

Inside:	Report: Unequal job opportunities P5	ViewPoint: Hopeless earthlings P8	Business: Saudis invest in fish and agriculture areas P12	Culture: Camel, horse and car races in Qirnow Festival P13	Health: Shelter and health P16	Sports: Losses leave Yankees and Red Sox tied for lead P18
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Exploiting disputes in the YJS

Government suggests amendments to press law

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A- Sept. 28- The Amendments to the Press Law were objected to strongly by journalists, as well as the committee the government has formed to study the project of the amendments on the Press and Publications Law issued in 1990. The objection led several ministers to withdraw from the committee in protest against certain woefully inadequate stipulations.

The government then forwarded the draft law to the Shura Council to discuss it and then present it the Parliament to approve it without consulting the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, which has just

prepared a complete version of the law.

The referral of the law amendments project to al-Shura Council faced harsh criticism and stirred sharp controversy among journalists, including Hafiz al-Bukari, Secretary General of the YJS who said: "the government wants a press law that can adopt its policies, and this is why the government hastened procedures for approving the press draft law."

Al-Bukari considered the government's decision to refer the draft law to the Shura Council a pre-planned intent to marginalize the role of journalists and ignore the demands of the syndicate to have a discussion of the draft law before hand.

Sami Ghalib, Editor-in-Chief of al-Nida and a member of the YJS confirmed to the Yemen Times that the draft law never cancels the penalty of imprisonment for publication issues and does make the YJS membership mandatory for all pressmen. This fact was emphasized by the Human Rights Minister, Amatalalim al-Soswa at a symposium three weeks ago.

According to Ghalib, the draft law grants the executive the power to take any measures against journalism and never addresses the rising demands for the multiplicity of visual and audible media.

On his part, Yemeni Prime Minister

Abdulqader Bajammal confirmed the outcomes reached by the ministerial committee chaired by the Minister of Justice were referred to the Shura Council, showing his readiness to have a discussion once again with the YJS on the matter.

The YJS immediately has welcomed what has been contained in Bajammal's statements but showed doubt over his meeting with some of its members. Sa'eed Thabit, A YJS official said he requested PM five months ago to set together and discuss the project but he excused himself several times from attending any meeting.

The government exploited the current

disputes in the YJS to pass the law, which journalists consider will restrict freedoms. Although some of its articles cancelled the penalty of imprisonment, it embraces other articles stipulating different punishments and fines on journalists.

Opening a symposium on the role of press in raising judicial awareness, Minister of Justice, Adnan al-jefri who chairs the committee mentioned the draft law due to be forwarded to the Shura Council took into consideration the rights and duties of journalists according to the regulations of the code of ethics.

The old press law contained various advantages for journalists, particularly as it was issued immediately after establishing the national unity when there was a balance between all the political forces and parties.

The deteriorating situation of journalists and journalism instigated the Center of Training and Press Freedoms Protection (CTPPF) to release a report showing a terrible increase in the rate of physical attacks on journalists.

The 2005's rate of attacks and harassments against journalists and writers of opinion surpasses by 90% the figures of 2004.

The preliminary figures of the CTPPF's report on the situation of the journalistic rights and freedoms during the first two thirds of 2005 show terrible indicators. The center also scored a similar increase in the cases of threats, trials and interrogations of journalists. According to the report, 98 cases of different violations, attacks and harass-

ments against journalists had been witnessed in Yemen over the last few months.

In less than eight months, over 79 journalists and opinion writers were summoned to appear before court to be interrogated and investigated for what they had written. The victims included 72 publishers and chief and managing editors of independent, party-affiliated, opposition and state-run newspapers.

The report stated: "The al-Thawri opposition newspaper scored the highest numbers of interrogations, trials and other legal actions sued against it. Presently, its editor-in-chief is being tried along with a number of reporters over publishing 13 articles on different issues, one of them allegedly included humiliation against the Statesman. 4 lawsuits are filed against al-Wahdawi opposition newspaper and the same number of cases is sued against al-Nihar independent paper.

"Other independent papers, among them al-Wasat, al-Asima, al-Rased, al-Lewa, al-Sharq, al-Haq, al-Bilad, Saut al-Shura and al-Fursan are being quizzed," the report said. "The security authorities shut down in the middle of last June the head-office of al-Ibhar independent paper, suspended any printing of it and fined one of its reporters."

The report added that in the final days of last August, the editor of the al-USbou weekly was suspended under a court verdict from pursuing work for two months, and therefore he was prevented from appealing against the verdict.

254 rioters released

By Hassan al-Zaidi
Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A- Sept. 27- The authorities announced the release of 254 of 1500 people who have been detained for their involvement in the rioting that took place last July in Sana'a and other main cities. The rioting occurred after a government decision to lift a petroleum subsidy sent shock waves through the market and caused 200% inflation overnight.

The detainees were released under a Presidential amnesty, which was issued on the 43 anniversary of the 26 September Revolution.

The Yemeni Interior Ministry confirmed that around 1500 people, including teenagers who were freed under previous presidential amnesties, have been imprisoned over their involvement in the riots.

According to Interior Ministry's figures, 2245 people were landed in prisons, 735 in the capital, 35 in the Sana'a Governorate, 294 in Aden, 17 in Taiz, 42 in Lahj, 235 in Hodeida, 27 in Abyan, 228 in Ibb, 176 in Shabwah, 16 in Hadramout, 96 in Dhamar, 38 in Marib, 28 in Sa'ada, 54 in Amran and 198 in al-Dhal'e.

445 people from different governorates were referred to courts to stand trials while another 406 were not but



have been investigated until they were freed under the presidential amnesty.

The Prosecution announced on Tuesday the release of 254 detainees, 170 of whom were imprisoned in Sana'a, 28 in Aden, 23 in Hodeida, 14

in Amran, 11 in Ibb, 28 in Abyan and 7 in Dhamar. The total number included detainees who were referred to the courts.

The riots over lifting fuel subsidy led to the killing of 12 people, includ-

ing troops and innocent children and the injury of some 422, while other reports indicate that 31 were killed and 681 wounded in the simultaneous riots that took place in different Yemeni cities.

Skilful Media women

SANA'A- sept.28- The Yemeni Media Women forum was concluded Last Wednesday the first phase of the (press reporting and interaction skills), of the developing of editing and press performance skills for the Yemeni press

women. The project is held in cooperation with (Internews) news net.

In a release for Mrs. Dalia Anam, project coordinator she said:

'The project aims at developing the editing skills and performance of the Yemeni women. It is sure that it will contribute to of the raising their performance and enhance their part in development and construction'

She continued saying that 'Woman's role in development proved to be vital in enhancing social development, the more the women the awareness of women the more they will be able to skillfully manage their affairs and social duties. We are hopeful that the Press women will fully fledged in their career participation and will have an effective role in decision making. This will be achieved through the continuous development of their skills and attainment of respect in their work sites.'



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Bahrain's Consultative Council honors

Ms. AL-BASHA

SANA'A- Sept. 27- The Bahraini Consultative Council granted the council's plaque to Ms. Amal al-Basha, Head of the Arab Sisters Forum for Human Rights and Regional coordinator of the International Criminal Court's Coalition in the Middle East and North Africa.

Ms. Al-Basha was awarded the council's plaque in recognition of her efforts over the last five years for the sake of defending and protecting

human rights in Yemen and the Arab world.

Ms. Al-Basha was honored during her visit to the Kingdom of Bahrain within the framework of the activities of a world delegation for eradicating torture, represented by the International Human Rights

Coalition. This coalition scrutinizes the situation of human rights advocates and activists, as well as the functions of human rights organizations, the non-governmental organizations and political societies operating in Bahrain.

General Establishment for communications adopts ceiling and Automatic detachment system

Sana'a-22 Sept The general establishment for communications has recently adopted the ceiling and automatic detachment system for organizing consumer's telephone services, for payment according to their financial ability.

The establishment explained that the system has three limits for the maximum rate of bills. The mini-

mum rate starts with YR 3000 and goes up to the YR 100.000 rate. Clients will be notified when they reach closer to the rate they choose. If the client oversteps his ceiling, his calls will be suspended for 3-7 days, then they will be stopped.

This system has been adopted following a careful study to our economic situation.

Egyptian presidential elections discussed

SANA'A- Sept. 28- In cooperation with the Egyptian Embassy based in Sana'a, the Yemen Times Establishment held a discussion Wednesday on the Egyptian elections and the democratic experience in the most populous Arab country.

Participants in the event discussed the Egyptian experience in the democratic field, the latest presidential elections and developments and changes within the framework of political reforms in the region. The discussion concluded with a briefed analysis on the results of the elections and regional benefits associated with the Egyptian experience.

The discussion made a questionnaire on the dimensions of Yemen's coming presidential elections scheduled for September 2006.

The discussion concentrated much on the acceptance of the Arab public opinion for change and whether there is a move for enhancing the role of organizations and shifting powers from



the President to the Parliament. It placed more emphasis on the role of media, political parties and forces and civil community organizations as well as the international pressure and their influence on the democratic transformation.

The Egyptian Ambassador,

Mohamed Badriddine represented his country in the meeting while Dr. Ahmad al-Asbahi, Assistant Secretary General of the People's General Congress, the ruling party represented the government of Yemen. Both officials gave a speech on the Egyptian democracy and its effect in the region.

Readers' Voice

Yemen Times features "Readers' Voice" a popular way for our readers to interact with us. This is your opportunity to have a say on world and local affairs.

This edition's question:

President Saleh declared amnesty for 'Youths of Faith' group which was led by Badr Al-Huthi. Do you think this group will abandon its ideology in return?

No
Yes
I don't know

Last edition's question:

Do you think the Yemeni Government will put pressure on the US Administration to not file any more charges against Sheikh Al-Zindani?

No 72%
Yes 16%
I don't know 12%

Go to our website at:
yementimes.com/#poll
and have your voice heard

Yemeni student stabs three Saudis

NAJRAN- Sept. 27- A young Yemeni student studying in Najran School stabbed three Saudi classmates, one of them received fatal wounds, in a quarrel between the two parties last week.

The sources made no mention of the reasons behind the quarrel while others attributed the incident to sexual harassment against the Yemeni student.

The Najran police arrested the Yemeni student and put him in jail along with one of the injured, while the other two victims were transferred to King Khaled Hospital to receive treatment.

The sources revealed that one of the three victims was injured badly after being stabbed in the lung.

After his infection with cancer

President orders treating Yemeni Jews Hakham

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A- Sept. 27- The eldest son of the 80-year Hakham of Yemeni Jews, Yahya Ya'eesh, known as the religious reference for Jews in Yemen, appealed to the President of the Republic to intervene in treating his aged father. The President in turn issued directives to the concerned authorities to treat the sufferer at the government's expense, official sources said.

Reliable sources told the Yemen Times that Jews in Yemen have recently appointed another Hakham, under the name of Sulaiman Ya'aqub who works in the Jewish School in Amran, to succeed the sufferer.

The Hakham Yahya Ya'eesh has been suffering from cancer in his stomach for a long time and has traveled several times to Israel and Britain for medical treatment while his son stated that he suffers from several chronic diseases that made him disabled, the sources added.

Around three hundred Jewish families, out of a total number of five hundred thousand Jewish families all over the world, live in Yemen, and over the last three decades, most of them were deported secretly to other countries.

Some Jewish families still live in Raida District, Amran Governorate.

Five decades ago, the Yemeni Jews were scattered in different parts of the country such as the city of Sana'a, which have a zone called Qa'a al-Yahood, (the Area of Jews). Jews in Taiz already possess numerous religious sites, most important of which is the tomb of Hakham Yahya al-Shidhi.

