





Monday, 17 August, 2009 • Issue No. 1286 • Price 40 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf www.yementimes.com

**Inside:** 



Indian Ambassador Praveen Verma

Yemen replaces gat with



The three days of a Sana'ani wed-

# Yemen government censorship challenged

By: Salma Ismail

SANA'A, Aug. 16 - The Yemeni government's ability to filter "offensive" content from the internet could be weakened as the US-based software developer Websense has taken action and blocked Yemen's ISPs from receiving updates to their "block lists."

The basis of the decision is a breach of Websense's policy not to sell its service to "governments or Internet Service Providers (ISPs) that are engaged in any sort of government-imposed censorship."

The decision to prevent both government-run ISPs Yemen Net and Tele Yemen from obtaining updated lists from Websense of blocked websites and adding new sites comes after Websense received information that certain Yemen ISP customers were potentially in non-compliance with the software's policy.

"Since we were informed about the

potential use of our products by Yemeni ISPs based on government-imposed Internet restrictions in Yemen, we have investigated this potential non-compliance with our anti-censorship policy," reads a Websense statement.

The Open Net Initiative (ONI) 2009 research on filtering and controls in the Middle East and North Africa published earlier this month, points to Yemen's use of internet filtering to silence political opposition. ONI is a research group that investigates state filtration and surveillance on the internet.

Blocking the updates will probably

according to Walid Al-Saqaf, founder and administrator of YemenPortal.net, a news aggregator.

"However, it [Websense software] still

Websense said that it does not and will not interfere with any government policy and they are only "complying with our own corporate policy regarding the per-

"We choose not to be involved with projects that we view as oppressive of

The ONI report said that previous tests found that Yemen temporarily blocked political Web sites in the run-up to the 2006 presidential elections.

tering has been consistently extended to include several Web sites run by opposition groups or news Web sites and forums espousing oppositional political views.

Foreign Affairs or National Security instructs us to block," Ali Al-A'mash, head of IT support of Tele Yemen, told the Yemen Times earlier this year.

and traditions as well as national supremacy," wrote Yemen Net on its website accessed on Saturday, without providing further detail.

block access to websites created from today, including pornography, proxyavoidance, and other content that Blocked URL Websense usually marks in its database, its content categorization: "none

"We can only address the use of our own software," Websense said to the Yemen Times, when asked if new political, religious, or pornographic websites would now be available to users in Yemen.

mean that Yemen's ISPs will be unable to

enables the ISPs to continue blocking political websites that are handpicked and manually entered for blocking," Al-Saqaf

mitted use of our products."

rights," the company said.

In 2008-2009, testing revealed that fil-

"We block the websites the Ministry of

"We will block what contradicts belief

TeleYemen Company gives more detailed terms and conditions, but like Yemen Net is not specific and open to interpretation.

Yemenet

Your request was denied because of

For assistance, contact Yemen Net team.

If you feel this website should be opened

please send us email to open\_site@yemen.net.ye

If you have websites that should be closed,

please send us email to

Alert: Beware of AIDS.For more information

Yemen acknowledges filtering for moral content, but a new report indicates its motives are also political.

ests."

Silencing the opposition

Media laws in Yemen have caused journalists who also threaten national unity or the country's stability to be jailed, harassed or even prosecuted with the newly established Yemeni Press Court.

In April 2009, the International Federation of Journalists called for a radical overhaul of media laws in the Middle East, stating that the laws in most of the region's countries still permit the jailing of journalists for undermining the reputation of the state, the president, the monarch or the religion.

Many countries in the region use restrictive press laws to regulate online publishing and traditional journalism, the ONI report cites. It also says that some countries often use their penal codes to suppress journalists and online writers.

Yemen's Penal Code stipulates a penalty of five years in prison for those who "insult their state or state prominent figures" or publish "false information which may raise sedition and harm the unity of the country." Yemen's Ministry of Information

declared in April 2008 that the penal code would be used to prosecute writers who publish on the Internet content that "incites hatred" or "harms national inter-

إن كنت نرى أن هذه الصفحة ينبغي أن لا تُحجب إضغط هنا.

إذا كان لديك مو اقع يجب أن تُحجب اضغط هنا

"The move may be a breach of the agreement between Websense and the government. If that is the case, the software company simply upheld its part of the agreement and refused to allow its product to be abused," says Al-Saqaf.

"If there is no such agreement, then this may just be a change of heart on Websense's part, perhaps in realizing that its role has been diverted from blocking bad content (porn, gambling, etc.) to serving oppressive governments to crush online dissent," adds Al-Saqaf.

The ONI reveals that Internet filtering

in the Middle East and North Africa is implemented by several states using US products such as Websense Web Filter or Smart Filter.

However, using Websense, the depth of filtering in Yemen is inconsistent as the state has limited capacity to control content. Many users of Yemen's ISPs are not filtered when the user licensing quota in the filtering software agree-ment is exceeded.

For example, Yemen Net only holds 10,000 licenses for this technique, although it has 65,000 subscribers. Therefore, it can only block the first 10,000 users accessing the Internet simultaneously.

Any additional user who accesses at the same moment can skip the blocking mechanism and see an uncensored version of the internet, according to The Initiative for an Open Arab Internet.

#### **Increasing numbers to control**

The ONI report further indicates that demographic factors are expected to double internet usage in the Middle East. It cites the Arab Media Outlook 2008–2012 which says that, "Digital media will thrive in the Arab market because the market has a large, technologically accomplished demographic group—its youth—who are comfortable with it and will customize it to their own requirements."

The report also cites that, "over 50 percent of the population in countries, among them Yemen, are estimated to be currently less than 25 years old."

Continued on page2



ثالجائه رويال

الجودة والجمال

شركة آرتكس التجارية المدودة

نف 01-400445/6 فاكس 01-400447 - بريد اليكتروني artex@y.net.ye

فرع عدن مجمع عدن لتجاري لسياحي - هاتف 102-263110 فك 02-263112 مجمع عدن لتجاري السياحي - هاتف 102-263110 محلات الحيقى التجارية

ر. 5274 - غارغ 26 سيتمو . تعز . الجيهورية اليمنية - هاتف 04-238337/8 متكس 04-238312



A Member of Al-Shaif Intn'l Group)

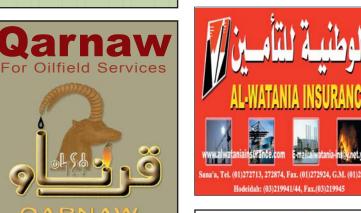
Oil Field Equipment / Material

- Regional and Local Transportation Service including Rigs

**Equipment Rental** 

Exemption

Custom Clearance and

















## Calls to stop war on Sa'ada as airstrikes continue

#### By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, Aug. 16 — Fierce confrontations between the army and Houthi supporters are continuing throughout various districts of Sa'ada and Amran provinces, tribal sources from the wartorn province of Sa'ada said. This contradicts media reports that there is relative calm in the province.

Tribal sources said that Russianmade aircrafts continue striking Houthi positions, particularly those positions once used by the army, which were overtaken by Houthis on Saturday in Mahadhir area. The army, however, restored those positions easily on Sunday following airstrikes against Houthi gunmen in the area.

The same sources added that helicopters and fighter jets continue to bomb Houthi strongholds and villages both day and night. The army also fires heavy mortars and Katyusha missiles at Houthi-loyal villages.

A Sa'ada citizen, who declined to give his name, said that Sa'ada women and children are intimidated by fighter jets soaring over their homes around the clock.

According to various sources, military operations targeted Mahidher, Matra, Naqaa, Dhahian, Saqain, Haidan and Mirran areas, in addition to a popular market in Haidan, killing dozensof people and injuring hun-

Security sources revealed that the army hunts for supplies directed to the Houthis and cracks down on any gunmen loyal to Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, the Houthis' field leader.

The Yemeni government announced a curfew around the governorate and cut off landlines and mobile telecommunication networks in all parts of the province. It also prevented journalists and correspondents from entering the province to cover the events.

Army personnel don't engage in direct clashes with Houthi gunmen except in limited areas as they depend on fighter jets and heavy mortars in the

fight against Houthi loyalists, the latest bout of which started last Tuesday. This has increased the sufferings of citizens, forcing nearly 120,000 people to flee homes and villages which are targeted by airstrikes.

A source at the Yemeni Defense Ministry denied reports by the Iranian Al-Alam Radio claiming that there was a direct intervention of Saudi aircraft in the military operations, saying they are only launched by Yemeni army and security forces.

According to the source, data reported by the radio are fabricated, baseless and lack accuracy and credibility. It confirmed that Yemen's security and armed forces are more than able to do their constitutional duty in protecting the homeland and its interests, maintaining its security and stability and defeating the outlaws.

The Al-Alam Radio and other Iranian media outlets reported that Saudi aircraft are participating in the war waged by the Yemeni army against Houthi supporters in Sa'ada. The Saudi government didn't react to these reports that accuse the kingdom of being involved in the war between the Yemeni government and Houthis.

Yemeni authorities have declared six conditions that need to be fulfilled in order to cease military operations against Sa'ada. The Supreme Security Committee, chaired by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, said the war may end if the Houthis accept these conditions. However, Abdulmalik Al-Houthi rejected the conditions, saying he remains committed to the Doha-brokered deal.

The conditions state that Houthi gunmen must abandon their mountaintop positions, remove all checkpoints they set up, reveal the names of those who killed foreigners, return military equipment and surrender those who kidnapped nine foreigners last June, as well as stop intervening in affairs of the local authority.



The fight against Houthi loyalists, the latest bout of which started last Tuesday, have forced nearly 120,000 people to flee homes and villages which are targeted by airstrikes.

Well-informed sources in Sa'ada province said there are peaceful efforts to reconcile between both warring sides. The efforts are moderated by Chairman of Mediation Committee Sheikh Faris Manaa, who is also the Sa'ada Governor, and others in cooperation with Brigadier General. Abdulaziz Al-Dhahab in an attempt to persuade the Houthis to accept the six conditions.

The sources expected mediation efforts to fail, particularly as Houthi followers refuse to accept these conditions. Their leader meanwhile accused the government of a lack of seriousness in dealing with the issue.

"We are committed to the Doha-brokered deal," Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdussalam Aljazeera Satellite Channel. He indicated that there is a great possibility to cease the fighting and engage in peaceful negotiations over the status quo.

Other sources, on condition of anonymity, said that both warring parties are disagreeing over the sixth condition which is related to the abduction of foreign medical workers, adding that Houthi loyalists see it as nothing more than a charge directed against them by the government.

Well informed sources in Sa'ada believe it is likely that military operations would be stopped in the province when the holy month of Ramadan comes in order to pave the way for reconciliation efforts. However, they had misgivings that Ramadan may end without reaching a reconciliation that satisfies all parties, given the several previous attempts in this direction.

Following the abduction of the nine physicians working in Sa'ada Al-Jumhouri Hospital on June 12, 2009 in the area of Gharaz, the bodies of two German nurses and one South Korean teacher were found in Nashour area. two days after the incident. At that time, Al-Houthi announced that he had information that may help in the unraveling of the crime and lead to the per-

The Houthis accept the Doha Agreement but are displeased with the Security Committee's conditions because they do not offer a solution to the Sa'ada issue. The Doha Agreement stipulates that the Houthis must hand over their heavy and midsized weapons to the state, something untouched by the Security Committee.

The same agreement also provides that Abdul-Malik Al-Houthi, Abdullah Aydhah Al-Rizami and Yahya Al-Houthi, the field commanders of the Houthis, must relocate to Doha and reside there for at least six months, during which time they must refrain from practicing any activity that may provoke the Yemeni authorities.

#### **Echoes of a Sixth War**

Regarding the sixth war in Sa'ada International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is alarmed "about the intensification of armed confrontations in the north of Yemen over the past two weeks" the ICRC said that thousands of persons have fled the fighting to take temporary refuge in Sa'ada and Amran governorates. "The ICRC is worried about the safety of internally displaced persons in general, particularly those sheltered in some camps in Sa'ada that are located in the vicinity of the fighting," said its press release.

"The wounded and the sick must be allowed medical treatment, and everything must be done to insure that medical personnel, facilities, and vehicles are spared from the effects of the fighting" it added.

Moreover, the US expressed its concerns over the clashes in northern Yemen between the Yemeni armed forces and the Houthis.

"We are concerned over the reports we have seen regarding the return of fighting to Sa'ada in Yemen. We hope that both parties will comply with the ceasefire announced last year," a US Department of State official told Asharq Al-Awsat on condition of anonymity. "We hope that both parties

will be responsible for the protection of civilians," he added.

He said that the 2007 agreement must be readopted, referring to an agreement coordinated by Qatar in which the insurgents were ordered to hand over their heavy weapons and withdraw from their hideouts.

The agreement also stipulated that prisoners must be released and that aid is given to villages for reconstruction and refugee repatriation. Qatar, at the time, showed its willingness to offer similar aid.

The Yemen Center for Human Rights expressed its utter condemnation of the renewal of war in Sa'ada and showed regret at the military alternative to solve the problems in the province.

"We are following with utmost concern the information coming from the province of Sa'ada which reports an overuse of power leading to many civilian deaths," the center stated.

"What heightens concern is that the reports coincide with the disconnection of communication while a siege is staged on the province. This hobbles efforts aimed to relieve the civilian victims and providing proper care for them," it added.

The International Tolerance Organization expressed its regret over the civilian deaths in the fighting in Sa'ada province between the government forces and the Houthi fighters.

"We are sorry about the innocent victims who fall as a result of the government forces' use of heavy weapons and aircrafts," the London-based organization said in a letter addressed to President Saleh.

The organization appealed to President Saleh to stop the violence and called upon him to find out alternative solutions, saying that he must "follow the peaceful ways and make use of experts' opinions to solve this issue so that it is more compliant with the spirit of democracy and the Yemeni government's commitments towards its people and peace in the region."

# Remaining Jews of Yemen gradually leave ancestral homeland

By: Salma Ismail

SANA'A, Aug. 16 — Yemen's religious diversity is under threat with many of the remaining Jews in the district of Raida in Amran preparing to leave for Israel, some in the next few days, according to Rabbi 2

In Amran, there are only 250 Yemeni Jews left. Yemen's Jews are thought to have roots dating back nearly 3,000 years to King Solomon.

The community used to number 60,000 but shrank dramatically when most left for the newborn state of Israel in 'Operation Magic Carpet' between June 1949 and September 1950.

This was the first in a series of operations whose purpose was to transport entire communities of Jews from Arab countries to Israel during the 1950s and

Although the majority of Yemen's Jews prefer to stay in their ancestral homeland as long as the government ensures their safety, they are responding to increasing harassment and threats as well as the growing US and Israeli pressure to bring them out of Yemen and settle them in other destinations.

The Jewish Agency for Israel and a coalition of American organizations that includes the United Jewish Communities. New York's federation, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, and the United Jewish Organizations of Williamsburg have presented attempts to bring Jews out



Motaher Qoba Sheikh of Kanit and Khareef (left) promises Nahari's grieving father (right)during Masha Al-Nahari's funeral that if the government does not bring justice, they will.

of Yemen as an essential, life-saving oper-

The sons of Moshe Yaish Al-Nahari, Jewish community leader killed last year, left the country for Israel on Tuesday, according to the state-run news agency, quoting the murdered man's brother, the chief rabbi of the district of Raida Rabbi Yahya Yaish. The rest of the family is expected to follow suit.

The immigration of Jewish families from Yemen has picked up this year following the murder of Al-Nahari in December 2008 at the hands of Abdulaziz

Al-Abdi, a Muslim who had warned him to convert to Islam or die.

Al-Abdi was condemned to death this June, but the sentence has yet to be car-

Al-Nahari's daughters also made the journey to Israel, termed 'aliya' in December last year. Zionism is the ideology behind 'aliya', which means the immigration of Jews to the "Land of

Rabbi Yahya Yousef, who lives with almost 70 Yemeni Jews in the Tourist City in Sana'a said, "Those who haven't left

"President Ali Abdullah Saleh, may God protect him, issued directives to transfer the Jews in Amran to Sana'a but those responsible to carry out the directives haven't done so.

[Amran] yet are preparing to do so by

selling their houses and other items. One

Tourist City are safe and will continue liv-

ing in peace with Yemeni Muslims.

He also assures that the Jews in the

family is leaving on Monday."

"Peace and security is all they [Yemeni Jews] are looking for."

### Judaism vs Zionism

Many people in Yemen do not know the difference between Judaism as a religion and of Zionism, the movement that is creating unrest between Palestine and Israel.

Arwa Othman, head of the Yemeni House of Folkore in Sana'a, said that many Yemenis who come to visit are surprised that there are pictures of Yemeni Jews hanging amongst photographs of other Yemenis.

She complained that even high-ranking officials do not know the difference.

### **Inevitable departure**

"Up until now, nothing has been done to protect the Jews in Amran," said Rabbi Yahya Yousef.

Little has been done to help the sidelined Yemeni Jews integrate into mainstream society to safeguard a historical heritage that dates back centuries.

Although the government boasts support and tolerance to the Jews, it has been slow to fulfill its promise of providing them with safe havens. The only step the government has taken so far is to resettle some families in the Tourist City.

### **Determined to stay**

"We are Arabs, we are Yemenis, we have nothing to do with the Jews in Israel," Ibrahim Al-Nahari, Masha nephew previously said to the Yemen Times when asked if he would like to immigrate to the US or Israel.

"They won't find a place like Yemen," said Rabbi Yahya Yousef, lamenting their departure.

"I will never leave Yemen," he said.

# Global sugar price hikes affect Yemen

By: Ismael Al-Ghaberi

SANA'A, Aug. 16 — Many Yemeni governorates, Sana'a included, witnessed 10 percent increase in sugar price during the few past days. A 50-kilogram sack is currently sold for YR 8,000 with an increase of YR 3,000.

Global sugar prices are now the highest in 28 years unlike other commodities whose prices are subject to stock markets. Economic analysts attribute such rise to a problem in raw sugar sources in light of Brazil's growing demand for the substance this country turns into alcoholic ethylene fuel.

On the other hand, there has been a decrease in production in India during current and last year by about 45 percent due to the drought that converted the country from an exporter to an importer.

Yemen has imported 201, 5 38 tons of sugar during the first six months of 2009. The main export countries to Yemen are India and Brazil

Mr. Ramzi Abdul Ghani, owner of a supermarket in Sana'a said that merchants were surprised by the increase in sugar prices by importers. "Many tradesmen import various kinds of sugar such as Brazilian and Indian," he explained, "just last week, we sold the 50-kilogram sack for YR 4800 to 5000, but the rise came as a surprise and now we have to sell the same quantity for YR 8,000."

Minister of Industry and Trade, Dr. Yahia Al-Mutawakil said that such rise in local markets is by no means unjustifiable. "Sugar importers", said the minister, "were addressed through the ministry Competition and Antimonopoly Department and instructed to return the prices to their state in early this month.

We also requested the General Federation of Commerce Chambers to assume their obligations concerning this matter."

Al-Mutawakil asserted that violators will be committed to Public Prosecution according to relevant legal procedures. He said that there is an increase in the prices, but it is not

Besides, he went on, it is not logical for the local market to respond to global price hikes this fast and with the present quantities of sugar that had been purchased for lower prices, which indicates exploitation and monopoly.

He said that after market inspection, it turned out that importers sell their commodity to retailers without invoices, which is against the law and that measures will be taken towards such practices.

Mr. Mahmoud Al-Naqib, director general of Consumer Protection Department at the ministry said that it is only normal that demand for sugar is high these days because of the holy month of Ramadan.

