambiguous conclusion. This is understandable: the communist justice system was manipulated to serve the regime, and thousands of judges cannot be replaced overnight.

Although it is clear that a return to the old Soviet Union is not possible, some blame Russian influence for the disillusion in Ukraine. Yes, there are some alarming elements in Russian policy, mostly because Russia has never really known where it begins and where it ends. It either owned or dominated many other nations, and now it is only with grudging reluctance dealing with the loss of them all. Some of Russian President Vladimir Putin's statements seem to recall the Soviet era with nostalgia. Indeed, he recently called the disintegration of the Soviet Union a tragic mistake.

But Soviet nostalgia has far more to do with Russia's traditional Great Power ambitions than with communism. Russia, I believe, should clearly say - and the international community should clearly say to Russia - that it has defined borders that will not be questioned, because disputed borders lie at the core of most conflicts and wars.

On the other hand, I don't want to demonize Putin. He may lower oil prices for someone close to him, like Belarus' dictator Alexander Lukashenko, and insist on a market price for someone else, but that's basically all he can do. I don't envision any serious conflict beyond that.

The promise of Western integration is one reason that conflict seems impossible, for it is a question of geography as much as shared values and culture. Ukraine belongs to a united European political entity; the values that Ukraine

endorses and that are embedded in its history are European to the core. The Czech experience shows that implementing all of the European Union's norms so as to be ready to qualify for membership takes some time. But in principle, Ukraine can succeed as well.

Much the same is true for Ukraine and NATO. Partnerships based on shared rules, standards, and values are the heartbeat of modern security. Moreover, NATO in a way defines the sphere of a civilization, which of course doesn't mean that NATO's community is better than any other. But it's a community that is good to belong to - provided that people want it and that it makes historical sense for them.

NATO membership carries obligations, because situations may arise - and we have already experienced them - when NATO follows a United Nations appeal and conducts an out-of-area military intervention where, for example, genocide is being committed. In other words, NATO membership, like EU membership, comes at a price. However, I think that the advantages far outweigh any possible disadvantages. It is up to Ukrainians to decide this for themselves and thus to overcome post-revolutionary disillusion.

Václav Havel is former President of the Czech Republic.

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A Yemeni prodigy in Germany

To excel in Yemen is brilliant, but to excel in Germany, that's another story.

By: Shaker Mohammed

“I want to say that Mr. Mohammed Al-Saidi got outstanding grades within his studies in economics and achieved this in an amazing short period,” wrote professor Dr. Dietfried Gunter Liesegang of Heidelberg's Ruprecht-Karls University in his confirmation letter. He further added, “We are proud to have him at our institution.”

Born 23 years ago in Al-Qafr district in Ibb province, Mohammed Abdullah Al-Saidi now draws the attention of German media. In an interview with German daily Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung published in its March 4-5 issue, Al-Saidi was recognized for his exceptional achievements. “The fastest student in a German institution of higher education until the exam-year 2004 comes from Yemen,” wrote the newspaper.



Mohammed Al-Saidi

Now nearly five years since he came to Germany, he describes them as “the most important and influential years of my life.” Al-Saidi left Yemen for Germany when he was almost 18. During his studies in Yemen, he spent most of his time taking educational courses outside school such as language and computer classes.

“Since my father was the manager of several Central Bank branches in small cities, the whole family had to move with him. So we, the children, got used to changing schools and friends,” he narrated. The family moved among several provinces: Sana'a, Dhamar, Hajja and Ibb.

Al-Saidi was “a pretty good student,” participating in various interschool contests in Hajja and on the national level.

“Generally speaking, in my time at school, I was a pretty normal student, except for the fact that I was among the best students in school,” he said. “But the most exciting times for me were at the holidays. I normally would go to our house in Sana'a and spend the holiday visiting computer or language courses.”

Al-Saidi's high achievement in Germany is attributed to his attitude of gratitude toward his parents, admitting that the most central facet of his life is “the unlimited support and trust of my parents.” They had so much confidence in him that he began thinking, “This trust is not normal,” a notion that vanishes at the fact that they know from experience that he will not let them down and always will exceed their expectations.

His father wrote to the Yemen Times expressing appreciation for his son's achievement: “Thank God we have succeeded in the task of bringing up our son Mohammed, who has reached this excellent scientific level. This shows that Yemen has brilliant and creative minds. It is all Yemeni's pride.”

In grade 12, Al-Saidi received the sixth best grade in Hajja province, thus securing a scholarship to Syria that later changed to Germany.

His childhood was characterized by diverse interests and he was well known among the school community. He used to print recognition certificates for School Bests, write notes in English and read political essays for the morning program. “The talent of being interested in different things at the same time and my liking discussions brought me a lot of respect from other students,” he said. However, this talent also contributed to his having only a few buddies, those whom he could “discuss with or were good enough to learn together profitably.”

Al-Saidi spent most of his time after school reading magazines and newspapers, watching political TV shows and learning languages and computer. The year after he finished secondary school, he came to envision his path in life. He visited YALI language school and got to know people from Western cultures for the first time. “I believe language is the door to a lot of new and unlimited knowledge in the global world,” he asserted.

He took the TOEFL exam in Sana'a and traveled to Syria on a scholarship granted by the Yemeni government. However, already having plans to move to Germany, he left Syria after four months, arriving in Germany April 2001.

“I was received by members of my family who already live there,” Al-Saidi said. “I couldn't speak the language at all,

so I first had to attend language school. I spent the first five months in the northern German city of Münster and after that, I moved to the city of Karlsruhe where I continued learning language for 10 more months.” He faced some tough times, once having to sleep at the rail station, yet, he generally describes his experience as “very good,” and Germans as “really helpful and supportive.”

After a year and a half, he began his preparatory year in Heidelberg. By that time, he could communicate in the language and had come to discover new things about his host country. “It was amazing – the City Library with access to unlimited knowledge, different people from different cultures, the many freedoms one can enjoy and opportunities to excel and get much of what you want.”

He realized his first major achievement in Germany in prep school. He began first semester as a normal student, but his teachers soon noticed he could acquire knowledge much faster and had the potential to go on to the next semester.

“The German education system is built in such a way that talented students can and must have the chance to acquire knowledge according to their abilities, whereas in Yemen, it's difficult to jump a class, even if you have the talent to do so. In Germany, teachers have the obligation

then, after some time, he was permitted to go on to another diploma program. He began studying the diploma in economics for a year, finishing half of the two-year program with pretty good grades. Consequently, he was readily able to take up the parallel study. After a year, he was studying two diploma programs in four subjects – economics, politics, philosophy and law. He studied two more semesters and completed half of the second diploma.

In his fifth semester, a German friend told him he'd read a newspaper article about a German student at another university who was being celebrated as the fastest student in Germany because he finished his diploma in five semesters. He therefore received a special award from a private foundation, as well as another award and a lot of attention from his university.

“I had accomplished nearly double what this German student had – a diploma in economics, half of a second diploma and four language courses in only four semesters.” His German friend suggested he contact the media out of “moral obligation,” which was true, as what he had done not only was relevant to himself, but also to Yemen and foreign students who face numerous problems. German media found Al-Saidi's universi-

Ein Superstreber ist er nicht, nur unglaublich schnell

Mohammad Al-Saidi machte sein Diplom in Volkswirtschaftslehre in nur vier Semestern – Der 23-jährige Jemenite ist vielseitig interessiert

(nan) Ein bisschen unglaublich hätten die Leute vom Prüfungsausschuss geschaut, als er am Ende des vierten Semesters seine Diplomarbeit abgegeben hat, erinnert sich Mohammad Al-Saidi. Aber das hatte schon alles seine Richtigkeit. Der junge Mann hat sein Diplom der Volkswirtschaftslehre in Heidelberg nach nur vier Semestern in der Tasche gehabt. Parallel dazu ist er auch in seinem Magisterfächern Politik und Philosophie im Hauptstudium. Musikwissenschaften kommen jetzt als zweites Nebenfach dazu.

Wie macht man das? Keine Ahnung, ich war schon in der Schule sehr schnell. Viel-



Welt, vermittelt Auslandspraktika und be-treut Praktikanten aus dem Ausland. Die An-gebot dort macht ihm Spaß, außerdem gehöre irgendein Engagement auch zum Studium dazu, findet er.

Der schnellste Student an einer deutschen Hochschule bis zum Prüfungsjahr 2004 kommt aus dem Jemen. Er hat fünf Schwes-tern und zwei Brüder. Sein Vater arbeitet bei der jemenitischen Zentralbank. Als bester Schulabgänger in seiner Provinz erhielt Al-Saidi von der Regierung Jemens ein Stendi-um über fünf Jahre. Deutschland suchte er dann auch zum Schmieden neuer Pläne. Ne-sich zum Studieren eher aus pragmatischen

übersetzt die jemenitische Botschaft die Mel-dungen über das Blitzstudium für die Zeitun-gen in seiner Heimat ins Arabische. „Der Kul-turattache hat sogar meinen Onkel, das Fami-lienoberhaupt, angerufen. Und der wieder meinen Vater. Das hat meine Eltern unglaub-lich stolz gemacht“, erzählt Al-Saidi. Dies sei auch das Beste, was er ihnen daheim für ihre Hilfe zurückgeben könne.

Nach dem Diplom gönnte sich der junge Mann ein Urlaubssemester. Das nutzte er nicht nur für die Mitarbeit bei AIESEC, son-der auch zum Schmieden neuer Pläne. Ne-sich zum Studieren eher aus pragmatischen

The article published on German newspaper Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung.

to encourage and help talented students do just that.” Therefore, his teachers constantly motivated Al-Saidi to take the next step.

Feeling more convenient with the German education system that unleashes students' potential, he decided to embark on parallel study, i.e., two diplomas simultaneously.

When he first arrived in Germany, Al-Saidi intended to study something useful for his future career like computer science, business information or engineering. After two years of learning the language and studying at prep school, he learned an important lesson: “It doesn't really matter what you study, as long as you study something you really like and, if possible, something you're good at.”

Therefore, he modified his plans, beginning a diploma in economics and

ty history to be unique and record-break-ing.

In his university studies, he focused on international and development themes like international trade, globalization and development economics. In his final economics thesis, he wrote about industrial estates, notable in many countries around the world, including Arab countries like Egypt and Jordan. He recently received a

playing one instrument, the guitar. He learned the skill from a German colleague and now plays masterfully. “I often describe it as if I had a bachelor's in guitar.”

In terms of planning, Al-Saidi is a self-confessed “freak.” In his first semester at the university, he developed a four-year plan and stuck to it to the letter. Two months ago, he developed a new four-

year-plan and he's determined to be just as committed to it. Many ambitions are enshrined in this newly-coined plan: he's to finish his second diploma in the next year and half, do a doctorate in economics and simultaneously begin language training in French and Spanish, then Chinese and Russian.

Additionally, he really likes his role with student organization AIESEC, where he befriends many people from different nations. He noted that AIESEC is the world's largest international student organization seeking to promote cultural understanding via student exchange in traineeships in many countries. In the organization's Heidelberg-based committee, Al-Saidi is responsible for trainees coming to Heidelberg companies, ensuring new trainees integrate themselves into Heidelberg and begin their trainee-ships well.

Al-Saidi describes his German experience and his future plans in two words: freedom and responsibility. He intends to continue using this freedom, but at the same time, he has resolved not to forget his commitments “toward people and things I owe. With my further plans, I hope to deliver to my originating country, Yemen, something that's socially relevant to this great and beautiful country.”

Maymoun: I like Islamic calligraphy

By: Yemen Times Staff

19-year-old Maymoun Abdu Al-Hamadani who lives in Taiz is practicing calligraphy and Islamic ornamentation. He is studying at the Arts Institute in the city of Taiz.

His skill as a calligrapher appeared about six years ago and was influenced by a calligrapher and draftsman called Fath Al-Rahman. He also learned calligraphy rules from books he borrowed from friends.

“They jeered at me that I devote my time to calligraphy,” he said, complaining of some people's disregard for art. He is practicing décor as a profession for a living. Although décor is an artistic profession, he feels more at home with calligraphy and Islamic ornamentation inside mosques. He works either on paper, boards or walls of mosques by carving plaster.

Arabic words are written in different styles of calligraphy but he always writes in Kufi, a type of calligraphy named after the town of Al-Kufah in Iraq. “I like the Kufi calligraphy because it is most adopted in Islamic inscriptions. It also yokes calligraphy and ornamentation,” he said.

He points out that nowadays people are not oblivious to the importance of calligraphy as part of the Islamic heritage. He compared the current situation to times in the past. “Contrary to what we see nowadays, the Ottoman



Maymoun Al-Hamadani

rulers, for instance, were giving awards for the best works of calligraphy.”

He relates that in Indonesia, there are schools for teaching calligraphy and the people are interested in calligraphy.

of faith that is to say faith culminates in Islamic calligraphy and artistic inscriptions.”

He spoke about the difficulties he encountered for example no institute is teaching calligraphy. He himself learned it just by observation of some craftsmen in his neighborhood. He also does not have enough time to put into this spiritually rewarding interest. However, the most important thing is that there is no official encouragement for calligraphers. “What we here in the media is rhetoric,” he said. He cited the example of the Sana'a as the Arab Culture Capital year during which only one activity featured a calligraphy exhibition and that was for a Yemeni artist living in Turkey.” What is similarly bitter is that when people come to the works, many of them look at them superficially and hastily due to lack of artistic awareness.

Maymoun said that he has drawn one hundred artistic representations of the word Allah, each of which is totally different from the other. He is still generating more ideas for how to do it.

He said that computer-based drawings are not real art. “They are artificial and kills the talents of calligraphers,” he said.

His dream is to exhibit his works at a gallery in Sana'a. He also wants to be an authority on calligraphy and publishes books on its rules.



They are teaching it to kids. “I saw on Al-Jazeera TV a program featuring a calligraphy school with 20 thousand students. They consider it the essence

World Day for Water 2006: Water and Culture

We plan our cities near water; we bathe in water; we play in water; we work with water. Our

economies are built on the strength of water transportation - and the products we buy and sell are all partly water, in one way or another. Our daily lives are built on water, and shaped by it. Without the water that surrounds us - the humidity of the air, the roughness of the river's current, the flow from the kitchen tap - our lives would be impossible.

In recent decades, water has fallen in our esteem. No longer an element to be revered and protected, it is a consumer product that we have shamefully neglected. Eighty percent of our bodies are formed of water, and two thirds of the planet's surface is covered by water: water is our culture, our life.

The theme 'Water and Culture' of WWD 2006 draws attention to the fact that there are as many ways of viewing, using, and celebrating water as there are cultural traditions across the world. Sacred, water is at the heart of many religions and is used in different rites and ceremonies. Fascinating and ephemeral, water has been represented in art for centuries - in music, painting, writing, cinema - and it is an essential factor in many scientific endeavours as well.