It is often said the secret deportation of Jews to Israel limited their spread in the Yemeni lands and confined their existence only in the governorates of Amran and Sa'ada.



Yahya Ya'eesh



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Note:

This Ad substitutes the Ad published earlier in issue No 874 of Yemen Times of 5 September, 2005 on page 9.

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One killed, two wounded in Sana'a- Marib highway

Marib- Sept. 27- A local from Nahd tribe, administratively affiliated to Shabwa governorate, was killed last Monday night and another two were wounded, one badly when unidentified armed men attacked a bus filled with passengers.

The anonymous group opened fire on the bus while it was driving in the Sana'a-Marib highway, 30 km remained for it to reach the city of Marib.

The incident evoked anger among Nahd tribesmen who then assembled in the place of the accident claiming the concerned authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice.

A number of prominent tribal sheikhs have shown concern and expressed their sorrow because the government did not take any measures nor did they pursue any efforts in search of the perpetrators.

Okeimi declares failure of negotiations of Sholan and Hamdan

By HASSAN ALZAIDI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A-Sept. 27- MP Okeimi told Yemen Times that the battles between the Hamdan and Sholan that took place while the leaders of the two sides were in detention claimed the lives of eight and thirteen were injured.

In a release to Yemen Times last week MP Alokeimi, who is still in detention, said that there is a tendency to release them, with no prospects of a solution for the problems for which they were detained. He said that if they were not detained things wouldn't have been escalated to such an extent.

The mediation committee that was formed by the president failed to reach compromise, following their verdicts in the late violations of the reconciliation agreements.

In spite of the reconciliation agree-



MP Okeimi

ments under sponsorship of the president, which were signed between the two sides in the Ministry of Defense, battles were resumed again at the

beginning of this week, though there were no casualties. It worth mentioning that, the president compelled the two sides to hand over more than fifty guns to guarantee that they won't violate the agreements.

Some tribal dignitaries think that the Sholan and Hamdan case is an indicator that the president can't resolve conflicts between tribes.

Other sides accuse some officials of escalating battles of revenge in Yemen while the officials assure that the tribes are not willing to end their differences because they are victims of old traditions that they often abide by.

Analysis show that weapon's victim's rate is about 80% whereas the revenge cases claimed five thousand lives during the last two decades. A number of revenge cases are still pending and they are real obstacles for development in tribal area.

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Amal Al-Basha

GUYS launches campaign to uproot corruption

SANA'A- Sept. 27- Under the slogan, "For a university free from corruption", a campaign, made up of a number of active and leading students, was launched on Tuesday to contribute to uprooting corruption in Sana'a University. The campaign was implemented under the direct supervision of the General Union of Yemeni Students (GUYS).

The campaign covered a number of activities and functions that come as part of the GUYS's care for defending stu-

dents and formulating in a better way their future, as well as the future of Yemen which is exposed to deterioration due to poor educational outputs in different areas and majors.

According to the GUYS, the weak educational outputs leave negative impacts on aspects of daily life and the areas in which they work after their graduation.

The campaign's round's and phases start with the collection of documents and problems experienced by students in

different colleges. In addition, many committees of students will be formed in colleges to adopt the issues and insist on the concerned parties to put an end to problems and barriers hindering students' progress.

The GUYS coordinated with the Central Organization for Control and Audit and some civil community organizations to have a joint role for fighting corruption, particularly in the educational facilities.

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H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh
President of the Republic of Yemen

And to all Yemeni people

Many Happy Returns

26 September
14 October



It's not what you know; it's who you know

Unequal job opportunities

HAKIM ALMASMARI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF
Hakim_Almasmari@hotmail.com

In 1990, and after the great unity, the Yemeni government pledged to improve living standard throughout the country. It promised its citizens a life full

with opportunities and prosperity within ten years. Many Yemeni's were illiterate, but sacrificed time and effort for education, hoping to see a better tomorrow. Governmental and public institutions arose during this period, lifting the spirits of all people. Jobs were seen guaranteed for all degree holders. Things looked as bright as

ever. Then suddenly, culture played its old game.

Even with the great rise of education in almost all fields of learning, when speaking of jobs, there's still a part of culture that gives job priority to those who stand in special situations. It's in the open and clearly noticed that those who have somewhat of a relationship with managers or directors have a better chance of being hired or given a decent job position, even if they lack the required expertise and experience.

What makes this situation even more frustrating is that in numerous situations, people occupy more than one job, sometimes even four or five jobs during the length of the day. This does not mean that job opportunities are available like raindrops in this poor Middle Eastern country, but what it does prove is that jobs are not being distributed accordingly.

When the new biometric I.D. system was introduced last month, over 60,000 vacant positions were expected to become available for newly graduated university students. These posts were occupied illegally by people who were getting paid for doing nothing.

According to the World Bank Report, forty two percent of Yemen's 21 million people live under the U.S \$2 per day. Some local activist put the number even much higher, while those who occupy jobs work for as low as \$3 a day! These numbers are astonishing, but it reveals the sad situations many Yemeni's are forced to live with, even when holding a degree of any status.

More than sixty percent of taxi drivers in the capital admitted having a part time job, which they rarely work at, but still receive the full salary as if they were available at their post. "This

is why our government is so corrupt-ed, jobs are not distributed properly. "How could someone get paid for something he is not working for, while on the other hand, people are striving day and night looking for a job", said Saleh Ali, a local storeowner who has four unemployed high school graduates. "This is the fault of the government as most of the corruption is happening in its institutions".

Umm Ali a mother of one child says, "my next door neighbor has four jobs, two of them in governmental ministries, including the ministry of interior, and in return does not attend any of them while busying himself roaming around in his taxi". Umm Ali is currently a teacher in Sana'a, she continued, "This proves that corruption must be fought from within the government to begin with", she added.

Another dilemma concerning the same issue is that foreigners have a greater chance of receiving a decent job only because they are expatriate. A Yemeni who could be holding a higher degree or status is eventually sidelined or given a far lower salary. Samia Sultan 28, has a degree in computer engineering and after two years of job searching, she still can't find a decent job. She says, "How can someone holding a 5 year engineering degree still be looking for a job even after 2 years of continuous search. Is it because I am Yemeni, should I change my identity if I want a better position", said Samia. She continues "I could of got married six years ago when I was still 18, but now at the age of 26, people have stopped knocking our door, and for what, for nothing but a lost identity".

It really is a crisis when good, honest educated Yemeni's can't find jobs or are not getting paid as much as foreigners, whom ironically in some situ-

ations get paid ten times more. How can a person feed his children if his own country is betraying him? How could he cloth his family other than resort to corruption?

Dealing with a situation of this scale is somewhat different in other countries. For instance, our friendly Gulf State neighbor Oman, has a more professional way of dealing with this issue. When native Omani's lack the necessary requirements for a certain job, the government offers free courses for upgrading the skills of its native people, furthermore giving countrymen a better chance to serve the interest of their country. This in return raises the spirits of its people, therefore they realize that either be rich or poor,

with hard work and continuous effort a bright future is guaranteed.

Government officials must understand the scale of the problem in order to solve it. No effort is noticeable in stopping such an ongoing dilemma, as if the issue deserves no importance whatsoever. It is finally time for the older generation who lack technical information to step down from their seats and give the more educated younger generation a chance to build this country and guide it to a better tomorrow. Will these situations continue for decades to come? How will the future of our children turn out to be? I really can't answer that question, but I do believe in miracles, and god willing we hope to see one soon.

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Many Happy Return

Lebanon to seek international help on security

BEIRUT (Reuters) - Lebanon will ask the United States and France to help train its security forces following a string of bombings and assassinations that have fueled fears the country is sliding back into chaos.

Prominent anti-Syrian news anchor May Chidiac was seriously wounded when her car exploded north of Beirut on Sunday, raising fears of more violence as Lebanon awaits the findings of a U.N. probe into the killing of a former prime minister.

A close aide to Prime Minister Fouad Siniora told Reuters the government would ask the Americans and French to help instruct its security services and provide logistical support.

"The issue has been on the government's agenda and a list of needs has been made, but it is more urgent now after Sunday's attack," he said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Siniora said on Sunday he had asked the U.S. embassy for assistance in Chidiac's case. He said a team of U.S. investigators was due in Lebanon on Tuesday to help out with the investigations, assistance the United States has given before.

There was no comment from the French Foreign Ministry.

Twelve explosions have rocked Lebanon since a truck bomb killed former Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri and 20 others on February 14, plunging Lebanon into its worst crisis since the end of the 1975-1990 civil war.

Many Lebanese blame Syria for Hariri's killing and the ensuing blasts.

CANDLES

Damascus has repeatedly denied any role, but protests that packed downtown Beirut in the aftermath of Hariri's murder forced Syria to bow to international pressure in April and pull its troops out of its neighbor after three decades.

Waving Lebanese flags and banners of the Lebanese Forces, a Christian wartime militia Chidiac supports, hundreds of Lebanese gathered in the same spot on Monday night to wish the well-known television journalist a speedy recovery.

Well-wishers lit candles and politicians and journalists told the crowd the string of attacks would not silence them.

Lebanese Defense Minister Elias al-Murr later said he had received threats to life long before surviving an assassina-



A Lebanese student takes part in a sit-in at Saint Josef University in Beirut Sep. 26. Lebanese students at universities in Lebanon held sit-in to protest a car bomb that seriously wounded prominent anti-Syrian news anchor May Chidiac on Sunday. REUTERS

tion attempt in July and spent much of his time abroad because he did not trust Lebanon's pro-Syrian security agencies to protect him.

"I stayed out of the country for long stretches starting from January, returning only to visit my family," Murr told LBC television by telephone from Europe.

Murr was wounded in a blast targeting his motorcade in a busy Christian suburb of Beirut on July 12.

Sunday's blast piled pressure on the government to tighten its grip on security ahead of the final U.N. report into Hariri's murder, expected next month.

"We are facing some sort of a ghost, a network of professionals that has a terrorist plan to achieve," Interior Minister Hassan al-Sabaa told a news conference.

"These attacks will not force the country to go back. We will improve intelligence-sharing and coordination among all security agencies to stop these terrorist attacks."

Political bickering has stalled the appointment of security chiefs to replace three generals who lost their jobs in the aftermath of the killing and have since been arrested on the recommendation of chief U.N. investigator Detlev Mehlis.

They are now charged with murder over Hariri's death.

Sabaa said the security agencies were doing their best but had so far made no progress in finding those behind the subsequent bombings, one of which killed another outspoken anti-Syrian journalist in June.

Islamic Jihad: halting attack after Israeli strikes

GAZA (Reuters) - Islamic Jihad said on Tuesday it and other Palestinian militant groups had renewed a commitment to a truce after days of Israeli air strikes prompted by Palestinian rocket fire from Gaza into Israel.

A senior Islamic Jihad commander was targeted and killed in one of the missile strikes.

"We have, with the factions, renewed our commitment to calm, the full meaning of calm on the condition that Israel stops its aggression against our people," senior Islamic Jihad leader Khaled al-Batsh said after a meeting of factions in Gaza.

Man said to be Zarqawi's No. 2 killed in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Reuters) - Al Qaeda's second-in-command in Iraq, Abu Azzam, was shot dead in Baghdad this week, the U.S. military said on Tuesday, a potential blow to the group at the heart of Iraq's insurgency.

U.S. and Iraqi forces tracked Azzam, said to be the right-hand man of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the most wanted man in Iraq, to a high-rise apartment building where he was shot on Sunday, U.S. military spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Steve Boylan said. "We had a tip from an Iraqi citizen that led us to him," Boylan said. "We've been tracking him for a while."