He added that a meeting to discuss the problem was held last week and attended by representative of ministry Internal Trade Department, department of consumer protection, the ministry prosecution and legal affairs, central operation room and ecological health at the Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

The attendees agreed on the importance of boosting inspection teams through joint field visits with the representatives from the Specifications and Standards Authority.

They also affirmed that there should be strict supervision through daily calls in the morning and in the evening in order to keep updated about the what is going on in the

## Continued from page1

Another report by the Yemeni PTC revealed that in April 2009, there were almost 300,000 internet subscribers in comparison to 206,909 in 2007.

International The Telecommunication Union's 2008 estimate indicates that less than 1 percent of the country's population uses the Internet.

Although Yemen has a relatively low number of internet users in comparison to other countries, this is expected to change.

The Yemeni ISPs could continue to

use Websense's filter but it will now become more and more unreliable over time as the distribution of "offensive" content on the internet changes.

"We have not received official statement from them [Websense] regarding this," Director of Internet Management at Yemen Net said. "As far as I know, we have up to two years left on our contract with them."

Websense maintains that it will not engage in any government-mandated censorship projects.

"If Websense does win a business

and later discovers that the government is requiring all of its national ISPs to engage in censorship of the Web and Web content, we will remove our technology and capabilities from the project."

However, the Websense decision could be revoked.

"If the Yemeni government and ISPs adjust their policies to be in compliance with our published policy, we would continue to allow use of our software and databases," the company told Yemen Times.



## In Brief

#### SANA'A

#### Women and Political Participation" project concluded

Social Democratic Forum (SDF) concluded here on Wednesday "Women and Political Participation" project in cooperation with Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEBI).

The one-year project executed in the capital Sana'a, Aden and Taiz governorates, aimed at raising the culture of women's effective political participation in the political parties and developing their powerful membership in the parties through the different mech-

The project also purposed to introducing 180 female members from the ruling party, General People's Congress (GPC), and the opposition parties, Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), to the party leadership's skills and contributing to spreading the social awareness on the importance of women's political participation.

"The women's reality and her political participation are an inseparable part from the social and political reality", said Head of Supreme Council of JMP Hassan Zaid indicating that the society still deals with woman as she was existed only for the domestic work.

He added that the women's participation in the public life reflects the society's maturity.

Zaid noted the significance of Civil Society Organizations' role in developing and enhancing the abilities to overcome the social reality that makes a big obstacle before woman and curbs her activity and progress.

For her part, SDF's Activities Official Rana Ghanem reviewed a glance over the project and its activities aiming at strengthening the women's political participation at the national and party levels.

The project included carrying out two studies on women's political participation, holding six seminars and preparing a training guide as well as forming a consultant committee for the project, Ghanem pointed out.

#### **ADEN**

#### Awareness course on AIDS, infectious diseases concluded

Yemeni Red Crescent in cooperation with the International Federation of the Red Cross concluded on Wednesday an awareness course on the fight against AIDS and sexually transmitted dis-

At the conclusion of the course, executive director of the Yemeni Red Crescent Society's branch in Aden, Omar al-Zaghbali affirmed the importance of benefiting from the course

They made reference to the necessi-

ty of the participants field survey in the districts and schools in the governorate to raise awareness on AIDS' dangers.

Yemen, UNHCR launch course on babysitting

Al-Tadamon Foundation for Women Development in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) launched on Wednesday a training course on babysitting for 15 women.

The course aims to provide skills on basic methods of child babysitting and how to preserve child hygiene and nutrition.

The program includes lectures on methods of providing health care according to medical instructions and advice, particularly in the field of child care and the maternal role in the welfare of child to ensure growth and physical health as well as avoid dis-

#### **Preparations for 20th Gulf Cup** An enlarged meeting chaired by Aden

Governor Adnan al-Jeffri discussed on Wednesday the preparations for the 20th Gulf Cup football championship in 2010.

The meeting reviewed the issues related to accommodation process and the tourist and hotel institutions which are being under-rehabilitation or under-implementation in the governorate in order to supply all basic services for the participating delegations.

In the meeting, General Director of Tourism Office Ali Naji presented a detailed explanation on the total issues, preconceptions, proposals and difficulties facing the tourist projects' execution as well as the contracts made with the owners of hotels to hiring their tourist facilities during the Gulf championship.

Naji mentioned that a number of hotels and beach cabins have been targeted and constructing new hotels in the governorate to cover the tourist accommodation for the participating delegations.

#### HODEIDAH

### **USAID** development projects

Hodeidah Governor Ahmed al-Jabali held talks on Wednesday with the US ambassador to Yemen Stephen Seche on the development projects implemented by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the governorate.

The talks focused on the USAID's development projects in girl education field.

The two officials also dealt with the investment opportunities in the fishery and agricultural fields and the facilities provided by the Yemeni investment law to the investors.

# SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL



#### **PROVIDING A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR 35 YEARS**

#### A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site in a countryside setting. Sports facilities include soccer and softball fields, basketball and tennis courts. Large indoor multi-purpose area for volleyball, basketball, badminton, gymnastics, table tennis, musical and dramatic productions. Bus service available.

#### Main Campus

- Performance-Based curriculum for 5 years of age through secondary school
- Personalized education/small class sizes run by highly qualified & experienced teachers
- Over 40 computers available for student use, and computer instruction for all ages Extensive after school activity program involving music, art, craft, drama, & sports
- Advanced Placement (AP) college level courses available for qualified students Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities



- Specific age appropriate experiences for 2, 3 and 4 year olds
- Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area
- Certified experienced British teacher assisted by paraprofessionals
- School hours are from 7:55 a.m. to 12:00 noon (Saturday through Wednesday) Arabic program from 12:00 noon - 2:30 p.m.

Email: gordonblackie@qsi.org Web site: http://yem.qsi.org



Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA) Member of Quality Schools International

## **Their News**

#### Japan extends a grant aid of about 15.1 million USD to ease Yemen's economic difficulties and help underprivileged farmers

Today at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in Sana'a, H.E. Mr. Abu Bakr Al Qirbi, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Masakazu Toshikage, Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Yemen, signed and exchanged Notes for the provision of a Japanese non-project grant aid to Yemen in the amount of 1,000,000,000 Japanese Yen, approximately equivalent to 10 million US dollars, and a grant assistance for underprivileged farmers in the amount of 510,000,000 Japanese Yen, approximately equivalent to 5.1 million US dollars.

The said non-project grant aid will be extended to Yemen to help Yemen in easing its economic difficulties, particularly in support of Yemen's efforts to develop economic and social infrastructures. The grant will be utilized by Yemen to boost its economic and social development in line with its current development policy and poverty reduction program.

The second grant, a grant assistance for underprivileged farmers, generally known as "2KR" assistance, will be extended to Yemen to help boost its agricultural production by helping impoverished farmers in Yemen. The grant will be utilized by the Yemeni Government to purchase tractors, which will be eventually sold at affordable prices to impoverished farmers.

The Government of Japan has been supporting Yemen in various areas including education, health, water supply, agriculture, electricity and maritime security with an annual average of 20 million US dollars in recent years. With the provision of the abovementioned non-project grant and the 2KR grant aid as well as other grant aid and technical assistance in the pipeline, the official development aid from Japan to Yemen is projected to show a substantial increase this year.

Sales/Marketing Office

Sales/Marketing.

attracting new clients.

Qualification

tional market.

#### HRHW: call for articles

Human Rights Watch is calling for articles for the second edition of the "Human Rights, Human Wrongs" International Youth Newsletter. Since the first edition was published, the interest in the Newsletter has started to grow rapidly. Our network is becoming wider day by day. There are many organizations and individuals from African, Asian and European countries who have expressed a wish to join us and support our initiative. This is the most valuable feedback we could expect for our hard work. Do not miss the opportunity to become a part of this movement and do not stay silent observers. We would like to thank all of the enthusiastic young people who responded to our last Call and made the first edition of the newsletter a reality.

Very soon we will publish guidelines on Human Rights issues with answers to many questions you may have about the topic. We hope that these guidelines will help you to identify violations going on around you.

user-friendly. Now you can fill in all the forms on-line as well as filling in your article and sending it straight from the website. We hope that these improvements will help to improve the effectiveness of the website and will save you time.

Human Wrongs" International Youth Newsletter, is dedicated to publishing contributions, articles and photos from young people around the world.

chance to have their words and pictures read by international experts as the Newsletter is disseminated every month to local and international organizations, national governments, Human Rights organizations, newspapers & media, and the partners of AEYCP around the World.

To contribute all you need to do is: Put together your article, using the Article Guidelines, and submit it to us

We have made our website more

The monthly "Human Rights,

Young people like you will have the

using the Article Form:

By becoming become Correspondent with the AEYCP, you are monitoring Human Rights and contributing to the promotion of Human Rights principles in your community and around the world.

Raise your voice of protest with thousands of other young people who do not agree with things happening around us!

Deadline for submissions: 20th August 2009. For more information website: our out http://hrhw.iybf.org/

#### US ambassador commends the **International Humanitarian Law** and Human Rights Center

During his visit to the center end of last month, the ambassador of the United States of America Steven Seche expressed his happiness and admiration of what he has seen."The activities" The activities that represent that the center runs in the right direction. His Excellency has expressed his heartfelt wishes to the center and the efforts exerted by the staff towards the vouths. He also hoped to bi lateral cooperation between the embassy and the center. "The Middle Eastern Partnership" to serve in achieving those high aims. He also noted that his visit, aimed at encouraging The civil society organizations that concern with targeting eternal development especially in broadcasting The lawful and others.

rightful awareness.

They American embassy was welcomed by both teacher: Aref Abbdullah Galeb Al-Makrami, The center chairman and Teacher: Nashwan Noman, The Both of the ambassador and the delegation accompanied have taken around in the different utilities of the center and the cultural library.

They also had a look at the documentary photos that concern the activities have been achieved by the center during the last period. The center has targeted the youths through them . They also noted the different works concerned with training: Lawyers, teachers, journalists, businessmen and the marginalized groups. The center has targeted those groups through many and different activities and workshop, developing their rights and democracy principles and Human rights, enforcing civilizations dialogs and respecting each other.

At the end of the visit, the ambassador has On behalf of the center and staff: the Chairman of the center has warmly received the ambassador and His delegation.

He also expressed his pleasure towards the visit that meant that the center has succeeded to achieve its aims though the short period since its foundation..

He wished that the center would achieve the eternal social development, enforcing Democracy and respecting

#### The International Humanitarian Law & Human Rights center is A rightful organization aims at keeping and protecting "Human dignity" and publishing the principles and rules of the "CIHLHR" through the many and different programs and activities performed and done by the awareness level among all the groups of the society rightfully and lawfully.

International green pen awards The Asia-Pacific Forum of Environmental Journalists(APFEJ) s inviting nominations for INTERNA-

TIONAL GREEN PEN AWARDS. The International Green Pen Award is presented each year at the APFEJ Annual World Congress for environmental journalists who have made a significant contribution in promoting environmental journalism.

The award is open to all full-time or freelance journalists in the world working in all forms of media, the environment, government agencies, private, UN and NGO's.

It is aimed to recognize the leadership of individuals in the field of environmental journalism - people who help, inspire and support others in the field.

Some of Past recipients of the INTERNATIONAL GREEN PEN AWARDS; Aditya Man Shrestha-Nepal(founder Secretary General of Nepal Forum of Environmental journalists.), Jim Detjen- USA(founder mentaljournalists.org web site.

chairman of US society of Environmental Journalists), Anna Solomon-Papua New Guinea(editorin-chief of Papua New Guinea's Word Publishing newspaper group), Yohei Sasakawa-Japan (president of the Sasakawa Pacific Island Nations Fund), Giff Johnson-Marshall Islands(editor of the Marshall Islands Journal, Majuro).

The last date for receipt of nominations is August 31, 2009

The results will be announced in September 22, 2009

The location of the Award ceremony varies. The last five ceremonies have been held in Korea, Bangladesh "Japan, Fiji and The Philippines. This year the award, along with a certificate, will be presented to the winner on October 19, 2009 at a special ceremony at the 18th APFEJ World Congress of Environmental Journalists in Sri Lanka; October 19 - 22, 2009, which will see more than 100 participants from nearly 50 countries.

Entries (including photocopies) must be submitted in the surface mail by August 31,2009 and sent to Dharman Wickremaratne, Director, Asia-Pacific Environmental Journalists(APFEJ), P.O.Box 26, 434/3 Sri Jayawardenapura, Sri Lanka. Email: ejournalists@gmail.com. There are no entry fees of any kind for submissions. More details on the awards can be viewed on http://www.environ-

## **JOB OPPORTUNITIES**

An interested company based in Aden is looking to employ two Yemeni national interpreters with a fluent experience in:

Position 1- speaking English, Oromo / Ethiopian, Arabic Computer literate Word and excel

Position 2speaking English, Somali / Arabic Computer literate Word and excel

Interested applicants are requested to submit their application indicating the title of the post applied for to Fax No. 02 207 886

The deadline for receiving the applications is August 25, 2009

Female candidates are encouraged to apply

### Career Opportunity

### **Marketing Manager**

A Leading FMCG company distributing their products to a wide range of businesses is looking to recruit dynamic Marketing Manager to its team. If you feel that you can either fill this position please send in your CV.

The Marketing Manager will report to the General Manager and will be responsible for devising and implementing a direct marketing and communications strategy in support of the company's growth plans.

Candidates should be able to demonstrate a successful record in B2B marketing and evidence of working closely with other company functions e.g., sales, purchasing and supply chain.

Please send in CV with a Cover letter as to why you are applying to this position to the following address either on or before 30th of August 2009 The Recruiter

Fax 01 251 729, email hrfmcg@yahoo.com

Send your CV to obsgroup.sanaa@gmail.com before 25/8/2009.

good working relationship with key customer.

economic trends, government policies.

**JOB OPPORTUNITIES** 

OBS Group is providing the Oil and Gas companies with services and

1. A proactive, personable and result orient professional with more than 7

Years experience in sales and marketing to Plans Directs the

Managing, developing sales/marketing operations, and all activities

relating to the providing service/goods to companies in the Oil & Gas sector.

Ensure delivery of high levels customers service satisfaction, and maintain

5 years Experience in purchasing/sourcing supply form the Local/interna-

Be an organized and strong negotiator, and be aware of and responsive to

Knowledge of the Local Market, Regional and International al market.

Minimum 5 years of experience in the Oil and Gas company/business. Fluency English (speaking, and writing and excellent communication skill)

3. Searches new business opportunities, and identifying new markets and

goods, OBS Group is announcing a vacancy for the following post.



volvocars@elaghil.com www.elaghil.com



Email: holidays@yemenia.com



Volvo. for life



Now and only from SabaFon, you can win your own flat in the tourist city of Aden when you roam with SabaFon in Yemen.

To qualify for the prize draw and win the dream flat, you should:

- 1. Make sure that you select SabaFon network as your roaming operator when you arrive in Yemen.
- 2. Make calls for 20 minutes or send 40 SMS messages during your roaming with SabaFon
- 3. Be careful not to switch from SabaFon to any other network whilst you are in Yemen lest you will lose every chance of entering the draw.
- 4. If you entered the draw twice, you get the third chance for free from Sabafon.



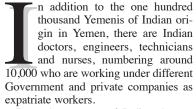
## Indian Ambassador Praveen Verma to Yemen Times:

## "The Indian community feels very comfortable and welcomed in this country."

India and Yemen have a historical relationship involving movement of communities on both sides. Aden, which is strategically located at the opening of Red Sea, was colonized by the British in 1839 and was ruled by British India until 1937. This association resulted in huge influx of Indians who have since settled and have become a part of Yemeni society. Within Yemen there are more that 100,000 Yemenis of Indian origin concentrated in the major cities of Aden, Sana'a, Taiz, Hodeidah and Mukalla.

India also has a large presence of people of Yemeni origin especially from Hadramout concentrated in and around Hyderabad. Around 100,000 Indians of Yemeni origin are in and around Hyderabad only and many more in different parts of India. Yemenis have brought their culture and traditions to the communities they live in within India. Even qat is available in some parts of the country such as Mumbai.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf met with the Indian ambassador to Yemen Praveen Verma and filled this following interview.



Recently a group of Indian doctors have joined the Military Hospital in Sana'a. Indian professionals occupy senior positions in various leading commercial establishments in Yemen.

So far there are only two Indian businessmen investing in Yemen and both are based in Aden. One is the owner of Lulu Market a huge mall and restaurant and the other is the Reliance Industry.

#### Feeling at home

Aden is closer historically and socially to India because of the hundreds of Yemenis from Aden settled in India and the many Indians who are settled or working in Aden. There are several landmarks marking their presence over the years especially that Aden was a British Indian colony and even today there is one functioning Hindu temple and the Mahatma Gandhi school, known as one if the best in the governorate

Many of the Indians working in Yemen have earlier worked in other parts of the world, including Gulf countries

"I am happy to tell you that they feel much comfortable and much welcomed in this country. They have developed a rapport and within the establishments where they are working and are full of praise for their Yemeni counterparts," said Verma.

To cater for the Indian community's children in Yemen, the Embassy of India runs a school in Sana'a which is affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), offering classes up to 12th Grade. There are other Indian schools located in Aden, Hodeidah and Taiz which are run independently by Indian communities in these cities.

Gradually large scale Indian investments are taking place especially in the oil sector. The largest contingent of project workers who are now completing the YLNG project after Yemenis are Indians, as there are around 2250 Indian workers currently involved in the proj-

India has long been interested in investing in Yemen especially in the petroleum and minerals sector. There had been some mineral excavations in the past especially done by Tata Company and interest was displayed regarding limestone excavations in particular. The Reliance Group was one of the very first Indian companies interested in Yemen, especially in Aden when the founder more than forty years ago made his first investment ever. Today his two sons are running separate companies Reliance Industry Ltd and Reliance Chemicals and both are interested in Yemen and have strong relations with the Hael Saeed Anam Group in Yemen.

"The past couple of years have seen much increased cooperation between India and Yemen in oil and energy sector," explained Verma.

Delegations from various Indian oil companies such as Indian Oil Corporation, Oil India Limited, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Reliance Industries Limited etc. have visited Yemen for participation in Yemen oil and energy sector. Only recently, seven oil blocks were awarded to Indian companies, which were ratified just before my arrival in this country. Oil blocks No. 82 & 83 were awarded to Oil India Limited and Indian Oil Corporation. Oil block Nos. 19, 28 & 57 were awarded to Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation, and oil blocks Nos. 34 and 37 were awarded to Reliance Industries Limited.

Gas Authority of India Limited is also interacting with different companies in Yemen for implementation of piped gas project in major cities of Yemen and distribution of CNG in Yemen. Indian Oil Corporation, who has been in touch with Aden refinery for its refurbishment renovation is looking forward for a tie up with Aden refinery for necessary execution of this project. Indian oil companies are looking forward to the next round of bidding which is to be taken up shortly by Yemeni Government for exploration purposes.

"I would also like to add that Indian

companies are also participating in tenders issued by various Yemeni Government department for infrastructure development projects including those in power generation, transmission lines etc. We are expecting a lot of increased activity of Indian business

added.

Despite the strong friendly relations between the two countries and the Indian community in Yemen feeling at home, there had been some concerns regarding fair employment contracts for some of the Indians brought to work in Yemen through unofficial means.

firms in Yemen in coming times," he

Of the concerns facing some of the Indians working in Yemen is their rights when it comes to proper jobs and promised pay. Some are tricked into coming to Yemen after being promised high paying jobs in return for an amount of money, and eventually they are either jobless or get low paying jobs.