Each region of the world has a different way of holding water sacred, but each recognizes its value, and its central place in human lives. Cultural traditions, indigenous practices, and societal values determine how people perceive and manage water in the world's different regions.

Facts and figures about water religions and beliefs

The UNESCO World Portal Weekly Update No. 122 published in December 2005 the following facts and figures about water religions and beliefs:

Water plays a central role in many religions and beliefs around the world: Source of life, it represents (re)birth. Water cleans the body, and by extension purifies it, and these two main qualities

confer a highly symbolic - even sacred - status to water. Water is therefore a key element in ceremonies and religious rites.

Water is often perceived as a god, goddess or divine agency in religions. Rivers, rain, ponds, lakes, glaciers, hail-storms or snow are some of the forms water may take when interpreted and incorporated in cultural and religious spheres.

Religious water is never neutral and passive. It is considered to have powers and capacities to transform this world, annihilate sins and create holiness. Water carries away pollution and purifies both in a physical and symbolical sense. Water is a living and spiritual matter, working as a mediator between humans and gods. It often represents the border between this world and the other.

Islam

For Muslims, water serves above and beyond all for purification. There are three sorts of ablutions:

- The first and most important involves washing the whole body; it is obligatory after intercourse, and recommended before the Friday prayers and before touching the Koran.
- Before each of the five daily prayers, Muslims must bathe their head, wash their hands, forearms and feet. All mosques provide a water source, usually a fountain, for this ablution.
- When water is scarce, followers of Islam use sand to cleanse themselves; this is the third form of ablution.

Buddhism

- Water is used in Buddhist funerals. It is poured and overflows into a bowl placed before the monks and the dead body. As it fills and pours over the edge, the monks recite ‘As the rains fill the rivers and overflow into the ocean, so likewise may what is given here reach the departed.’

Christianity

- Water is intrinsically linked to bap-

tism, a public declaration of faith and a sign of welcome into the Christian church. When baptised, one is fully or partially immersed in water, or one's head may simply be sprinkled with a few drops of water. The sacrament has its roots in the Gospel, wherein it is written that Jesus was baptised by John the Baptist in the River Jordan. In baptism, water symbolizes purification, the rejection of the original sin.

‘In the New Testament, ‘living water’ or ‘water of life’ represents the spirit of God, that is, eternal life.

Hinduism

- Water is imbued with powers of spiritual purification for Hindus, for whom morning cleansing with water is an everyday obligation. All temples are located near a water source, and followers must bathe before entering the temple. Many pilgrimage sites are found on river banks; sites where two, or even three, rivers converge are considered particularly sacred.

Judaism

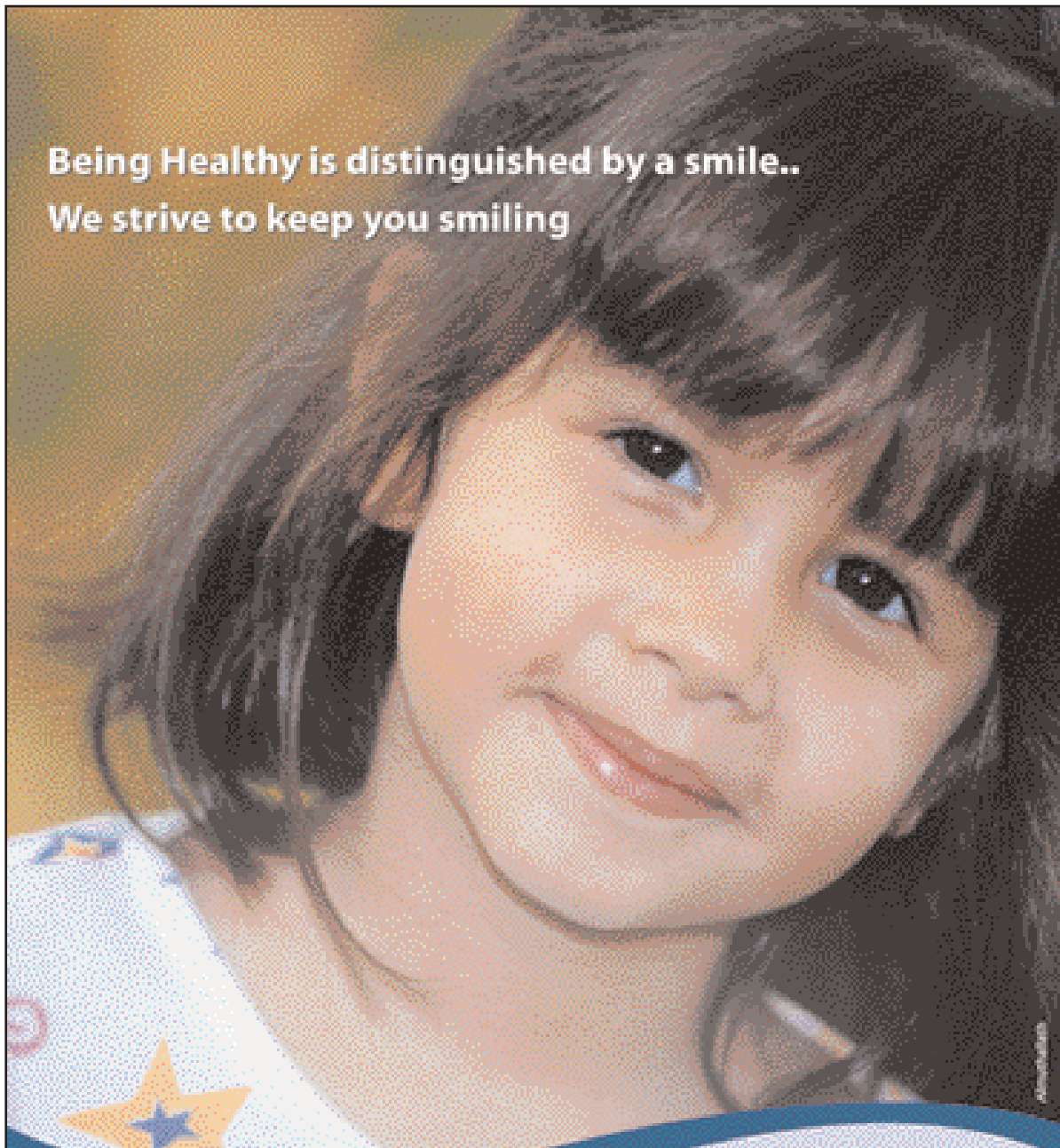
- Jews use water for ritual cleansing to restore or maintain a state of purity. Hand-washing before and after meals is obligatory.
- Although ritual baths, or mikveh, were once extremely important in Jewish communities, they are less so now; they remain, however, compulsory for converts.
- Men attend mikveh on Fridays and before large celebrations, women before their wedding, after giving birth and after menstruation.

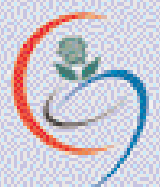
Shinto

- This religion is based on the veneration of the kami, innumerable deities believed to inhabit nature. Worship of the kami must always begin by a ritual of purification with water.
- This act restores order and balance between nature, humans and the deities.
- Waterfalls are considered sacred in Shinto

Source: www.worldwaterday.org

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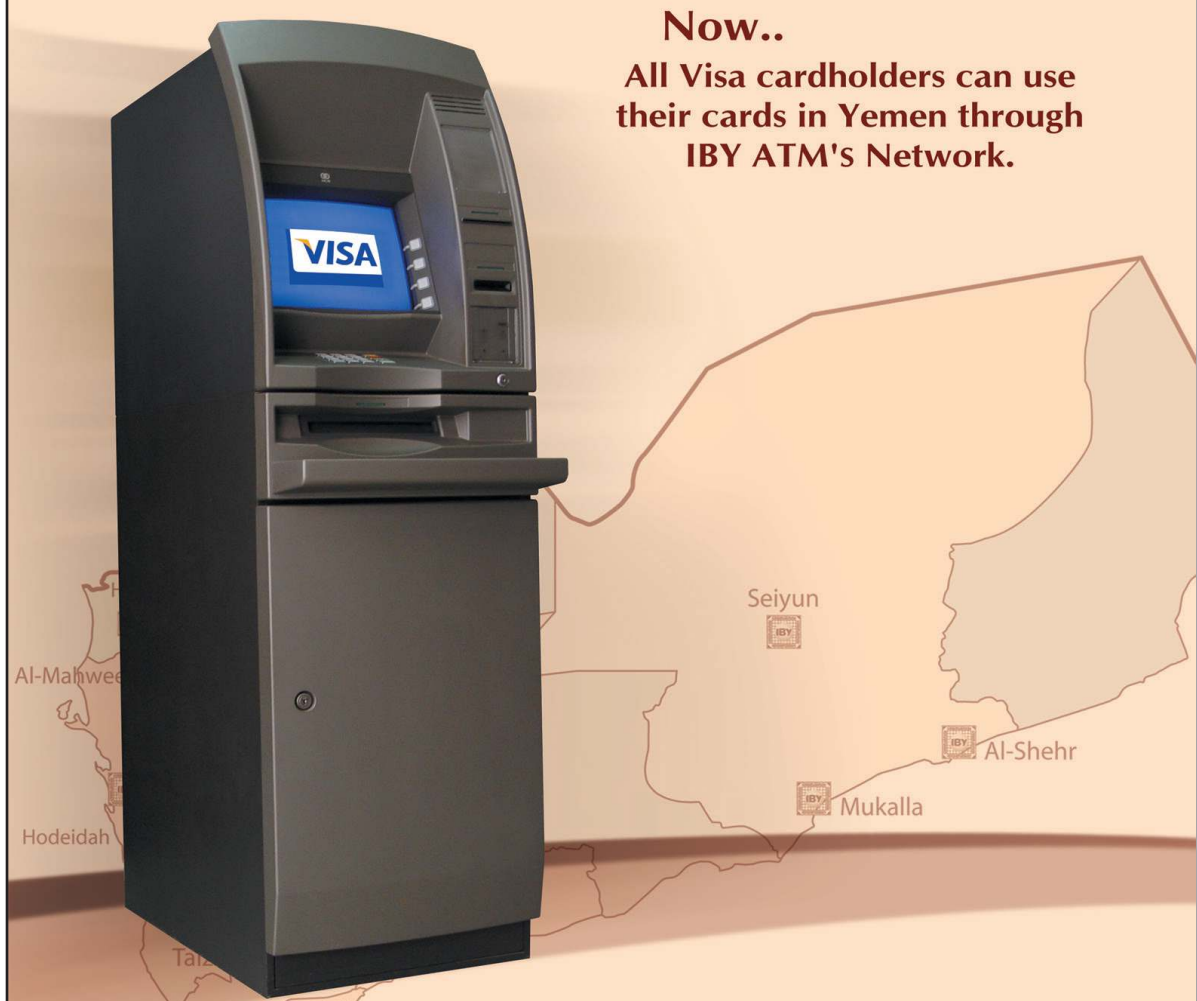
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Water war in Yemen

By: Amel Al-Ariqi
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Like other countries, last week Yemen celebrated the annual March 22 World Water Day, the same week media reported a struggle between Hajja and Amran tribes over a well located between the two governorates.

According to news reports, armed clashes between the two sides forced many families to leave their homes and migrate. News reports confirmed that authorities arrested 20 hostages from the two sides in an attempt to stop the fighting, which continues as of this writing.

This is not the first or only such clash to occur between Yemeni tribes or individuals due to water. The struggle takes many forms. For example, qat farmers pay more to transport water to their farms, thereby preventing other community members from using water for other purposes.

This is exactly what happened in Dhamar governorate wherein citizens complained that some farmers transported water by water tankers from the governorate to other regions to water qat farms, which directly affected the governorate's water supply. Dhamar authorities later established outposts (road bases) to prevent the water tankers from going outside the governorate.

The struggle takes place even among government sector experts and technicians who demand reconsidering each sector's water share. For example, agri-



Agricultural sector consumes 90 percent of annual water use. PHOTO SOURCE: FAO

cultural sector experts, whose sector consumes around 90 percent of annual water use, according to the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Program 2005-2009 (NWSSIP), warn of constant pressures upon farmers.

According to the experts, such pressures reflect negatively on agricultural production, leading to economic and nurture problems. Since all groundwater around cities effectively is harnessed and overexploited for agricultural use, the cost of new urban water supplies is likely to rise sharply, as water must be brought from further afield and from greater depths.

Many main cities currently are experiencing unprecedented water shortage, particularly as Water Authorities are unable to keep pace with new housing

and industrial developments. Such cities' water supply in basins is reducing dramatically.

For example, some families in Taiz city are allowed a water share only once every 10 days' however, this period has been extended to a month in order for water to reach houses. Therefore, city authorities negotiated 10 years with the nearby rural area of Habir before reaching an agreement in 2002. Taiz is allowed to extract water from a previously untapped deep aquifer in exchange for investments in the village's water supply, schools and women's centers, as well as joint monitoring of water extraction to ensure a sustainable flow.

Such struggle or competition is not strange in Yemen, wherein total annual

renewable water resources are estimated at 2.4 billion cubic meters. Thus, with a population of around 21 million, this amounts to little more than 125 cubic meters per person annually, compared with the Middle East and North Africa average of 1.250 cubic meters per person.

According to World Bank reports, Yemen's problem is more critical given that water resources are distributed unevenly and that 90 percent of the population has less than 90 cubic meters of water annually for domestic use, which is 10 percent below the worldwide norm. Reports estimate that only 44 percent of the population has access to main water supplies and only 12 percent to safe sanitation.

In general, all surface water resources – 60 percent of Yemen's renewable resources – already are being exploited beyond the level of renewal. This very rapid development has brought with it major problems. Groundwater is being mined at such a rate that parts of the rural economy could dry up. Areas under greatest pressure are the central highlands, the western escarpment and coastal plains.

Although Yemen has many authorities specialized in dealing with water issues, such as the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and the National Water Resource Authority (NWRA), these authorities face many difficulties in activating rules and policies. Such authorities have lacked the technical means, legal instruments and political will to regulate sinking of wells and groundwater extraction.

In this regard, Mahmoud Sultan,

NWRA studies and research sector director, stated to media that government concern about the water issue came very late. "Government concern came out after the emergence of serious problems like the Taiz city water shortage and the obvious threat of drought in Sana'a and Sa'ada basins," he noted.

Christopher Ward, Principal Operations Officer for the Middle East and North Africa in the World Bank's Water and Environment Department, described Yemen's water crisis when he wrote, "Yemen has fallen into a water crisis characterized by very rapid mining of groundwater, extreme water supply shortages in major cities and limited access to safe drinking water. The main causes of the crisis include rising demand for water as the population grows and market-led agriculture developments; the unregulated exploitation of efficient use and sustainable management."