The death may mark progress against militants but attacks continued unabated. A suicide bomber blew himself up among a crowd of Iraqi police recruits north of Baghdad on Tuesday, killing at least 10 and wounding about 30, police said.

It is uncertain how much intelligence Azzam's killing will deliver, particularly since it appears he was shot without being interrogated.

The U.S. military has moved in on Zarqawi in the past, only to see him slip through their hands and attacks persist or even pick up.

Azzam was believed to have commanded day-to-day operations in Baghdad and other cities, while financing attacks and the passage of militants into Iraq from neighboring countries. He was also a religious adviser to Zarqawi, Boylan said.

Iraqi Prime Minister Ibrahim al-Jaafari was expected to give more details at a news conference scheduled for 1100 GMT.

It is not known if Azzam, believed to be Palestinian, was alone when he was killed. The U.S. military said he had claimed responsibility in the past for killing a member of Iraq's former

Governing Council and the governor of the city of Mosul.

His death followed the capture or killing of several associates of Zarqawi's in recent months, including a driver and several junior commanders, that have led U.S. forces to believe they may be closing in on Zarqawi himself.

Zarqawi, a Jordanian, is allied to Osama bin Laden and his al Qaeda network. His group has claimed many of the deadliest attacks in Iraq, and has pledged all-out war against Iraq's majority Shi'ite population, an effort to provoke civil war and drive the country further into chaos.

Washington has offered a \$25 million bounty for Zarqawi, who U.S. commanders say is hiding out in western Iraq.

Step up in violence

U.S. and Iraqi officials have warned

of more violence in the run-up to a referendum on a new constitution on October 15, when voters are expected to say "Yes" to a document drawn up by the Shi'ite- and Kurdish-led government over Sunni Arab objections.

Boylan said he was not sure how much intelligence was gathered at the site where Azzam was shot, adding that either way the operation was a blow to al Qaeda's operations in Iraq.

"This shows that we are actively going after the network. We've taken down the number two in the network and that is going to have an impact," he said. "And whoever replaces him as number two, we will go after him as well."

Sheikh Abdullah Abu Azzam was also known as the Emir of Anbar, the province west of Baghdad that has been the heartland of the Sunni Arab insurgency. A \$50,000 reward was on offer for information leading to his

death or capture.

In Baquba, 65 kms (40 miles) north of Baghdad, a suicide bomber strapped with explosives mingled among a crowd of hundreds of police recruits in the center of town and blew himself up, killing at least 10 and wounding 26.

Police said the death toll was expected to rise.

The bomber approached the police station on foot, dressed in black and making no attempt to conceal his suicide vest, Specialist Jeff Young of the U.S. military told Reuters.

Young, speaking from the U.S.-Iraqi Joint Coordination Center in Diyala province, said the police station normally recruited trainees twice a month. The recruits usually formed a long queue on a busy road in the town.

Iraqi police and army recruits are a frequent target of guerrillas determined to destroy U.S. and Iraqi gov-

ernment attempts to build up security forces to tackle the insurgency.

There were other attacks elsewhere. In Baghdad, gunmen fired on a convoy of Iraqi police vehicles taking detainees to Abu Ghraib prison, killing two and wounding 12, among them police and detainees, the Interior Ministry said.

Violence has increased in the run-up to the constitution referendum, which threatens to divide the country along sectarian lines, with Sunni Arabs strongly opposed to many elements in the document, and Shi'ites and Kurds lined up on the other side of the debate.

Tension is running high since the referendum falls four days before Saddam is due to be tried for crimes against humanity in connection with the death of about 150 Shi'ite men following an assassination attempt in 1982.



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Words of Wisdom



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

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



OUR OPINION

Hopeless earthlings

Although more than 10 days have passed since the UN's 2005 World Summit the after shock is very much still here. The difference between the introduction statement secretary-general Mr. Kofi Annan made of the summit and his speech on the outcome document were world's apart. He believed that -in his own words - "The world summit is a once-in-a-generation opportunity for the world to come together and take action on grave global threats that require bold global solutions. It is also a chance to revitalize the United Nations itself. It is in short, an opportunity for all humankind."

However, in his speech: "A glass at least half full" he was not as much optimistic even though he tried to be so. I wouldn't be surprised if he eventually takes off to outer space giving up on "humankind" or as put in the cartoon -to the right - by Stephff from Bangkok as "earthlings".

Outcomes on ten main themes resulted from the summit; on development, terrorism, peace, protection, human rights, reform, environment, health, aid and updating the UN charter itself. Other than increasing development aid by \$50 billion a year for fighting poverty no concrete action resulted from the summit. Even this increase in aid is not effective until 2010, while in the rest of the themes the world's leaders have agreed on many things and endorsed the already known facts with only words. In fact, even that was not achieved when the agreement on a clear definition of terrorism was not made although all member countries condemned this undefined enemy and decided to create -yet another- convention against terrorism within a year.

The outcome of the summit is truly disappointing although the secretary-general tried to throw some hope by saying "the document is still a remarkable expression of world unity on a wide range of issues". I am not sure what the member countries aimed at achieving from the summit but we as media and simple people do need such as huge event to condemn terrorism or that poverty is bad and something needs to be done about it.

The most alarming issue is the reform of the UN, for although the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights budget is to be doubled yet commitment to give the Secretary-General the strong executive authority needed to carry out the responsibilities was withheld. Moreover although it was argued however, the Security Council still remains far from representing today's realities.

Personally, I believe that Mr. Annan had tried, and tried really hard. But to change the world's perception of the UN post the world wars and what the UN should be today is a very difficult job today and may take much more time is needed for that than we ever imagined.

The Editorial Board

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Down with human rights

By DAVID RIEFF

The relationship between the United Nations and the human-rights movement has always been ambiguous. On the one hand, human-rights ideology - and it is an ideology, every bit as much as Communism or neo-liberalism is today - is profoundly legalist, claiming legitimacy from treaties and other international and national instruments. These include, as "first among equals," the UN's 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The modern human-rights movement was born out of the UN, and in many ways it has never entirely left home.

On the other hand, the UN is more a bully pulpit for the promulgation of the high ideals of human rights, equality, and personal and economic freedom than it is a way station on the road to world government (no matter what some conservative extremists in the United States imagine). Indeed, at its institutional core, the UN is an inter-governmental body whose officials, from the most junior staffer to the Secretary General, serve at the pleasure of its member states - above all, its powerful member states. As a result of this profound contradiction between ambition and mandate, the UN often seems to impede the advance of human-rights goals as much as it realizes them.

Doubters need only recall the unwillingness of Secretary General after Secretary General, from U Thant to Kofi Annan, to meet with - or, in some cases, even to permit on the UN's premises - victims of human rights violations who had the misfortune of being born in powerful countries. For all the UN's intellectual commitment to the furtherance of human rights, it knows better than to incite the displeasure of the Chinese or the Russians by receiving activists from Tibet or Chechnya.

In fairness, no UN Secretary General has paid greater homage to the ideals of

the human-rights movement, or attempted, at least rhetorically, to associate the UN with those ideals, than Kofi Annan. Rhetoric is not reality, of course, and the UN's declarations have often seemed far removed from its daily practice. But words are not without consequences, and there is little question that human rights has occupied a higher place in international deliberations during Annan's tenure than ever before. Moreover, Annan's appointee as UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, former Irish President Mary Robinson, was instrumental in many developing countries' adoption of a human-rights agenda, which previously was often viewed as a flag of convenience for Western meddling.

People close to Annan say that he hoped to build on these successes during the UN's recently concluded summit. In March, he wrote that "the Organization [must] take the cause of human rights as seriously as those of security and development." Among his key proposals was the replacement of the largely discredited UN Commission on Human Rights - a body that has no mechanism for excluding even notorious human-rights violators like Libya, Cuba, or Zimbabwe - with a new Human Rights Council, where such embarrassments would in theory not be tolerated.

It is generally agreed that the summit was largely a failure. Annan himself conceded as much in the speech he gave at the opening of the 60th UN General Assembly.

There are many reasons for this. There was the US government's eleventh-hour decision to table hundreds of objections to the final Summit Declaration, effectively reducing it to a series of lowest-common-denominator platitudes. There was also skepticism among developing countries about whether a stronger UN commitment to human rights was what Annan claimed it to be or, instead, merely a moral flag of convenience - or worse, a legal war-

rant for Western military intervention.

A great deal of attention has been paid to the stratagems of John Bolton, the fiercely anti-UN diplomat whom President Bush recently appointed US ambassador to the UN, and rightly so. But what has tended to get lost in these discussions are the malign synergies between a Third World suspicious that so-called humanitarian interventions are only colonialism redux and a unilateralist US administration wedded to the concept of pre-emptive war against enemies that it equates with states that violate human rights.

Because the Bush administration, as its officials repeatedly insist, placed the installation of democratic, human-rights-oriented regimes, by force if necessary, at the core of US foreign policy, those who see only aggressive imperialism in America's interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq view human rights in a more skeptical light. In a sense, the UN, Annan, and the human-rights activists who have been perhaps his biggest backers, are caught in the crossfire.

All of this brings to mind one of the great Spanish director Luis Buñuel's late films. The pre-credit sequence shows a group of Spanish guerrillas during the insurgency against Napoleon being led to a wall where they are to be executed by firing squad. At the head of the firing party, a French soldier carries the Tricolor forward. On it are the great words, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." The guerrillas are led to the wall, and just as the soldiers are raising their guns to their shoulders, one insurgent shouts, "Down with liberty!" We have not progressed very far, it seems.

David Rieff is the author of *At the Point of a Gun: Democratic Dreams and Armed Intervention and the acclaimed A Bed for the Night: Humanitarianism in Crisis.*

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Letters to the Editor

Rescue Amina

I am communicating with you in the name of Amnesty International. Through this organization I have learned of the imminent execution of Amina Ali Abdulatif which was scheduled to take place on May 2 has been stayed pending a review of her case.

First I want to express our satisfaction with the postponement of the execution, of Amina Ali Abdulatif. We recognize the right and duty of the government to bring to justice those presumed guilty, but we oppose categorically the use of the death penalty as we consider it to be the most extreme form of cruel, inhumane and degrading punishment. On the other hand the Yemeni law prohibits the execution of people declared guilty when they were under the age of 18 at the time the crime was committed.

We are concerned due to the delay of the exams required to determine Amina's age at the time when she reportedly com-

mitted the crime. If the specialist decided that Amina was under 18 then she would be released immediately. We urge your Excellency to push forward the issue of Amina being seen by a doctor to decide her age.

We believe that an investigation regarding Amina's case also needs to investigate the presumed rape by a prison guard.

We urge the Yemeni authorities to ensure humane treatment to Amina Ali Abdulatif during her imprisonment. We would also like to remind the Yemeni authorities of their commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly with respect to the third article, which dictates: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

clau bandet
claudiabandet@yahoo.es

United against Blair's Denial

In a show of unprecedented unity, over 150 Islamic and Community-based

organisations and individuals have added their name to a statement issued last month in response to the Government's latest anti-terror proposals.

The original 38 signatories have now been joined by numerous community-based groups and individuals including a number of Councillors reflecting the mood of the Muslim community at a grassroots level. It is a clear signal to Tony Blair from the Muslim community that, irrespective of their various nationalities or political beliefs, they stand united against his draconian proposals.

The massive number of signatories is evidence of the fact that Tony Blair's "consultation" with the community is virtually non-existent.

IHRC Chair Massoud Shadjareh stated: "Consulting taskforces composed of a few unrepresentative individuals in the community will only further isolate the increasingly alienated Muslim masses.