"These are human traffickers. They make their income by deceiving others who are not able to make good judgments and lured by the promise of making a good living outside India. We have dedicated personnel in our labor section to advise Indians on the contracts they sign. We are also working closely with the Yemeni government in order to limit this sort of trafficking because it is not good for both our countries," explained the Ambassador.

Although Yemen's share of the Indian trade exchange in 2007-08 has decreased since the previous year: USD 1018.4 million for Indian exports to Yemen (a 14.09 percent decrease since the year before), while imports from Yemen reached USD 1469.69 million (decreased by 26.85 percent compared to 2006-07)

The Ambassador added that India and Yemen are negotiating a labor agreement to strengthen this cooperation and promote desired expertise exchange between the two countries.

## Economic cooperation and capacity building There are a number of joint venture

projects in infrastructure and capacity building where Indian and Yemeni companies are working together. Government of India also offers support by their providing technical assistance in the shape of scholarship to Yemeni professionals in prestigious institutes in India. It also provides a number of scholarships under bilateral exchange program, under our cultural exchange program and also under the Indian Ocean Rim-Association of Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) commitment.

"As you are aware, Yemen is currently Chairman of IOR-ARC and India is the current Vice-Chair. We had a very successful 9th IOR-ARC Conference which was wonderfully hosted by the Yemeni Government in June this year," explained Verma.

The conference was attended by our Minister of State for External Affairs, Dr. Shashi Tharoor. India offered a number of initiatives during the conference for the IOR countries viz., providing free space to some fellow Member States in the prestigious India International Trade Fair (IITF) to be held in New Delhi from November 14-27, 2009; hosting of "Annapurna" World of Food India organized by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in Mumbai from 25-26 November, 2009. Also a Specialized Training Course for Foreign Diplomats of the IOR-ARC member countries organized by the Foreign Service Institute of the Ministry of External Affairs from 5-16 October, 2009; and Second IOR-ARC Film Festival in India in August 2010. There were three new proposals from India on (i) Agro-Meteorological Advisory Service System for Enhancing Agriculture Output; (ii) Potential Fishing Zone Advisories and (iii) Forecast Demonstration Project for Improving the Track, Intensity, Landfall Prediction and Impact Assessment of Tropical Cyclones affecting the North

Indian Ocean Rim countries. While visiting Yemen, Dr. Shashi Tharoor, called on H.E. Dr. Abubakr Al-Qirbi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yemen during which important matters of bilateral relations were discussed. Dr. Tharoor called on His Excellency Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen during which he handed over a letter from President of India Mrs. Pratibha Devisingh Patil. An important meeting was also held with H.E. Amir Salem Al-Aidroos, Minister of Oil and Minerals of Yemen during which issues relating to future cooperation in oil and energy sector were discussed. India is looking very aggressively to future interaction with the Yemen in the fields of Telecommunications, Highways and bridges, Civil engineering, Water Management and Irrigation schemes, Education, Health, Oil and Gas, Mineral exploration, Power projects etc

exploration, Power projects etc
Aden Free Zone is offering excellent facilities for Indian entrepreneurs to come and invest in Aden. The level of investment in this country is much lower than the potential. Direct investments are not coming due to lack of institutional mechanism for investment. Indian businesses are quite keen and are looking forward for opportunities in Yemen for infrastructure development and investment in this country.

### India opening up to the world

Since its independence in 1947, India has focused on developing its educational and information technology sectors. Today it is one of the leading countries in the world in these two fields.

More recently, precisely in 1992, India started to liberalize its economy and allow more space for the business sector through a form of government disinvestment which means the government would put up some shares of establishments in various sectors and allow private ownership and in the same time more liquidity for the government.

During 2007-08 India's total export to the world reached USD 162,984 million, which was a 29.08 percent increase compared to the year before. In the same year 2007-08 India's total import reached USD 251,562.26 million.

India has traditional economic and commercial ties with the Middle East and Gulf region especially with Arab countries and today Indian Diaspora plays a major role in all the Gulf economies. Indian investment in the Gulf and vice-versa has been growing over the years and large corporates look very favorably to this region. With our keen eagerness to source our energy needs from the Gulf and the Middle East, the region becomes more important, and we are looking for major joint ventures in oil, gas, power and fertilizers in this area.

India today with approximately 1.1 billion population, with middle class of more that 300 million people, is seen as one of the largest emerging markets in the world. The middle class itself combines the population of USA and close to that of European Union.

"The future of the economy is also guaranteed with more than 50 percent population below the age of 25 years, assuring future growth of availability of

#### **Democracy and Elections**

India's vibrant democracy with its wellestablished rule of law, independent judiciary and free media is country's most remarkable achievement since its independence. India's democratic tradition is a natural extension of old saying, Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam- The world is one family. The roots of today's Parliamentary practices can be found in Indian polity in the Buddhist assemblies over 2000 years ago.

Indian democracy and its Parliamentary procedures are deep rooted, free and fair elections conducted by the Indian Election Commission are a regular feature. India's first Parliamentary elections were held in 1952 in which 175 million voters were eligible to take part in the process.

"We have very successfully conducted 15th General Elections for the national Parliament in which 714 million voters out of the total population of 1.1 billion exercised their voting rights," explained the ambassador about the recent elections in May 2009.

The orderly transition of political parties and ideologies has become a settled procedure. The smooth functioning of democracy with more than 1.1 billion population is rated highly across the world as a phenomenon, without a precedent. We Indians are proud of wonderful institutions such as the Election Commission which is an autonomous body which ensures fair and free elections are held throughout the country. Collective efforts have set an example for developing countries for upholding its democratic traditions and



Indian ambassador to Yemen Praveen Verma, enjoying falconry at Dar Al Hajar in the outskirts of Sana'a.

labor, productivity and consumerism," said Verma.

Goldman Sach, a renowned consulting firm has rated Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) as a group of countries which has started to take control of growth of world economy. A recent study conducted on BRIC provided that this group would overtake most of the G-8 countries in a few decades starting with U.K., Italy, France and Germany by 2025.

The impact of global recession has been very limited and Indian markets have already recovered much of the losses which it had incurred during the recent economic meltdown. Today's world is a global market. The economy looks at various factors influencing development and has regional preferences depending upon goods and services which are competitive in respective areas.

institutions. I may also add here that the voting process took place through Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), which were developed in India.

Reflecting on Yemen's political system, the ambassador explained that Yemen as a nation could learn from other countries' experiences and adopt the system that fits best with its local circumstances.

"There is no given way on how any country should be designed and what political system is best for it. Even for us in India we created our political federal system by adopting from other countries. After our independence in 1947 we have worked hard for three years to draft a Constitution that is customized and works best for us. This is why we have two National Days, 15th August when we got Independence in 1947 and 26th January as Republic Day, when we adopted the Constitution in 1950," he said.

### Where culture echoes, traditions speak, beauty enthralls and diversity delights

## This is India

India's amazing diversity offers you everything you could ever want in a holiday. From the moment that you set foot in India to be greeted by a graceful "Namaste", a gesture that denotes both welcome and respect, you are on the way to one of the most rewarding experiences of your life.

Bounded by the majestic Himalayan ranges in the north and edged by a spectacular coastline surrounded by three seas, India is a vivid kaleidoscope of landscapes, magnificent historical sites and royal cities, golden beaches, misty mountain retreats, colorful people, rich cultures and festivities.

At any part of the year India can offer you a dazzling array of destinations and experiences. In summer, when the subcontinent is sizzling, there are spectacular retreats amidst the heady beauty of the Himalayas or the lush heights of the Western Ghats with cool trekking trails, tall peaks to conqueror stretches of white water for the adventure seekers.

In the cool of an Indian winter, cities come alive with cultural feasts of music and dance. The balmy weather is an ideal time for you to go century hopping in romantic cities studded with medieval forts and palaces. The sun drenched beaches are inviting and wildlife sanctuaries with their abundance of flora and fauna are a buzz with the nurture of the young

You can taste the delights of the



Indian monsoon anywhere in the country- on a camel safari in the Rajasthan desert when nature comes alive and the peacocks dance; along the west coast where the relentless slant in grain paints the countryside in brilliant greens or even trekking amidst the stark grandeur of mountain valleys lying in the rain shadow of the Himalayas.

Experience exotic India live like a maharaja in the rich ambiance of royal forts and palaces that are now heritage hotels; luxuriate in the serene beauty of a coral island with its turquoise lagoon; participate in the exuberance of a village

fair or a colorful festival; day dream on a house boat drifting down the palm - fringed backwaters; delight in the grace of a dancer or shop till you drop - buying exquisite silks, carved figurines, brass and silver ware, marble inlaid with semi-precious stones, finely crafted jewelry, miniature paintings, carpets....at unbelievable prices.

India, always warm and inviting, is a place of infinite variety - one that favors you with a different facet of its fascination every time you come on a visit.

Source: www.tourisminindia.com

## Address to the nation by the president of India

My Fellow Citizens,

Our independence was won after a long and arduous struggle. Countless men and women, yearning for liberation from the colonial yoke, joined the ranks of freedom fighters. I call on fellow citizens to join me in paying homage and our deepest respect to our great national leaders, martyrs, freedom fighters and all those who took part in the freedom movement and gave us a sovereign nation. Freedom was won and the task of nation building brooked no delay. The vision, the principles and responsibilities would now onwards be for the leaders and the people of India to determine.

Thus, we embarked on our journey. The four essential pillars necessary to support the edifice of India have been and remain -democracy, inclusive economic development, social empowerment and a value system based on our civilizational heritage. Each one of them is individually important and must be equally strong for a stable and

progressive nation.

We must prepare for the future world whose contours will be shaped by innovation, technology and a spirit of enterprise. India has been playing a leading role in the knowledge economy and in the IT and IT enabled sectors. Transformational changes have taken place in India when technology has been used for development. The building of modern India requires a focus on strengthening our academic institutions and research facilities. Our efforts in this direction should be motivated by the desire to achieve excellence. India can set high standards of Research and Development so that these can become the international benchmarks in a knowledge society. The world expects India to be one of the largest economies of the world.

If we have to progress, communal harmony is important. It is like the thread which holds together a garland of beautiful flowers made of different colors and fragrance. Let us prove that we

can be united as human beings and not divided. Let us fight against violence and extremism and be an important part of promoting peace and harmony. If we choose to be bound by the feelings of hatred, mistrust and apathy we will never move forward. Therefore, let us build a strong, united and progressive India for us and our future generations as also a peaceful world. I end with the message contained in these lines:-

Common be our resolve, Our hearts be united, Our thoughts be in unison, So that all may live harmoniously.

Once again, my greetings to all Fellow Citizens on the occasion of Independence Day.

Excerpts from the address to the nation by her Excellency Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil on the eve of the 63rd independence day, New Delhi

## New hope for peace: Israel-Palestine conflict

By: Noorulain Khawaja Taqrir Washington

iolence in the Middle East. For more than half a century, Palestinians and Israelis have been locked in a deadly struggle, an intractable conflict. The United States Institute of Peace (USIP), an independent institution established by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote peaceful resolution to international conflicts, hosted a screening of a short film titled "New Hope: What America Must Do To End the Israel-Palestine Conflict." The film was produced and presented by Dr. Landrum Bolling and featured former President Jimmy Carter, former Secretary of State James Baker, and former national security advisors Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski and General Brent Scowcroft.

#### New hope for peace

One of the highest priority issues on the Obama Administration's foreign policy agenda is seeking a peace deal to end the Middle East conflict. Unlike previous presidential administrations that waited until the end, such as those of President Clinton and President Bush, the Obama Administration has taken early steps to engage the problem. But, what bold steps must be taken by the United States to ensure that the conflict is ended in a fair and reasonable peace? The following is a synopsis of the film:

With a war in Gaza and the continuing occupation, many critics are skeptical of achieving peace in this volatile region. However, according to President Carter, the 39th President of the United States, he has never lost faith in the pos-



sibility, probability, and inevitability of peace, and he reasoned this to statistical evidence. An overwhelming majority of Israelis and Palestinians, even neighboring Syrians and Jordanians, have expressed their want for peace in public opinion polls—with 60% - 80% in favor of establishing peace. Another knowledgeable American statesman, Mr. Baker, has been deeply involved in the issue and echoed the same view as Mr. Carter on why peace is a realistic goal. He said that Israelis are tired of being a nation perpetually at war and they want to see a secure peace agreement. He went on further to say that most Palestinians want to see comprehensive and sustained peace, too.

#### The United States as mediator

Although it is apparent that there is tension and bitterness between the two parties, the United States should still play a more active role. Dr. Brzezinski said

that neither side is prepared to make the necessary concessions, which is why it will take a constructive, impartial, energetic, and outside mediator to push the process forward—the United States. The United States is the indispensible party in negotiating a peace deal because of its close relationship with Israel. According to Mr. Baker, no American administration, whether it is Democrat or Republican, will ever abandon Israel.

#### **Talking to Hamas**

Political engagement and dialogue are essential, especially considering that military action is not a feasible solution. As far as talking, Mr. Baker insisted that you have to talk to enemies, including Hamas. General Scowcroft agreed and said that he sees nothing gained by ostracizing Hamas, and if the peace process got moving, Hamas would not want to be left out. It might actually

serve as an incentive for Hamas to come back and participate if their views and commitments are attainable. Essentially, peace in the Middle East can and should occur through dialogue.

#### Stalled peace discussions

Unfortunately, peace discussions have been stalled because of absolutists or hardliners on both sides-Arabs who will not acknowledge Israel's right to exist and Israelis who favor occupation. According to President Carter, there is difficulty in getting a peace deal because Israeli leaders, whether for political or deeply rooted religious beliefs, are unwilling to withdraw occupation from the West Bank. By issuing the premise that "peace is not possible" or "security of Israel is not possible" without such an occupation, Israeli leaders are creating the problem by not letting go of colonized land. However, the irresponsible decisions by Palestinians, such as suicide bombs and attacks, have contributed to the hindrance of peace negotiations and greatly exasperated the already serious problem.

#### The iraq study group report

In "The Iraq Study Group Report: A Way Forward – A New Approach," which was authored by Mr. Baker and Congressman Lee H. Hamilton, there was an excerpt mentioned about settling the Middle East conflict:

"The United State will not be able to achieve all of its goals in the Middle East unless it deals directly with the Arab-Israeli conflict. There has to be a renewed and sustained commitment by the United States to a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace on all fronts, This commitment has to include direct talks

with, by, and between, Israel, Lebanon, Palestinians (those who express Israel's right to exist), and particularly Syria. The United States does its ally Israel no favors in avoiding direct involvement to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict."

#### Package deal on the table

Both Palestinians and Israelis already have an idea of what the peace deal would be: a two-state solution. Two states living side by side in peace and security. It would mean that settlements built in areas immediately surrounding Jerusalem would be retained by Israelis; that Palestinians would be given equal amount of land elsewhere to make up loss of territory; and Palestinians would have their own capital in or close to Jerusalem, Both leaders of Israel and Palestine have had the chance to discuss the negotiations at great length, but what is lacking is a firm proposal by a U.S. president. According to Dr. Brzezinski, it would not just end up being a position only held by the United States, but almost every country in the world would endorse it, including Arabs, Asians, Latin Americans, and Europeans, If President Obama steps up the plate, speaks decisively and strongly in favor of peace in the Middle East, including the exact parameters, than there will be fundamental changes in the Arab-Israeli

#### Advice to president Obama

President Carter recently met with President Obama and advised him to let his position be very clear on where he stands in regards to settlements, demolition of homes in east Jerusalem, security of Israel, and unity of Palestinian people with a government based on free and fair elections, just to name a few. Mr. Baker feels encouraged by President Obama's early commitment to engaging in a hands-on and aggressive manner with respect to settling the dispute. As far as a new approach, General Scowcroft said that the president should move decisively and comprehensively, not piecemeal and not through confidence building measures.

#### Better life for the Middle East

A peaceful resolution between Israel and Palestine would mean a better future for the entire Middle East region. It would allow Israel and all its neighbors to share natural resources—water, land, mineral deposits, and access to the Dead Sea. It would provide an improvement in education, health care, and employment opportunities. As far as an economic driving force, there would be a massive boost in tourism, in which Christians, Muslims, and Jews alike would comfortably be able to visit the Holy Land.

General Scowcroft said that it will change the psychological climate of the Middle East, turning around negative attitudes against Israel and the United States. It will end refugee camps that breed terrorism, steal the thunder from Hamas that feeds on the region's instability, and give us a chance to move on to other issues in the Middle East.

As stated by Dr. Brzezinski, it will give Palestinians something they have never had—dignity and self-respect—and it will give Israelis something they have never had—participation in the prosperity of the Middle East and acceptance by Arab nations. To conclude, President Carter said, "It is truly a Holy Land. It ought to be preserved by everyone."

## Wrong number, wrong office: Procuring information from Lebanon's government

Trying to get information from Lebanese government institutions is akin to pulling teeth, although a trip to the dentist would probably take less time. At present, Lebanon hasn't drafted or passed any access to information legislation despite repeated calls by local NGOs like the Lebanese Transparency Association, the Lebanese arm of Transparency International. As a result, Lebanon's public institutions have lacked the appropriate infrastructure to deal with information requests for decades.

By: Sami Halabi

nstead, journalists are subjected to a labyrinth of information requests and bureaucratic red tape in order to get information, should it exist, or acquire interviews with government officials who, in theory, should be accountable to the public. Most just rely on anecdotal evidence or the opinions of "experts."

"I don't even bother trying to get information from government officials in Lebanon because they just send you from one place to another, tell you to get a paper from here and from there, and in the end you end up with nothing," says Paul Cochrane, an Irish journalist who has been based in Lebanon for the past seven years. "It's a bit like Waiting for Godot."

The lack of transparency within Lebanon's government institutions does not only apply to foreign journalists; local journalists fair just as badly. "The process is just way too long," said Nada Nohra, a Beirut-based Lebanese journalist. Nohra described a recent attempt to acquire information from the Director General of Antiquities, the governmental body under the Ministry of Culture tasked with protecting Lebanon's cultural heritage. In practice, the body has little authority and cannot physically stop the demolition of cultural sites now being torn down across Lebanon to make room for the country's fledging real estate market. "When I put in a request to interview the head of the office it took them a week to reply," said Nohra. "When they finally did, they rejected my request 'because the issue was too complicated for them to discuss'."

Later that day, Nohra called Lebanon's Ministry of Culture to ask how long a previous post-war minister had been in office. "I called and they kept transferring me around," she said. "Nobody could tell me how long he had been the minister!"

The only marked achievement in terms of government transparency over the past several years has been the introduction of websites for Lebanon's 24 ministries. Though not all of them have websites (such as the Ministry of the Displaced), and some of those that do don't function, such as the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Public Works and Transport.

With all this in mind, last month I embarked on a journey to gather information about Lebanon's 'legal prostitu-

tion'. Lebanon currently maintains a policy of effectively legal prostitution of foreigners whereby women are employed as "artists" in what the Lebanese affectionately call "super nightclubs" but are de facto prostitutes with little rights or government protection. In an example of unintentional irony, the artists are subject to periodic medical examinations by General Security but are not legally permitted to have sex with the club patrons. If they are diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease they are deported. Many of these women have their passports confiscated on arrival, are not permitted to leave the clubs during "working hours," and are usually locked inside their clubs during "non-working hours."