Yemen may not be the only country facing a water crisis, as 1.1 billion peo-

ple worldwide still lack access to clean water and more than one in three - 2.6 billion - do not have access to any type of toilet or latrine, according to a 2006 UN report. However, the rate of water exhaustion of aquifers is proceeding so fast in Yemen that no other capital city faces the dire prospect of running out of water within the next decade, according to MWE experts.

Yemen's water crisis is not only creating economic problems, it's also opening the door to tribal clashes, as is happening nowadays. Therefore, it is important that the government create partnership between local communities and involved authorities. Community participation in choice of technology and selecting the level of service it can afford is a possible means to reducing costs and expanding coverage to a larger population. Such participation can be achieved through public awareness campaigns, clear and realistic priorities, and close partnership with water users.



Community participation in water management.

PHOTO SOURCE (NWSSIP)

Honey: medicine of the Qur'an for all diseases (Part 2 of 2)

By: Dr. Qazi Shaikh Abbas Borhany
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Scientific research that is in accordance with Sharia has helped us a lot in understanding some honey issues in much greater depth. A Hadith points out a tradition that says, "If it is used at least thrice in a month at early morning, the one who uses it will remain safe from diseases." Fresh honey is highly beneficial but should not be used with fish, vinegar, radish or melon. Always store honey in a glass jar that should not have even a single drop of water, as even a few drops of water can destroy honey's value.

Beneficial for cardiac patients

The heart muscle works continuously and needs glucose to make up energy expended. When a very small quantity of glucose (0.1 percent) is added to physiological saline in which an isolated heart is immersed, the heart will continue working outside the body for four days.

Honey has a beneficial effect on the heart because it contains much easily assimilated glucose. It has been noted that it has an invaluable effect on the weakened heart muscle in various types of cardiac diseases. Even diabetics can take honey, since pure honey improves cardiac activity. Honey causes veins to expand and improves circulation through coronary arteries.

Anti-diarrheal properties

At a concentration of 40 percent, honey has a bactericidal effect on various intestinal bacteria known to cause diarrhea and dysentery such as Salmonella, Shigella and enteric pathogens like E. coli and Vibrio cholera. In one study, honey given with oral dehydration fluid was shown to reduce the duration of bacterial diarrhea in infants and children. ⁽¹⁾

Anti-tussive and expectorant properties

Honey's anti-cough properties are related to its capacity to dilute bronchial secretions and improve function of the bronchial epithelium. Uncontaminated or pure honey is a natural, healthy, energy-rich and easily-digestible food. Observation of treat-

ment for lung abscesses in professor F. A. Udintsev's clinic at the Kiev Medical Institute has drawn attention.

Three patients were given 100 to 150 grams of honey a day, resulting in considerable improvement. They began to feel better, their appetites improved and they began putting on weight. Their hemoglobin increased, while the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) decreased. Patients coughed less and the amount of sputum decreased; they began urinating more during the day than at night (the opposite was the case before honey was given); and a beneficial effect also was noted on the gastrointestinal tract. ⁽¹⁾

Anti-bacterial and anti-fungal properties

These are well-established properties of honey. Undiluted honey inhibits bacterial growth such as Staphylococcus aureus, certain intestinal pathogens and fungi such as Candida albicans. At a concentration of 30-50 percent, honey has been shown to be superior to certain conventional antibiotics in treating urinary tract infections. ⁽¹⁾

Diabetic cure

A recent study published in the Journal of Family Practice reports the case of a 79-year-old man with Type 2 diabetes who developed foot ulcers. After 14 months of care costing \$390,000, which included five hospitalizations and four surgeries, the ulcers measured 8x5 cm and 3x3 cm and were resistant to effects of the best antibiotics.

During this time, the patient lost two toes but refused below-the-knee amputation, despite being informed by two different surgical teams that without it, he likely would die. The patient eventually was discharged to his home at his request. He lost a third toe before consenting to a trial of topical honey.

Once-daily, thick applications of ordinary honey were smeared on gauze and placed on the wounds, which then were wrapped. Oral antibiotics and saline dressings were discontinued, but otherwise, treatment was unchanged. Dressing changes were painless and the serum glucose remained in excellent control.

New tissue appeared within two weeks, with the ulcers healing completely in six to 12 months. Two years have passed and the ulcers have not reoccurred. The patient moves about with a walker and reports improved



Honey seller in his shop.

PHOTO BY MAJDI AL-SAQAF

quality of life.

Researchers state that as diabetes incidents increase, it's important to identify effective strategies to reduce amputation rates, both to improve quality of life and decrease costs. They also recommend random controlled trials to determine efficacy and invite physicians to consider topical honey therapy for patients with refractory diabetic foot ulcers. ⁽²⁾

Medical experts still dispute the topic, with some firmly believing that honey is a cure, while others say it's injurious to diabetics.

The Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) drank honey in the early morning and in the afternoon. The Sunnat is a blessing if one has no doubt. The user achieves two advantages simultaneously: one is physical, which is a cure, and the other is spiritual blessing.

Sayedna Abdullah bin Abbas provided the Hadith, "You have sources of cure and remedies – Qur'an and honey." This Hadith is a forceful categorical reply to arguments based on the opinion of medical experts who disallow honey's use for diabetics. Honey provides the quickest energy boost for longer endurance without a big drop in blood sugar later.

Wound healing and anti-inflammatory properties

Al Shaikh Al-Rais, Abi Ali Ibn Sina, considered honey to have absorbing properties, recommending a waterless ointment of honey and wheat flour to

treat wounds. Honey is of value in treating burns, infected surgical wounds and decubitus ulcers in that honey is very viscous, thereby enabling it to absorb water from surrounding inflamed tissue. It also has been suggested that honey may be useful in treating chronic, foul smelling ulcers seen in leprosy. Honey is unique and has an excellent "track record" – more than 4,000 years' usage as a wound dressing.

Dr. Peter Molan, a leading honey researcher for the past three decades and a biochemistry professor at New Zealand's Waikato University, says of honey's anti-microbial properties: "Honey speeds healing of open wounds and also combats infection. Modern science now acknowledges honey as an anti-microbial agent, meaning it deters growth of certain types of bacteria, yeast and molds.

"Honey and beeswax form the basis of many skin creams, lip balms and hand lotions. Thanks to honey's ability to absorb moisture from the air, it facilitates the healing process and prevents scarring because it stimulates growth of epithelial cells that form the new skin covering a healed wound. In this way, even in the case of large wounds, honey may eliminate the need for tissue transplantation." ⁽¹⁾, ⁽³⁾, ⁽⁴⁾.

Quick burn treatment

Random trials have shown that honey is more effective in controlling infection in burn wounds than silver sulfadiazine, the antibacterial ointment hospitals use most widely (*Honey against infected skin lesions*). A 1991 study by Dr. Subrahmanyam compared results of topical honey application on burns with conventional burn treatment using silver sulfadiazine. Results showed that within a week, 91 percent of infected wounds treated with honey were free of infection, compared to less than seven percent of silver sulfadiazine treated burns.

Gastroenteritis and stomach ulcer treatment

Research by Haffjee and Moose (1985) found that honey treatment shortened the duration of diarrhea in patients with bacterial gastroenteritis, in that patients treated with honey had an average recovery of 58 hours compared with 93 hours for control patients.

Additionally, research conducted by

Somal, et al (1994) at New Zealand's Waikato University showed that Manuka honey successfully inhibits Helicobacter pylori, the organism responsible for upper gastro-intestinal dyspepsia in stomach ulcers.

However, it should be noted that research is ongoing in this field, and although initial results are promising, full clinical trials are yet to be completed. As well as its other therapeutic properties, the presence of potassium, sodium, calcium and magnesium means that honey is capable of neutralizing body acid, thus maintaining the acid-alkaline balance. ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁶⁾

Allergy relief

At the University of Connecticut Health Center-Farmington, immunologist T.V. Rajan, M.D., Ph.D., is studying simple honey's healing powers to treat seasonal allergies. The study is based on the theory of oral tolerance, which reasons that humans become accustomed to things they ingest. So if people eat local pollens via pollen-rich honey, allergic pollen reactions in the spring and summer should diminish. Study subjects receive either a tablespoon of local honey, non-local honey as a placebo or their usual allergy medications.

University of Illinois researchers reported in the 1998 Journal of Agricultural Research that antioxidants in 14 honey varieties are highest in the darkest honeys (Manuka honey is very dark). Antioxidants are important to the diet because they slow production of free radicals that cause DNA damage and have been implicated in age-related illnesses like arthritis, stroke and cancer.

Enhance exclusive pleasure

In the East, ginger has lived up to its reputation of being a powerful herb. Indian literature recommends a mixture of ginger juice, honey and half-boiled eggs, taken nightly for a month, as a remedy against impotence. Taking a teaspoon of honey and milk before hitting the fire increases virility and is even said to cure premature ejaculation. According to traditional Indian herbal medicine, it also increases masculine power.

Powdered cardamom seeds boiled with milk and mixed in a glass with a spoon of honey is believed to be an excellent remedy against impotence and premature ejaculation, as well as recommended as an ointment for recovery from impotency (*Qaratis Yamaniyah manuscript written Hijra year 871*).

Honey and the eyes

Honey long has been considered a

most effective remedy for many eye diseases. Only sterile honey from the honeycomb should be used on the eyes and only under doctor or ophthalmologist supervision. Honey applied as a *kuhl* (eye ointment) strengthens weak eyesight. If used by those under age 40, it improves vision and also removes their need for glasses. An added benefit is that honey has no side effects.

Cure for dental problems

Dentists have no doubt about the harmful effect of sweets on teeth. It has been established that the remains of sugar in the mouth increase bacteria's effect, leading to slow but considerable teeth decalcification and cavities. Honey, on the other hand, has active antibiotic properties and in fact disinfects the mouth.

Pure honey may refine with age, but its food value remains unchanged. Various honey varieties taste differently, depending on its source: clover honey tastes like clover, while citrus honey has a citrus scent.

Honey is Allah's gift to humans. No medicine can ever equal its cure and benefits. If you've not tasted honey yet, now is the perfect time to benefit from it. Firm faith is indispensable in the commandments of the Qur'an and "Sahib al Qur'an." It is highly beneficial to recite prayers before and after taking honey to cure any disease. If we judge with full justice, the divine commandments are sweet to the taste, sweeter even than honey.

Dr. Qazi Shaikh Abbas Borhany is an attorney at law in Karachi, Pakistan and a member of Pakistan's Ulama Council.

⁽¹⁾ Bees & the Hidden Miracles of Honey, Dr. Monzur Ahmed, MRCP (UK), M.D. Muslim Technologist, November 1990.

⁽²⁾ Topical honey for diabetic foot ulcers, Jennifer J. Eddy, M.D., Assistant Professor of Family Medicine, University of Wisconsin Medical School, 617 W. Claremont Ave., Eau Claire, Wis. 54703.

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This information is provided to supplement care provided by your physician. It is neither intended nor implied to be a substitute for medical advice.

Al-Saqr Taiz leads Premier League

Al-Saqr Taiz won 1-0 over Ahli Al-Hodeidah in the Premier League's 10th round at Hodeidah's Al-Ulifi Stadium. The previous season's scorer, Ethiopian Journados, scored for Al-Saqr in the game's final 15 minutes.

Al-Saqr raised its points to 21, maintaining its lead among Premier League teams, while its host remained at 9 points and retreated to

seventh position. 22 May drubbed guests Shabab Al-Jeel from Hodeidah 3-1 in the capital city to jump to second position. It was Shabab Al-Jeel's sixth loss in a row.

Al-Yarmouk came back from a one-goal deficit to defeat their hosts 2-1 in a wonderful encounter in Abyan governorate. Aboud Mabrouk netted for the hosts in minute 19 of the first half, while strikers

Abdurrahman Al-Ghaili and Jamal Al-Riyashi scored for Al-Yarmouk in minutes 27 and 43 of the same half. Al-Yarmouk advanced to sixth ranking with 11 points, while Hassan remained in 12th position with 6 points.

Al-Shu'lah drew 0-0 with guests Sha'ab Hadramout in a match staged in Aden. Both teams occupy the Premier League's bottom places.

Basketball 11th round kicks off

SANA'A, March 26 — Eleventh round basketball match-ups commenced, with Ahli Sana'a defeating 22 May 89-36, thereby raising its points credit to 22 while the losers remained at 15 points.

In senior teams play, Al-Mina maintained its second ranking by defeating hosts Wahdat Aden 71-63, thereby raising its points credit to 20 while the hosts remained at 14 points.

In junior teams competition, Ahli Sana'a won 75-55 over their old

rivals Wahdat Sana'a, thereby raising its points to 21 while the latter remained at 15 points. Another game took place at the Closed Hall between Shamsan and Wahdat Aden, ending with the former beating the latter 60-48. Shamsan increased its points to 20 while the latter remained at 13 points.

Hadramout defeated Al-Mukalla 54-31 in the third game to equal Al-Mukalla in number of points, while Al-Tilal's junior team beat Sha'ab

Ibb 89-64, thereby raising its points to 22 while the losers retreated to second to last place.

Ahli Al-Ghail defeated hosts Al-Shurtah 99-63 to occupy fifth place with 16 points, while Al-Shurtah remained in last place.

In senior teams competition, Al-Tilal scored a 79-60 victory over hosts Sha'ab Ibb, Al-Hilal drubbed Al-Yarmouk 78-75 and Sayun downed hosts Tale'at Shibam 74-68 to occupy fifth place with 16 points.

Liverpool overcame the early dismissal of Steven Gerrard to beat Everton in an incident-packed Merseyside derby.

Gerrard earned two quickfire yellow cards - for kicking the ball away and then a bad challenge on Kevin Kilbane.

Liverpool then scored twice in three minutes through a Phil Neville own goal and a clinical finish from Luis Garcia.

Tim Cahill headed one back but Everton had substitute Andy van der Meyde sent off after 72 minutes for an elbow and Harry Kewell's fine strike sealed it.

The two sides were given special permission from the Premier League for Gerrard and Everton's James Beattie to wear 08 on their shirts to promote the city's year as Capital of Culture.

It is unlikely that part of the marketing campaign was for Gerrard to be given his marching orders after just 18 minutes.

His first booking was for blatantly booting the ball away after Xabi Alonso had fouled Kilbane.

Kilbane was involved less than 40 seconds later when he was brought to the ground by a lunging, two-footed challenge just outside the box from Gerrard.

It was a tackle that could have earned the England star a straight red card but referee Phil Dowd opted for a second yellow.

Gerrard became the latest player to be sent off in a fixture which has seen more red cards than any other Premiership clash.

Everton had already established a grip on the game, looking the more hungry from the kick off and creating two early chances for Cahill.