The Prime Minister must abandon his state of denial if he truly wishes to build a more secure and peaceful Britain."

In brief, the six points of the statement are:

The term extremism has no tangible legal meaning or definition and is therefore unhelpful and emotive. The right of people anywhere in the world to resist invasion and occupation is legitimate.

Questioning the legitimacy of Israeli occupation is legitimate political expression.

The proposal to ban the non-violent organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir is unwarranted, unjust and unwise. Arbitrary closure of mosques may prevent legitimate political discourse in mosques fuelling a radical sub-culture.

Deporting foreign nationals to countries known for gross human rights abuses is abhorrent

Islamic Human Rights Commission
info@ihrc.org



COMMON SENSE

By Hassan Al-Haifi

"When he joined the Israeli army he 'just waned to kill Arabs'"

Ironically, thanks to the outstanding conscientiousness of many Israelis, including those who have served in the Israeli military, the world is getting a more closer look at the real inherent mischief of the Israeli Zionist philosophy and is absolute contempt and disregard for the right of other people to their homes, property and whatever God-given right they are entitled to, and especially the right to life! It is often thought by many misled Westerners, especially in the United States, that the Zionist movement is the best thing that ever happened to the Middle East, if not the world. Thanks to a well organized propaganda machine that has been in operation almost since Theodore Herzl introduced his menacing and scandalous Zionist doctrine to the world, a sizable chunk of effective world opinion is misled to believe that the robber settlers of the Holy Land, are the manifestation of angelic human behavior on Earth. Nothing is further than the truth. Zionist philosophy relies on the principle that the best way to succeed in removing alienable residents of a land is to wipe them out altogether. It is easy to understand then why we have such massacres as Deir Yassin, Sabra and Shatilla, Qana, and the other holocaust crimes inflicted on the Palestinians since 1947.

No, such statements should not be taken, simply because this observer continues his horrible "anti-Semitism" and intruding in affairs that are none of his business (this is the kind of feedback, we get, which one can be sure is also engineered by one of the many instruments of the International Zionist movement that is tracking down anything and everything that is written about Israel, in particular, and Zionism and world Jewry in general). These kinds of allegations stem from many Israelis, who feel that it is their obligation to tell the world that something is not "orthodox" (quotes are by this columnist), about how the Israeli Defense Forces, which is another misnomer, aimed to make the world think that Israel has been on the short end of the stick throughout its existence, and this is truly deserving of world sympathy, against those hostile, and now more often used "terrorist Arabs" that are out to strangle sweet and tender Israel. While most of the revelations shown in the article of the Independent newspaper article (see link http://news.independent.co.uk/world/middle_east/article314940.ece) dated 25 September 2005, are not attempts to advocate for the Palestinians, or to uphold their rights, but what the confessors consider to be their "patriotic duty", says the spokesman for "Breaking the Silence, Avichai Sharon. He explains further that many feel corrupted by the nature of their services in the occupied territories.

Some incidents to highlight the obvious collusion in the sadistic behavior of the Israeli military brass from the top down follow:

A Palestinian bakery worker on his way to work, who was at will hit by a machine gun positioned nearby his home. No, this was not an accident. The men in the field had reported the man coming out of a house some 70 meters away at around 3:00 AM, but without hesitation, the order was issued: "take him down". The jeep from the command post that came to check the "kill", confirmed the accuracy of the gunner. To ensure that the 'kill' has the maximum effect of terrorizing the already dehumanized people of the occupied territories living near the incident, two grenades were thrown from the jeep and the body was 'smashed completely', according to the article. After that, they opened the bag the man was carrying and found a few slices of pita bread in it. The Israeli Army at the time of the incident reported to the world that the Israeli Army had scored "another hit" against a "terrorist from the 'Islamic Jihad'. That was in early 2004, making sure to add that the bag the man was carrying had explosives in it. After some revelations from the soldiers involved about the real truth, the Israeli Army acknowledges the shooting as a 'mistake'.

When a tank shell hit a double score of two cars, a Subaru containing Arafat Al-Masri and his four year old cousin, just as it was being approached by a Mitsubishi coming from the opposite direction. The orders had already been out to hit any Palestinian policeman or vehicles they saw. The end result of this "honest mistake" were the lives of Al-Masri and his cousin and Bushara Abu Kawak, 37, who was bringing her children home from school that day aged from 10 to 14. None of these incidents were ever the subject of any inquiry or investigation.

The men of the first incident were reassured that they had "performed well", as there was no reason to feel any pity. The second incident did not even raise the question about how the tank had fired without even waiting for orders to do so.

"No one did it intentionally", said Avichai Sharon of the Golan Brigade, and we went back and simply 'did not care', when we learned later that a 14 year old Palestinian boy we hit "for throwing stones at us" was killed.

There were other incidents cited in the article, all with confessions of the cold-blooded nature of the way occupations are maintained Zionist style. All depict an ugly ruthlessness that speaks of all disavowal for any humanitarian concerns and a total disregard for the fundamentals of human rights of civilians and 'human life', as one of the confessors in this movement said, which is not simply an incident here and there, but an institutionalized ethnic cleansing undertaken in a systematic manner.

It is not clear, how any nation can be allowed to get away with murder so easily, but in the Middle East, Israel has been getting away with deliberate and systematic cold blooded murder since it was created. Just ask the perpetrators of these horrendous crimes themselves. The result: close to over two thousand Palestinian civilians killed 'unintentionally', but without the slightest care or arousal of curiosity on anybody's part in Israeli officialdom. That is expected, but what about the rest of the world?

The labyrinth of graft

BY RAPHAËL HADAS-LEBEL

Germany's divisive election, like the French referendum on the European Constitution this past May, has exposed deep ideological cleavages – not only about Europe, but about the very foundations of society and the economy. Behind the critiques directed at the EU as not being social enough, lurked an image of the Union as a trap that is forcing its members to bend to the fateful disciplines of the market, thus depriving national leaders of their ability to realize important social goals.

In France, this division is evident not only on the extremes of right and left, and in traditionally nationalist Gaullist circles, but also among most socialist voters, who decided to spurn the party leadership's pro-European stance.

This fundamental debate is not about to abate. On the contrary, as the German election shows and with a presidential election looming in France, the debate has intensified.

In France, this intensity is particularly visible within Socialist ranks. With preparations for the party's November congress in full swing, a conflict that goes back to the party's founding is reappearing. On one side is a social-democratic vision, which basically favors the market economy but seeks to alleviate its harsher effects; on the other side stands a radical vision that extols a revolutionary break with capitalism.

With the disappearance of the communist world and the failure of its collectivist policies, one would think that this debate had been resolved in favor of the reformist vision. But the surprise of the last few months is that an important part of the Socialist electorate and party leaders back radical change.

Moreover, a substantial portion of the broader anti-liberal left, composed of communists, ecologists, union activists, and adherents of the movement Attac accuse the reformists of subordinating themselves to liberal globalization and advocate, instead, a radical transformation of society and the economy.

The media success of Olivier Besancenot, a 31-year-old representative of the most intransigent section of the Trotskyist Revolutionary Communist League, reflects the power of this dream. Having received over 4% of the vote during the first round of the presidential election of 2002, Besancenot is now, according to opinion polls, the 38th most popular person in France.

Interestingly, an echo of the ideas mooted by radical anti-globalists can be found in some initiatives coming from the right. President Jacques Chirac of France, but also Brazil's leftist president, Lula da Silva support a tax on airline tickets designed to finance poor countries' development. Similarly, the centrist leader François Bayrou, has proposed imposing a Tobin tax (named after its creator, the Nobel laureate economist James Tobin) on financial transactions, with the proceeds to be used to support socially worthy causes.

How do we explain this resurgent radicalism, which seems to ignore European and international political realities?

One might suspect the influence of French political traditions which, on the right as much as on the left, always prefer purity of principle to messy compromise. Add to this the congenial French mistrust of liberalism – indeed, French is one of the rare languages in which the word liberalism has a pejorative connotation – joined to an equally deep-rooted perception of the state (again, on both the right and the left) as the defender of the general interest *par excellence*. While pragmatism has come to dominate northern Europe's socialist parties since the 1930's – and, after the 1957 Congress of Bad Godesberg, the Germany's Social Democratic Party (SPD) as well – a preference for revolutionary ideology has always prevailed, at least on the rhetorical level, among French socialists.

But this cannot be the whole explanation, because a similar radicalization is occurring within German's left, where the alliance of the post-communist PDS – still powerful in the *Länder* of what was East Germany – and SPD dissidents led by Oskar Lafontaine promotes

equally radical proposals.

With the evident failure of both leftist and rightist governments to stem the rising wave of unemployment, a growing part of the French and German electorates no longer seems to believe in traditional solutions.

The welfare state, largely associated with the reformist social-democratic movement, is now reaching its limits in the form of uncontrolled public deficits and unsupportable levels of taxation. Similarly, the social mobility once fostered by the welfare state has suffered serious reverses.

Globalized markets are viewed as bringing more inequalities, austerity, and insecurity than the promised benefits of economic growth.

In this disenchanted environment, dreams of utopia thrive. But it is a fundamental characteristic of utopias that they cannot be implemented.

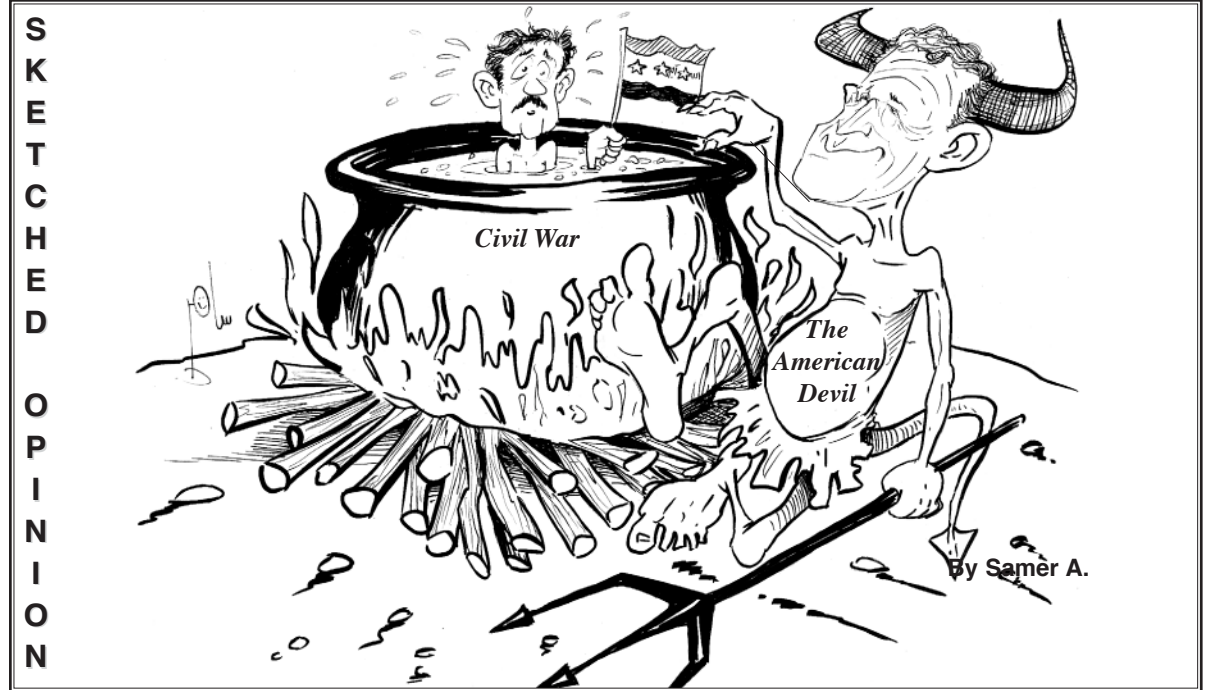
What is now needed is a more modest debate about how to reconcile the deficiencies of the market with the demands of solidarity. Should the state confine itself to creating an economic environment favorable to private enterprise? How extensively should it contribute to security, education, research, innovation, and protection of the poor?