I began my research by calling the Ministry of Labor who duly informed me that the ministry does not have a media relations office nor do they keep records on Lebanon's "artists." Under the Lebanese law, these "artists" are not protected by the country's labor code but instead by a separate legal framework set by the General Security office, the government body that regulates issues relating to visas and residency status of foreigners. These women's "rights and obligations" are spelled out in a booklet issued by General Security entitled "Female workers in nightclubs, modeling and non-medical massage rights and obligations."

Naturally my next phone call was to the General Security offices. General Security does indeed have a media relations office but they were not present when I called or when I eventually knocked on their door during working hours. I called the operator back who then informed me that, even if I did reach media relations, to acquire any information I would have to appear in person to fill out an application at the general secretariat's office.

Not to be put off, I rang up the Ministry of Justice's offices to find out how many cases have been filed by "artists" for rape, violence or theft. After having called a several times to no avail, an old coarse male voice finally answered and informed me that the ministry did not have a media relations office either. When I asked him whom I could speak to in order to get this information I was put on hold and then transferred to another office, where a woman informed me that I had reached the wrong office again. I called the old man back and told him he had given me

the wrong office. He transferred me to yet another office where another woman answered informed me that the ministry couldn't help me; but I could speak to a woman named Huda at the Palace of Justice (Lebanon's public courts). "Does she have a number?" I inquired. "No you will have to go see her," she said. "What is her office number?" I asked. "First floor," the woman said and hung up.

Fortunately for me, both the Palace of Justice and General Security's offices are across the street from each other. Since there is no official information desk at General Security's offices, I used the time honored method of greeting a few loitering solder's with a "God bless you" followed by a request for the location of the general secretariat's office which I eventually found on the first floor of the building.

When I arrived and informed the soldier behind the desk of my intentions, he told me I was in the wrong place and had to go to the section that handled the affairs of the "artists."

After blessing a few more soldiers I found the "artists" bloc tucked away in a hallway to the side on the ground floor of the building. Upon entering the section, I asked who I needed to speak to and was led into a room labeled the "questioning room." The room consisted of two desks and several filing cabinets that lined the walls. The soldier again asked me to wait. After around 10 minutes, I got up and walked to the entrance of the room where I saw five women-- ostensibly of eastern European decent-- enter the opposite room from a side door and march single file behind an Arab man holding a wad of papers into a room across the hall. As I watched the procession, along with every other male in the bloc, the soldier who initially had asked me to wait motioned me into another room at the end of the hall.

The office of the head of the artists section, lined on both sides with leather couches and one large desk at the far end of the room, was filled with soldiers. I made my way up to the officer and explained my situation. He refused to speak to me unless I filed a request to the general director through the general secretariat's office. When I told him they had just sent me to him, he shook his head and told me to explain my situation to them once again.

After much conversation and a few confused facial expressions, the soldier at the general secretariat's office agreed that I had to file an official request in writing, which included having it stamped to become a legal document. After I did this he sent me to another office that handled the general director's mail. The soldier then asked me for the publication's press ID. When I explained to him that Lebanon's Syndicate of Journalists would not give

the publication a press ID because, as one editor-in-chief explained to me, "if they do, they will have to give it to everyone and they don't want Hezbollah having them." I sent the request by standard mail to the director of General Security. About a week later I received a call from a lieutenant at the director's office who asked for my name and occupation and hung up. I didn't hear back from their office until 3 weeks later, long after the article was published, when the general director of general security called-- only to decline to provide the number of women that have filed cases for rape or mistreatment. He refused to offer anyone for an interview or give me a copy of the booklet given to the workers, agreeing only to give me the number of "artists" in the country:

I then wandered over the public courts to find Huda. After many "God bless you's" I finally found the door that said "press." But when I tried the handle it was locked. I knocked. No answer. I tried the door a few more times then began to walk away when I saw the door swing open. There stood Huda.

Huda was indeed in charge of press relations but insisted that the issue of foreign female workers was not in her department. She gave me the name of another man named Joe and pointed to a door across the hallway.

When I entered Joe's office and presented my request he laughed and told me that I was in the wrong building and had to go to the general prosecutor's office and talk to a man named Tarek. Tarek, a short stubby man with a mustache said he couldn't give me the information because it was "secret." When I insisted, he told me to take it up with the head of his department, a local magistrate named Joseph.

I entered the magistrate's office and told the soldier, who doubled as his secretary, what I was there for. He asked me to take a seat. While I was waiting, an old friend of mine who happened to be a lawyer entered and sat next to me. When I explained my situation to him, he asked me to step outside the office with him. "You have to feed [bribe] these guys to get information," he said. He then walked into another office and introduced me to a man named Ali. Ali asked me to sit on a bench across the hall. I asked my friend if I should pay now or later. He said, later "he'll tell you the price. If you agree then he will tell you how to do it." I waited for another 10 minutes until Ali came out of the last door. He looked at me, raised his eyebrows and made a sliding motion with his hand. The deal was off.

Having failed to acquire my information through alternative methods, I made my way back to the magistrate's office. I sat down and waited for my turn. A deafening bell went off and the

soldier/secretary jumped up and entered the judge's office. When he came back he asked me to enter. The judge introduced himself as Joseph. When I asked him about the figures he shook his head. "We don't even categorize the lawsuits, so we can't know," he said. "It's not like I even have a computer and can just click a button."

I could sense an underlying annoyance in Joseph's voice as he basically told me that he wanted to help me but he couldn't. Indeed there was no computer on his desk, much less anything else for that matter.

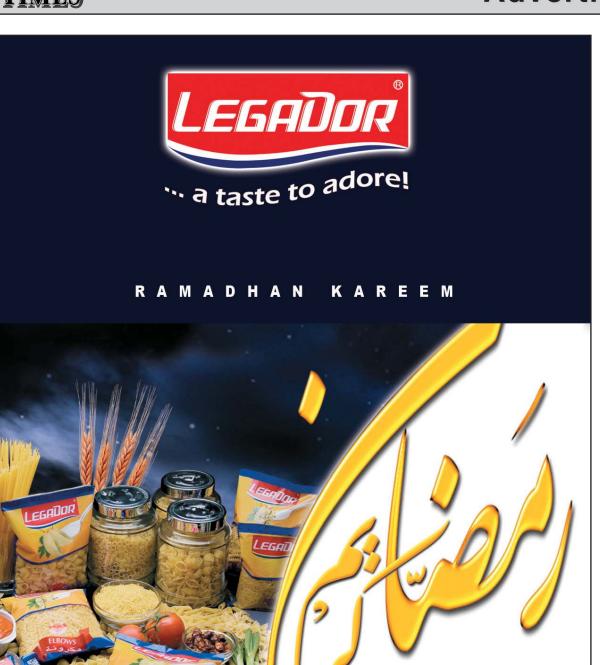
Joseph is not alone. Many Lebanese seek a better and more efficient government. That desire however does not translate into votes come time for elections because there are "no issue politics in Lebanon," as one MP told me in the run-up to the recent elections. For a journalist in Lebanon to learn about the inner workings of his government or to procure information—of a general or sensitive nature—often requires that the individual or publication develop close ties with government functionaries.

Because of the politicized and sectarian agenda of most Lebanese publications, and the patronage system behind them, there is little hope for young or independent journalists to get responses to inquiries without compromising their objectivity. They must make sure that both the their publication's agenda and their own articles adhere to the interests of the public figures they are using to acquire "public information," in order not to risk being ostracized by any given public office for the rest of their careers. Without pressure from the public,

Lebanon's institutions, let alone its media, have little incentive to reform or restructure in order to serve their people. It seems certain that without these reforms, its journalists will continue to ask many questions that will remain unanswered, such as the plight the of the country's "artists." In particular when it comes to information that establishment officials can agree should be withheld—such as abuse of migrant workers—even seasoned navigators of Lebanon's patron system will have a difficult time getting straight answers.









17 August, 2009

### UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY HOSPITAL. SANA'A

We are focused to provide quality healthcare services by bringing professional consultants specialists from the re-knowned part of the world on permanent basis, instead of visiting only.



#### Dr. Fareeha Naeem M.B.B.S. M.C.P.S. FCPS in Obs.

& Gynecology Join as Consultant/ Head of Department Obs. & Gynecology

### Sees cases of:

Vaginal Hysterectomies, Abdominal Hysterectomies, Operative Laparoscopies for tubule legations & ovarian drilling, Infertility treatment, Colposuspension, Hysterocolpoperiy, Cancer surgeries, Myomectomy.

### Dr. Isfi Parveen

M.B.B.S, FCPS in Obs & Gynecology Join as Consultant Obs. & Gynecology Department

### Sees cases of:

S. Section, Leprotamies both elective & Ovarian Pathology, Abdominal Hysterectomies, Ovarian drilling, Infertility treatment,

M.B.B.S, M.C.P.S, FCPS in Surgery Join as Consultant General Surgery Department

Dr. Naeem Akhtar Khawaja

M.B.B.S, FCPS in Ophthalmology Join as Consultant Ophthalmology

Phaco Surgeries, LID Surgeries,

Oculplastic Surgeries, Squint Surgeries,

DCR Surgeries, Refractive Surgeries,

Excimer, Lasik, Glaucoma Surgeries,

Dr. Muhammad Zaheer

### Sees cases of:

Department Sees cases of:

Thyroid, Parotid, Breast, GIT tumors, Traumatic & Elective Vascular Injuries, Hepato Bilary & Colorectal surgery, Special interest in Laparoscopic surgery,

### Dr. Muhammad Irshad Hussain

M.B.B.S, M.C.P.S, MRCS (Glasgow) , FCPS (Pak) Join as Consultant General Surgery Department Sees cases of:

Elective & Emergency Laparotomies (Trauma), Emergency Thoractoymy (Trauma), Head & Neck Surgery, Breast, GIT tumors, Traumatic & Elective Vascular Injuries, Hepato Bilary & Colorectal surgery, Special interest Minimal invasive surgery, Oncological Surgery,,

CARE & CURE WITH COMPETENCE AND COMPASSION

### For further information and appointments please contact

Tel: 500000 Ext. 500 - 60TH Street, P.O. Box # 13061, Sana'a Republic of Yemen . WWW.usthvemen.com



## Words of Wisdom



Gentlemen, Yemen does not need more money! It needs a system. Yemen need accountable officials, and it needs people with some decency in the way they work. If the IMP, World Bank and other organizations pump loans into Yemen, where will it go? More importantly, how will it be paid?

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



## **OUR OPINION**

## **Charity work** during Ramdan

very year when Ramadan approaches civil society organizations prepare charity campaigns and events. In Muslim countries, Ramadan is a month for keeping fast and doing good deeds, hence an excellent opportunity for fund raising and charity work.

The month is likely to start on August 20, whereby the dynamics of everyday life will drastically change. In Yemen, this means day becomes night, and night turns into day. Productivity is minimal and socialization is at its best. During this month, charity organizations create what is called Mwaed Al-Iftar (breakfast tables) at which the charity offers food to the public, when it is time to eat after a day's fasting.

Depending on how much money the charity has gathered, the tables may feed hundreds of people, and some organization have as many as 200 feasts around the country. They are located in poor neighborhoods, areas where many bachelor men, usually workers, reside or at the city entrances. Some charities or civil society organizations have feasts at orphanages, shelters, juvenile centers or even prisons, just to make the people there feel that they are not left out.

A representative of one of the most prominent charities in Yemen told me about how sometimes he goes to supervise the quality and quantity of food provided.

"I have seen that sometimes food does not make it to the table as hungry people snatch it from the plate while it is being served," he said.

This year more organizations are doing charity work during Ramadan simply because more people are in need. And while poverty has increased, there are still people who are kind enough to give money to help others, whether through Zakat [alms] or simple charity.

Ramadan is only one month a year, yet the good deeds are so overwhelming that it makes you wonder why people are not so kind-hearted throughout the year.

Maybe we should have more than one Ramadan a year to encourage communities to feel more compassion for the poor.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

## Is it too late for Yemen?

By: Tariq Alhomayed

emen is in real danger. The Al Qaeda organization sees Yemen as a haven, and this has been a long term dream of Osama Bin Laden due to the country's geographic location. There are also the Houthi rebels who have been in control of the region that borders Saudi Arabia for some two weeks, and the situation has developed to the point that they have threatened Saudi Arabia. Finally, there are the separatists in the south.

These three tests do not just challenge the Yemeni government, for the situation went beyond this long ago, rather these disaster threaten Yemeni unity as a whole, as well as the security of Saudi Arabia and all Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] countries without exception.

Is it too late to rectify the disaster that is affecting Yemen and which threatens

At this point we must also remember that Al Qaeda continues to be active and have a strong presence in Yemen. Reliable security information also revealed that due to the situation in Somalia, almost 160 suicide bombers from the country entered Yemen and are prepared to carry out [operations of] murder and destruction, and that they are attempting to target objectives outside of

As for the Houthi rebels, they have

established a number of armed checkpoints along the road that links the capital Sana with the Saada Governorate which is just some 100km from the Yemeni capital. They are [also] heavily armed with a variety of weaponry.

As for the [separatists] in the south, and despite the fact that they include statesmen and intellectuals, they have been moving actively and tirelessly internally and externally. These intellectuals are searching for solutions, however the extremists are searching for separation, and this will result in the collapse of Yemen as a whole and the resurgence of chaos. This is the dream of the Al Qaeda organization that thrives on chaos.

This is why we say that it is dangerous to leave Yemen alone today. Solutions must not only be military solutions or financial assistance, the real solution in Yemen today is the political solution, and this requires courage and a genuine desire to safeguard Yemen as a whole.

The first of these solutions is with regards to the issue of the [separatists in the] South, and [must be achieved] by dealing with the intellectuals there, rather than by surrendering to the extremists. This requires a broader and more comprehensive vision to resolve the crisis in Yemen. If the issue in the South is able to be resolved, then the issue of the Houthis will not be a big deal, for they do not enjoy any real popular support in Yemen, and the unification of Yemen as a whole will weaken them.

The search for short-term solutions today in Yemen will not solve the problems and may even exacerbate them. Arming the tribes against the Houthi rebels, for example, may incite a sectarian war which Al Qaeda could benefit from to recruit more Yemeni youth. This does not mean that there should be any leniency towards the Houthi rebels, but that the state itself must respond with its own forces against those that take up arms against it.

The political solution of the issue of the [separatists in the] south, and finding logical, rational, and practical ideas to resolve this will safeguard the state of Yemen as a whole, and give the people in the south a sense of the importance of remaining with the motherland, even if [after this] they pursue the policy of decentralization, which may be the appropriate solution.

The crisis in Yemen requires rapid and intense Saudi Arabian and Gulf action, with a clear uncompetitive vision, as well as prudence from both the Yemenis in the North and those in the South. It also requires solutions, some of which may be difficult and tough, but these are a last resort to safeguard the Yemeni state and the security of the Gulf before the situation in the Southern Arabian Peninsula implodes and afflicts us all.

Tariq Alhomayed is the Editor-in-Chief of Asharq Al-Awsat

Source: http://www.asharq-e.com

## We must defend unity

By: Waleed Mussad Alhanhanh waleedm 86@yahoo.com

he unity of the Republic of Yemen is the greatest and most valuable achievement fulfilled by the loyal sons of this blessed country. Since 1990, some weak-hearted people have tried to create problems and trouble to separate our one homeland into small states and sultanates.

The whole country is united from east to west and from north to south. There is no difference between Yemeni people, no matter where in Yemen they are from. However, these extremists aim to instill a culture of hatred and spite among Yemenis out of their own greediness, wishing to impose their hierarchy on us. These people have sick spirits and dangerous thoughts. We must show our stance against those who spread violence

throughout the nation by holding unauthorized demonstrations and riots for the defense of the country.

Yemen has witnessed several demonstrations and walks calling for separation in many southern provinces throughout the country. Here Yemenis must denounce all forms of sabotage, arrest, attacks against public and private possessions, looting of stores and unrest in society. I think such people want to turn back the wheel of history and live in fear and darkness as well as bring foreign forces to our country. Will this be to govern us, or what do they want?

We must stand by our nation's holy unity, defending and safeguarding it as a national duty and responsibility. It is their ambition alone that the separatists don't want to squander, and their actions have nothing to do with previous rights and wrongs.

I advise all those calling for separation

to return to reason and logic to live in peace and apologize to others for what they have done. I call on people to be on the frontlines to protect Yemeni unity and be good citizens, integrating with others in a friendly manner.

We criticize the advocates of separation, confirming our national struggle for unity and loyalty and remembering our martyrs who sacrificed themselves for the sake of defending the unity of Yemen. I hail every loyalist and patriot to continue their efforts for helping to develop the country.

I wonder about those who want to destroy our future.

They seem to want us to be like Somalia and Iraq. Nowadays, thank God, we live a modern lifestyle with tangible progress and development, complete with modern infrastructure. We can write, speak freely and do what we want and what we see is right for Yemen.

## Sheikh wrongly imprisoned

By: Abdul Rahman Al-Rashed

Mohammed al Moayad was a preacher of Islam and was active in the field of charity work in Yemen. Any one of these two features - preaching or charity work - is enough to place someone under the microscope on more than one level, local and international, because extremist groups, Al Qaeda in particular, exploit preaching and donations to recruit young men and to finance their own activities.

Al Moayad, like most clerics who

Did you notice that all

the American and

Israeli soldiers we

killed looked exactly

like Yemenis?!

know little about politics and its games, did not think carefully when a regular mosque goer approached him offering him money as a political donation from Germany, suggesting that al Moayad transfer the money to another party. The visitor was none other than an FBI agent but it never crossed the Sheikh's mind that the FBI would reach his remote mosque, or that there would be a Yemeni working for the US security body. It had only been two years since the 9/11 attacks, however he never suspected that the donation offer was part of the ongoing battles and pursuits carried out by security bodies worldwide on all levels.

The Americans and others who were very active in pursuing new terrorism added to their wanted lists religious leaders politically classified as men of extremist thought. The term 'extremist thought' could be applied to a large number of religious figures who used to openly express their views on the issues of Afghanistan, Chechnya, Iraq, etc. Sheikh al Moayad was easy prey. He fell into the hands of a detective who saw enough naiveté in him to make him a target. But now, after seven years, everything that has been revealed about the al Moayad case indicates the invalidity of the main charges, and the fact that he was lured by the detective to commit what the US authorities consider a crime. But he actually didn't commit any crime himself. The court ruling was very harsh as he was sentenced to 75 years in prison, six of which he had already served.

Was the policy back then based on

pursuing preachers and charity workers who were suspected of supporting terrorism by kidnapping them or luring them in the same way that al Moayad was lured? Or did they aim just to spread a message among those working in the field of preaching that no one is safe no matter where they were?

We cannot say for sure. But the choice of al Moavad later on revealed the lack of a solid case against him, despite all the efforts the FBI exerted to track him down, take him out of Yemen, arrest him in Germany and extradite him to New York. He was not found guilty of any of the charges made against him, with the exception of accepting the offer the FBI agent made that involved al Moayad taking sums of money and transferring these funds at a later stage. But there was no actual funding, or transfers, or evidence of a

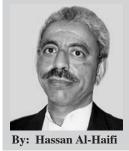
Some might say that this policy succeeded in scaring preachers and fundraisers by making them feel that they are being watched and are at risk of being arrested. This case in particular failed to consolidate justice and in fact only distorted its image. All the evidence brought against al Moayad in court was of no value and this is proved by the acquittal that was issued by the Court of Appeals in his favour. The concept of justice does not go hand in hand with the logic of unjust rulings, even if they aim ultimately to deter people.