Liverpool were far from the fluent side that thumped Birmingham 7-0 in midweek and while they enjoyed some good possession there were few goal threats.

But Gerrard's dismissal seemed to interrupt Everton's dominance and Luis Garcia almost caught out Richard Wright with a sharp turn and dipping shot.

Liverpool were given a helping hand just before the break by



Neville, who was sent off in the first Merseyside derby meeting this season along with Mikel Arteta - missing from this game after he jarred a nerve in his back on the morning of the game.

Neville found the net for the first time in an Everton shirt - unfortunately for the Toffees it came at the wrong end as he attempted to head away a John Arne Riise corner but miscued it past Wright.

Everton's hopes of a first win at Anfield this century were made twice as hard when Garcia raced onto a Peter Crouch header and lobbed over Wright, who was stuck in no man's land, and into an empty net.

With an hour gone in the game, Everton boss David Moyes appeared to have lost patience with his side's inability to break down the 10-man Reds and prepared to make three subs.

But the trio were forced to put their tracksuits back on and retake their place on the bench when Cahill arrived late to meet a Leon Osman corner and head home.

Moyes eventually brought on striker Duncan Ferguson, back after a seven-match ban for punching an

opponent, and Van der Meyde.

But Everton rarely looked like getting an equaliser and Van der Meyde's dismissal for a stray elbow in an aerial challenge was their last real contribution to the game.

Liverpool were not finished though and Garcia and Kewell went close before the latter brilliantly shot past Wright from outside the box to cap a fine win that takes them above Manchester United into second place.

Source: www.bbc.com

Welshman Nasir inspired by Naz

By: Matt Majendie
BBC Sport in Melbourne

Naseem Hamed should take the credit if Welsh boxer Mohammed Nasir achieves Commonwealth gold, according to the 20-year-old fighter.

Nasir, who like Hamed comes from the Yemen, was inspired to take up boxing after watching the 31-year-old fight for the feather-weight world title.

He told BBC Sport: "While I was watching it my dad told me Naseem was from the Yemen."

"So I said I wanted to go straight to the gym and learn to be like him."

Nasir added: "He was my inspiration and, as a result, I learned to love the sport. Should I win a medal he will have played a big part."

Nasir is deemed one of Wales' best medal chances in any event, but he struggled in his opening light fly-weight bout against Kenyan Peter Warui, before coming away a 22-17 winner.

He now faces Ghana's Manyo Plange, who defeated his first-round opponent just 20 seconds into the second round.

The Welshman, however, argued he has a lot more to offer in the ring.

"Everyone back home's expecting me to do well and that meant I felt a lit-



tle bit under pressure," he said.

"I thought to myself 'if I don't win, what's going to happen - everyone will be disappointed'.

"But I always thought that once I got my first match out of the way I would calm down massively. That's how I feel now."

Nasir was level-pegging with his first-round Kenyan opponent before coming through with a confident last round.

He claimed a Welsh flag he spotted in the crowd helped him refocus and book his place against Plange on Sunday in the next round.

Amateur boxing explained "The Australian public were pretty good - the noise was more than anything I've experienced in a fight before," he said.

"But I could still hear the Welsh guys above that, including our sevens team who came to watch me after their plate win last night."

Nasir, who says fellow Newport resident Joe Calzaghe is another inspiration, is desperate to become a big name in British boxing.

"I owe Wales a lot and want to give them back a medal," he said. "I'm confident I can do it."

Drogba backtracks on diving claim

Chelsea striker Didier Drogba has withdrawn an admission that he sometimes tries to con referees.

Drogba, speaking to the BBC's Match of the Day after the Blues' 2-0 defeat of Manchester City, initially said: "Sometimes I dive, sometimes I stand."

But he then quickly retracted that statement, saying: "No, I don't dive."

And he has subsequently told his club's website that his comments, "came across partly in the wrong way - I want to make clear that I don't dive."

Drogba had been asked about conning referees following Alan Shearer's accusations that Shaun Wright-Phillips dived in Newcastle's FA Cup defeat to Chelsea last week to get Robbie Elliott sent off.

He got both goals in the champions' win on Saturday, though he did admit to handling the ball in the course of scoring the second.



A view of football match between Chelsea and Newcastle's.

He said: "Yes, it was handball, but that's part of the game."

"If City had done it, no-one would

have mentioned it. But everyone is out to make a big mess about Chelsea."

Source: www.bbc.com



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JOB VACANCIES
ISLAMIC RELIEF YEMEN

Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY – A British INGO) is announcing the following vacancies for National Professional Personnel based in Taiz Governorate for Al-Selo Water and Health Project (AWAHP):

1. Position: Project Coordinator
Duration: 18 months

Responsibilities:

- Supervise the Implementation of the AWAHP activities
- Oversee areas of responsibility including human resources management, financial/asset management, project cycle management, contract management
- Coordination and liaison with stakeholders, and, policy/program development
- Provide direction and support to project staff
- Establish linkages with GO, NGOs and other institutional donors
- Prepare narrative and financial reports
- Undertake any other task assigned by the Programme Manager

Requirements:

- Degree in Civil Engineering, with humanitarian development (WATSAN) experience or a Degree in Social Sciences and related field
- Minimum of 5 years experience in project management and working in rural areas
- Strong Project management background, with basic knowledge of basic health and water issues preferred
- Excellent command of the English and Arabic languages
- Proficiency in major computer software (Microsoft Word, Excel and Power point) database use, and advanced Internet search engine tools

3. Position: Project Assistant
Duration: 18 Months

Responsibilities:

- Assist and advise the project unit on overall project activity
- Assist the project team with the development and implementation of project components, analyze data as required
- Implement policy and strategy guidelines
- Participate in various meetings, working groups, assessments as requested
- As part of the project team, assist prepare narrative and financial reports
- Assist to provide direction and support to project staff
- Undertake any other task assigned by the Project Coordinator

Requirements:

- Degree in social sciences or related field
- Minimum of 3 years experience in project planning/ implementing and monitoring management and working in rural areas
- Excellent command of the English and Arabic languages
- Experienced in using computers including word processing, excel and power point

2. Position: Admin and Accounts Assistant
Duration: 18 Months

Responsibilities:

- Accounting of all incoming and outgoing financial transactions
- Oversee purchasing inventory, transport, and procurement of project materials
- Recording transactions according to project guidelines
- Ensuring financial reports are transparent, accurate and representative
- Producing monthly reports, and assuring adequate cash on hand.
- Meeting arrangements and minute taking
- Maintaining the filing system
- Maintain smooth office operations including provision and operation of equipment.
- Perform other duties as deemed necessary

Requirements:

- University degree in accounts/finance
- Minimum of three years experience in finance and accounting field: proficiency in computerized accounting systems
- Good knowledge of internal accounting procedures and reporting systems
- Computer skills in both Arabic and English languages
- Clerical and administrative experience
- Good knowledge of Arabic and English languages

4. Position: Driver
Duration: 18 Months

Responsibilities:

- Drive a motor vehicle as requested, with due regard to time schedules, apply knowledge of driving regulation, safety requirements, traffic and conditions; take suitable precautions for the security of the vehicle and its contents when left unattended
- Ability to deal with various government authorities to process paperwork
- Make minor purchases and collect required goods from local supplier on demand
- Maintain legal status of vehicle, cleanliness and appearance
- Carry out clerical duties upon request including photocopying and logistical support

Requirements:

- Minimum of Primary education
- Drivers license, knowledge of driving rules and regulations and possess skills in minor vehicle repair
- Five years work experience as a driver with safe driving record
- Minimum knowledge of English is a plus

Please send a copy of your CV latest by 05th April 2006.

Admin Department – Ref: AWAHP/PFOD/180306

Islamic Relief Yemen, P O Box 15088, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen Fax No: 01-219017 Or Email: secretaryir@y.net.ye

Applicants should be sympathetic to the values and principles of Islamic Relief

Islamic Relief is an equal opportunities employer. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

SUPPORTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH,
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN YEMEN

The MOPH/UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO joint Maternal and Newborn Project (MNH) funded by the Government of Netherlands and DFID is pleased to announce the following vacancy:

Post Title: National United Nations Volunteer

Job Description
Project Context

Under the guidance and supervision of the MNH Project Manager, and in close coordination with Governorates Health Offices, the national UNV (further UNV) performs both managerial, technical and administrative support to the implementation of the joint UN Maternal Newborn Health project on the field.

Five UNVs will be selected as full-time project staff at the Governorate Level – one in each of the five Governorates where the project is being implemented (Ibb, Taiz, Dale'e, Amran, lah).

Results-Oriented Functional Statement

- Will work under the Governorate Director General for Health office/Governorate Reproductive Health Director for implementation of the project activities in the field and under direct supervision of MNH project manager.
- Will be responsible for the implementation for all UNFPA –MNH activities at governorate level.
- Will work in close liaison with UNICEF –Emoc governorate officer and midwifery zonal coordinator for the joint implementation of project activities.
- Will be responsible for the timely submission of all needed reports to MOPH and MNH project management.
- Undertake any task requested by the MNH project manager in order to improve project implementation

Functional Competencies:

- Business acumen**
Independently gathers analyses and interprets data and information using appropriate analytical tools and professional standards. Keep track on the delivery of project activities and funds utilization. Identifies warning signs based on financial analysis, probes for clarification or points of concern and presents findings.
- Client orientation**
Establishes effective relationships with internal and external stakeholders, actively supports the interests of the client and researches potential solutions to client needs. Organizes and

prioritizes work schedule and addresses client needs and deadlines promptly and diplomatically.

Corporate Competencies and Values

- Integrity/Commitment to mandate**
Expresses spirit of volunteering to improve situation with population in Yemen. Acts in accordance with UN/UNFPA values and holds himself/herself accountable for actions taken. Demonstrates personal commitment to UNFPA's mandate and to the MOPH&P and organizational vision.
- Knowledge sharing/Continuous learning**
Takes responsibility for personal learning and career development and actively seeks opportunities to learn through formal and informal means. Learns from others inside and outside the project adopting best practices created by others. Actively produces and disseminates new knowledge.
- Valuing diversity**
Demonstrates an international outlook, appreciates differences in values and learns from cultural diversity. Takes actions appropriate to the religious and cultural context and shows respect, tact and consideration for cultural differences. Observes and inquires to understand the perspectives of others and continually examines his/her own biases and behaviors.

Managing Relationships

- Working in teams
- Empowerment / Developing people / Performance management of people involved into project activities.

Job Academic and experience requirements:

- Degree or Diploma in Health Sciences, Social sciences and related fields.
- At least 3 years experience in management of health projects preferably Reproductive Health Projects.

Languages:

Fluency in oral and written Arabic and English. Ability to write sound reports in both languages

Computer skills:

Proficiency in current office software applications.

SUPPORTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH,
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN YEMEN

The Maternal and Newborn Project (MNH) is pleased to announce the following vacancy:-

Post Title: Finance Associate:

Job Description

Project Context

Under the guidance and supervision of the MNH Project Manager, and in close coordination with UNFPA Operational& Financial Manager the Finance Associate provides functional leadership in human resource, administrative and financial systems of the Project Office. He/she supervises clerical staff.

He/she delivers quality services in HR, administration and finance to internal and external clients mastering all relevant rules, guidelines, processes and procedures. He/she takes a client-oriented, results-focused approach to interpreting the rules, procedures and guidelines in service of the project programme, providing support and guidance to the MOPH&P related departments and maintain UNFPA-Operational and financial procedures and guidance

Results-Oriented Functional Statement

- Adapts processes and procedures, anticipates and manages operational requirements of project inputs under national execution in terms of personnel, sub-contracts, equipment, fellowships, study tours and other programme and project related events to facilitate project delivery.
- Prepares and monitors the administrative budget and ensures financial transactions are in accordance with UNFPA financial rules and procedures. Proposes procedures to improve internal controls and efficiency and responds to audit issues
- Manages the recruitment and selection process applying best practice Human Resources (HR) tools and mechanisms, advises and briefs managers and project personnel on different types of contracting modalities, HR policies and benefits, coordinates the PAR process and advises on performance issues.
- Implements corporate systems and applications in support of finance and human resource management and project operations; creates systems and mechanisms for effective management of project resources required for NEX, and advises and trains project staff in NEX procedures. Maintains continuous and accurate/up-dated flow of information between MNH project MOPH&P, UNFPA country Office
- Reviews procurement requests and initiates procurement procedures for MNH project and project implementation required equipment, supplies and services in a transparent and cost-effective manner; recommends procurement decision. Contributes to the smooth running of the office by ensuring the provision and maintenance of services and supplies following-up processes and maintaining up-to-date inventory and records.
- Reviews and prepares material for common system activities relating to common services and premises, cost recovery, privileges and immunities, entitlement and salary surveys, security etc and represents MNH project in related MOPH&P/inter-agency meetings and working groups when required and/in the absence of project manager
- Supports the monitoring of programme financial performance for all core and non-core resources by providing necessary financial information and analysis, including implementation rate against indicators/results. Detects potential over-under expenditure problems and suggests remedial action.
- Develops tools and mechanisms for effective and efficient monitoring of programme and project budgets, coordinates compilation of financial data and provides accurate and up-dated financial information to UNFPA Country Office on a continuous basis.
- Interprets financial policies and procedures particularly relating to NEX and provides guidance and training to staff and project managers. Strives to identify ways in which programme financial needs can be met within existing policies.
- Assists in the management of the MNH project budget-by-budget

formulation, controlling allotments, monitoring expenditures, and preparing revisions according to the needs of the office.

- Ensures the effective financial recording and reporting system, internal control and audit follow-up and processes financial transactions in an accurate and timely way.

Functional Competencies:

- Business acumen**
Independently gathers analyses and interprets data and information from a wide range of sources using appropriate analytical tools and professional standards. Identifies warning signs based on financial analysis, probes for clarification or points of concern and presents findings.
- Client orientation**
Establishes effective relationships with internal and external clients, actively supports the interests of the client and researches potential solutions to client needs Organizes and prioritizes work schedule and addresses client needs and deadlines promptly and diplomatically
- Implementing management systems**
Maintains information/databases on system design features and develops system components. Makes recommendations relative to work-processing approaches and procedures which would lead to more efficient systems design.
- Corporate Competencies: Values**
 - Integrity/Commitment to mandate**
Acts in accordance with UN/UNFPA values and holds himself/herself accountable for actions taken. Demonstrates personal commitment to UNFPA's mandate and to the MOPH&P and organizational vision.
 - Knowledge sharing/Continuous learning**
Takes responsibility for personal learning and career development and actively seeks opportunities to learn through formal and informal means. Learns from others inside and outside the project adopting best practices created by others. Actively produces and disseminates new knowledge.
 - Valuing diversity**
Demonstrates an international outlook, appreciates differences in values and learns from cultural diversity. Takes actions appropriate to the religious and cultural context and shows respect, tact and consideration for cultural differences. Observes and inquires to understand the perspectives of others and continually examines his/her own biases and behaviors.