But such debates can be fruitful only if they recognize the economic and political constraints under which modern states operate. Indeed, the role of the state is made more complicated by the fact that market regulation is becoming less national and more transnational.

Instead of throwing up our hands in despair, we should adhere to a distinction dear to the great German sociologist Max Weber, for now is a time when the ethics of responsibility must prevail over the ethics of conviction.

Raphaël Hadas-Lebel, author of 101 Words about French Democracy, is President of the Social Chamber of the Conseil d'Etat and Associate Professor at the Institut d'études politiques in Paris. The views expressed here are his own and do not represent any official position.

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Bush inherits the Wind

BY JEFFREY SACHS

The most shocking statement in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina was President George W. Bush's remark that "I don't think anybody anticipated the breach of the levees" that protect New Orleans from flooding. New Orleans is a city mostly below sea level, and must be protected by levees to keep water out. Concern that the levees might break in the midst of a powerful hurricane was widespread among scientists, engineers, and emergency-preparedness experts. Yet Bush apparently did not know of these concerns, even days after the hurricane destroyed the levees and flooded the city.

There is a simple fact on display here, one that goes well beyond this particular hurricane, and even this particular president. There is a deep disconnect in American politics between scientific knowledge and political decisions. Bush bears much responsibility for this. He has proven to be one of America's least knowledgeable presidents when it comes to science – and one of the most ready to turn science into a political issue.

In recent months, Bush undermined biological theories of evolution in favor of Christian fundamentalist dogmas. He disdains climate science and public

health science when it conflicts with the beliefs – and interests – of his core supporters. Simply put, Bush's record on science policy is miserable.

Climate scientists have warned for years that global warming caused by manmade emissions of greenhouse gases will generate more extreme storms. While there is no scientific way to link a particular hurricane such as Katrina to the long-term trend – in the sense that Katrina might have been bad luck rather than a sign of manmade climate change – the energy of hurricanes throughout the world has been rising markedly.

Bush, alas, led an aggressive effort to discredit climate science rather than to respond to its findings. He called for delays in reducing greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming, which in turn causes the energy of hurricanes to rise.

According to the underlying science that Bush ignores, hurricanes take their energy from the warmth of seawater. That is why hurricanes occur in hot tropical regions, and at the end of the summer months, when the sea surface temperatures are at their annual maximum. Manmade global warming raises not only air temperatures, but sea-surface temperatures as well. Higher sea-surface temperatures translate into more powerful storms in the world's oceans.

Hurricanes are measured according to three dimensions: frequency, intensity, and duration. The frequency of hurricanes has not changed much, if at all. The big changes are in hurricanes' intensity and duration.

Intensity measures a hurricane's force, which includes wind speeds, and there has been some recorded increase. The biggest change, however, has been in the duration of hurricanes: how many days each hurricane lasts.

Duration has risen markedly around the world. The total energy of a hurricane is found by multiplying the intensity of the hurricane by its duration. This, too, has risen sharply, and more is in store as temperatures rise.

Scientists and engineers who work on climate change stress that governments need to adopt two main responses. The first, called "mitigation," means reducing the amount of manmade climate change.

This can be done by changing the world's energy system to limit emissions of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere – the main driver of manmade climate change. One option is a shift to non-carbon energy sources, such as renewable energy (solar and wind power) and nuclear energy. Another option is to combine carbon-based energy (coal, oil, and gas) with new technologies that prevent the emission of airborne carbon.

The second response to climate change, called "adaptation," requires that we ready ourselves for the climate change now underway and the increased climate change to come in future years. This means preparing for hurricanes that are more powerful in both intensity and duration.

An attentive national government would surely have realized that the Gulf region of the United States is more vulnerable to high-energy hurricanes. Indeed, Hurricane Katrina was the third most intense hurricane ever to make landfall in the US. Such a government would have taken more action to strengthen levees.

The Bush administration's negligence is especially shocking given the remarkable amount of scientific expertise that exists in the US. Somehow, scientists have been pushed aside by political operators. But the US government's failings are matched in many parts of the world, and certainly in the poorest countries, where scientific expertise is scarce, and where many governments do not have scientific advisory councils to turn to for guidance.

Hurricane Katrina is a wakeup call, not only for the US but for the world. We are entering a period when good science is vital for our survival. On a crowded planet with threats to our climate, oceans, forests, food production, and water supply, and with global travel and high population densities increasing the risk of worldwide disease epidemics, we must turn to the best of our scientific and engineering knowledge to find a safe passage.

Jeffrey Sachs is Professor of Economics and Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University.

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Future Youth

Voices of tomorrow delivered today!!

Let's Take it to Mind!

In the Yemen Times Online Forum, Mr Ahmed Mohammed Ali Al-Kohlani states, "After 25 years I have left Yemen. I could not live as a Muslim. I wanted to be Christian. First I went to Sweden - now I am in Finland. I have a good work - a nice home - and I can do what ever I want. I daon't have to be stoning women; I don't have to be afraid of PSO. I have a christian family and many friends. Open your eyes and look around the world - see the good world. Look at the democratic countries."

Mr Al-Kohlani's main problem is a result of an internal as well as social conflict. He has lived in Yemen and suffered anxiety and discomfort. He could not lead a good and comfortable life due to several factors; mainly social and political. He has come to realize that his life is being harassed. As he describes, he has lived in a society where women are treated wrongly and democracy is nowhere. He has decided to fly to western countries, where his rights can be granted in full.

His feeling of suffocation to live in his country, though sincere, has led him to pass a wrong judgment on the

nature of Islam. What he has experienced can be logically attributed to the social traditions in Yemen. Depriving women of their basic rights, holding bad views against them, or even being violent against them can be rationally linked to the society, where illiteracy and tribal mindsets govern its largest part. Islam is far off the views held by them. It never asks for deprivation or violence.

As for having a good work and a nice home, these can be gained with some efforts exerted. Once a person is given an opportunity to travel abroad, chances of leading a comforted life will be available. This obviously shows the simple fact that religion has nothing to do with failure in a person's practical career. Instead, it encourages everybody to do his best and try his luck anywhere. If the western countries offer facilities, they will be for Muslims, Christians, and even non-believers. So he can be treated well even if he is Muslim.

Furthermore, the political practices in Yemen or any other Islamic countries cannot be associated with the religious beliefs held by its people. Democracy or dictatorship are systems adopted by governments. The role of

religions seems to be less influential in this regard. However, practicing no democracy does not imply invalidity of religions. It is up to the political systems followed. So, if it is possible to live in a democratic country, it is more likely to feel at ease with an Islamic Identity.

We cannot confirm that Islam has called for whatever is carried out by its members. It is only a vehicle to reach a specific destination, i.e. the ultimate truth of our existence. If some Muslims think bad or do wrong, they represent their personalities and mentalities. If a builder fails to construct a building according to the design drawn by an architect, we cannot infer that the design is not good. It is the builder's fault.

To conclude, I would like to extend Mr Al-Kohlani a piece of advice:

1. If you desire to change, then never defame your ex-religion.
2. Never judge by generalizations. Be just in your ideas and specific in your examples.
3. Think well and see that all what you seek and look for is already granted to Muslims abroad.

A Great Giant

by: Fuad Noman
fn_001@yahoo.com

Standing on steep slope
Cascade ! A great giant you are
Seeing you how to wear the garment
of silky hope
Though your groans are always long,
But You quench the thirst of our
globe

Cascade! A great giant you are
From the Vietnamese Freedom boulders
Your anger roar runs and spreads out
on

The Babylon garden
To grow the rose of Arab again along
With the tide of splendor

Cascade ! A great giant you are
The Euphrates and Tigris can not be
dry

They depict the top of National
anthem
It is our future freedom

Cascade, A Great Giant you are
I am closer to your anger, not too
far
Not as the faint that sleeps by the
eyes of star

Oh my Goodness! A Monster, An
Ugly Face you are
I heard a voice of Hypocrisy call
you a brighter sign!

Incredible Scandal and Shame
No way! A Hero in time
It is the code of rime

Oh my Goodness! I am not a holder
of Macbeth's plot
But the sword of words is a
stronger strike than your shot
So I am not scared to call you a Hero
of rape

The echo of folk creeps into your
fluffy ears
Do not escape

Why do you pretend that you are
deaf?

Living confused dreams!
Your death hands are always shed-
ding

The Innocent Tears
How was my country's landscape?
Who deforms her beauty shape?

In her lips slept the taste of grape
So, your hidden hatred you plant can
be

Buried and grown beside your end
grave



OUR VISION. WE DARE TO DREAM BIG

رؤيتنا. لدينا الجرأة ليكون حلمنا كبيراً

VISIONARIES DREAMED AND
ACHIEVED THE REVOLUTION.

And visionaries believed in Yemen's oil —
and partnered with those who shared this vision,
and risked to discover it. Yemen Hunt Oil Company
Shared the vision and the dream.
Today, our dreams are just as big for the future.

الأشخاص ذوي البصيرة حلموا
وحققوا الثورة.

والأشخاص ذوي البصيرة آمنوا بنفط اليمن —
واصبحوا شركاء أولئك الأشخاص الذين شاركوهم
هذه الرؤية، وخاطروا لاستكشافه. شاركت شركة
هنت اليمنية للنفط هذه الرؤية وهذا الحلم. واليوم،
احلامنا هي بنفس الكبر للمستقبل.

YEMEN
hunt
OIL COMPANY
شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط

Heralding Great Accomplishments

As we celebrate of the great achievements of the of 43rd Anniversary of the Yemen Revolution, Yemen Hunt Oil Company also celebrates its partnership with Yemen in yet another significant milestone – the birth and growth of the country's energy sector.

Great accomplishments are rarely the work of one person. Rather, they are the collaborative efforts of many.

Ray Hunt, chief executive officer of Hunt Oil Company, said the partnership between the company and the government is important not only because it disproved world opinion that Yemen was barren of oil, and in fact, has produced more than a billion barrels of oil to date.

The real importance of the partnership between the government and Hunt is that it serves as an example how much greater the overall results can be – when the full power of a collaboration is achieved. The sum total of the results is far greater than if either partner had been acting alone.

The powerful spirit of cooperation is seen in Hunt's activities above and beyond its responsibility to produce oil and gas in an economic and prudent manner. Hunt has shown its willingness to pursue activities that contribute to society in other ways.

- It developed facilities to market liquefied petroleum gas so that imports were eliminated and LPG became Yemen's primary energy source in people's homes and in industry.

- It provided power from the Alif Central Production Unit to the Marib Power project, bringing electricity to more citizens

- It contributed more than U.S. \$15 million for educational scholarships

- It donated thousands of U.S. dollars to schools and hospitals and donated vaccines and supplies for medical campaigns.

- It assisted in the recovery after the 1996 Marib flood.

- It makes regular donations to local societies such as the Al-Hadaram Society-Taiz and Wasab Society.

Yemen's Most Important Resource: People

Yemen Hunt Oil Company stands in unison with the leadership of Yemen, who see the most important resource of the country to be its people. This same view governs Hunt operations. Our philosophy is to employ the right people and make sure they have the right set of skills to be successful in their work.