Abdul Rahman Al-Rashed is the general manager of Al -Arabiya television www.asharq-e.com

## COMMON SENSE

## The Tragic War in Sa'ada: If at First, You Do Not Succeed, Try Again and Again and... (6X)

ince 2004, this poor and God forsaken country (known before as Arabia Felix) has been the stage of a very reckless war launched apparently for the sake of others, with the Yemeni people, of Sa'ada in particular, and throughout the country in general being the last and the most unfortunate of stakeholders. The most tragic consequence



of this most unfortunate design of bloodshed, destruction and ugly signs of sectarian and tribal confrontation has been the misallocation of scarce and scanty economic and material resources. This is especially significant at a time when Yemen has to contend with decreasing revenues from petroleum exports (The Yemeni people really have no transparent picture of the petroleum situation as we are not confident of the official reports that have very scantily been presented on this important economic front). This war in Sa'ada defies logical nationalistic considerations and will perhaps be the biggest scar that will go on record in the long years of tenure that President Ali Abdullah Saleh has held the reigns of authority in Yemen (in both its fragmented state and unified status).

Historically, the dispute started out as a simple effort to impose a controlled venue of freedom of expression. The late leader of the Houthis, Hussein Badr Al-Din tried to remind his constituents of the need to peacefully reinstill an Anti-Zionist platform among his followers and the rest of his fellow countrymen, if they are rightfully to consider themselves as Moslems. It is standard political rhetoric, which most Moslems in general and Arabs in particular would be strongly willing to accept, in view of the humiliation and intolerance one sees on a daily basis being displayed by the Zionist ethnic cleansing machine in the Holy Land. This is not a rhetoric espoused by Shiites or Zeidis alone, but indeed is recognized no matter where one goes in the Arab World and the Moslem World, and even among a sizable chunk of the Christians of the Arab World, who sympathize with the plight of their Christian brethren in the Holy Land. Never mind that the Gentiles of the West have been mesmerized by the need to rectify their guilt for the crimes of their brethren against the "Semites" in their midst, which the Arabs or Moslems have nothing to do with in the first place. This mesmerization does not allow for feeling sympathetic to the tragic plight of fellow Gentiles who suffer from Zionist persecution as well. But it is really understandable that Zionism has no place in a progressive world where religious arrogance (in its Zionist or other irrational genders) is simply intolerable.

To get back to the Sa'ada conflict, the observer is inclined to suggest to the misguided authorities in the Republic of Yemen that their attempts to placate the West with their misdirected anti-terrorism efforts are really counterproductive to the interests of Yemen and to their longevity. The West generally has a fair understanding of the situation in Yemen to realize that the regime in Sana'a has an awesome credibility problem in many respects. Thus any claims the latter might blare out, especially against the good people of Sa'ada (and really they are good, notwithstanding their ferocity when it comes to upholding their honor and freedom) will be scrutinized with strong depth to insure that they are not misled by the "official" taint of these claims. For example, it just seems illogical that the good Governor of Sa'ada, whose past is well known in the Arms Trade and in being one of the icons of the Saleh regime (as well as 26b September, the media mouthpiece of the military), would accuuse the good people of Sa'ada of such heinous crimes as rape, adultery and even sodomy, not to mention kidnapping of foreigners. One is bound to recall how the regime has used such heinous tactics in promoting its war against its former partners of unification, the former leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Yet, even when allowing for such political nonsense, it is still deplorable to think that the Government in Sana'a would feel guiltless in the killing of many innocents by the use of Mig-29s and other sophisticated killing machinery against a comparatively lightly armed insurrection. The many pictures that have been openly portrayed in the local press of children torn apart by heavy ordnances unleashed by this sophisticated machinery and other eyewitness reports point to a serious disregard for the lives and safety of people the Government purportedly wants to convince of its "justified" fight against a "rebellion", the latter of which to this day never claimed to be so.

Then comes the issue of how Yemen's neighbors are behaving in this sad case of civil strife. One is not ready yet to believe that Saudi Arabia is fully behind this unnecessary war (http://alwahdawi.net/news\_details.php?sid=5340) by being ready to bear all the expenses of the Government for this madness. It is safe to say that this only helps to encourage the ugly war lords that have already torn this country to so many pieces to carry on filling their bloodstained pockets at the expense of the good people of Sa'ada (and believe this observer, they are really a good and God fearing people beyond belief) in particular and the people of Yemen in general. We do pray that there is no truth to that at all. This would be unhealthy, not only for Yemen but, in the long run, for our good neighbors North of the border.

It is once again time to appeal to the good senses of the President of the Republic to once and for all put an end to this mockery of governance and to have sympathy for the very good and decent people and children of Sa'ada.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years. He may be blogged at: http://com-senfromyem.blogspot.com

# YEMEN TIMES

SKETCHED

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

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661 Fax: +967 (1) 268-276 P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen E-mail: yteditor@gmail.com Letters: vteditor@gmail.com Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com Publisher & Editor-in-Chief Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

Khair Aldin Al Nsour Managing Editor

Amel Al-Ariqi

Heather Murdock

Copy Editor Alice Hackman

Editor Salma Ismail Head of News Dept. Mohamed bin Sallam Senior Reporter Ismail Al-Ghabri

Head of Design Dept. Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

**Editorial Staff** 

By Hamid

Ali Saeed Jamal Al-Najjar Khaled Al-Hilaly

Mahmoud Assamiee Mariem Al-Yameni Ola Al-Shami

### Offices

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

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

### **Subscription rates:**

Individuals: YR 7.000 Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000 Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

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







Almotamar.net, affiliated with the General People's Congress (Ruling Party)

Wednesday, August 12, 2009

#### Top Story

 Parties committee to refer to justice those parties falling to hold conferences

During a meeting on Saturday chaired by the Minister for Parliament and Shoura Councils, Chairman of the Political Parties and Organizations Committee Mohammed Al-Kuhlani said the committee considered all activities of political parties and organizations in Yemen, the website reported.

The committee affirmed its keenness on cooperation with the parties which work in accordance to the constitution and effective laws, as well as on helping them solve any problem interrupting progress of their work.

The committee reviewed practices of some political parties and organizations or their leaderships of activities incompatible with provisions of the constitution and effective laws and approved to deal with those violations in accordance with the law

The committee also considered the request presented by founders of democratic Movement for Change and Building and postponed the decision of

the request until all the requirements for the request are fulfilled within the period defined in the law.

The committee also discussed topics relating to the political parties and organizations that did not hold their general conferences since their inception and the parties that are late in holding their general conferences.

The website quoted Yemen News Agency as reported that the committee affirmed the importance of holding the general conferences for those parties in the dates fixed in their procedural rules, warning that violating parties would be referred to judiciary in accordance with the Political Parties & Organizations Law



Al-Sahwa.net, affiliated with the Islah party Thursday, August 12, 2009

#### Top Story

- Opposition denounces violations against press

Opposition parties denounced the confiscation of Al-Ahali independent newspaper by the Information Ministry that also banned its distribution, the website reported, adding that these parties expressed their solidarity with Al-Ahali, Al-Ayyam and other newspapers that face harassments by the authorities.

Spokesman of the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) Naif Al-Qanis demanded the authorities to swiftly review its stances regarding newspapers and journalists

The Information Ministry had confiscated on Monday the issue number 105 of the independent Al-Ahali newspaper. Al-Ahali called on President and members of the Yemeni Journalist Syndicate to stop their silence and refuse volitions committed against press.

Al-Ahali demanded the International Federation of Journalists to urge YJS to take its duties toward violations of press freedom and end its feeble stances that encouraged the Yemeni government to assault journalists and newspapers.

Al-Ahali also called on the Yemeni civil society organizations and political parties to stand against what it called "the barbaric attack" by the Yemeni government against newspapers and journalists.

On a side note, the website reported that officials of the United States Embassy in Sana'a have expressed concern over measures recently taken by the Yemeni government to hinder issuance of several newspapers.

They pointed out that responsible and independent media perform essential function in a democratic society, considering the obstruction of press freedom and imprisonment of journalists as irresponsible acts by the authorities that deprive people of this fundamental right and undermine a core principle of democracy.

According to the website, the American officials had visited staff members of Al-Ayyam and Al-Tariq newspa-

pers in Aden and confirmed support of U.S. government for the role of independent and responsible media in Yemen.



Newsyemen.net, an independent news website Wednesday, August 11, 2009

#### **Top Story**

US Embassy confirms support for independent media role in Yemen

The US Embassy in Sana'a has expressed concern over measures recently taken by the Yemeni authorities against some newspapers including the Aden-based Al-Ayyam Daily, the website reported.

In a press release, the Embassy said officials from the Embassy visited the staff of al-Ayyam in Aden on August 8 and reiterated the support of the United States government for the role of independent and responsible media in Yemen.

They also expressed concern regarding measures recently taken by Yemeni government to impede the operations of several newspapers, said the statement.

The Embassy stressed that the responsible and independent media perform an essential function in a democratic society by providing timely information and analysis of events that affect the lives of its citizens.

"The obstruction of press freedom and

imprisonment of journalists deprive people of this fundamental right and undermine a core principle of democracy," the website quoted the Embassy as saying.

Al-Ayyam and other independent newspapers have been suspended by the government over the past few months for covering events in southern Yemen. While all suspended newspapers could appear again, after struggle and condemnations for weeks, the Al-Ayyam, print and online, is still suspended.



Al-Wahdawi.net, affiliated with the Nasserite Unionist People Organization

Tuesday, August 11, 2009

#### **Top Story**

- Numan: What happens in the south is a peaceful political movement

Secretary-General of Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Dr. Yasin Saeed Numan said that dialogue with the ruling General People Congress reached an impasse because the dialogue parties deal with an authority that cares about dialogue for one reason "Reproducing itself again and again", the website reported.

During an interview with the UAE Alkhaleej Newspaper, said, "In order for dialogue between ruling and opposition parties to be effective, there should be a clear agenda to begin the dialogue."

He added that Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) are committed to easing political tension and stopping violence and military campaigns, as well as quitting arrest campaigns against political activists, releasing political detainees from jails and defending press freedom.

Numan clarified that what happens in the southern and eastern governorates is merely a peaceful political and social movement searching for status of the south. "People of the south feel that they are marginalized and therefore lost their status in the 1994 War and now they are seeking to restore their status through peaceful and democratic means," he noted. "Some members of the authority, however, dislike any peaceful and democratic practices by people of the south."

According to the senior opposition leader, the political scene gets complicated from day to day, but "We at the Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue have clear diagnosis for the national turmoil. We also have a clear vision for dealing with the turmoil. Our diagnosis of the political, social and economic situation will be announced within the next few days," he maintained.

Asked about progress of the dialogue between ruling and opposition parties, Numan replied that for the time being, the dialogue reached a deadlock since the authority doesn't care about the public interest of the people.

It only cares about serving the interests of its influential members. Numan continued that the latest dialogue with the ruling party was conducted ahead of the most recent presidential elections in 2006.

## Lost in translation: Dutch media reporting on the 'Arab world'

In Holland, newspapers report on the "Arab world" from Tel Aviv and correspondents often don't speak more than a few words of Arabic. How then is the Middle East perceived by Dutch readers?

By: Nicolien kegels MENASSAT

magine someone living in Spain, unable to speak or read a word of Dutch, reporting on an issue that is being discussed in the Dutch parliament. Do you think he or she could do a good into 100.

In his book Het zijn net mensen ("They are just like people"), published in 2006, Joris Luyendijk - a former correspondent in Cairo for NRC Handelsblad - posed a similar question, to convey the impossibility of accurately reporting from the "Arab world" for the Dutch media. He describes in detail the way news is shaped, filtered and manipulated.

### Writing home about the Arab world

In his book, Luyendijk writes how most journalists and correspondents in the Arab world have little to no knowledge of the Arabic language – neither written nor spoken. He also relates the difficulty of having to cover an entire region as diverse as Europe, but which is frequently viewed as a monolith. His main point though, is how the language he has to use to reach the audience of the newspaper can never adequately describe the world he lives in. After all, does a Dutch newspaper-reader really know what dictatorship is, or occupation? Or, for that matter, do they realize that when he uses terms like "the president of Syria" or "the court case against an opposition leader," that "president" and "court case" do not necessarily carry the same meaning as in a Dutch setting?

Living in "the Arab world" (in Lebanon) for more than two years and having a fair command of Arabic, I decided to look at the coverage of this part of the world in the Dutch newspapers to see if Luyendijk's point still holds true, or if perhaps things have changed. After all, while his book doesn't give any practical solutions, he clearly points out where things are going wrong and what areas need improvement. Having looked at the five biggest nationwide newspapers - De Telegraaf, Algemeen Dagblad (AD), De Volkskrant, Trouw, and NRC Handelsblad - his book doesn't seem to have made much of a difference whether it's due to a lack of funds, certain political preferences, or a lack of understanding is unclear.

## 'Quality publications' vs. puppy rescue stories

Each newspaper of course has its own approach to gathering and disseminating news. For some, the guidelines are mentioned on the newspaper's website. For others, it is an evolving process among the editorial staff. Within Dutch society, each newspaper has a distinct face. NRC Handelsblad is seen as liberal and intellectual because of its focus on economic and international issues. Trouw is a newspaper with a religious (protestant Christian) background, which is expressed through a special focus on religion, education and society, and De Volkskrant is more of a middle-of-theroad publication (with a history of support for the socialist party) that in the eyes of many caters mainly to those who vote center-left. These three are often designated as "quality newspapers."

AD and De Telegraaf, on the other hand, are viewed more as popular newspapers, appealing to those who vote right of the center. On their homepages, news from the Arab world is flanked by articles about puppy-rescues and the private lives of local stars. The latter two publications are also the biggest newspapers in the country, with half a million and almost 700,000 copies sold per day, respectively, whereas the "quality newspapers" sell around 110,000 (Trouw), 220,000 (NRC) and 260,000 (De Volkskrant) copies a day.

### Tel Aviv, pulse of the Arab world

All newspapers have a correspondent or a regularly contributing reporter covering the Arab world (or at least the Palestinian/Israeli situation) who live, without exception, in Tel Aviv or Jerusalem – which, as the international news editor of De Volkskrant pointed out, are actually not Arab cities.

For De Telegraaf, their correspondent in Tel Aviv is the only "source on the ground" in the Arab world, and he doesn't speak Arabic. De Volkskrant, which until recently had a reporter in Lebanon, no longer does, and doesn't seem too eager to find a new one. They do have a freelancer living in Morocco, but this is considered Africa, and the international news editor did not know if she speaks the local language. Trouw has several people in the Arab world, and their freelancers in Cairo and Syria speak the local dialect, but their correspondent in North Iraq does not speak Arabic – or Kurdish. AD has one reporter outside of Israel - an Arabic-speaking journalist in



Beirut, but no one in North Africa. Lastly, NRC also has one reporter outside of Israel, who lives in Cairo. Their correspondent in Israel, although responsible for the Occupied Territories as well, hardly speaks any Arabic and has to work with translators when working on the ground.

### Dependent on translators

None of the people interviewed for this article —both editors at the newspapers and reporters in the field— seemed to consider this lack of understanding of Arabic a major obstacle. There is apparently no need to read or understand the local news, or perhaps they deem the opinions of local intellectuals uninteresting. They seem to think that speaking the local language is an added benefit, rather than an absolute necessity for understanding what's happening on a local level. There was no indication of an awareness of problems that can occur when working with a translator - that people interviewed may trust the journalist, but not speak freely because they think the translator is from a secret service, or simply of the opposing political party or religious sect.

On top of that, when there is no translator available, the reporters and correspondents who don't speak Arabic can only communicate with those who speak English (or French, in certain countries). This not only means they necessarily speak only to those with a certain level of education, but also that they miss overhearing random conversations in taxis and at parties. It is hard to overstate the importance of inside information, of things said 'off the record' - not just when interviewing officials, but also when speaking to 'the man on the street.' One would think that journalists trying to translate and convey life in the 'Arab world' would know how much has to be read between the lines and heard in off-hand remarks to truly understand the nuances and intricacies of

One can wonder, then, what is the true job of the correspondents and journalists

working in the 'Arab world?" If it is not to spread an understanding of a part of the globe that many Dutch readers will probably never visit, then what is it?

Are they there to cover the big events that are mentioned by AP and Reuters? Many articles in the Dutch newspapers seem to be direct translations of bulletins from the big news-aggregators. Some are published as is, others have some information added.

The correspondent from De Volkskrant, for example, did some background research on the Israeli soldiers' confessions in the booklet published by Breaking the Silence. He asked the Israeli Army for comments. Unfortunately, he forgot or did not manage to ask the people in Gaza if they could confirm the words of the soldiers (after all, they were there as well). As such, the added information made the article lean to one side rather than making it more informative - meaning a straight translation of the original news item might have been better.

## **Terrorists or opposition?** In general, it's commendable that news

from AP, Reuters or their Dutch equivalent, ANP, are checked by reporters on location, if the newspaper has any. Otherwise we will find news items like the one in NRC Handelsblad, which reported that several hundred 'Muslim terrorists' were convicted in 'Saudi courts' for planning 'terrorist attacks.' This goes back to Joris Luyendijk's warning about the meaning of certain terms in different settings: the report seems to have unquestioningly accepted the terminology of the Saudi government which spread the news, without so much of a remark about the repressive rule in Saudi Arabia or the fact that these courts do not adhere to the same 'rule of law' as courts in The Netherlands. The fact that these same people on trial were elsewhere referred to as the 'opposition to the Saudi regime' should have made the editors re-examine if 'Muslim terrorists' was really the best word to use in this case.

Saudi Arabia, home to curious news stories

In general, news from Saudi Arabia, as well as Oman and Yemen, hardly figures in online versions of the Dutch newspapers. Insignificant to European and Dutch political interests, it is apparently not worth sending anybody there to report on what's happening. Aside from the above-mentioned event, which only appeared in NRC Handelsblad, Saudi Arabia is only mentioned twice-in Trouw, filed under 'curious news from the Middle East.' Apparently it is nothing short of hilarious that a beauty pageant was organized in the Islamic Kingdom especially because the contest is about inner beauty - and nobody thought twice about comparing this event to the goatand camel-contests that are also held in Saudi Arabia. (Just imagine someone starting an article with 'not only dogs and pumpkins, but also women are now judged for beauty in the United States...'.) To me this is a good example of how hard it apparently is for Dutch newspaper-editors to see people in Saudi Arabia as people, with complex opinions, feelings and actions - they are terrorists, oil Sheikhs, or humorous figures to laugh at.

### Blogging the 'real' Middle East

In a similar section called 'Weblogs Middle East,' Trouw actually tries to give its readers a glimpse of daily life in this part of the world. The correspondents write short blog posts about personal issues in the lives of those around them. It is an interesting antidote against all the 'big news' items of war and political conflict, and gives a face to what those things mean in real life - or what happens despite those events. Unfortunately, as evidenced from the comments section, the intent of these short posts is often lost on the readers. They see them as nothing but examples of how inevitable the problems in the region are, rather than ways to relate to fellow human beings.

Opinionated readership
What is interesting to see is that even though most newspapers don't openly choose sides (western vs. Arab; Israeli vs. Palestinian, etc.) except in the vocabulary they use, their readers do. Notable are the differences between Telegraaf and De Volkskrant in the case of Palestine – Israel. Telegraaf mentions news as it comes in, like the release of the "Breaking the Silence" booklet. De Volkskrant has a separate dossier about the conflict, where news is mixed with weekly opinion columns by activists on both sides of the divide arguing about

facts and who is right or wrong.