Managing Relationships

- Working in teams
- Empowerment/Developing people/Performance management.

Job Requirements:

Academic Requirements:

Bachelor's degree in business administration, public administration, finance, information technology, economics or related field is preferable.

Experience:

7 years of relevant experience in the public or private sector.

Languages:

Fluency in oral and written Arabic and English.

Computer skills:

Proficiency in current office software applications.

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Please send your application to: **MNH Project, UNFPA, Sana'a, P.O. Box 7272,**
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TRANSLATIONS German-Russian-Italian- Spanish-Polish-Dutch- Iranian-Turkish-Eritrean-Amharic. 01-240515

TO PARTICIPATE contact: 71200540

By: Fatima Al-Ajel

Gift shops are full of gifts at Mother's Day, as customers of all ages look for the best gift to buy for their mothers. Some buy flowers, while others buy a cake and throw a party for their mother.

Latifa, a mother of 10 sons and daughters, expresses her feelings about Mother's Day, saying, "All my sons and daughters brought gifts to me. My eldest son bought a cake and came with his kids and celebrated with me. Even my youngest son, who is 15, collected money for a month and bought a gift for me."



Mother's Day gifts for merciful hearts.

However, some mothers don't know about Mother's Day and don't celebrate it at all. When asking mother of six Fawzia about the day, she said, "I

When asking some Yemenis about their opinion of Mother's Day, 27-year-old Ahmad replied, "I don't believe in such a thing. A day is not enough to express my love to my mother. When I want to reward my mother, I have to reward her all the days of the year. Mother's Day is all year long, not just one day."

But Salma says, "It's a wonderful chance for sons and daughters to show their feelings and love toward their mothers. For me, I spend a nice time with my mother. I celebrate this day every year."



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No. 2

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Improve Your English 288

I. What to Say

Situations and Expressions (86)

Good wishes on retirement

Retirement turns a new leaf in the annals of a public servant's life and career. The individual is relieved of his official duties and is given a respite from his busy career spanning decades. Well-wishers of the retiring person give him a warm send-off and wish a long, peaceful and healthy life for him.

- Hope the years of retirement are happier than any before. Whatever your plans and wishes, you can make them come true throughout the happy golden years that lie ahead of you, for retirement brings a special chance to spend each single day doing what you've longed to do in your own time and your own way.

II. How to Say it Correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

1. I refuse you to go on the trip.
2. He made me to do it.
3. Did you remember buying some milk on your way home?
4. If the stain doesn't come out of your shirt when you wash it, try to soak it first in bleach.
5. He advised me giving up smoking.

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. What **would** you like to drink? (Aux inversion)
2. I asked Abdu how he **was** getting back to Mahweet.
3. **Haven't** you finished your homework yet?
4. Haven't you got **anybody** to help you?
5. I have forgotten my watch. **What time** is it? or What time do you make it?

III. Increase Your Word Power

(A) How to express it in one word

1. Soon going from the memory.
2. Likely to happen under some circumstances.
3. Turn out from a house by authority of law.
4. Anything that gives reason for believing something.
5. Show that one has a feeling, quality etc.

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. Praise highly in speech or writing: **eulogize** (vt)
2. State of pleasant excitement: **euphoria** (n)
3. Bringing about easy and painless death: **euthanasia** (n)
4. Find a way of not doing something: **evade** (vt)
5. Find out the amount or value of something: **evaluate** (vt)

(B) Words often confused

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

1. stain, strain
2. stager, stagger
3. steak, stick, streak
4. entrance, entry
5. potable, portable

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. **cemetery** (n) (area of land where the dead are buried): There is a cemetery on the outskirts of the city.
symmetry (n) (beauty resulting from harmony between parts): Michael Angelo's painting 'Monalisa' is a fine specimen of symmetry.
2. **ample** (adj) (with plenty of space): There is ample room for all of us in the car.
ampoule (n) (small glass container for an injection): The patient was administered one ampoule of injection.
3. **flier** (n) (one who flees): The police captured the flier.
flyer (n) (airman): The flyer was rewarded for his flying skills.
4. **dominate** (vt) (have control, authority, or influence): A strong will for success dominated his mind.
domineer (vi) (act, speak in a dominating manner): His wife usually domineers over him.
5. **repellent** (n) (a chemical substance that repels insects): I usually use a mosquito repellent cream before going to sleep.
repulsive (adj) (causing a feeling of disgust): I hate to look at his repulsive appearance.

(C) Synonyms and Antonyms

(i) Synonyms

Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the one

given at the top

1. **frugal**
a. quiet
b. economical
c. shy
d. generous
2. **rhetorical**
a. convincing
b. pleading
c. satirical
d. designed for showy, oratorical effect
3. **sagacious**
a. excessively grasping or covetous
b. truthful
c. lustful
d. discerning
4. **dogmatic**
a. angry
b. powerful
c. vicious
d. excessively opinionated
5. **furtive**
a. stealthy
b. nervous
c. jerky
d. quick

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- | Word | synonym |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. prodigious | enormous |
| 2. quench | to extinguish |
| 3. quintessence | purest part |
| 4. quash | to suppress |
| 5. banal | commonplace |

(ii) Antonyms

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

1. **fortitude**
a. forgetfulness
b. generosity
c. cowardice
d. simplicity
2. **transparent**
a. covered
b. opaque
c. clear
d. misty
3. **fragmented**
a. undividable or whole
b. temporary
c. crumbled
d. partial
4. **nascent**
a. budding
b. mature
c. elderly
d. initial
5. **yearn**
a. struggle
b. stubborn
c. loathe
d. none of these

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- | Word | Antonym |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. impair | strengthen |
| 2. vacillation | determination |
| 3. infuse | extract |
| 4. innocuous | harmful |
| 5. vainglorious | modest |

(D) Spelling

Choose the correctly spelled word

1. a. connoisseur
b. connoissure
c. connoissurre
d. connoisseur
2. a. compeatness
b. completeness
c. complitness
d. completeaness
3. a. conceeve
b. concieive
c. conceive
d. concive
4. a. compliment
b. complimentt
c. compleament
d. complimint
5. a. companion
b. companeon
c. comppanion
d. compenion

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. chronology
2. chronicle
3. commissioner
4. chauffeur
5. commemorate

(E) Phrases and idioms

Use the following phrases in sentences

1. cut one's losses
2. pay one's way
3. armed to the teeth
4. in one's elements
5. tied to (someone's) apron strings

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. **under someone's very nose** (right in front of some one): Interestingly the motorbike was stolen from the police station itself under the Inspector's very nose.
2. **do one's stuff** (to show one's abilities): In the exam, do your stuff and come out with flying colors.
3. **let one's hair down** (to relax and enjoy oneself): After the exam, students let their hair down.
4. **have a soft spot for** (some one) (to be fond of some one): I have a soft spot for Mahweetis.
5. **green about the gills** (looking unwell): Our teacher looked bit green about the gills when she entered our class today.

IV. Grammar and Composition

Read the following conversation and put 'may', 'should', 'must' or 'will' into the correct space. In some cases more than one answer may be possible.

- Passenger:** Excuse me! I leave my suitcase here for a moment?
- Clerk:** I'm afraid no. You keep your luggage with you at all times.
- Passenger:** But I can't carry it round all the time. It's far too heavy!
- Clerk:** You get trolley.
- Passenger:** And where I find one of these trolleys?
- Clerk:** You find one just outside the main entrance.
- Passenger:** I suppose I have to go and look for one myself.
- Clerk:** Well, if you wait a moment, I see if I can call a porter for you.
- Passenger:** Thank you very much. I be more grateful. I really buy myself some wheels for my suitcases. That be the answer to my problems.

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

- Suitable requests or commands:
1. Your neighbor in the class has scribbled in your textbook and you don't want him/her to do it again.
"Don't repeat such nuisance. I don't like it."
 2. It is the first day of your holidays and you hope your parents will not wake you up early.
"Please don't wake me up early. Tomorrow is a holiday."
 3. Your friend is getting ready to go out. If he/she is going to the library you want him/her to take your book back too.
"Could you please take my book back to the library in case you are going there?"
 4. You can't do your homework because your sister is playing the radio in the next room.
"Stop the radio, I say. I can't do my homework."
 5. You are listening to an interesting lecture. The person sitting next to you (a stranger) is distracting you with stupid questions.
"Would you please keep quiet and let me listen to the lecture?"
 6. You are inviting some friends for your birthday party. One of your friends expresses his inability to attend due to the prior commitment.
"No excuse, please. Do try and make it to my birthday party." (Insistence or strong request)
"Sorry to hear that. Please see if you can still come." (Polite request)

(B) Composition

Expand the central idea contained in the maxim 106: READING MAKETH A FULL MAN

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

105: PATIENCE AND FORBEARANCE CAN OVERCOME MOUNTAINS

Patience and tolerance are great virtues which help one to surmount all handicaps on way of achieving the targeted objective. Burke is right when he says 'Hope and patience will achieve more than our force.' Travelling patiently and hopefully with a positive attitude is key to success. But there are some impatient people who want to achieve the millennium overnight effortlessly. It's small wonder that they fail to fulfil their aspiration and eventually get frustrated. They switch from one arena to another with the hope of reaping a quick harvest. But lack of concentration and consistent efforts in any field makes success a far cry for them, leading to disillusionment and despair. A vicious circle is created whereby impatience generates more impatience. So in order to excel in any field patience and forbearance are the inevitable first step.

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran

"It is He Who hath produced you from a single soul, then there is a resting place and a repository. We detail our signs for people who understand."

S6. A98

VI. Food for Thought

"Every great work of art has two faces, one towards its own time and one towards the future, towards the eternity."

—Daniel Barenboim

Conceptual & terminological considerations in translating scientific & technological texts:

The problem of meaning



Prof. Abdelrahman Abdrabou

Technical translation is generally viewed as one form of specialized translation which encompasses "the translation of special language texts, i.e. texts written using Languages for Special Purposes." (Allen & Wright 1993:1). It is primarily distinguished from other forms of translation by terminology. Stylistically speaking, technical translation is frequently marked by certain grammatical features such as passives, nominalizations, third person, empty verbs, present tenses etc. (Newmark, 1988). With these features in mind, technical translation covers a wide range of text-types. These include – among other possibilities – instructional manuals, notices, publicity reports and executive summaries where emphasis is primarily laid on forms of address and use of second persons. It requires, in addition, careful considerations of questions of style & register at the macro and micro contextual levels to meet the differing expectations among the projected audience of the source language text. However, the central difficulty in achieving this objective is linked up to the wave of new technologies with which the translator has to wrestle. Further problems are likely to emanate from some technical neologisms in the source language which are context free. Even so called standardized terms may lend themselves to different interpretations: they are notorious for their different meanings in various technologies. Scientific terms may – in addition – denote various senses when variously collocated.

The above overview underscores the difficulty inherent in the translation of scientific and technological texts. This paper aims at investigating such difficulties with a specific focus on the concept of meaning and equivalence in translating scientific texts from English into Arabic. The major argument sustained throughout this paper is that: despite all difficulties, technical translation is all possible if the translator is linguistically competent and is always on the frontier of knowledge and in close contact with data-banks and terminology clearing houses.

Technical Translation: the question of context

To begin with, it is useful to underscore the basic requirement underlying any translation act which is to produce a comprehensible document in the target language and to convey the context of the original document. This would necessitate a considerable understanding of the register and discourse phenomena marking the source language text. Siding with this notion, Abrogast (1993:21) argues that the different ways of "presenting and sequencing information (in scientific

and technical texts) are register phenomena that reflect cross – culturally different author-reader relationships." To illustrate the significance of context, discourse and register to scientific and technical translation, the following examples are given on the basis of English/Arabic translations taken largely from a variety of texts representing the broad spectrum of technical translation.

English original:

- (1) The Manchester Computing Center Shop (MCC) stocks a large range of software, computer consumables and some hardware items. OPUS PCs are available to order. Much of the software available is via special site license agreement.
- (2) Owing to specially negotiated terms of supply for some items, continuity of supply and prices cannot always be guaranteed but every effort is made to maintain stock of all items listed.
- (3) The shop exists to enable the benefit of bulk purchase and educational discounts to be available to staff and students of the University of Manchester and UMIST. Some items are available to other educational establishments by special agreement...

Computing Shop Catalogue, UMIST, 1994, p. (iii)

Typical of English academic texts, the example above starts out with a general statement followed by supporting details intended primarily to link-up the 'new' information with something that is already given. (Cf. Abrogast, 1993). The English register thus dictates the format for information packaging in such a way to tune in the reader with the topic the author is set out to present.

The discourse dynamics of the Arabic translation that follows is heavily influenced by the source text register. Nevertheless, the packaging of events is reflective of Arabic rhetorical strategies where there is frequent use of verbal statements.

(١) يحتوي قسم المبيعات بمركز مانشستر للحاسوب على تشكيلة واسعة من برامج الحاسوب وغيرها من التجهيزات الاستهلاكية لأجهزة الحاسوب فضلاً عن بعض المعدات والأجهزة ذات الصلة. ويوفر المركز أجهزة الحاسوب الشخصي من نوع (أوس). ويشترط للحصول على أي من البرامج التشغيلية التوقيع على إتفاقية يمنح بموجبها المشتري إنفاذاً باستعمال البرنامج لأغراض شخصية.

(٢) ويتعذر على مركز مانشستر للحاسوب ضمان إستمرار الإمدادات أو ضمان ثبات الأسعار بالنسبة لبعض السلع ذات الشروط الخاصة والتي ينبغي التفاوض بشأنها مع الزبائن. ومع هذا يلتزم المركز ببذل أقصى الجهود لضمان توافر كافة الأجهزة والمستلزمات المرفقة طي هذه القائمة.

(٣) ويهدف مركز مانشستر للحاسوب/ قسم المبيعات في الأساس إلى توفير فرص الشراء بأسعار الجملة وتقديم كافة الخدمات التي تستحقها المؤسسات التعليمية. وتتوفر هذه العروض لمنسوبي جامعة مانشستر ومعهد جامعة مانشستر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا.

(٤) كما يوفر المركز خدمات ماثلة (بالنسبة لبعض السلع) للمؤسسات تعليمية أخرى وفقاً لترتيبات خاصة.