We give our employees the necessary resources to do a job – including state-of-the-art technology – and then give them the authority and the responsibility to act. This investment in people makes life better for them, while it also continues the success of the enterprise, leading to more jobs to more people.

Yemen Hunt Oil Company today employs 1,100. The core of the management team are Yemenis (only six are international assignees) and 90 percent of the total work force are Yemeni. Today only 126 positions out of 1,100 are held by international assignees. Yemenis have gained more than 200 positions within the organization since 1992. Thirty-three of these are senior management positions.

This was made possible by a comprehensive training scheme to develop Yemenis to lead the development of their industry. Since 1996, senior management and pro-

fessional trainees spent more than 1,300 days of advanced training – an average of nearly 40 days of training per manager.

This group travels to the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Bahrain, Holland, the United Kingdom and the United States to receive the best management training available in the oil and gas industry. Senior managers have spent 449 days out-

side Yemen receiving training, in addition to nearly 900 days of instruction in Yemen.

Many thousands of people have improved health because of the company's medical plan, the first in Yemen to offer comprehensive medical, dental and vision insurance coverage for employees and their families. From the plan's inception in 1998, it has grown to serve

Yemen Hunt families in nine major cities or regional centers. Health services are accessed at 22 hospitals, seven laboratories, six dental offices and five vision care facilities, as well as out of country treatment, such as at the Islamic Hospital in Amman, Jordan.

Thinking of the Future

At a time when flaring excess gas

was standard throughout the Middle East region, Hunt looked to Yemen's future and recognized the potential economic impact of the gas on both the country and the citizens. Since 1987, Yemen Hunt Oil Company has preserved the gas it produced by re-injecting it into the producing formations at each field. Virtually 100 percent of Yemen's gas has been preserved in more than

18 years of production.

This gas now is being tapped for the next step in the development of Yemen. Yemen LNG Company, the largest industrial project ever undertaken in Yemen, will utilize these vast untapped resources of natural gas to export to world markets beginning in December 2008 – and thus begin Yemen's next era of prosperity.



14
October

26
September

We present our warmest congratulations to the pioneer
of the modern Yemen & maker of achievements
H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh,
President of the Republic of Yemen
and to the Yemeni people on the commemoration of
43rd anniversary of the 26 September revolution
and the 42nd anniversary of the 14 October revolution.
Wishing Yemen continued victory and progress under his wise leadership.

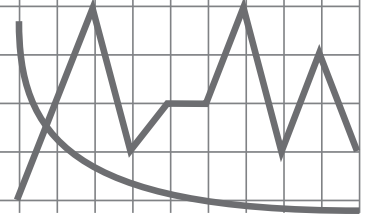
Many Happy Returns!
Management, Deputies and all staff of
Yemen Hunt Oil Company
On their behalf
Mr. Wyndell Caviness
Vice President and General Manager
Mr. Khalid Ali Al-Khader
Deputy General Manager

نتقدم بأجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات إلى باني نهضة اليمن الحديث وصانع الإنجازات
صاحب الفخامة الرئيس /
علي عبدالله صالح
رئيس الجمهورية
وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني الكريم
بمناسبة الذكرى الثالثة والأربعون لثورة ٢٦ سبتمبر الخالدة
والعيد الثاني والأربعين لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر المجيدة
راجين لليمن حكومة وشعباً المزيد من المكاسب والانتصارات في ظل راية الوحدة المباركة
وكل عام والجميع بخير،
شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط
عنهم
السيد / ويندل كافينيس - نائب الرئيس المدير العام
الأستاذ / خالد علي الخضر - نائب المدير العام



YEMEN
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YT Business



Saudis invest in fish and agriculture areas

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

A number of Saudi businessmen have declared their desire to invest in Yemen particularly in fish wealth and agriculture. They revealed their intention in a meeting in Sana'a last week with Engineer Hassan Omar Suweid, the minister of agriculture and irrigation. He minister explained to the visiting Saudi businessmen the available investment opportunities in agriculture and privileges and facilities the law of investment offers to investors and types of projects. The minister expressed his hope that there would be more prosper in cooperation of the two countries especially in agriculture, indicating the effective role the private sector in Yemen and the kingdom of Saudi Arabia could play for the development of cooperation areas leading to strong economic partnership that would help achieve their food safety.

The Saudi businessmen delegation praised the facilities Yemeni is offering to Arab investors, confirming they were convinced that Yemen provides the best climates for investment as it possesses also great constituents encouraging for investment especially in agriculture, fish wealth and animal wealth. They clarified that that conviction was based on studies conducted by them in that respect.



Unemployment (I)

Population increase is the greatest challenge that faces Arab regimes at the moment. The weak abilities of these regimes taken in consideration, this issue will have its negative effects on development, while a comprehensive development in these countries could have turned it into a prompting force.

The regimes should have parallel increase in funds allocated for basic services such as education, health training and other services to cope with this population burst. The Arab regimes are falling back in this respect, due to the absence of economic growth that enhances labor markets to absorb this growing increase.

In spite of the high economic potentials that were available for the Arab world, their establishments completely failed to exploit these opportunities to create a new labor market that could have changed their unskilled unemployed force into a productive force. This incapability made a national and regional time bomb out of this problem.

There is now a growing need for a national strategy that strikes a clear mechanism to qualify and prepare the human force in a modern manner to actively participate in national development. The present Arabic increase in population is an extra outlet that to the miseries by spawning unemployment, illiteracy, poverty and undermines all growth perspectives.

Unemployment is an increasing



By DR. AHMAD I. M. AL-HASHEDY
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FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

threat to stability in the Arab world as a whole, and in Yemen in particular.

Arabian unemployment costs the budgets annual loses of about \$115 milliards. This is enough to create 6 million jobs each year.

The annual Arab Work Organization confirmed that rate of unemployment in the Arab world in 2002, was 2%. This rate is between 6-17 % in the Gulf countries which are considered to be the most developed in the Arab world, this rate reaches 70% in other countries like Iraq and Palestine. The annual increase in labor force in the Arab labor market is 2.5 millions and it has a prospect of reaching 3 millions. This necessitates the providing of three million jobs each year to keep the unemployment rate at its present standard. This needs \$70 milliards to be invested annually for this purpose.

Sana'a Book Fair,

Dose deprived participants quarter of their profits

By MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The price dose the Yemeni government has imposed on fuel prices and increase of taxes and new duties on sales and customs tariff, even on telephone and electricity bills, impacted profits of participants in Sana'a International Book Fair. There have been 360 local, Arab and foreign publishing houses, establishments and bookshops representing more than 20 countries, exhibiting more than 132 thousand titles of books and publications and educational programs taking part in the fair.

During our visit to the fair we heard from participant publishing houses a noticeable drop in sale of their exhibits.

They affirm that students, the larger number of visitors, usually come to get acquainted with exhibits and look for story books and pictorial booklets in addition to some university requirements, but quantities of sales are low because of the low level of income of families of those visitors.

Participant publishers add that the sales of this fair have clearly been affected by the high prices of the places for exhibition, the square meter of which amounted to \$40 per day. That, they say, forced them to increase prices of books and that is negatively reflected on the visitors' purchasing ability, although their sales are exempted from customs duties. They also say the presence of visitors and volume of buying are low compared to previous years. A visitor to the fair would notice that its passages are

almost empty, an indication of the people deteriorated financial conditions and retreat in their spending capabilities.

Representative of the Syrian Al-Ahali House said with regard to organization, the fair was well organized and the number of participant publishing houses was increasing if compared to past years. He hopes that in future sessions there should be a better solution for the question of organizing book parcels in pavilions to avoid confusion that happens during the process of clearing them from stores. As for selling movement, he says it is slow and low compared to previous years. The reason can be attributed to weakness of the citizen's purchasing power, quite contrary of some sides where personal friendship control and that situation

deprives the rest of houses of their dues in such activities.

A visitor of the fair Mohammed al-Zawahi says the cultural activities were lower in standard that what is required. They were prevailed by celebrating publications of the ministry of culture and tourism although they were issued last year in coincidence with declaration of Sana'a Capital of Arab culture 2004. The intellectual activities have reflected a state of confusion and low organization. Many Arab intellectuals who were announced to attend the fair did not come. Another visitor says many of the fair pavilions did not include books but rather educational material and children tings, and as for poetry and novel evenings there was a group of poets and novelists but the organizing parties did not take care levels and

experiences of the participants and the space of time given to each poet or novelist.

It is observed this year that the concerned parties have taken precautionary measures aimed at protecting the society against sectarian culture promoting for acts of extremism and terror. The ministry of culture and tourism prevented participation of books related to the ideology of the twelve imams and many of the extremist and Shiite books. It has prevented Yemeni libraries and publishing houses from taking part as what happened to the Library of Imam Zaid Bin Ali in Sana'a. Visitor Zaid Ali Yahya, a university student believes it was suppressed by the fair organizers and participants to restore the reader's trust in the book that has lost its readership

in the late years due to development in communications and media and the internet. He says there should be some keenness on providing readers with cheaper books in order to enlarge spread of the book on the one hand and to enhance the purchasing power of the reader and university researcher who hopes to get cheaper references suitable to his income.

Participants in the fair say the present fair has seen retreat in performance level. Yemeni and non-Yemeni participants complaints continue. All of them are unanimous that the high rent price of exhibition areas, strict monitoring and weakness of organization are repulsive factors and that can be seen in that many participants have sent representatives who are their agents at local publishing houses.

Do Low Interest Rates Ensure High Asset Prices?

By ROBERT J. SHILLER

Asset prices—stocks, commercial real estate, and even oil—are, historically, at high levels around the world. Although history is often a good predictor of future trends, every now and then something fundamental changes that makes for a new pattern. The important question now is whether today's high asset prices are the result of some such fundamental development, or whether bubbles have formed.

One oft-heard justification for high asset prices is that real (inflation-adjusted) long-term interest rates are very low. But investors should be wary of this argument. It may sound plausible, but it is hardly conclusive, and, more importantly, it certainly does not tell us that high prices are sustainable.

It is, of course, true that real long-term interest rates have declined quite markedly—not suddenly and not only

recently, but at a fairly steady pace for more than twenty years. According to the IMF, world real long-term interest rates peaked at nearly 7% on average in 1984, and fell to just below 2% by 2004. There were some ups and downs along the way, but the overall trend has been downward, and the magnitude of the decline—nearly five percentage points—is striking.

Ben Bernanke, the Chairman of President George W. Bush's Council of Economic Advisors and a likely candidate to succeed Alan Greenspan as the Federal Reserve's chairman in January, has called the decline in real interest rates over just the last decade a "global savings glut." It is not that there is "too much" saving around the world today, but that the amount of saving has been high enough that returns, as measured by real interest rates, are a lot lower than they once were. In a March 2005 speech, Bernanke argued that this "glut" helps explain several features of the American economy, possibly including the enormous fiscal

and trade deficits.

Low real long-term rates mean that any long-term asset that pays, say, \$100 a year in real terms would have been worth a real \$1,429 in 1984, when it yielded 7%, but would have to be worth a real \$5,000 now, when it yields just 2%. A decline in long-term rates of such magnitude would thus appear to imply massive price inflation for real assets, justifying the high prices we are in fact seeing.

Case closed, according to some advocates of pricey investments.

But there are holes in this case. We have to look at the reasons that real interest rates were so much higher 10 or 20 years ago, and think about what that means, and we also have to look at the broader history of asset prices and their relation to real interest rates.

Twenty years ago, real short-term interest rates were exceptionally high by historical standards because the major central banks of the world wanted to combat what was seen at the time as inaction against spiraling inflation.