The readers of Telegraaf, many of them supposedly followers of the near right-wing populist politician Geert Wilders (who is also popular with the current Israeli government), almost unequivocally side with the Palestinians. Almost all reactions to the issue display a strong feeling of solidarity with the plight of an oppressed people, and an understanding of Palestinian anger on a very personal level. The readers of De Volkskrant, on the other hand, usually seen as 'politically correct lefties,' have long debates about the issue, providing argument after argument for and against the Wall (security fence, illegal occupational construct, depending on their point of view) and every other aspect of the conflict. Why De Volkskrant has chosen to be a platform for fanatics on both sides, what service this does to its readers is a mystery. A possible explanation, though, is that they are too scared to say something wrong in regards to such a thorny issue, and therefore invite others to do it for them.

### Teaching the natives

Finally, some words on the sideactivities of the correspondents and journalists. Obviously, the newspapers are most concerned that those who write for them do not also write for the competitors, now that there is no longer enough money to pay several correspondents a full living wage. So those who work freelance often engage in other activities to earn an income which may sometimes conflict with their work as journalists. The Trouwcorrespondent in North Iraq, for example, runs a media center with workshops for local journalists. This may seem like a neutral activity, but her writing (especially the daily-life descriptions in the Weblog Middle East section) is peppered with 'they do not yet understand' or 'it might be a while until,' betraying the mindset of someone who came to instruct, not to observe and understand. Both may be laudable activities, but they are not necessarily compatible.

All in all, the current state of the Dutch newspapers —lower and lower numbers of subscribers, other financial difficulties due to the current economic downturn— does not bode well for finding a solution to the problems Joris Luyendijk outlined three years ago. More people and more time and attention are needed to be able to accurately portray the complexities of the lives that serve as fodder for the news. Whether this would produce news that sells is a whole other issue — a dilemma that may in fact be at the heart of all the above-mentioned problems.







## **Job Vacancy Announcement**

We are a leading company based in Sana'a. We are looking for experienced and qualified Yemeni nationals, who would like to join our high professional team. The position is based in Sana'a office.

#### 1- Drilling Engineer

The position will assist the Senior Drilling Engineer to be responsible for planning and reporting on completed well construction projects, for exploration and appraisal the development of wells.

- Prepare Drilling and Work over Programs.
- Work with service companies to provide drilling materials and services.
- Maintain daily drilling and workover operations support and provide assistance when required.
- Provide rig-site supervision as a Trainee as required.

### **Qualifications and Experience Preferred**

- Should be Yemeni Nationality
- Bachelor degree in Engineering
- 5 10 years work experience (minimum 3 years field experience).
- Good oral and written skills in both English & Arabic languages
- Multi-disciplinary team work
- Excellent communication skills
- Good IT skills including Microsoft applications

Deadline to receive CVs will be 31st August 2009. Interested candidates are requested to submit their CVs and applications by mail to Human Resources Department, by email to:

hr.hrecruitment.dept@gmail.com











# Pack three pairs of underwear only

Riding on the back of a motorbike is

very different. The wind is sometimes

so strong from one side that you have

Whatever you do, she added, don't

Riding a motorbike means freedom,

said Tom. You can stop wherever you

want, take off in any direction you

choose, and travel at the pace that best

"You are so close to the environment

-the temperature, the rain, that you are

must closer to the people that live in

to lean against it, she said.

fall asleep.

**Breathe** 

the place."

you part of it."

drop down to 0 °C.

of the road.

Peninsula.

Resist the lure of A/C

turns into a river, is "when a car comes

60 kilometers to realize that everybody

else was driving on the left-hand side

Riding around in full biker gear and

helmet can get quite hot in the summer months, especially in the Arabian

But although Nina secretly pines

after the air conditioned petrol stations

of Oman, she is very proud to have

recently refused a Yemeni's offer to

give her a ride in his air-conditioned

"I still like to be on a bike, it's much

cooler," she said. "I don't want to be

To fill up the bike, anything goes, as

"If it smells like petrol, it's ok," said

car behind the motorbike.

like a woman."

Don't be fussy

Tom.

long as it's not diesel.

driving towards you at high speed." Racing through Pakistan, it took him

By: Alice Hackman

aking with him medicine, spanners, portable solar power supply, a tent and a small pot of herbs from his mother, Swiss Thomas Wyssenbach straddled his motorbike one late morning in February 2007 and set off to explore the world.

He rushed away from the Swiss rain down through Europe to Africa via the Strait of Gibraltar, and crossed North Africa towards the Middle East.

He visited some countries completely inaccessible to other bikers like Libya, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and then filled up with petrol, revved up his engine, and crossed over to Asia to see the Himalayas and the Taj

Nowadays, he is in Yemen. The little pot of herbs is still with him -although refilled, crammed away in the cooking section of his boxes. Two and a half years on, even after a one-year stint in Oman as a scuba diving instructor, nothing much has changed.

Except for Nina. A tall mountain biker and diver from Germany, Nina Mareen has joined Tom on the next leg of the journey down to South Africa by next April. Tom is delighted with the company, but an extra passenger means they have had to downsize.

Allowed are three t-shirts, one pair of shorts, and three pairs of underwear only. And there is absolutely no space for souvenirs. The rule is taken seriously, and so far the only concession has been a present to Nina from a family in Salalah, Oman.

In Sana'a, they have eaten salta, chewed gat, climbed up Dar al-Hajjar, danced at a Yemeni wedding, and strolled down the alleyways of Old Sana'a, but never entered a souvenir shop. Instead, they will take away with them a wealth of pictures.

"Yemen is very surprising," said Nina, who was initially a little skeptical as she and Tom sped into Yemen to the sight of soldiers with bulging cheeks and guns. "The landscape is really beautiful. I didn't expect such nice people, nor so poor."

A little over two weeks in Yemen has left the duo impressed not only by the country's beauty -and how much gat can fit inside a Yemeni's cheek, but also by the efficiency of the tourist police who have gone out of their way to be their hosts and bodyguards.

"The tourist police know much better where I am than myself," laughed Tom.

In Seyoun, he and Nina were woken up by an apologetic hotel receptionist who asked when they would be visiting the town because their police escort had been waiting outside for the last

A Yemeni insisted on escorting them down from the Omani border to Mukalla, where they were shown around by five policemen who offered them qat. In Ibb last week, a policeman stopped traffic to enable a speedy exit from a new group of fans.

As their time in Yemen comes to an to a dive in Zanzibar, Tanzania.

"Just do it!" is Nina's advice to anyone who ever thought of leaving a nine-to-five job to see the world. "The hardest part is the decision, and then

When he was only 14 years old, Tom learnt to ride his first bike, a 50 cc. He had four or five bikes which he fiddled around with, trying to make them faster. Only once did the front wheel suddenly jam, sending him and the bike into a 360 degree flip.

"That's when I learnt it's good to

"When you're in a car it's like watching a movie -You can't hear noises, you

conditioning," said Nina.

end, they ponder the next step of their African journey. Nina winces at the prospect of sharing a bed with furry rodents on the dhow crossing from Makha to Djibouti, but looks forward

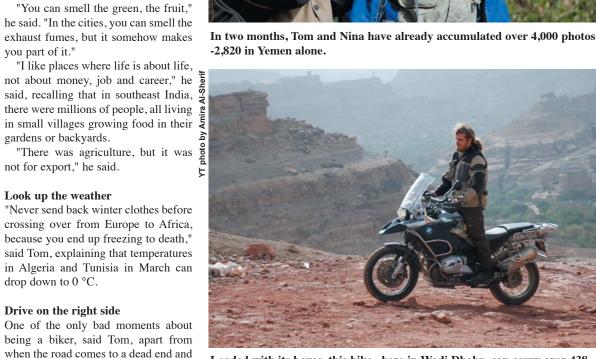
it's easy."

But here are a few tips to make it easier, just in case.



wear a helmet," he said.

can't smell and there is air



Loaded with its boxes, this bike -here in Wadi Dhahr- can carry over 438 items as well as two passengers.

"Get petrol whenever you can, because the next petrol station might have run out," he added, recalling an incident in Nepal when he ended up having to buy petrol smuggled in from India from the uncle of a hotel receptionist.

### Bring a luxury

There is no space for hair dryers, handbags or makeup on a motorbike, but Nina does carry earrings with her in a very small box for special occasions like Yemeni weddings.

During Tom's first year of traveling, he kept multicolored sparklers with him for Swiss national day. But on August, 2007, when he pulled them excitedly out of his luggage on the border between India and Pakistan, he found them completely soaked by the Indian monsoon.

### Prepare to drink tea

The hottest weather Tom ever rode

through was in Pakistan, south of Quetta. The temperature was 55°C but, grinned Tom, it cooled down to 48°C at

"A closed bottle of water tastes disgusting and feels like drinking hot tea," he said, explaining that bacteria only start dying at 70°C and that, until then, warmer temperatures makes them taste very strange.

### Find a friend

"Get good company - it's better than the spanner to change the oil," said Tom. "The hardest thing traveling alone is not being able to share the beautiful moments. It loses meaning.



Follow Nina and Tom's progress online at www.three-pairs-of-underwear.com.



The duo, here visiting Dar Al-Hajjar, has eight more countries to visit in Africa before April 2010.

# Jawf, a destination of stolen cars from Sana'a

By: Yemen Times Staff

our stolen car is in Jawf." This is the sentence that Nabil Hawri heard from an officer at a police station in Sana'a. Al-Hawri went there immediately after he found out that his Toyota Hilux car was stolen from Assafia area in the center of the capital

Al-Hawri, the owner of a carpentry workshop, was setting up a bedroom at a customer's house in Assafia, a very crowded area of the city, when the theft happened. "When I came out of the house I looked here and there searching for my car till I was convinced it was stolen," said Al-Hawri.

He called 199, a number set by police to receive notifications of traffic accidents or emergency cases.

He received directions from an officer to go to a nearby police station to write down a notification of the theft including the number of the car, its description and other information such as the location of the car and the time it

"I went to the nearby police station and made a notification as directed," he said. "The officer who was in service at that time showed me a long list of that its owner has no money and cannot stolen cars and told me, 'Your stolen car is in Jawf. Go and search for it

"I started thinking about how I can reach the governorate, with whom I will negotiate and what guarantee I might have to get back my stolen car unchanged," he said. Some people directed him to speak with a person whose car was stolen months ago. This person had his car returned to him by giving YR 600,000 to a broker who deals with gangs that steal cars.

"I phoned the broker and told him about my car without giving him its description. He told me, 'Your car is here. Bring Saudi Riyal 20,000 and come to get it back," Al-Hawri said.

"In the beginning, I doubted the seriousness of the broker, but when I called him once again and asked him to tell me the number of the car's engine, he gave me the exact number. This makes me seriously consider going to Jawf to get my car," Al-Hawri said.

Al-Hawri asked for the help of a person from Jawf who is a dignitary and has real estate in Sana'a, but he refused to be a go-between. Al-Hawri directed two other people to go to Jawf and appeal to the broker to help with getting the car back, telling them to say

pay anything. When these two men reached the place to try to negotiate about the car, they failed to convince the broker to give them the car back. The broker denied that he can do anything for them, telling them he is only a broker who wants to do them a favor. But he told them that the car was being held by strong tribesmen and directed them to go and take it if they dare.

"My relative's car was stolen three years ago and after a long search, some one informed him to go to Jawf and look for it there," said Redhwan Amer, a journalist. "Actually, he found it there. He was able to recognize it even though those who stole it changed its color and shape. He went to the sheikh of the area where he found his car and told him about the story. The sheikh summoned the person who was holding the car and ordered my relative to pay YR 300,000 to all the men who returned his car to him."

Abdu Ahmad is a local carpenter whose car was stolen six months ago and had it returned last July after he paid Saudi Riyals 23,000 and YR 27,000. He complained about the security in Yemen saying, "There is no security and no enforced laws, and what is stranger is to find security personnel involved in stealing cars.

"My car was stolen in Feb 28, 2009," he related. "After a long search, I went to Mareb where I found someone who told me that my stolen car is in Jawf. He demanded Saudi Riyals 18,000 to be a broker between me and the tribesmen who stole the car. I refused to give him the money because he did not offer me a guarantee," he

Ahmad went to Jawf and was able to find men to help him contact those who stole his car. He found a broker who gave him his own car as a guarantee, taking the money from Ahmad and going to those who stole the car.

"At nearly 2 a.m., according to a previous agreement with the broker and the thieves to hand the car over to me alone in the middle of the night, they left the car in a remote area where I reached it without finding anyone with it," Ahmad said. He found it changed.

According to informed sources, there is a big workshop with professional mechanics who are able to change the numbers of cars' engines, the body and the color of any stolen car. This workshop is owned by influential people and tribesmen and is located outside of the center of the Jawf governorate.

"The state knows about the gang and this sort of thievery has been repeated many times," said Mansour Assumaini, a police officer. "Many people who have lost their cars find them in Jawf, and they cannot get them back until they pay the cost of the car to the thieves.

Regarding how these cars were able to get to Jawf without being caught at checkpoints, he said they reach the governorate via by-roads that don't have checkpoints through the Khowlan and Arhab areas, or they might reach Jawf before notification of the theft was circulated.

They have their ways to smuggle the cars, he said, and any stolen car does not return to its owner until its parts have been renumbered or

"Under existing security problems in the country, security forces do not perform their duties as required," said Assumaini.

"The problem is not new in the country," said the Deputy Director of the Traffic Department, who confirmed that such things are happening in tribal areas. He himself narrated a similar incident that happened to a relative of his. Tribesmen stole the car ten years ago in Hodeidah and his relative only got it back after he paid YR 300,000.

Meanwhile, Director of Sana'a Investigation Department Rezq Al-Jawfi admitted that Jawf is a destination for stolen cars from Sana'a.

"The crime of car stealing is divided into two kinds: interior and exterior," said Al-Jawfi. The interior crime happens inside the capital where gangs steal small cars. The exterior crime is stealing big cars from the city and driving them to places outside the governorate, like Jawf.

He stated that 40 small cars have been stolen during the past two months.

There is a remote area near Bani Nawf known to be inhabited by an armed gang. The gang receives stolen cars and resells them.

Al-Jawfi said there are highways used by thieves who are professional and know how to move cars from one governorate to another without getting caught at checkpoints. He also said that car owners do not notify police quickly enough about the theft, and this helps transporting stolen cars into other areas undetected. He also said thieves take out the board with the numbers of the stolen cars.

Concerning efforts to fight these crimes, Al-Jawfi said there is cooperation with security apparatuses in Jawf to crack down on these gangs.

## Yemen replaces qat with olive trees

By: Mahmoud Assamie

emen, a country famous for its qat trees that threaten the country's groundwater and exhausts the pockets of those choosing to chew the narcotic leaf, is increasingly choosing to plant olive trees instead.

Alongside efforts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Yemen has been growing olive trees for decades with the intent of planting profitable trees that go well with the country's weather and climate. The idea started at the end of the 1970s by importing some olive trees to study the suitability of the tree being grown in the country.

The government has a plan to replace qut trees with olive trees and to be included as the fifth strategic crop besides coffee, honey, mango and balm.

"We have aspirations to expand olive trees to replace qat trees and to be included within the Yemeni five strategic crops," said Hamid Al-Bishari, the director of the horticulture department at the Agriculture Ministry.

After Yemeni and Arab experts examined the country's weather and suitability for growing olive trees, efforts of concerned bodies have doubled to expand on the idea of making the country green with olives.

"We started planting olive trees in Yemen since the late 1970s," said Al-Bishari. "Since that time till now, we have imported 800,000 olive trees from Syria, Jordan and the Arab Center for Studies of Arid Zones Dry Lands."

He explained that several studies since 2003 have been conducted about growing olive trees in Yemen. The first study was about the suitability of the country in showing good results in olive production. The study showed good results in the process of growth and bearing fruits.

Another study was conducted on the types of olive trees that are suitable to the Yemeni environment. Five different kinds of olive trees were found, which are Nabali, Khudairi, Qaisi, Russa'i and Glot. According to Al-Bishari, Yemen already has the wild kind of olive trees growing native that belong to the family Olea europaea, from where today's olive tree comes from.

The last study was about the feasibility of growing the plant and harvesting the olives. These studies were carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in cooperation with experts from Jordan.

Since the 1970s, the ministry has planted nearly 800,000 seedlings in the capital Sana'a and the governorates of Sana'a, Mahweet, Dhamar, Sa'adah, Taiz and Al-Beidha'a.

According to Al-Bishari and General Manager of Agricultural Guidance Mansour Al-Aqel, all these trees have been planted in non-agricultural lands as part of the study, including in moun-

tains and hills such as those in Northern Assiteen Street in Sana'a surrounding the Science and Technology University. According to Al-Bishari, olive trees are grown in non-agricultural lands around the world because the tree does not need much care.

#### Training courses for farmers

Since 2004, the agricultural ministry organized a number of training courses for farmers and homemakers on the process of planting the new plant, growing it and harvesting it. The ministry coordinated with other governmental bodies as well as the private sector to expand the areas where olive trees are planted.

### Climate encourages growing olive

Experts confirm that Yemen will succeed in planting olive trees and that the production of olive trees will be a strategic one.

"Yemeni soil and climate is suitable to grow the plant in Yemen," said Jibril Mousa, a Sudanese agricultural expert working for Yemeni investors. "Yemen is like countries overlooking the Mediterranean, the original lands of the tree, in terms of mountains found in Syria and Jordan. It can grow the plant in Taiz and Amran and other mountainous governorates."

He also confirmed these trees will generate a good production of fruit.

According to Mousa who said he noticed Yemen expansion of olive trees during the three past years, the tree can produce fruits after four years of planting

Al-Bishari said the plant can endure the droughts Yemen suffers from. The tree largely depends on rainwater for growth and it only needs to be irrigated three times after planting to encourage the expansion of its root system under the soil.

However, he indicated that not all Yemeni areas are suitable for growing the plant. Olive trees cannot be grown in hot and warm areas because the olive trees require a minimum winter temperature to bloom in the spring.

### Trees produce fruits

Some areas where olive trees were planted years ago have already begun producing fruit. Jordanian olive tree expert Fayyadh Obadi said he paid a field visit along with another expert in the horticulture department to a number of Yemeni governorates which grow the plant and found that most trees have started production.

He said that he felt happy to see fruitful trees, especially the Spanish type grown in Kawkaban, which will produce more fruits than the kinds of plants grown in Palestine, Jordan, Syria and

The Khudhairi type of olive grown in Jahran Flatland in Dhamar has produced great quantities of olive fruits. Yemeni agricultural expert Abdul-Malik



Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is preparing arboretums of olive trees in several governorates to distribute them to farmers.

Ashami said some trees planted in Wadi Dhar, Shibam, Kawkaban, Amran, Sa'ada, Beida'a, Ibb and Taiz have started to show excellent results of producing fruits.

## Profitable plant could replace the Qat tree

Olive trees represent important strategic income in countries like Spain, Jordan, Syria, Palestine and Lebanon. Yemen can depend on olives to replace the qat tree which consumes a large quantity of water and causes several diseases.

"We have aspirations to replace the qat tree with the olive. The olive tree gives you everything without taking anything," said Al-Bishari. "The plant is more beneficial and more economical than qat to Yemeni people. The olive tree can save groundwater. In the best cases, one olive tree can produce 60 kilograms of olives. Each kilo is sold for YR 900 while one kilogram of olive oil is sold for YR 1.500."