Continued on page 2

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ELT Panoramama

Conceptual & terminological considerations in translating scientific & technological texts:

The problem of meaning

The above translation represents a deliberate desire on the part of the translator to follow perceived norms in Arabic. For instance ‘The Manchester Computing Center’ is rendered into Arabic as ‘the Sales Department of the Manchester Computing Center.’ The word ‘Duk’kan’ in Arabic lends itself automatically to the English word ‘Shop’. However, ‘Duk’kan’ invokes different kinds of sense components compared to ‘Shop’ in English. Whereas the Arabic word is semantically delimited to ‘a grocery store’ where only food supplies can be offered, the English word ‘shop’ invokes a wide range of possibilities including, among other things, computer hard and software items. The translator’s incursion here is quite visible and the choices made by the translator either substitute or exclude some aspects of the original. This confirms the argument raised by Peter Fawcett (1995:178) in which he insists that the majority of cases in translation “exclude some aspects of the original, so that the concept of exclusion seems to be inherent in the very ontological status of translation.” But we could also pose the question whether the above example is a clear case of ‘exclusion’ or merely a form of rewriting (Cf. Lefeyere, 1992) motivated by the translator’s desire to compromise and to appeal to the target reader who is in many ways unlike the source reader.

The above example demonstrates clearly an attempt on part of the translator to bring the intended reader into the translation equation. However, the translator’s strategy in paragraph (2) is tilted towards the source language text function which is evidently informative. This violates the norms of expectations for the typical Arabic reader who is likely to view the target text from the beginning as a form of ‘advertisement’ intending primarily to promote a specific product (i.e. computer soft and hardware). The Arabic reader may thus fail to understand

the wisdom of including the second paragraph which is clearly disinviting for potential consumers within this specific type of readership. Reflecting on such types of potential translation problems, Anthony Pym (1992) and Fawcett (1995:179) call for serious attempts to classify the reader “from the point of view of the possible or permitted degree of involvement in the text [reconstruction]... to account satisfactorily for the wide variety of translation strategies that exist in practice.” “Readership’s permitted degree of involvement” called for by Pym and Fawcett – though helpful in culturally contextualizing the target text – is nevertheless difficult to quantify and may thus adversely affect the concept of meaning and equivalence appertaining to the act of translation. Bearing all these considerations in mind, it would be safe to attribute the translation problem referred to earlier to conceptual and cross-cultural semantics despite the fact that the source text in focus is technical. This contradicts the commonly held assumption that technical translation difficulty emanates primarily from terminological complexity.

Terminology: The perennial problem of meaning and equivalence

The lack of equivalent terminology in technical translation, where specialized jargons are involved, is a perennial problem. It requires sustained research efforts to ensure the internal consistency of the communicative act of translation. Translators are frequently baffled by problematic terms which arise from various genres and text-typologies and are not just confined to science and technology. Even with the availability of specialized bilingual dictionaries, translators are prone to experiencing difficulties on how to disambiguate terms in a particular context or text-type. Consider the following example.

When to see your GP?
Because there is a danger that using

an-over-the-counter cough remedy may mask a more serious underlying condition, it is important to seek medical advice if your cough lasts for more than two weeks or keeps coming back or you experience unusual symptoms. See your doctor if:

- you feel pain on breathing or coughing;
- you start to cough up yellow, green or brown phlegm or blood. Colored phlegm is a sign of chest infection, while the presence of blood may signify tuberculosis or pulmonary oedema, or you experience sudden weight loss.

(*Healthy Times*, UniChem PLC, Winter, 1995, p. 12)

Rendered into Arabic, the above text stands as follows:

مى يتوجب زيارة طبيب الأسرة؟
ينبغي مراجعة طبيب الأسرة في حالة التعرض للسعال الحاد وإستمرار هذه الحالة لأكثر من أسبوعين أو في حالة تكرار السعال أو ظهور أعراض غير طبيعیه للمرض. إن إستخدام العقاقير الخاصه بالسعال والمعرضه للبيع بدون وصفات طبية قد يشكل خطراً على صحة المريض. ذلك أن إستخدام مثل هذه العقاقير بدون إشراف طبي قد يؤدي الى إخفاء السببات الحقيقيه للمرض. وعلى وجه الخصوص ينبغي مراجعة الطبيب في الحالات التاليه:
- عند الشعور بالألم عند التنفس أو السعال.
- عند ظهور إفرازات للبلغم مصاحبه للسعال يميل لونها الى الاصفرار أو اللون البني أو الأخضر أو عند ظهور الدم مصاحباً لهذه الإفرازات. إن تلون البلغم يعتبر دليلاً على وجود عدوى في الصدر. كما أن ظهور الدم مصاحباً لذلك ربما يكون مؤشراً لمرض السل الرئوي أو لأمراض تصلب الشريان الرئوي.

The English text undoubtedly poses difficulty for the Arabic translator at the terminology-level. From the start, words such as ‘GP’ and ‘over-the-counter’ are difficult to come up with in Arabic. Since ‘GP’ is an acronym alien to the Arabic culture – a library search must be called upon for the full structure to be realized. Even with success at this level, Arabic offers “ممارس عام” which is structurally and semantically equivalent to ‘general practitioner’ yet contextually awkward. Here the problem shifts from finding equivalent structures into identifying lexical items

which are pragmatically appropriate and contextually fit compared to the corresponding structures in the source text.

On the other hand, the English phrase ‘over-the-counter’ invites a host of difficulties even for the most qualified Arabic translator. At the surface level, the structure seems lucid and reasonably simple. Any bilingual English/Arabic dictionary would provide entries for the three lexical items which enter into the composition of the above phrase. The cumulative dictionary – generated meaning is quite misleading as it fails to capture the cultural assumptions underlying the phrase in the source text. In English speaking countries, the dispensation of drugs and medicines is strictly monitored and potent drugs *cannot* be dispensed-off by pharmacies without prescriptions. This is rare – if not unheard of – in the Arabic world where drug stores are authorized to sell any medicine with or without prescription. Hence the distinction does not exist between ‘prescribed’ and ‘over-the-counter’ medicine. Faced with such a sticky situation, the Arabic translator would have no option but to improvise using paraphrasing and explanatory comments to make-up for the lexical and conceptual gap between the source text and the target text. This would explain why the Arabic rendering of such a short phrase is rather lengthy. Translated back into English, the Arabic equivalent would read as ‘drugs’ which are available for sale without prescription.’

Concluding remarks

The examples cited in this paper – though by no means exhaustive – highlight the fact that technical translation requires more than dictionary citation of equivalent words. As for all translations, competency in the source language is important, but facility and ease with the target language is crucial. Though proper knowledge of the source language and mastery of the writing skills in the target language are prerequisites for discourse processing across-linguistic boundaries, they are not sufficient for technical translation. As Mark Herman (1993:19) put it, “a technical writer must also know the subject matter of the original document. Only then a clear, concise and correct translation becomes possible.”

A letter to the teachers of English: 107

Conversation skills

Ibrahim meets the Indian teacher



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Ibrahim: Good morning, teacher.

Teacehr: Good morning. What is your name?

Ibrahim: Ibrahim. I’m in level three.

Teacher: Where are you from?

Ibrahim: I’m from Jiblah, about 10 kms from here.

Teacher: I’ve heard about Jiblah. It’s an old town, isn’t it?

Ibrahim: Yes, teacher. It’s a very old town on solid rock; Jiblah means rock in Arabic.

Teacher: I see. Tell me something about it.

Ibrahim: It was the capital of Queen Arwa, you must have heard of Queen Bilqis.

Teacher: Were there queens in Yemen? I thought only kings were here.

Ibrahim: No, teacher. There were a few queens in Yemen, as efficient as the kings.

Haven’t you heard of Queen of Sheba? She was a famous one in Yemen.

Teacher: The one who was praised by King Salamon. Is there a museum in Jiblah?

Ibrahim: What?

Teacher: Museum, where ancient things are kept for the visitors to see.

Ibrahim: Oh, Yes. There is a museum, a small one. There are a few old things kept there; the building itself is old. You can visit it one day, teacher.

Teacher: I will, Ibrahim. What else is there for me to visit?

Ibrahim: There is an old mosque built in 1088 A.D. probably in the queen’s time.

Teacher: Oh, Really? So old? Must be built with mud, mustn’t it?

Ibrahim: I think so, teacher. It is a small one with four gates and two minarets.

Teacher: Can I visit the mosque too?

Ibrahim: Of course, yes. When you visit Jiblah.

Teacher: Thanks, Ibrahim. It is really a good piece of information.

Ibrahim: Not at all, teacher. You are welcome to Jiblah any time.

Activity: Ask two of your students to role-play this conversation. Ask them to write a similar conversation describing their own town to a foreigner.

Truth is what doesn’t harm others.

*Yours fraternally,
Dr. M.N.K. Bose*

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Poetry Corner

Ode to the far star



Muad Ali Dabwan
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O, Far Star, where is your shining light?

When you shine in her eyes,
Are you upset? Tis not right,
Dear Star, to say goodbye.
Ask the trees where Love is,
Say anything to leave this hush,
Ponder how the river did freeze,
Ask the goats why each does crush.

Reveal her beauty, the secret of the earth,
Sing it high, with utmost ease,
Turn the old music into birth,
Show her the way, if you please.
Tell the moon at night to come down,
And the sun to double its heat,
Tell the Proud King to drop his crown,
All bid to weep at her feet.

Tell her tales of Old Times and stop,
Hark! For she really does know;
When played we on top of the hills,
And the grand mountains made of snow.

Clean her tears while the stories relate,
Mark her heartbeats and gently keep
An ear to her talk, an eye to her state,
Stay up till late, defeat your sweet sleep.

Teach her that Love forgives and teach
Her that Love is flowing still,
Teach her that Love can reach,

Even the deepest sea, or the highest hill.

Teach her eyes to look at me again;
And tongue to speak once more,
Of the Ancient Love of no pain,
And the Pure Passion without sore.

Fetch the pleasures of life in her hand,
Recite heartily this tuneless verse;
Pour then to Heart, where love did stand,
Bring her wounds and I will nurse.
Watch her carefully with great care,
Undo evil eyes that greedily eye
At her brown eyes, and lighter brown hair,
At her fair face that in beauties cry.

Tell her my eyes have shown,
The secret of the Heart, that is thine,
And people knew what’s not known,
But to her eyes and to mine.
And the lips breed but sad sighs,
And deadlly thoughts invade the mind,
Alas! Homeless Love mournfully dries,
Isn’t that enough, Dear Star? How unkind!

Tu es, belle dame, sans merci to see,
What parting has done to the head,
The black turned white, and you care-free!

Our drowsy dream has no bed,
Fate chases me and despairs flow,
And sickly hours to me waylay,
Two more days you have to know,
I will be dying, by the way.

But she is back again to dwell,
Her place, Star, for I’ll never place
A stranger, till tolls the death-bell,
Or the place is gone, ‘tis a fatal case.
No life but Dear Love, Far Star,
Enough! Let’s once more be one,
Let’s be lovers near and far,
And declare to the world, one has won.

To be educated or not to be

Athir Khalil Ibrahim

During the past centuries nations have achieved a lot of progress in the field of education. One may ask, why have people encouraged education and science in different eras in history? May be they had realized that education is the only means for people to develop individually and socially.

In our time education is taking many shapes and forms and one, now, can be educated without the need for joining formal educational institutes or schools. Educationists have divided human life into educational stages, and they indicate the kind of education an individual should acquire in each stage. Educationists all over the world

are trying to find out solutions for educational problems and developing the ways through which human beings can be easily educated. One of the most important problems in education is how we can choose the appropriate system without suffering the routine that makes education a boring experience, and not welcomed by a lot of people in the primary stages of education. To avoid boredom and monotony in the education, certain strategies must be adopted. Offering students a number of club activities can help them strengthen their bodies and refresh their minds. Encouraging students to express themselves through acting plays, playing music, writing and doing assignments on their favorite topics, could be a real help to make students develop their self-confidence and love their schools.

Classes must participate collectively in study visits to organizations, companies and locations as that may enhance their grip over the lessons learned.

Furthermore, the library and/or resource center is a good way to promote the reading skill, or otherwise provide them with a cultural background. Some students seldom have the opportunity of a frank conversation with their parents; therefore annual meetings for parents must be held in order to discuss their achievements and behaviors, and problems, if any, of their children.

In conclusion, we can get the ideal education if the three keys of education (parents, school, students) work in perfect harmony with one another so as to produce the generation that our societies are in need of.

SCIENCE QUIZ LINE

Tick (✓) the most appropriate choice

1. What is the normal temperature of a human body?
☐ 96.8° f
☐ 96.6° f
☐ 99.8° f
☐ 98.9° f

2. Newton's first law of motion gives the concept of:
☐ energy
☐ inertia
☐ work
☐ force

3. Identify the scientist who proved the existence of viruses
☐ Altman
☐ Strasburger

- ☐ Schimper
☐ Ivanowski

4. Which of the following is also known as 'laughing gas'?
☐ Nitrogen oxide
☐ Nitrous oxide
☐ Nitrogen monoxide
☐ Nitrogen

5. Soil erosion can be prevented by:
☐ over-grazing
☐ deforestation
☐ afforestation
☐ increased bird population

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. The mineral that is named as 'fool's gold' because its yellow color often confuses gold prospectors is **pyrite**.
2. The large intestine of humans is infested by certain beneficial bacteria which synthesize **vitamin K**.
3. If a tall and red flowered plant is crossed to a dwarf and white flowered individual, the phenotypic ratio in the F1 progeny will be **1:1:1:1**.
4. The other factor, which is a major cause of degradation of forest, besides indiscriminate grazing is **forest fires**.
5. The abbreviation HMT stands for **Hand Micro Telephone**.

QUESTIONS Box

Any guesses?

1. What is 'American Dream'?
2. What does 'Dutch Courage' imply?
3. Which type of leave is termed as 'French leave'?
4. Who is referred to as 'doubting Thomas'?
5. In which sense is the term 'peeping Tom' used?

Suggested answers to the previous issue's questions

1. A 'hand-me-down' is 'an article of clothing or any other article given away to someone when it becomes old and one has no more use for it.
2. The expression 'some one's take on somebody' means someone's opinion on somebody.
3. **You must get married:** The speaker expresses immediate or future obligation for the listener to get married. **You should get married:** The speaker advises the listener and alerts him about his duty. 'Should' is much weaker than 'must'.
4. A **client** is 'someone who makes use of the services of a professional such as a lawyer. A **customer** is someone who buys things.
5. 'circumlocution' is a round-about way of saying things. It is an instance of saying in many words what may be said in few words.

Introduction to study skills in English - II



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After locating a relevant book in the library, what do we do with it? Of course we will read it! There is no doubt about it. But the point I am making here is, how do we go about reading the book. For this, we need to know the entire contents of the book. This information is given to the readers in the article written by Mohanraj (YT 12 Dec 2005). So I am not repeating it. I will confine myself to how do we make our reading efficient. There are two aspects to reading: (a) speed (b) comprehension. Both aspects are important.