It took the courage—or recklessness, depending on your point of view—of US Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker to send the world into recession in 1981-2 in order to break the back of inflation. That recession was destructive, but it had one silver lining: an inspiration to the world that an independent central bank can take tough measures to ensure price stability.

But, while the worldwide recession of 1981-2 brought inflation down rapidly, nominal long-term interest rates did not fall immediately, for the world's markets were still not convinced. Hence, real long-term rates remained quite high in the mid-1980's. Gradually, with lenders becoming increasingly confident in subsequent years that low inflation was here to stay, real long-term interest rates began heading south.

But this history means that the true real long-term interest rate was not as high in the 1980's as our measures show, because long-term inflation expectations must have been much

higher than the one-year inflation rate was at the time. Holders of long-term bonds, for example, must have thought that inflation would come roaring back after the effects of the 1981-2 global recession had passed.

The inflation-indexed bond markets were not well developed in the 1980's. But we do know that in 1984 the best-developed such market (in the United Kingdom) was quoting long-term real interest rates of only around 3%—far below the IMF's figure.

Even if we were to accept that real rates were genuinely very high in the mid-1980's, then the logical conclusion would be that the stock and housing markets should have been even lower in the 1980's, not that real prices should be very high in 2005.

In fact, if one takes a longer view of real interest rates in the US, calculated by subtracting the previous year's inflation from the nominal government bond yield, one finds that, while they are much lower than 20 years ago, they are not low by historical standards.

The average real long-term government interest rate in 1891-1979—a period ending just before Volcker oversaw soaring growth in borrowing costs—was a mere 1.25%, which is very close to the real long-term interest rate today.

In short, we simply shouldn't read too much into the decline in real long-term interest rates over the last 20 years. Historically, real rates have jumped around a lot, showing little correlation with asset prices. Whatever their other benefits, the low rates we see around the world now hardly amount to insurance against future drops in asset prices.

Robert J. Shiller is Professor of Economics at Yale University, Director at Macro Securities Research LLC, and author of Irrational Exuberance and The New Financial Order: Risk in the 21st Century.

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Yemen's Revolution history to be rewritten

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The fourth part of a symposium on the Yemeni Revolution was organized from Sept 25-27 in the city of Taiz, 260 kms south of the capital city of Sana'a, by the Armed Forces' Moral and Political Guidance Department and Al-Sa'eed Foundation for Culture and Sciences. Titled "Taiz: National Struggle and Embodiment of Unitarianism of the Yemeni Revolution," the symposium was attended by a constellation of Yemeni revolutionists who participated in the glorious 26th Revolution and overthrew the oppressive Imamate regime.

At the opening session of the symposium, Prime Minister Abdul-Qadir

Bajammal urged academics, researchers and intellectuals to glean the facts pertaining to the history of the Yemeni Revolution in order for the generations to know the truth about the Revolution. He criticized the currently adopted history curriculum as being not able to reflect the complete picture about the September 26th Revolution in an organized and methodological manner. He also pointed out the discrepancy between the information the students get at school and that they get from the mass media. "There should be harmony between the curriculum and the media. Otherwise, the generation would develop heterogeneous awareness."

A paper submitted by Faisal Abdul Fare', Director General of al-Sa'eed

Foundation for Culture and Sciences, was titled "Taiz: Uniqueness of the Place, Greatness of Man, Majesty of History." The paper expatiated on the advantages of the geographical position of the city, its stages of development, its urbanistic expansion, functional structure, demographical composition, and the historical flavor in which it is engulfed.

Revolutionist and poet Ibrahim al-Hadharani's paper explained what the revolutionists did in Taiz under the Imamate regime. His paper traced the liberation movement and the revolution attempts such as the 1948 revolution which resulted in the killing of Imam Yahya, and the 1955 attempt, up until the glorious Thursday of Sept 26, 1962 when the Revolution was announced.

Camel, horse and car races in Qirnow Festival

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

A cultural festival is currently taking place in the province of al-Jawf, 170 kms to the northeast of the capital city of Sana'a. Under the title of "Qarnaw Heritage and Tourism Festival," the festival is organized by the Tourism Board, an affiliate of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism from Sept 28 - 30.

Various races:

The Festival includes a number of interesting sections such as camel, horse and car races, organized separately. First three winners in each race shall be awarded. Attendants can also find an opportunity for climbing sand hills. The program of the festival covers trips to archeological sites in the province.

The province of al-Jawf is bound by Sa'dah on the north, Empty Quarter on the east, parts of the provinces of



Sana'a and Marib on the south and Amran on the west. The topography ranges between mountainous areas, plateaus, wide plains, valleys, deserts and semi deserts.

Ma'een State:

In the valley of Jawf did the old Yemeni state of Ma'een flourish. The capital of Ma'een was Qarnaw, after

which this festival is named. The people of Ma'een were highly sophisticated and excelled in architecture as they built nice cities and decorated temples. Ma'een was famous for agriculture, industry and trade. Its influence reached northern areas of the Arabian Peninsula and their exploits are documented in the manuscripts of other Yemeni civilizations.

French Cultural Center named

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The French Cultural Center in Yemen has taken on a new name on Saturday Sept 24, 2005. The Center has been named after French literary figure, Henri de Monfried. A ceremony was held on the naming occasion attended by HE French Ambassador Alain Moreau, Deputy Minister of Culture and Tourism Najeeba Haddad and Deputy Sana'a Mayor Mohammed al-Gharbi Amran.

"We did not hesitate when we chose the name of this personality" to label the cultural center, said HE Ambassador at a press conference shortly prior to the inauguration. Although, earlier the name of Claudie Fayein- a French woman physician who came to Yemen before 1962 Revolution - was suggested but her name had been already put by the

Yemeni Ministry of Public Health on a medical center.

There has been some sort of a consensus that Henri de Monfried was the best one for the purpose because of the achievements he did and the type of life he lived. The Ambassador also said that de Monfried's effect crossed the borders of France and strengthened France relations with the countries of the world. In his speech at the ceremony, the Ambassador explained the role played by the French Cultural Center in teaching the French language and the various educational and cultural activities undertaken by it all of which aim to enhance and improve bilateral ties with Yemen. He revealed that there is an intention to establish a French consulate in the city of Aden and that things are being coordinated with the German friends.

Henri de Monfried (1879-1974) adored sea and adventure and roved the coasts of the Red sea and the Arab Gulf.

He visited Aden, Mokha and Mukalla. He ran business and managed to write literarily prolifically.

Henri de Monfried made trips to Egypt, Yemen, Tanzania, Djibouti and Ethiopia. He learnt Arabic and embraced Islam. He later wrote his adventures in books numbering 70 documentaries and novels full of minute description of the stations of his life and the views he saw in the east.

The French Cultural Center was established in the early 90s of the last century containing several halls and classrooms for teaching French in addition to a library equipped with audiovisual educational aids, internet café, and a hall for theatrical and artistic shows. The Center conducts many cultural activities that aim to boost Yemeni-French relations and push the limit of cultural cooperation. A recent remarkable event organized by the Center was the Dialogue Festival, which was inaugurated at the University of Sana'a.

Horticulture and Flowers Festival in Sana'a

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Many are the festivals nowadays as we are living the happy days of the Yemeni Revolution. One of them which is highly aesthetic is the Horticulture and Flowers Festival which is staged on the eastern side of al-Sab'een Park, Hadda Area. The festival was opened yesterday Wednesday Sept 28.

It is the culmination of five-month efforts exerted by the Sana'a Municipality in collaboration with the Capital City's Agriculture Office.

The festival is the first of kind in Yemen and has the following goals: a) Disseminating awareness on the importance of trees and flowers and their effect on the environment and society, b) expanding green areas, c) developing the tasting faculty of people, d) raising people's awareness on the importance of using state-of-the-art

irrigation and renewable energy systems which help rationalize the spending of water, e) creating more recreational facilities and useful promotional programs, f) introducing plants,

tools and materials used for green spots and flower production, and g) providing general technical advice.

The Festival is open from 9 in the morning until 12 at midnight.



Horticulture is an international art that develops aesthetic tasting

VACANCIES

Bin Malik Establishment for Trade and General Contracting presently working with various oil companies in the Masila Blocks, Hadramout is interested to employ qualified and skilled persons with past experiences for the following positions:

S/N	JOB DESCRIPTION	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
1	FLOORMAN	Previous experience on service rigs is preferred. Good physical condition to handle labour intensive work
2	SENIOR FLOORMAN	Two (2) years experience on service rigs, with previous experience as a Floor Hand. Good physical condition to handle labour intensive work
3	DERRICKMAN	Three (3) years experience on service rigs, with previous experience as a Floor Hand. Good physical condition to handle labour intensive work
4	ASSISTANT DRILLER	A minimum of Five (5) years experience on service rigs, with previous experience of Assistant Driller Working knowledge of English Good physical condition to handle labour intensive work Must be certified to operate a forklift/loader
5	DRILLER	A minimum of Seven (7) years experience on service rigs, with previous experience of Driller Basic knowledge of downhole equipment Good working knowledge of English Good physical condition to handle labour intensive work Must be certified to operate a forklift/loader
6	FORKLIFT OPERATOR	Must be certified to operate a forklift Good working knowledge of English
7	LOADER OPERATOR	Two (2) Years experience as equipment operator, handling Loading and offloading activity Must be certified to operate a forklift/loader Good working knowledge of English
8	STOREKEEPER	Familiar with Stores issue, Computer database. Good working knowledge of English
9	SENIOR STOREKEEPER	Experienced in materials handling, tracking and storing, including chemical handling
10	YARDMAN	Base working knowledge of English Fit for duty physical condition Familiarity with and around transport and loading equipment
11	SENIOR YARDMAN	Good working knowledge of English Familiar with oil operations and processes/documentation used by oil companies
12	PRODUCTION OPERATOR ASSISTANT	Knowledge of Plant and Field Operations Good physical condition to handle labour intensive work
13	SR. PRODUCTION OPERATOR ASSISTANT	Working knowledge of English as relates to his area of responsibility Previous experience and strong understanding of Oilfield Production operations, maintenance and repair requirements
14	1. LABOUR FOREMAN 2. CIVIL FOREMAN rules and procedures 3. PIPING FOREMAN 4. MECHANICAL FOREMAN 5. ELECTRICAL 6. COATING / SANDBLAST FOREMAN 7. LANDFILL FOREMAN	Full understanding of Safety and Environmental Valid Drivers license Capable of utilizing the typical Tools of his trade, inspecting and directing work to oil companies standards Good working knowledge of English
15	PLANT MECHANICAL FOREMAN	Valid Operators license. Understanding and knowledgeable of his area of responsibility. Full understanding of Safety and Environmental rules and procedures 5 years experience as a Senior Production Operator Assistant or equivalent experience
16	SENIOR PLANT MECHANICAL FOREMAN	Valid Operators license. Full knowledge of the operation of the CCR and CPP, or the Corrosion Lab Full understanding of Safety and Environmental rules and procedures Five (5) years experience as a Plant Mechanical Foreman or equivalent experience
17	MAINTENANCE HELPER 1	Entry level aptitude, physical reqs
18	MAINTENANCE HELPER 2	Two (2) years experience, Rigger, tyreman
19	MAINTENANCE HELPER 3	Four (4) years experience
20	MAINTENANCE HELPER LEAD	Eight (8) years experience, Storeman duties
21	MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	Ten (10) years experience, Supervisory duties, Heavy Equipment operator
22	SAFETY OFFICER	Two (2) years Oilfield experience. Training in the administration of safety programs. Hold a valid drivers license. Trained to instruct driver training. Fluent written and verbal English and Arabic. Have adequate computer skills to develop and maintain accurate safety records and backup documents

Requirements:-

- All candidates must be of Yemeni National.
- Candidates must have good knowledge of English Language - written & spoken.