"Olive trees are better than qat, which destroys health and exhausts both money and time," said Mohammad Azain, a farmer who owns land in Shibam, Kawkaban and Mahweet governorate. "I have 50 olive trees. Eighteen of them have started to produce fruits, and every tree produces 20 to 30 kilograms."

Abdul-Karim Al-Yajoi, a farm owner in Wadi Dhar in Sana'a governorate, says, "I have 10,000 qat trees. I want to replace them all with olive trees." He added that currently he has 80 olive trees, and every tree produces 100 kilograms of fruits. He stressed that an olive harvest is more economical than qat if it is given support and if people harvest properly.

Ashami confirmed that olive trees have been planted among qat trees in Shibam Kawkaban and that families have realized economic success and increasing income by growing the plant.

On the national level, Ashami said that producing olives in Yemen will save the country [millions of US dollars] in importing the fruit and its oil.

## Continuous efforts to expand olive tree planting

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is preparing arboretums of olive trees in several governorates to distribute them to farmers. Now there are three ready arboretums: Rusaba in Dhamar, Rojom in Mahweet and Be'ar Al-Qahoom in Sana'a governorate.

The country imported 50,000 seedlings from Jordan and ACSAD last year while so far this year, 35,000 seedlings have been imported from the same countries.

Besides imported seedlings, the ministry is conducting studies on producing trees from seeds and cuttings from the mother trees found in its arboretums. According to Al-Bishari, there are directives from the Minster of Agriculture and Irrigation Mansour Al-Hawshabi to construct greenhouses to grow olive trees.

He also said that the ministry is going to buy four mills to produce olive oil from the fruits of the trees. The ministry is also involved in cooperation programs with some Arab countries to build analysis and proliferation units.

Al-Bishari further said that farmers will be trained by Yemeni and Arab experts on taking care of the tree, pickling the fruits and milling to produce oil.

economic crunch, according to Al-Bishari.

Farmers meanwhile complain about the government's negligence in educating them on how to deal with the plant and its products. They also complain about the disease affecting it, known as the olive tree worm. Some of them give the fruit to animals because they do not know how to pickle the fruit.

## Health profits of olive trees and its fruits

Besides being merely delicious, olives are healthy as well. The fruit contains vitamins A, B and C. It also contains potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, calcium, iron and copper. The fruit helps to dissolve kidney stones and also helps control insulin production in diabetes patients.

The leaves of the tree also are used for the treatment of gum disease and swelling of the throat.

The oil from olives is beneficial as well. Heart patients take it because it keeps blood pressure low. It is also used for the treatment of skin and hair diseases as well as for liver ailments and chest pains. Doctors advise people to have a spoon of olive oil twice a day in the morning and at night to make the body healthier.

#### The History of the Tree

It is believed that olive tree originated in the Mediterranean area somewhere in Jordan, Palestine, Syria or Lebanon sometime around 2000 years ago. It spread from these countries to Spain, southern Africa, Australia, Japan and China.

Over 750 million olive trees are cultivated worldwide, 95 percent of which are in the Mediterranean region. Most global production comes from Southern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

World production in 2002 was 2.6 million tons, 40 to 45 percent of which came from Spain. In 2006, Turkey accounted for about 5 percent of world production, similar to the Spanish province of Jaén alone, well known for the biggest olive groves in the world.



# Health risks of contaminated eggs

By: Dr. Khaled Al-Nsour For the Yemen Times

ggs contain valuable amino acids and vitamins and are regarded as an excellent source of protein, especially for vegetarians. However, rotten eggs are very hazardous for one's health for more than one reason.

For example, the H5N1 virus, commonly known as the bird or avian flu virus, can be carried via unclean egg shells which are even partially covered with chicken waste, blood or feces, as demonstrated by Viroj Wiwanitikit, a researcher in the department of laboratory medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.

Regulations made by the Ministry of Public Health show that egg merchants should have eggs cleaned and washed from the remnants of blood and feces. Eggs must be stamped to show production and expiration dates. Nevertheless, an official memo by the Yemen Society for Consumer Protection sent to the Ministry of Agriculture earlier this month shows

that these regulations are not applied by many chicken farms. Eggs that are noncompliant with these regulations are sold in many local markets. Moreover, the marketing and selling of eggs should be kept under special temperature control at four degrees Celsius and should not be subjected to direct sunlight. This is not commonly applied in the markets either.

Although the majority of freshly laid eggs are sterile, the shells soon become contaminated with litter, droppings, dust and all the germs in the prevailing environment. E. coli, coliform and Salmonella bacteria are examples of food born disease agents transmitted to people from contaminated egg shells.

In the US, eggs must be washed to remove any traces of blood or feces, whereas this practice is prohibited in the European Union with few exceptions because detergents used in washing could leak through the egg shells into the eggs. Regulatory bodies on both sides of the Atlantic justify their decision as offering better hygiene and reduction of the risk of food born dis-

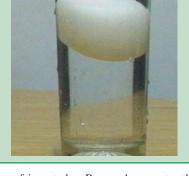
The major difference is this: in the

**4U** 

To tell if the egg has become rotten, dissolve four teaspoons of salt in two cups of water. A rotten egg will float in this solution, and a fresh one will sink. If the egg hovers somewhere in the middle, it's not particularly fresh, but is certainly safe to eat.



US, there are laws mandating that eggs be washed and sanitized before they are sold as per the US Department of Agriculture (USDA). This removes a protective membrane that allows for safe room-temperature storage. In other countries, the membrane is not washed off, which is why they're sold in regular grocery aisles that are not



refrigerated. Researchers at the University of Georgia, United States found that washing eggs reduced the bacterial counts enormously.

Food poisoning occurs when you eat food contaminated with bacteria or other toxins, which is what happens when contaminated or spoiled eggs are consumed. The typical signs of food poisoning are nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramping, diarrhea, head or muscle aches, and fever. Symptoms usually appear within 12 to 72 hours of eating contaminated food, but may also occur as soon as 30 minutes up to 4 weeks later. Infants and the elderly are at greater risk for food poisoning. If any signs appear, don't take the risk. Consult your health care provider who can tell you what to do. Generally speaking, the replacement of fluids and electrolytes such as sodium, potassium, magnesium, and chloride is the best start towards feeling better.

Difficulties facing the olive tree

the tree, according to Al-Bishari.

The project of growing olive trees in

Yemen faces problems and obstacles,

the most prominent of which is that the

plant is still new to Yemeni farmers who

need to be trained on how to take care of

Ashami thinks that the problem lies

in the small budget allocated for plant-

ing the tree. He said they do not even

have enough funding for transportation

to inspect the country's governorates

growing the plant. This budget shortage

hinders the discovery of more areas

Al-Bishari s disappointed with the

Ministry of Finance for slashing the

budget allocated in support of the coun-

try's five strategic crops, including the

olive tree. In 2007 the budget was YR 7

million, which quickly fell to YR 2 mil-

lion and then to only YR 1 million in

2009. This is because of the worldwide

suitable for planting the tree.

Best storage temperature for eggs Gast and Beard (1992) reported that 3 percent of all freshly laid eggs, 4 percent of eggs stored for 7 days at 7.2 degrees Celsius, and 16 percent of eggs stored at 25 degrees Celsius for 7 days were contaminated with Salmonella. In samples taken from US markets, this study revealed that Salmonella was observed in eggs stored at ambient temperatures only after 3 weeks of storage. Saeed and Koons (1993) and Chen et al., (1996) noticed minimal or no growth in refrigerated eggs at 4 degrees Celsius and reported that such

storage was necessary to reduce microbial growth and rate of penetration into the egg. ADAS and MAFF (2005) recommend a storage temperature of 12 degrees Celsius for table eggs. The findings of this study agree with the recommendations of the USDA (2003) where fresh shell eggs should be used within 3 to 5 weeks after being laid.

### Bird flu and egg contamination

There currently is no scientific evidence that people have been infected with bird flu by eating safely handled and properly cooked poultry or eggs. Most cases of avian influenza infection in humans have resulted from direct or close contact with infected poultry or surfaces contaminated with secretions and excretions from infected birds and eggs. Even if poultry and eggs were to be contaminated with the virus, proper cooking would kill it. So to stay safe, the advice is the same for protecting against any infection from poultry: wash your hands with soap and warm water for at least 20 seconds before and after handling raw eggs, and cook eggs until the whites and yolks are



# Special prices & affordable installments

Installments directly through the company Spare parts are available at competitive and appropriate prices





**European and American** World of Cars Co.



# University of Science & Technology (USTY), Yemen.



Opening of Registration & Admission for the Academic Year 2009/2010 in the Following Programs/ Specializations:

### Faculty of Medical Science

- Medicine
- Dentistry (Diploma-Bachelor).
- Pharmacy (Diploma-Bach-
- Medical Labs.
- X-Ray.
- · Health of Society.
- Nursing.



Scientific Agreements of

Cooperation for Postgraduate

Programs at (USTY) implemented

with the following universities:

### Faculty of Science & Eng.

- Information Technology & Computer Science Dept. (Computer net-Information Technology – Programs' Eng. -Diploma Computer Programming)
- Electronic Eng Dept. (Computer Eng. - Eng. of Communication - Medical Instruments Eng. - Diploma of Electronic Eng.
- Architecture
- Civil Eng.



- Science. Islamic Studies. Arabic Language. Arabic Language for Non-native Speakers) Accountancy & Administrative Science
- Dept. (Marketing: Accountancy: Business Administration...).
- Information System Dept. (Information System( accounting) – (Information System Administration) - E-Commerce). • English Dept. (Translation, Literature.
- Applied Linguistics).

  Law & Sharia Dept. (Sharia & Law. Islamic
- Regulations ...).
   Social Science Dept. (Psychology, Sociology) Science Media (G. relations) Media
- (Journalism), History. Nursery



### International college (IC)

English Medium Programs in collaboration with the

- relevant Malaysian Universities. Information Technolog(UUM).
- Business Administration(UUM).
- Graphic Design & Digital Media(UiTM).
- Interior Architecture((UiTM).



### Female Students' Branch

Including all the University specializations

In this branch, and for the second year, admission & registration were opened for

Bachelor of Pharmacy For the first time. Bachelor of Nurse



### University

Arabic Academy for Financial & Banking Science

Open University - Malaysia (International College)(ic) National University - Malaysia (UKM)

### Programs Available

Islamic banks- Info. Tech- Financial Admin - Marketing (Arabic)- Marketing (English) -Business Administration (Arabic) Business Admin. (English) Accountancy, Public Banks.

Master of Business Administration. Master of Information Technology. Master of Info. Tec. Master of Hospital Management.

### University

Tanta University Bani Sweef University. Al-Faiyoum University.

### **Programs Available**

Master of Dentistry Master, PhD of Business Administration, Accountancy. Master) PhD of (Islamic Studies. Arabic Language. Islamic sharia)

The Programs of Open Learning and Remote/Indirect-Teaching System



Two Years for Diploma after the Secondary School.





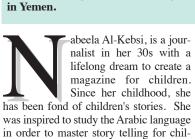






## Nabeela Al-Kebsi: Journalist, author and first female Yemeni editor on trial

Nabeela Hassan Al-Kebsi is a poetess, short story author and an editor. She graduated from Sana'a University's College of Arts with a degree in the Arabic language, after studying psychology for two years and then changing majors. She was one of the founders of the Yemeni Authors Club, and is a member of the Yemeni Writers Union, and the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate. Nadia Al-Sakkaf interviewed Nabeela about her work and her future ambition in creating a children's magazine



She was brought up in Al-Taef in Saudi Arabia from the age of 2, where her familv still lives. She left Saudi Arabia when she was 17 years old, married a man in Yemen, and had two sons.

After she graduated she spent four years working at Al-Mara'a, a monthly women's newspaper. In 1999, she founded Adam and Hawa (Adam and Eve) a monthly newspaper which she was the editor-in-chief.

"The purpose of establishing newspaper was to deal with men and women's issues together and not just limited to women. Because there is somewhat of an eternal struggle between men and women since Adam and Eve, almost all of women's problems are caused by men and most of men's problems are caused by women," she said.

Adam and Hawa magazine was self funded. She spent her personal income and even sold land to sponsor the publication. Although she considers the newspaper to have been a success because it was one of the most well-circulated newspapers in Yemen, as a business was not successful. Businesses were not interested in advertising in a monthly newspaper and sales did not cover production costs. Sometimes, the newspaper did not publish on time because of financial

"Even the foreign and national organi-



zations would not support the newspaper to be published, despite the fact that the newspaper had a supplement for children we called 'Sam.' The last issue of Adam and Hawa was published on February this year. After that I realized that this project s not going to work," she said.

The Sam supplement was published only two times in 2000, after which Nabeela decided it would be more feasible to have a colored page about children within the newspaper itself. She targeted issues such as violence against children, terrorism, marital problems, divorce, child labor, poverty, discrimination against minorities, children behind bars, disabilities and many more issues that are of concern to families and the society as

#### First Yemeni female editor-in-chief tried by state

In November 2008, Nabeela published a story on female prisoners and how they demanded the president's attention to investigate their circumstances. She had republished the story from Al-Neda, an independent newspaper that had done an investigative story on female prisoners. She felt that the story was of interest to her readership and had permission from the editor-in-chief of Al-Neda.

"The women prisoners were appealing to the president of the republic against gender discrimination in the prisons. The complaints included treatment inside the prisons, and the way the judiciary system was dealing with the women's cases," she

An entire month after the publication, due to a judiciary vacation which is two months because of Ramadan, she got a call in December from the special press

prosecution demanding that she appear in court because the prisons authority filed a defamation case against her. She was accused of publishing false news. The prison authority apparently investigated the complaints and interviewed the women, who, according to the authority, denied the complaints.

"According to the prisons authority's reports, the women said they are happy and did not suffer from any discrimination and that everything is available for them, Nabeela said."They must have been threatened to say this because we all know what is happening in prisons."

In any case, Al-Neda newspaper was not accused of anything, and the court added the judiciary system as a whole as a second plaintive in the case. It is accusing her of insulting the system because, in the republished news, the prisoners are say the judiciary system carries out gender discrimination against them.

Since the case was first raised almost a year ago, Nabeela had been to court four times for investigation, and three court sessions took place. If she is found guilty she will be given a two-year sentence or large fine. Her lawyer, Mohammed Al-Khateeb, believes that the whole case is a joke and that it is not possible to have the court trying her, while the court is also the opponent.

During her nine years of work on Adam and Hawa, the newspaper conducted many investigative reports. In 2004, one of her own reporters visited the prison to investigate the inside life of female prisoners and recorded their plight. The newspaper published this report in a two-part series. What is surprising to Nabeela is that no one asked her about that report, but when she republished a similar story from another source she was taken to court.

One of the investigations she had done in the paper was about the suffering that goes on in boys' juvenile prisons. Her reporter took photos of the inhumane treatment. She published another report on babies conceived outside wedlock and found trash cans, a report on terrorism and the influence of extreme religious ideology. She published stories on runaway girls and their lives in the streets, fraudulent medicines, illegal drugs, child marriages, and other controversial topics.

In 2000, when the case of Sana'a med-

ical collage serial killer was exposed, Nabeela instructed a detailed investigative report on the issue that found influential people involved in the killing of the girls and linked it to black-market bodypart trade. The Ministry of Information confiscated the paper from Sana'a's markets as a result of the report.

#### Al-Nawras Magazine for children

Nabeela's dream is to create a culture in Yemen that respects children's minds and encourages reading. She is trying to achieve this through creating a quality magazine for children because she believes Yemen is lacking in this area. Most of the materials in existing magazines are preachy and instructive, she said. Not delightful and colorful material that inspires children to read.

The magazine will targets children between 4 and 14 years old. Some pages will target teenage girls and boys, others will contain simplified text and colored photos for small children and some pages will have pictures and symbols for children who are too young to read.

Nabeela reads academic literature on children's story books, and she has done research on how to write children's stories. She follows the work of existing successful writers in the Arab world, like as Dr. Ahmed Najeeb, closely.

"The children want something different from what they learn in schools, and want a magazine that respects their minds and enhance their culture without imposing certain ways of life on them," she

Because of the competition for children's attention in the presence of the hundreds of satellite channels on TV and the internet, children want an attractive colorful animated media to attract their attention in order to develop their intelligence and encourage them to think.

"Children are smart and they have their own minds and decisions. We must respect them and give them information in the way they accept and without too many words," she explained.

The magazine Nabeela aims at creating has quality characteristics in terms of colors, printing and design. She had contracted designers, artists and writers and many of the materials have already been written in a way that combines entertainment and usefulness.



She has already been issued a license by the Ministry of Information, and named the magazine Al-Nawras (The

"I chose this name because children like animals and birds. Gulls are one of the favored birds among children and symbolize travel and adventure. Also, they are white and look pretty. The character that represents the magazine is a funny gull that wears a cap titled to the side. Also, most of the main characters in the magazines are human, and I wanted to give children a favorite alternative," she explained.

Once she has adequate funding she aspires to publish internationally. At first, it will be available only in Arabic but it may be translated into other languages in the future to create a bridge between Yemeni and Arab children, and those of other cultures.

Al-Nawras Magazine for Children Target age group: Children from 4 to 14 years old

Purpose: entertainment, educational, cultural

Regularity: weekly Number of pages: 68 colored pages Print: shining paper Circulation: 1,000 copies

If you are interested in supporting this project or working with Nabeela please send an email to yteditor@gmail.com nabeela.rosa@gmail.com.

## The three days of a Sana'ani wedding

By: Ola Al-Shami

Ithough Yemeni wedding traditions vary in the cities, mountains and on the sea, in each the common ululating, sword dancing and celebrating for three days bring joy to the union of individuals, families and tribes.

The cost of a Sana'ani wedding varies depending on a family's level of income, but it usually follows a traditional pattern at the center of which is the bride.

On the first day, the bride is bathed in a special ceremony known as 'ghasl.' On the second, her body is decorated with henna or dye known as 'nagsh,' so that she is at her most beautiful on the final day of the 'zafa,' when she wears a white gown and is joined with her husband.

The couple's union has already been made legal before the wedding celebration during the 'agd' day, during which the marriage contract is made legal. This can happen up to a year before the wedding or just the night before.

Usually, it is initially kept secret to prevent evils. Only when the contract is signed by representatives of both parties will family members make a public announcement to the sound of ululations. After the contract is signed, the bridegroom distributes raisins and nuts to the men and women attending.

During the agd, a dowry is usually presented to the wife's family in the form of money to help them take care of the marriage costs and buy gifts -including goldfor the bride, or in the form of presents for

In most cases, the bridegroom states the sum that he wishes to pay and the bride's family either accepts or begins negotiations.

It must be remembered that this dowry, whatever it consists of, is always the personal property of the wife, and her husband has no right to sell any of it unless she agrees.

### Ululating in the steam

Sana'anis believe that it is necessary for the bride to go to the traditional Turkish bath three or four days before her wedding day to prevent evils. The bride is accompanied by her friends and close rel-



A young model shows off the traditional Sana'ani bridal hairstyle and 'taj'

atives in a cleansing ceremony known as

To prevent bad luck and evils, the bride's friends break an egg at the gate of the Turkish bath. As soon as she enters, they start ululating.

The hottest place in the middle of the bath, known as 'al-sodra', is where the bride heads to first. Considered the best place to get a good scrubbing for a bridal glow, she stays there for half hour to up to two hours in the steam, depending on her endurance level.

The bride is thoroughly scrubbed from head to toe by her friends, following which she moves to another place in the bath that is less hot.