A very efficient reader reads at least 400-500 words per minute. The average speed expected of an average college student is at least 200-250 words per minute. There are various exercises which help us improve our speed in reading (Reading Comprehension by Edward Fry). We should remember that we use different strategies of reading for different kinds of information. For example, we survey the text to locate particular information. This is called scanning. We do this when we look at the Contents and Index pages of the book. We also survey for overall impression of the book. For example, we do it when we read the blurb. We call this skimming. Once we decide to read the chapters we start intensive reading.

I feel it is necessary to mention here a few dos and don'ts for efficient speed reading. 1. Do not read each word but read in chunks or group of words. 2. Do not interrupt your reading too often to refer to the dictionary if you come across unfamiliar words. Try to guess the meaning. Most of the time the context helps you in understanding the meaning. 3. Do not move your head and eyes following the lines. 4. Do not follow the lines with your finger or pen. 5. Do not sub-vocalize i.e. move your lips and read in subdued tone. All these habits reduce speed of reading.

It is natural that we cannot remember all that we read. And it is futile to read the same book again and again each time we need the information. Hence we make notes while reading to retain the information and will be able to retrieve it whenever we need it. It is therefore essential to develop the skill of note-taking efficiently while we read a book or even when we listen to a classroom lecture. One primary and most essential point we should remember here is that we should not try to write down everything that we read or listen to. That defeats the purpose of note-making.

We can say that there are three main reasons for note-taking: (a) to have a record of the information (b) to retrieve information when necessary, and (c) to make the information part of our knowledge. And we normally use any of the three methods or all of them while taking notes: i. We summarize (if we want the general idea of a large amount of material). ii. We paraphrase (if we want detailed information, we write in our own words). iii. We quote (if we want to use exact words, sentences of the author).

We can use different ways of taking notes. We can use loose sheets which can be filed. We can take notes in a note-book. We can take notes on note-cards. If we are taking notes to write a

research paper or project report taking notes on note-cards is the best method, because we need to organize the large material and also need information for References/ Bibliography. Note-cards are easy to handle and can be arranged alphabetically. On each card we should write the author's full name, title of the book or journal and the page numbers where the material is available.

The first thing we need to do while taking notes from a text is to survey the text for the main points. Then read the text again noting down the main points or ideas, relating one point with the next. This is called organizing the notes.

We can use several strategies while taking notes. We can make a list of the main points. We can use a flow chart. We can also use a tree diagram. These are quick and also help us to remember the details easily. Depending on the type of the text we should decide the way we use the strategy. We can even use a combination of all or some of these. For example, if it is a description of an organization and its several departments and sections, we can adopt a tree-diagram. If it is a process we can use a flow-chart. If it is a critical essay with several comments we can make a list of the logical arguments presented.

While taking notes we should remember that we need not write full sentences. Secondly, we can use abbreviations. Abbreviations used should preferably be the standard ones because personal style of abbreviations may cause confusion at a later stage when we look at the notes after some lapse of time. We may forget what an abbreviation stands for. We can also use acronyms, signs, numbers in place of words where possible, dashes and other useful punctuation marks to show the links between main and sub-ideas. Another point which is important in note-taking is, if we are quoting we should take down the words, sentences, including the punctuation marks exactly as they are written along with the page numbers.

Taking notes of classroom lectures is an essential skill all learners at college level need to develop. We can use either note-books or loose sheets for this purpose. They are better than note-cards. On a given day a learner listens to more than one lecture on more than one subject. Hence, though notebooks are convenient to carry, the lecture notes on the same subject will be scattered on different pages. Hence, using loose sheets which can be filed neatly subject-wise and date-wise are better.

The first thing we need to remember taking notes while listening is to write the name of the speaker and the topic and date on the top. This will help us file the papers without any confusion. Secondly, we should never try to write down full sentences. It is not possible as the speed of speaking and the speed with which we write do not match. We have to be alert in the class so that we don't miss any essential points. Normally teachers/speakers list out the main points, they even write them down on chalk boards. And they use illustrations to drive home a point. We can use abbreviations for the examples. Sometimes speakers digress into anecdotes and jokes to retain the attention of the audience. We should know the purpose of such digressions and avoid taking them down.

Normally classroom notes help us understand the 'handouts' better and in the long run help us prepare for the examination. Hence we should develop the skill of taking notes in the class. Incidental benefits of this skill are it keeps us alert in the class and also helps increasing our comprehension and writing speed.

To sum up, we have discussed in the two parts of this article how to locate a book and read it efficiently and also the uses of the study skill in our learning programme. I hope it will make learning more enjoyable and fruitful.

Concluded

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I have chosen to use the term 'genderism' instead of 'sexism', commonly used in gender studies literature, mainly because I am aware that the later term might make some of my readers pant, perspire and panic, as any word with 'sex' as a component is tabooed and the speaker or the writer of the word is ogled by others. Both these terms mean that one of the sexes –female or male -is oppressed in favour of the other. Like racism and classism, sexism is against the interest of the students, if practiced in schools and colleges, consciously or unconsciously. Many people have raised their voices against racism and classism, oppression and inequality in terms of colour, wealth, politics, ethnicity and nationality in social and educational institutions and laws against them have been instituted in many countries, but very few voices have been raised against sexism and rarely had any laws been instituted against sexist practices in schools and colleges; even in countries where such laws are in vogue, they remain in law books; curriculums continue to be gender-biased; classroom practices are in favour of one sex; teaching materials are skewed against one sex. Unfortunately, the oppressed sex happens to be the females, irrespective of whether it is a developed or developing country. With the onset of movements such as women's liberation movements in countries like the USA and the practice of equal opportunities policies, girls have gained an edge over the boys, for example in their continuous performance in GCSE, and there are voices calling for reconsideration and, if necessary, reversal of the policies so that positive action is now directed at boys' learning problems.

The main reason for this inequality against females is not difficult to understand. Our society is traditionally a patriarchal one, grounded on three assumptions: that the separate spheres of men and women are natural divisions based on biology-as-destiny ideology; that women are defined in relation to men and children rather than as individual beings; and that women are inferior to men. In India, female children are often unwanted and the government's attempts to educate people against this inhuman practice through mass media drain the exchequer; the results are rather encouraging. In most other countries, including the developed ones, female children are brought up in such a way that they grow weak, meek, submissive and domesticated, based on the belief that biology is destiny. This belief is instilled in girls through socialization practices such as male chauvinism and institutional sexism in male-dominated institutions such as schools, colleges and work places.

Male chauvinism, exhibited at the level of personal relationships, refers to attitudes and activities through which males display their sense of superiority over females. For example, the slang terms such as chick, fox, and bitch to refer to women place them metaphorically on the level of animals; other terms such as broad and party for women refer to things rather than human beings. In some societies like mine, the pronoun used for women is 'adhu / idhu', the Tamil equivalent of 'it', denigrating them to the status of things. In some other societies in India, the husband addresses his wife not by her name but as the mother of X or Y (son or daughter), as if she doesn't possess any name at all. With in the home, male chauvinism is expressed in other ways too. Many men refuse to share the household tasks such as cooking, cleaning and baby caring, as such activities are women's work. Some men feel proud saying that they have never entered the kitchen even for making a cup of tea in their life! 'In our culture', say Hochschild and Machung in their book "The second shift: inside the Two-job marriage", 'a man's home is his castle and since few households have paid servants, the little woman must often suffice'. Women who work outside the home are not spared from housekeeping and they are expected to do it cheerfully. In addition, working

women may have to tolerate the 'male mischief', which is common in sophisticated societies, in the office functions and parties. Women who challenge such practices are dubbed as frustrated females and frigid.

Another annoying factor against women, which is gaining grounds in recent days, is institutional sexism – the subordination of women built into societal institutions. While male chauvinism operates at the interpersonal level, institutional sexism is more on the level of ongoing, organizational routine. In the economy, politics and education, women are systematically treated in a manner that institutionalizes and increases their disadvantage compared to men. MacEwen Scott, in her study in the 1980s and 1990s of women's role in the economies of the countries concludes that despite the profound economic and social changes of recent years men and women still remain highly segregated at work, and this segregation is strongly related to inequalities in pay, career prospects and employment protection. For example, women are paid less than men for the same sort of unskilled jobs such as building work, women are not allowed to do certain jobs called 'men's jobs'; women are denied certain facilities which men enjoy in the workplaces. Even where equality in pay exists, the time a woman spends for her household work is not taken into consideration. Employers in general never consider the fact that it is because women take care of the household, men are able to do their work efficiently; in fact, the pay a man gets for his job includes what his wife does at home in order to make him available for his work; thus women contribute unpaid labour to the economy and it is a boon to the employers; in its absence husbands would be forced to demand for higher wages than they presently receive in order to pay for house keeping and child care services. Unfortunately, institutional sexism is often less amenable to confrontation and attack than male chauvinism.

Both these factors are based on the belief that biology is destiny. According to this belief, basic biological and psychological differences exist between men and women and women are endowed with qualities that are suited to perform domestic duties within the protective environment of the home. Nature has decreed that women play caretaker roles such mother, wife and housekeeper. Those who venture outside home for work should occupy jobs such as nurses, teachers, caretakers and social workers, that are in line with these qualities. These roles are nothing but an extension of their domestic role as a support to men and their work. On the other hand, men with their competing qualities should go out and work; they are providers and protectors and women are dependents.

Further, business and industry increase their profit through commercial advertisements appealing mostly at women. Sales appeals to women take place on two levels: subtle attacks on their sense of personal adequacy and messages to suggest ways of relieving them of the burdens of housework. These appeals are generally written down by men and they play upon the roles allocated to women by the biology-as-destiny ideology. These advertisements force women to worry about their skin, lips, hair, weight, shape: purchase more beauty products to make yourselves sexually attractive. Or they suggest the ways of making their housework easier: buy home appliances. These are again subtle ways keeping them in their domestic roles, subordinate to men.

This ideology is perpetuated mostly by the social practices in the male-dominated societies. At birth, children are dresses differently, where gender differentiation begins. In our society, it is not a matter of shame if a male child is seen naked but a female child should never be seen naked. The toys parents and relatives choose for the children are gender-related; boys get toy cars, planes, cricket bats and toy pistols whereas girls receive dolls, cooking sets, cosmetic kits and hand bags in order to make them believe their roles are caretakers and sex objects. Girls are encouraged to be soft spoken, gentle, coy and cute and not aggressive, competitive, which are boy's qualities. In

many traditional homes, girls are not allowed to laugh aloud. Proverbs such as 'a girl loses her modesty if she laughs aloud as tobacco loses its flavour if it is opened' help perpetuate the submissive role of women throughout their life. They are dependent on their fathers when they are children and till they get married, on their husbands when they are married and on their sons, if and when they become widows – dependence from birth to death. Boys, on the other hand, are encouraged to be assertive, aggressive and competitive and the worst insult to a small boy is to say that he is 'girlish'. 'Why do you cry like a girl?' is a common remark about boys who cry. Most of the children who grow up in these circumstances, find it easier to live up to the expectations of the parents, fitting themselves into the roles they are expected to.

Such gender-segregation continues in schools and colleges in many countries. Girls are often sent to single-sex schools, where their feminine consciousness is further nurtured. In mixed schools, their roles are clearly defined by the system: their seats are separate, their toilets are separate, their cafeterias are separate, and their games are separate; girls play soft ball and hand ball but boys cricket and football. The curriculum especially the teaching materials favour boys playing up the male sex: it is not common to see pictures in schools textbooks where Fatima and Jane are in kitchen and market, Peter and Samir in the football ground and computer center; Sue and Mona would like to become nurses and teachers but Ram and Abdullah doctors and engineers. The classroom activities deny girls their right; most of the teachers ask questions to the boys rather than girls; even when asked, girls sulk and avoid answering questions and the teachers do not insist on their answering either. It is not rare to see young male teachers teaching in mixed classes not to turn to the girls and address them at all; they ignore the girls who offer to answer questions and choose the boys to answer questions. Traditionally, subjects such as language and literature, in which not much cognitive skills are involved are known as 'girls' subjects' and mathematics and physics 'boys' subjects'. Girls tend to attribute failure in academic subjects to lack of abilities and to equate success with 'luck'.

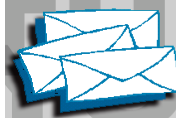
In colleges, as adolescents, girls are again and again made to be conscious of their gender role. Having been sensitized to their gender identity by their parents and society, they begin to have their first fears of human obsolescence; they begin to think 'What will boys think of me?' The drive for social acceptability, popularity and recognition is constantly tempered by concern with what boys will think. They are made to feel that it is safest just to be women, members of the weaker sex – sexually attractive, sensitive, emotional, nurturant and supportive companions to men; in other words, they slip into 'woman's place' as defined by the biology-as destiny ideology, not competing with boys, as they are less than them.

The Yemeni society, like that Indian society, is patriarchal in nature and there is an undercurrent of bias against women, which is pointed out and protested against in the reports in the Yemen Times often. However, attempts to balance it are not absent; many organizations, non-governmental as well as governmental, keep raising their voices against the bias, but more has to happen. In educational institutions, especially in colleges where mixed classes are a norm, girls are at a disadvantage, though their number exceeds that of boys: they often feel frightened to ask questions or answer them, exclusively because, as one of them confessed, they are afraid of the boys who would tease them outside the class if their answers were wrong or correct; they are often hesitant to participate in the classroom discussions, again because of the fear about the boys; they cannot meet the teacher to discuss their academic problems, unless they found someone to accompany them; there are hardly facilities for their sports and games in many institutions; in other words, as stated above, they are all the time conscious of 'what will boys think of me?' Being a patriarchal society, their homes have a lot of restrictions, but in schools and colleges, they can be

helped to see them as individuals with rights equal to the boys, which the constitution has granted them. In personal conversations, I have found that many boys in colleges are not happy about girls studying in colleges; their place is home, according to them. Years ago, the Yemen Times published a letter written by one of my students in which he had argued vehemently against girls studying in colleges and not staying at home maintaining the kitchen and bringing up children. In a recent article in the Yemen Times entitled 'Educated women are lost treasure', it was painful to read that men don't prefer to marry educated women for various reasons, most of them are based on bias against women; it is, however, heartening to note that there is a change in the thinking of men in recent times, as evidenced by the statements of a few men interviewed.

Of course, things are not as bad as it was in the past; healthy positive signs are forthcoming. We see women participating in all spheres of life; woman minister, woman ambassador, women educationists, women educational leaders, women police, women doctors, women journalists, women administrators and executives and women businesspersons; most of these jobs were once considered to be exclusively 'men's jobs'. Girl students competing with boys in inter-university competitions and winning prizes, girls competing for scholarships to study abroad and going abroad for higher studies are healthy trends towards recognizing women's role in the society. Women's forums voicing their concern about the inequality between sexes and women's organizations training women to participate in national activities are on the increase; media too play a useful role in highlighting incidences where women fight against their problems in the society such as early marriage, harassment against women etc. More women attending illiteracy eradication classes, as recently reported in the Yemen Times, show the urge in them to improve their status.