A number of scrubs are used during the ceremonial bath. They are believed to further help open the pores and make the skin soft and glow. One of these scrubs is the green 'ghasl'. Made of dried leaves, it's usually mixed with water or body lotion. The bride is lathered with it all over her body and even her face.

Other scrubs are made from henna powder or turmeric, locally known as 'horod'. The scrubs are red or orange in color and are believed to give the bride's skin a nice color and make it soft to touch.

After she finishes, she dresses in a cool area and then wears a veil made of corals or crystal and wedding music and songs are played with her friends gleefully ululate and clap their hands.

When she arrives home, her mother and other women receive her with laughter and more ululation with sweet incense, known locally as 'bukhoor.'

### A golden veil

In the afternoon of the second day, the 'nagsh' day, the bride wears a traditional gown called 'qamees' that covers her body

and face, for about one hour. She wears silver jewels on her head and on her hands over the 'gamees'.

Typically Sana'ani, the gamees is a cloth made especially for the nagsh day and is believed to also protect from evils. Some families own these old gowns but, because they are so expensive, most of brides rent them for a YR 5,000 or USD

They sing and dance to show their happiness and then the bride wears another modern dress of her choice. To make this dress, the bride chooses material from the market and brings it to the dressmaker to make up the design she wants.

However, although the Sana'ani bride nowadays usually chooses a style that resembles a ball gown, she follows tradition by wearing a traditional golden, silver or crystal veil which covers her face from her eyes down. Made up of dazzling strings, it is believed to hide a bride's full beauty until the third day, when she takes it off.

When the night falls and the bride's female guests have left, her male relatives come in to take pictures with her. They make her laugh by dancing with her.

In the evening, her friends join her to giggle with her into the night. Although she is advised by her older relatives to sleep early, she spends the whole night dancing and chatting with her friends and young relatives in a special room in her

During this period, a woman comes especially to decorate her hands with intricate motifs in henna or black dye, called naqsh. The other girls dance as the bride's arms and legs are adorned in patterns of brown or black.

The bride's mother and friends are adorned on their arms only, so that the bride remains special.

### The white dress

The third day is called 'Al-zafa.' The wedding celebration takes place either at the bride's home or in a big hall to which female friends and relatives are invited. It is supposed to be the last day before

she starts her new life.

In the past, Yemeni women used to wear a 'qateefa' which is usually a bright color such as green, yellow, purple or pink and their hairstyle was curled up

with the traditional Yemeni crown or 'taj' on top.

After the revolution in 1962, the 'Egyptian dress' made its grand entrance. Nowadays, the bride wears this white dress and chooses her hair style, often still the traditional Yemeni hairstyle and crown.. She often spends so long at the hairdresser's that she has lunch there.

Around four or five in the afternoon, she slowly enters the hall to loud music and songs of the zafa. Her friends clap their hands heartily and ululate by her throne, and the celebrations begin for the third time.

When the night falls, some families prefer to take the bride back home to have dinner and take photos with her family members. Others, however, enter the hall to take photos with her after telling the other women to cover up.

Finally, in both cases the bride is covered in an abava and lithma that cover her white dress and face. Her father and uncles come to collect her in a in a procession of cars, the first of which is decorated with paint, gauze and flowers. This is the bride's car.

The bride and her friends are ushered into the first car with her father or brother. They are followed by a long procession of cars driven by her relatives and friends who honk their horns in celebration of her wedding until they reach her husband's home.

### Village vs city

Villages differ from the city in their marriage customs.

For example, Al-ghasl day in the village differs from the city, as the bath is usually far away from the village. The bride then spends three weeks to a month in the city staying with one of her rela-

They believe that by bringing the bride to the city she will be brighter on the wedding day: "My niece came to my house a month before the ghasl day. She was bright and relaxed," said Jamana Al-Shadhaby.

Al-Shadhaby describes the events before her niece's wedding.

"We do the same with brides from the village as in the city," said Al-Shadhaby. "The only difference is that my niece celebrated her ghasl day wearing a veil just like the one that an old woman covers her face with.'

Then, when the bride arrives in the village on the day of ghasl, the women who receive her ululate to show their happiness at seeing her in good health.

"She covers her face and does not allow anybody to see it," said Al-Shadhaby, explaining that this is to protect her from the evil eye.

The women gather in the afternoon. At nightfall, they return home briefly to feed their children and then come back to the bride's house to drum, chant and dance into the late hours of the night.

On the second day of the nagsh, the women gather in a big room with the bride presides over the room from its far end. A woman draws nice flower pictures on her hands, arms, neck and legs. The women spend the day dancing, chanting and ululating while the bride is being decorated with nagsh.

Women of the village return to the bride's house at night for the whole three

On the third day, the bride wears either the traditional or modern white dress, which she buys or hires from a shop locally. If no such business exists where she lives, she travels to town with one of her relatives to buy or hire it from a shop

Usually in the village, the bride's family invites many people to lunch. These usually accompany the bride's family to deliver her at night to her new husband's home. This is usually done in a procession of cars, with fire-crackers to replace the traditional gunshots all the way to the husband's house.

### Three days later

Finally, three days after the wedding day, both in the city and in the village, the husband's family invites the bride's family over for a new party.

On the third day after the wedding, the bride either wears a Sana'ani dress complete with matching head tie called 'arda' or the white 'Egyptian' gown.

After completing a month or three weeks, the bride's family invites the husband's family and newly-married couple over for a meal.

This is known as the 'shikma,' a common occasion in both the village and city.

#### Cargo

#### **M&M Logistics & Aviation Services**.

International Freight Forwarding (Air/Sea/Land) International Packing Standard Warehousing (The biggest in

Sana'a) International Worldwide Door to Door Services. Customs Clearance

(Airports/Ports/Border) Arranging of Exemptions. Over flying & Technical stops for aircrafts at all Yemen Airports.

Tel: 01-531221/531231 01-531130 Hot line: 733030062 (24 Hours) Address: 36 Amman St. Sana'a Republic Of Yemen.
P.O. Box 15053, Sana'a – Republic Of

## Cargo

#### **Trans Global Logistics** & Services Ltd.

We bring your World Closer

- Air/Sea/Land forwarding. Packing/Land Transportation.
- International door to door services Warehousing /Logistical planning.
- Customs clearance/Local
- Visa/Documentation handling Real Estate Services.
- Ticking Reservations & General Tourism Services.
- Courier Services Tel:-967-1-444226/440460

Fax:-967-1-445696 P.O.Box 16884, Sana'a Rep.oj

Email:transglobal2@yemen.net.ye Website: www.transglobalyemen.com

Real Estate

### **Mawr Office**

Service Contracting

Furnished and non-Furnished houses and villas Selling and buying all kinds o

Tel: +967 1 449383 P.O Box: 169 18 Mobile: 777 448 909

**Al-Thuraya** 

Agriculture and Rural Development Consulting

Yemeni Experts

AL-Thuraya is your partner in Yemen providing

you with experienced Yemeni experts in

agriculture, environment and rural development.

Alhurriah Str. Next to Ministry of Planning (MoPIC) Sana'a

Tel./ Fax: + 967(01) 253444 Mobile: (+ 967) 733272637

P.O. Box 12724

Email: alkirshi@yahoo.com

#### **FIVE STAR LOGISTICS CO LTD**

INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDER

WEEKLY LCL SERVICES FROM INDIA/CHINA/ EUROPE /JEBEL ALI TO HODEIDAH AND ADEN PORTS ON VERY COMPETITIVE RATES.

OUR SERVICES: AIR/SEA FREIGHT IMPORT/EXPORT, CUSTOMS CLEARANCE

AND TRANSPORTATION, INTERNATIONAL DOOR TO DOOR SERVICES, PACKING & WAREHOUSING, PROJECT CARGO HANDLING, DOCUMENTATION, PROCESSING OF EXEMPTION/EXCLUSIVE IMPORT PERMITS, HANDLING OF CHARTER AIR-CRAFT. DAILY TRUCKING SERVICES TO BALHAF

Tel:00967-1-450238/239 Fax: 00967-1-440639 Aden: 00967-2-221994 Fax: 00967-2-221995
EMAIL: SALES@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM /INFO@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM WEBSITE: WWW.FSTARLOGISTICS.COM



## سيارة للبيع

للبيع: سيارة دودج - كاليبر - موديل ٢٠٠٨م -مستخدمة بحالة ممتازه – قراءة العداد: ٥٠٠٠ كيلق للإستفسار: ٣٧٤٢٨٨

### Job Seekers

Renjith Indian national, male, bachelor degree in commerce, 7 years experience in office administration, accountant, secretary marketing commercial assistant in

services ect: Contact: 713457827

■B.A degree in English, sales + administrator diploma & computer, long experiences in business development, sales foreign relation, commercial and marketing.

B.A holder in English language and Canadian center. diploma in sales Contact: 712 345 463 administrator and com-

puter, good experi-

ences in foreign rela-

tion correspondences

tender preparation and

Bachelor degree in

English, Highly skilled

in (word, powerpoint),

want's to work in any

Ahmed, bachelor

degree in English,

want's to work in a

cpmpany or private

school, experience in

Contact: 711 746 205

Ahmed,

Contact: 734749078

Contact: 734290290

commercial

company

computer

Hassan

L-SHAIBANI RESTAURANTS

SUPER DELUXE

Vacancy

Wanted; employee to work

in Cafe full time. Smoking

and chewing gat not

The payment is 20,000 YR

For more info: Contact:

733973988

Amel Ahmed Omer,

department to special-

B-SC Chemistry, Sana'a good in English language (writing and speaking), Fluent in Microsoft office programmes & web online research, Able to type fast in both Arabic &

015 539 tourism and hotels management, training courses in human resources and comput-

ize in micro biology, . English courses in

۰۰ أن تدعــوكم

🗻 الفيظة - المكرا - سيؤن - شبوة - والعودة

الفروع ، الغيظة، ١٠٠٣٩/٥٠ - المكلا، ٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيون، ٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبوة، (عتق)٢٠٠٧٥٧

وترحب بكم على ركب إسطولها الحديث ورحلاتها المنتظعة وعلى

بساط الرامة ندعوكم الى رماينا لنشد الرمال معاصباما ومسا، إبتدا، من؛

صنعاء الادارة العامة: ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٢٦٠٨١

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

Basem M.A. ALshaibani

Sana'a-Hadah St. Infront of AL-komaim Cente

Res.Tel-1: +967 1 266 375

Res.Tel-2: +967 1 505 290 Office: +967 1 505 277

WebSite :www.alshaibani.com.ye

Fax : +967 1 267 619 E-mail : shaibani\_super@yemen.net.ye

P.O.Box: 5465

سنعا -- شارع حده

أمام مركز الكميم التجاري

University, Contact: 711 140 308 / 733806154 and PLC experience Contact: 771607140 English Contact: 711

■ B.A degree in school and sport teacher, female 415309

ence in marketing computer and internet manager for 3 years

Hudrolic pneumatic certificate, diploma of lechnical and vocational graduate. CNC

Yemen - Sana'a - Hadda st

E-mail: info@etehadadver.com

aletehad2008@Gmail.com

Tel:01/406257 - 533111

Fax:01/406258

Music teacher, female for a private

Contact: 427957 or

Bachelor degree in Furnished a part-

Contact: 733586528

www.etehadadver.com

Tourism and hotels Management, training courses in Human resources and computer operations, has experience in marketing manager for 3 years, fluent in English

er operations, fluent in English reporters, has ment in Quiet residen-English, has experi- experience in using tial. Haddah 2 bed

bathrooms, B.A degree in

العلاناتكم

يرجى التواصل مع

قسم الإعلانات

والتسويق على رقع

**7/1/1/17** 

تحويلة ١١١/٢٠١

**AL-ETEHAD** 

FOR ADVERTISING & MARKETING

Contact: 712001899, 415954

Apartment for rent, 3 rooms, saloon, bathroom, kitchen.

street.

## Real Estate

rooms, dining room, 2 living room, Mafraj, Garden and Parking

Located at Alrebat

Contact: 712200050

Contact: 711140308 -733806154

## & Furniture

#### www.althuraya-acts.com Omar, B-SC. in Sana'a Contact: 733826769 biology university OPEL / GM SUZUKI TOYOTA Coupon for Free Classified Ads. (All Personal Ads - All Free of Cost)

**□Required □Available □For Lease** ☐For Sale □ For □Job Require □ Situation Vacant □Others Hire/Rent

**Details:** 

**Contact Address:** 

Please cut this coupon and send it to **Yemen Times** fax: 268276 or P.O. Box 2579 - Sana'a

For more info. contact: 268661/2/3



Fire Brigade 191, Water Problems 171, Telephone mires 118. Accident (Traffic) 194, Foreign Affairs, 202544/7, Interior Affairs 252701/7, migration 250761/3, Inter-City Bus Co. 262111/3 Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3, Radio tation 282061, Tourism 254032, TV Station 332001/2, Red Crescent 203131/3, Tel-Yemer 522202, Y.net 7522227

### **AIRLINES**

Egypt Air

273452/275061 Fax: 506038, Tel.506030/5

274314/1

Tel: 01 277224

Tel: 01 407030

Tel: 01 563813

Tel: 01 276585/2

BANKS



Tel.967-1-260823 Fax:260824 02 - 270347 fax 02 - 237824 Shamil Bank of Yemen & Bahrain Tel. 264775 ,264702. Fax. 264703,503350

emen Commercial Bank

Arab Bank CAC Bank

**CAR RENTAL** Tel: 01 309618 / 506372 Fax: 01240958

& SPARE PARTS

Tel: 01 270751 Fax: 01

FORD/HYUNDAI 267791 MERCEDES-BENZ 01 - 330080 NISSAN Hodeidah: 200150/49, Sana'a: 400269 203075 02 - 346000

445362/3 AND INSTITUTES

#### Computer Education Aden: 02-237199 Infinit Education Tel:444553 NIIT Quality

Computer Education Tel. 445518/7-442073 British Institute for languages & Computer

> COURIERS Sana'a: 440170, Aden: 248177

Tel: 266222-Fax: 514755

#### Hodeidah:234982, Ibb:411988 Mukalla 302641 Seuvn: 402469 FREIGHT **FORWARDERS**

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services Tel: 01 531221/531231 Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders 407905 World Link Tel: 01 444550/441935

#### HOSPITALS Modern German Hospital Tel. 600000/602008

E-mail:felixpene@hotmail.com Fax. 601889 Al-Jumhury Hospital Tel: 01 274286/87 Al-Jumhury Hospital Tel: 01 412981 Hadda Hospital Al-Thawra Hospital Tel: 01 246967/66

### HOTELS

Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.)

Versailles Hotel Tel: 01 425970/1/2 Sheraton Hotel Tel: 01 237500 Movenpick Hotel Tel: 01 546666 Fax: 01 546000 Sheba Hotel Tel: 01 272372

#### Relax-Inn Hotel Tel: 01 449871 **INSURANCE COMPANIES**

Sana'a 272713/874 Taiz 250029 Marib Insurance

Aden: 243490-242476 Hodeidah 219941/4/6 Sana'a: 206129/8/13 Aden: 255668 Taiz:240927/34

Hodeidah: 219545/8 Yemen Islamic Insurance Co. Sana'a Taiz: 258881, 5 lines, Yemen Insurance company Sana'a: 272806/ 272962/43, Aden: 247617 Taiz: 250345

**RESTAURANT** 

414-026/424-433

#### Tel: 266375 - 505290 Fax:267619

SCHOOLS Juniors' Oasis kindergarten Telfax :01- 470250 - Mobile734522225

Rainbow Pre-School

Sana'a International School Tel: 01 370191/2 Fax 370193 International Turkish Schools Sana'a 448258/9 Tel: 206159

#### **Supermarket** AL-JANDUL Supermarket. Tel: 01-422610

### **Translations**

Urwa Wautqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English-French -German-Russian-Italian- Spanish-Polish-Dutch- Iranian-Turkish-Eriterea-Amharic Tel: 01-240515

#### **TRAVEL** Tel: 444118

Falcon Holidays Al-Nasim Travel Tel: 270750 Universal Business Travel Center Tel: 441158/9/6

### UNIVERSITIES

American World University, Rep. by IS academy Tel. 01 - 535700 - 733061203 Fax: 535702 University of Applied and Social Science Sana'a: 412442 Fax: 412441 Aden: 234533 / 234960 Queen Arwa University Tel: 449971/2 Sana'a University Tel: 250553/4/5

Tel:675567, Fax:675885

Alandalus University

To particepate contact: 268661 - Fax: 268276



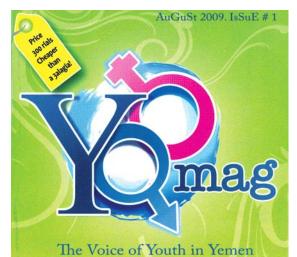


## YoO Mag: First English youth magazine in Yemen

t is a green palm sized square glossy monthly magazine. The fifty pages attractive magazine was born into the world last Thursday under the slogan: "The Voice of Youth in Yemen".

Mai Noman publisher and editor in chief dedicated this project at the launch to Yemen and Yemeni people. "The idea for YoO was born with the hope of giving back to this precocious country and its unique and wonderful people.

The vision here is to contribute to making Yemen's future a brighter one. With the efforts, hard work and dedication of many people who strive to accomplish this dream, we thought, as part of the young generation of Yemen, that it is also our responsibility and role to find a way, our own way to shape that better future," read the



introduction of the first issue of YoO Mag.

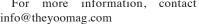
Yet Mai Noman has someone special to dedicate the magazine to: "I would like to dedicate this first issue to my mother, who has always been an inspiration to me through her professional and personal life. To her, I say thank you. And to all the people who volunteered in making this issue and who had the faith and hope to see this project on its feet,

The magazine includes a variety of articles on issues that interest youth, entertainment and some light educational materials. It also

For more information, contact

I say I am honored..."

includes an invitation for young talents to come forward and send their work so that they may be published in the magazine or integrated in its





**CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS** 

#### CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

- Petrochemical plants, refineries. Heavy, light industrial plants.
- Power and desalination plants.
- Fuel and water storage tanks. Oil fields ancillary installations
- Air purification for industry Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths & refinery terminals.
- Sewage treatment plants & collection networks.

Offshore structures and underwater works.

Pipelines construction and maintenance.

Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs.

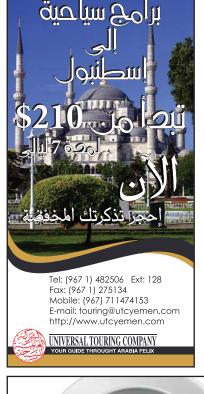
Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities.

High quality buildings & sports complexes. Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution

Sanaa Tel: (967-1) 441638 Fax: (967-1) 441630 E-Mail: ccc@cccyemen.com

Aden Tel: (967-2) 377328 Fax: (967-2) 377716 E-Mail: cccaden@y.net.ye







يقيم فندق شهران ضمن باقات رمضان المتميزة مأدب إفطار وعشاء حسبُ الطلب بألذ الأطباق الروضانية في المطعم أو حول حمام السباحة. هذا بالإضافة إلى فرصة الإستوتاع بالَّفترة الونسائية وع الشيشة و القموة اليونية و الوزيد من الخدوات الأخرى بأسعار مخفضة بوناسبة الشهر الكريو

Shahran Hotel presents Ramadhan evening banquets (Iftar & Dinner) of special Ramadhan dishes, indoors or outdoors around the pool. Enjoy evening Shisha, Yemeni Coffee & more, with special discounts on the occassion of the holy month