Schools and colleges have responsible roles to play in perpetuating this healthy trend, instilling confidence in girl students and letting them believe that they can do. The confidence-building exercise should begin in schools, by including in the classroom teaching stories about successful women in the world and in Yemen, brave women like Queens Bilquis and Arwa; stories that appear in the newspaper of women who fight for their rights (one appeared recently in the Yemen Times entitled 'Run away bride'). They should be encouraged to participate in class discussions and clarify their doubts, if they have any, without worrying much about the boys. They should be appreciated openly if they get better marks than boys in tests and encouraged to be competitive. Boys should be educated to accept the equality between sexes and should be made to realize that educated women are an asset to the family, as some of the men interviewed have reported in the article mentioned above. The schools and colleges should often look at their curriculums closely to see that they are not gender-biased either in terms of teaching materials or methodology or evaluation. Teachers have to often ask themselves if their classroom interaction favours one sex against the other; if their classroom examples are gender-biased; if the jokes they use in the class are against one sex and so on in order to stay gender neutral. It is more important in English classes because most of the materials we use in our school and college classes are male oriented. (I have analysed the school English textbooks in Yemen and found that they are biased against the female sex.) Moreover, we have the burden of teaching a foreign language, most often through materials smacking of a culture alien to our students and to us, a culture, in which 'anything can go' in the name of liberation, as some people think. The materials we choose should be gender neutral; where they are not so, the students should be encouraged and empowered to argue against them teasing out the gender-bias in them; this will lead to sensitizing them – both boys and girls – to gender equality so that the future generation has a healthy development. As Thiruvalluvar, a great Tamil poet points out, "all human beings are equal in their birth".



YOUTH FORUM



My vague way

Why is it too long
My travelling way?
Is my choice wrong?
Why it's full of clay,
Thorns and I'm not strong?
Why it's only grey
My rose and my song?
Why don't birds stay

With me all night long?
Will my port one day
Receive what I long?
Or dreams melt away?

Mohammed Al-Malahi
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Dark man

You live in your cave
Because you are a dark man
Or you look like a ray of moonlight
Which disappears in the morning
You are not an open book
You're closed with a huge lock
Without key
Sometimes you seem to be with me
But when I turn around
I don't find you near me
Where are you?
And who are you?
Are you real?
Or just a phantom of delight
Are you a hallucination and its ring
Or an ordinary human being?

I don't know who you are
What would you do if you were in
my place?
Will you make me a dream
That you forget me
When you wake up
May be the best thing to do
Is to forget all about you
And never think of it again.
Because you are not mine
You are a darkling thrush
Who I'm afraid I can never touch.

Rania Ali Mohammed
Level 3
Faculty of Education and Arts
Khawlan

My life without you

I wasn't used to be alone
My heart is your home
When I go he goes with me
He's still showing me
How my life is without you
I come back and talk
To your picture and smell your
clothes
When will you come back? I miss
you
And every thing in my life
Is getting dark without you
The beauty of my life has disap-

peared
It was there when you were near
I'm still hearing your voice around
here
Calling me and saying "Baby don't
have fear
You will find me every where"
Baby I'm still waiting for you
And this is my life without you
So come back home soon
And don't let me feel alone again.

Rania Ali Hagag
Sana'a

Teacher Education (2)

Training and Education

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

In the domain of teacher preparation, the term 'teacher education' is usually preferred to 'teacher training' because the former subsumes a wider connotation as contrasted with the latter which is narrow in its focus. For instance 'training' is defined as 'a course of special exercise, practice, food, etc. to keep sportsmen or animals healthy and fit'. Obviously, training implies a top-down approach, a unidirectional (from trainer to trainee) and mechanical habit formation for doing a particular job.

On the other hand, education is a continuing, lifelong creative endeavor which is bipolar and which evolves as a result of mutual interaction between the trainer and the trainees. Since teaching is essentially a creative process 'teacher education' is a more appropriate term than 'teacher training.'

In many countries there are two separate course modules mounted for PRESET and INSET programs. But in Yemen the main components of both the concepts have to be integrated in the course structures of the faculties of Education, since there is no provision for a separate or exclusive preservice and inservice teacher training program in here.

Through this column, it will be our endeavor to discuss some basic issues pertaining to teacher preparation because teachers are the architects of the nation's destiny. In so far as a teacher plays a decisive role to shape the character of young men and women, who are the builders of a prosperous tomorrow, teachers affect eternity.

In the next part we will discuss the concept of 'education'.

LETTERS TO THE PRESENTER

Dear Dr. Sahu,

Thank you so much for sending a copy of "Yemen Times Education Supplement" in its new format which seems to me a better version than the earlier one. I am glad to note that besides the usual items, the Supplement also has a variety of interesting features like Letters to the Editor, Campus Clippings/News, Question Box, Science Quiz line and other delightful and informative pieces on issues related to not only ELT and Literature, but also general topics which make the Supplement interesting to all categories of readers in Yemen. The colored pictures are delightful to the eyes, but I think extra care should be taken regarding the quality of them (The three pictures printed on the main page are little bit faded).

I congratulate Dr. Sahu for the yeomen services he has been rendering for the development of education in Yemen through this Supplement sponsored by Yemen's foremost English News Paper-Yemen Times. May Almighty Allah shower His blessings upon your great efforts.

Dr. P.A.Abraham
The United States of America
abraham_panaivelil@rediffmail

The new Education is impressive.

Prof. M.N.K Bose, Ibb

Dear Sir,

I am a regular reader of Yemen Times and the Education Page in particular. I was disappointed when it

disappeared for 3 weeks last month.

Regarding the new module appearing once a month, I am afraid I am not quite in favour of its periodicity because the reader has to wait for long three weeks to get the page. When it comes it would be difficult for the reader to process the information load. It is better to access the information in easy installments than in bulk in one go.

One thing I liked about the new module which is its attractive complexion. I highly appreciate the layout as well as the selection and distribution of the features. I would like its publication twice a month.

Mohammed Modhaffer
modhaffer990@yahoo.co.uk

It's a great opportunity to thank you for your great efforts in writing the best ever column (IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH) that appears in the Education page in Yemen Times.

I am happy about the change in the formatting and the issuance of the Education page. Now it looks much better than ever before. And I am doubly happy that the Education page becomes a free monthly Supplement which I can take out and keep separately.

Please do keep up this great work which is useful for those who have a sincere desire for improving their English.

My best regards to you,

Ahmed Al Habshi
Seiun - Hadhramaut

Improve Your English 289

I. What to Say

Situations and Expressions (87)
The advertisement idiom

This is an age of advertisement. With the adoption of market economy in the wake of globalization, the manufacturers of goods have a wide and highly competitive global market. Moreover, in an age of consumerism, the conscious consumer is extremely selective. In this context, advertisement plays a significantly promotional role for marketing of products.

- Yemen Soft thinks of the present with the future minds.
- Real Estate: Safe investment, high returns.
- With our new scheme, you may not be sure, but you can be secure.
- ONIDA: The neighbor's envy, the owner's pride.
- Better buy Usha, you can't buy better.

II. How to Say it Correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

- I heard a bottle smashing.
- I told where we should meet.
- She asked me the way how to get to the city center.
- She debated if to tell her mother about the accident.
- When I went to the dentist last week I got two teeth taken out.

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions

- I refuse to **allow you** to go on the trip.
- He made me **do** it.
- Did you remember to **buy** some milk on your way home?
- If the stain doesn't come out of your shirt when you wash it, try **soaking** it first in the bleach.
- He advised giving up smoking. Or, He advised me to **give up** smoking.

III. Increase Your Word Power

(A) How to express it in one word

- Stretch a description beyond the truth.
- Make or uncover by digging.
- Passage, extract, from a book.
- Government department in charge of public money.
- Government tax on certain goods manufactured, sold, or used within a country.

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions

- Soon going from the memory: **evanescent** (n)
- Likely to happen under some circumstances: **eventual** (adj)
- Turn out from a house or land by law: **evict** (vt)
- Anything that gives reason for believing something: **evidence** (n)
- Show that one has a feeling, quality: **evince** (vt)

(B) Words often confused

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

- lassitude, latitude
- coalesce, collate, collect
- censor, censor, censure
- immoral, amoral

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions

- stain** (vt) (make colored patches or dirty marks): The child has badly stained his clothes.
strain (vt) (stretch tightly): He strained himself to achieve his goal.
- stager** (n) (a person of long experience): He is an old stager. Everyone seeks his advice in crisis.
stagger (vi) (walk or move unsteadily): The old man staggered from side to side of the road.
- steak** (n) (thick slice of meat, fish for frying, grilling, stewing): We are very fond of steak.
stick (n) (thin branch cut from a bush or tree): The poor woman gathered dry sticks to make a fire.
streak (n) (long, thin, irregular line or band): She has a streak of grey hair on her head.
- entrance** (n) (opening, gate, door, passage, etc.): Everyone uses the front entrance to go to the office.
entry (n) (coming or going in): A visa is essential for entry into a foreign country.

- potable** (adj) (fit to drink): This water is not potable as it has not been properly filtered.
portable (adj) (that can be carried about, not fixed): I bought a portable TV.

(C) Synonyms and Antonyms

(i) Synonyms

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

- insatiable**
 - hungry
 - exhausted
 - thirsty
 - greedy
- supercilious**
 - foolish
 - shallow-minded
 - aggressive
 - scornfully superior
- infringe**
 - to encroach
 - to surround
 - to decorate
 - to limit
- accrue**
 - to keep hold of
 - to overcome
 - to obtain secretly
 - to accumulate
- reticence**
 - modesty
 - caution
 - strength
 - tendency to keep silent

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions

- | Word | Synonym |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. frugal | economical |
| 2. rhetorical | designed for showy oratorical effect |
| 3. sagacious | discerning |
| 4. dogmatic | excessively opinionated |
| 5. furtive | stealthy |

(i) Antonyms

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

- harbinger**
 - follower
 - forerunner
 - ponder
 - decide
- pathetic**
 - diseased
 - languid
 - rigid
 - healthy
- pathetic**
 - sympathetic
 - hale and hearty
 - healthy
 - farical
- endear**
 - cheap
 - attach
 - alienate
 - help
- voluminous**
 - bulky
 - slight
 - compulsory
 - voluntary

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions

- | Word | Antonym |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. fortitude | cowardice |
| 2. transparent | opaque |
| 3. fragmented | undivided or whole |
| 4. nascent | mature |
| 5. yearn | loathe |

(D) Spelling

Choose the correctly spelled word

- a. certificate b. certificate
- a. cartifikate b. certefecate
- a. condencation b. condensation
- a. condensation b. condensosion
- a. Cesar b. Caesar
- a. Cezar b. Cizar
- a. dilagant b. diligent
- a. deligent b. delegant
- a. defination b. definason
- a. definition b. deffinition

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions

- connoisseur
- completeness
- conceive
- compliment
- companion

(E) Phrases and idioms

Use the following phrases in sentences

- get (something) off the ground
- have a fit
- shake in one's shoes
- below par
- pull strings

Suggested answers to the previous lesson's questions

- cut one's losses** (to decide not to waste any more time, effort, etc. on something): I have spent so much time for learning music. It is high time I cut my losses and gave it up.
- pay one's way** (to pay for one's own expenses): Mansour took up a part time job to pay his

Wonderword®

by DAVID OUELLET

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

CLUES

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Ache | Concert | Great | Plans | Song |
| Achieve | Dead | I happy | Play | Sporting |
| Actor | Design | Hits | Praise | Stage |
| Admire | Diploma | Honor | Prize | Star |
| Ahead | Door | Ideal | Profit | Study |
| Aims | Event | Invention | Project | Talent |
| Attempt | Exam | Known | Promotion | Task |
| Audience | Excellence | Long | Proud | Test |
| Autograph | Foxed | Lost | Race | Triumph |
| Award | Face | Luck | Reach | Irryng |
| Bestseller | Fair | Medal | Realize | Victory |
| Bold | Faith | Merit | Record | View |
| Book | Fame | Mission | Rich | Vote |
| Boss | Fans | Musician | Rise | Wages |
| Bravo | Film | Name | Sale | Will |
| Camera | Gain | Obtain | Score | Winnor |
| Career | Gala | Office | Show | Wisdom |
| Challenge | Glamour | Ovation | Singer | Wish |
| Cheer | Glory | Photographed | Sitcom | Work |

THE PURSUIT OF SUCCESS

Solution: 12 letters

D	H	A	R	W	E	Y	H	O	I	C	I	V	O	V	A	I	I	O	N
I	E	C	O	E	A	C	M	A	T	T	E	M	P	T	A	S	K	D	O
P	C	H	A	L	L	E	N	G	E	X	C	E	L	L	E	N	C	E	I
L	S	I	P	E	D	L	T	E	A	M	P	S	P	G	B	E	D	E	T
O	W	E	C	A	R	I	E	M	I	R	R	R	T	N	Z	O	E	D	O
M	I	V	L	P	R	A	I	S	E	D	O	N	A	I	C	I	S	U	M
A	S	E	K	E	W	C	S	C	T	F	U	S	L	Y	H	V	I	S	O
W	H	O	M	N	L	I	O	P	I	S	D	A	I	R	O	C	G	G	R
O	O	P	O	A	O	R	S	T	O	L	E	G	A	T	S	S	N	R	P
B	C	R	M	N	D	W	H	D	O	R	L	B	E	X	C	I	T	E	D
T	A	O	K	U	W	C	N	B	O	H	T	I	N	S	M	O	G	A	E
A	R	J	S	Y	I	G	R	T	T	M	P	I	W	R	O	I	M	T	R
I	G	N	R	N	R	C	W	N	O	I	T	N	F	V	N	I	O	O	
N	G	T	A	O	N	A	T	N	G	V	F	A	A	G	A	F	G	F	C
T	R	T	I	I	F	D	R	G	I	M	I	C	N	R	Z	A	F	F	S
Y	I	I	U	P	G	R	I	F	U	A	F	V	A	A	I	B	I	I	N
D	A	F	I	A	F	O	C	S	T	I	M	F	M	S	T	R	A	C	A
U	P	M	W	G	F	K	N	S	M	F	N	D	A	I	F	P	I	F	F
T	P	A	I	I	I	D	O	O	R	I	A	I	R	I	S	F	G	A	W
S	Y	F	T	F	C	I	C	A	I	P	A	R	G	O	T	U	A	F	F

ANSWER NEXT WEEK

Last Week's Answer: Pigment