Interested candidates are to fax their CV, copies of Certificates & Testimonials by fax not later than **Saturday, October 1st, 2005** to:

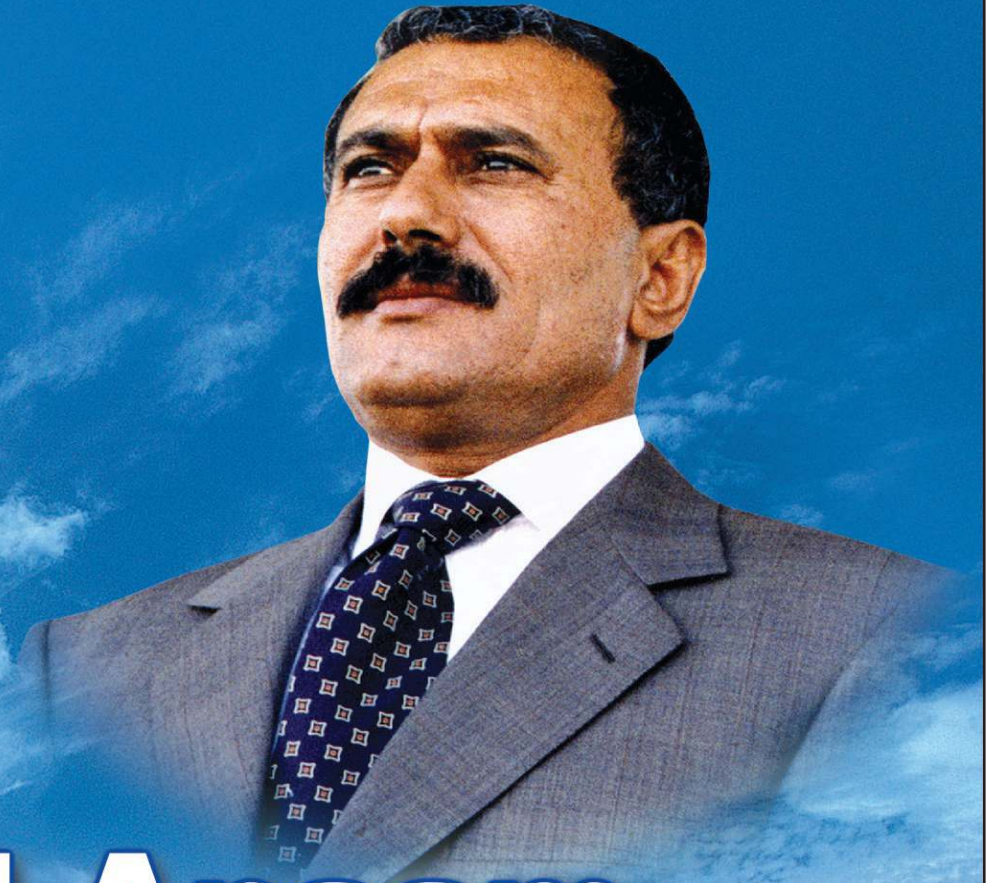
**Bin Malik Establishment for Trade and General Contracting,
P.O. Box 8361, Mukalla, Hadramout, Republic of Yemen.
Fax No: 05 308187**

Note:

Please give a direct contact number where you can be reached but do not call us. We will phone you, if you are selected, for the test and interview. Please mention in your application the job that you are applying for.

SEPTEMBER

26



Hayel Saeed Anaam Group of Companies

Presents its heartfelt congratulations & felicitations to President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

**On the occasion of the 43rd anniversary
of the 26th September Revolution**

on behalf of Hayel Saeed Anaam Group of Companies

Ali Mohammed Saeed Anaam Ahmed Hayel Saeed Anaam

مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم وشركاه

تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية

الأخ/ علي عبدالله صالح

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الثالثة والأربعين
لتورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر

عن المجموعة

أحمد هائل سعيد

علي محمد سعيد



ASCA



26
سبتمبر
14
أكتوبر
30
نوفمبر

نوف أحر التهانى وأطيب التبريكات للأخ /
علي عبدالله صالح


وذلك بمناسبة الذكرى الثالثة و الاربعون لثورة السادس و العشرين من سبتمبر
و الرابع عشر من أكتوبر و ذكرى الإستقلال يوم الثلاثون من نوفمبر وحلول شهر
رمضان المبارك
ولكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني ، و مزيداً من التقدم و الازدهار في ظل قيادتنا
الحكيمة ، وكل عام و الجميع بألف خير

**وكلاء وموظفي هيئة استكشاف وإنتاج النفط
عنهم : المهندس/ نبيل صالح القوسي - رئيس الهيئة**



**Petroleum Exploration
& Production Authority**
*Presents its warmest compliments and
best congratulations to*
Ali Abdullah Saleh
*On the occasion of 43rd anniversary of
26th September Revolution day,
14th October, and Independence day
the 30th of November
and the holy month
and to all Yemeni people, wishing them more
advancement and prosperity
under the shadow
of our wise leadership.
Many happy returns*

**Deputies and staff of
Petroleum Exploration
& Production Authority.
On their behalf**
Eng. \ Nabeel Salah al-Qawsi
Chairman of Authority

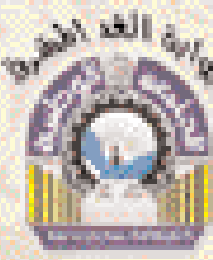



نتقدم بأسمى آيات التهاني وأطيب التبريكات لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية
الأخ/ علي عبدالله صالح
بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الثالثة والأربعين
لثورة السادس والعشرين من سبتمبر المجيدة 1962 م.
وكل عام وشعبنا ووطننا بألف خير

الجامعة الوطنية
عنهم: الدكتور / شكيب الخامري - رئيس الجامعة

Heartfelt congratulations are presented to H. E.
Ali Abdullah Saleh
and the Yemeni People
*On the occasion of the 43th anniversary
of the 26th September Revolution in 1962.
Many Happy Returns*

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
on behalf of the National University
Dr. Shakib al-Khamiri
President of the University

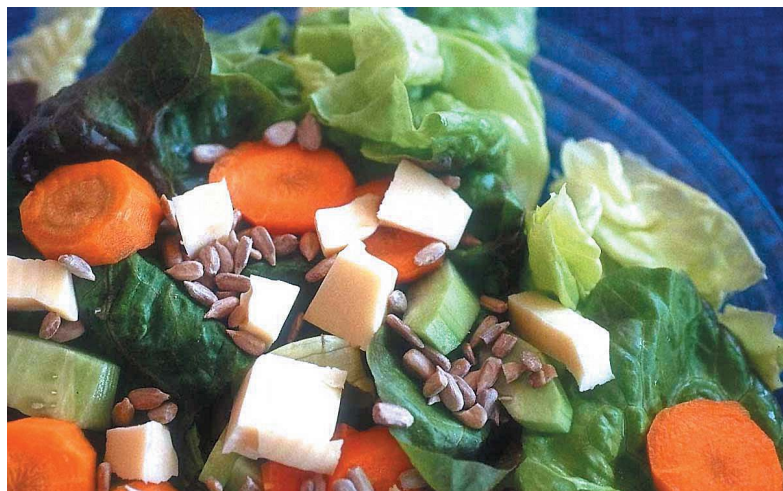
Leafy green vegetables may help keep brains sharp through aging

According to a recent report in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, folate, a B vitamin found in foods like leafy green vegetables and citrus fruit, may protect against cognitive decline in older adults. The research was conducted by scientists at the Jean Mayer USDA Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging at Tufts University.

A team led by Katherine L. Tucker, PhD, director and professor of the Nutritional Epidemiology Program at

cognitive tests at the beginning of the study period and then repeated those tests three years later," explained Tucker. "We compared their first and second scores, reviewed their responses to dietary questionnaires, and took blood samples in order to see if nutrient levels in the diet and the blood were related to changes in cognitive performance."

In an earlier study with the same NAS group, which corroborated the findings of other investigators, the Tufts research team observed that high homocysteine—a known blood marker



of cardiovascular disease risk—was associated with lower cognitive test scores. Since folate supplementation can help reduce blood levels of homocysteine, it was thought that this might explain folate's beneficial effects. However, in the current study, the effects of folate were independent of its impact on homocysteine, which turned out to be more strongly associated with tests of memory.

"Unlike our prior work with this population, in which we observed an association between low folate levels and lower cognitive test scores at one point in time, this study looks at the effects of these nutrients over time," Tucker says. "That is an important step in establishing causality."

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By Dr. Saleh Al-Habshi
Msc. in Public Health

Public Health Affairs

Shelter and health

A particular phenomenon in developed and developing countries since World War II has been the rapid population migration from the countryside to major cities. The bright lights of the city prove an irresistible attraction for poverty-stricken families living in the surrounding countryside. They converge in overcrowding numbers on the already over-crowded capital cities, only to face drastic shortcomings in housing, water supply, sewage disposal, local transport and job opportunities. Current patterns of growth of urban population and the proliferation of urban slums and scatter settlements offer a challenge to public health.

The United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UNHSP) reported that, almost half the world's urban population (at least one billion) lives in slums, with the highest percentage of them in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The UN General Secretary Kofi Anan said that slums represented the worst of urban poverty and inequality. The Millennium project identified urbanization as one of the most powerful trends in the world today. Humanity reached its first 1000 million in total population early in the nineteenth century and never looked back. Society has changed considerably since then, but living conditions have changed little for the vast section of mankind. Today, the globe is overpopulated by 6 billion people, and if action is delayed towards this situation, it is expected that the number will be doubled by 2050. The number of slum dwellers is also increasing posing a great burden to public health. A WHO report stated that the global urban slum population is expected to reach 2 billion by 2030, but recent natural disasters make it worse than expectations. The health effects on people who today occupy inadequate and degraded shelter are severe and pervasive, and the implications for the future are even worse. Many children die, more somehow survive, although adverse conditions of habitat are likely to have permanently damaged their chances of normal growth and development.

The extremely unsanitary, unhealthy and hazardous environment of slums contributes to the high mortality of children under five and maternal mortality in developing countries. Most of these deaths could be prevented if developing countries' standards of environmental hygiene and

quality of health services could be brought up to those prevailing in industrialized world. The poor comprise the majority of urban population in developing countries, and their needs for housing and community services often outstrip the resources of governments to provide them. In essence, more and more of these urban poor are slipping beyond the reach of governmental support and must provide their own housing and community arrangements. The urban poor live in low quality, overcrowded, self-made shelter, which is only marginally served by public utilities and usually lacks an adequate water supply suitable for drinking and maintaining personal cleanliness. Their resources are not enough for the removal of excreta and other wastes, so that it is common to see rotting garbage, human faeces and associated insect and rodent infestations. Residents of slum areas have little or no access to health care, education, supervised food markets and other facilities, which make for a responsible quality of life and human development. These communities often suffer from greater exposure to dust, unpleasant smells, chemical and noise pollutions and the nature of the dwellings make them less able to withstand such hazards. The residents themselves may unwittingly contribute to disease through unhealthy traditional practices of food preparation, waste disposal and personal hygiene habits. Insufficient and degraded shelter is one result of massive demographic and economic trends, particularly in developing countries, where overpopulation occur due to high fertility rates associated with low public awareness.

In developed nations urban slum dwellers account for 6%. Governments and community efforts are directed to reduce this figure over there. Urban slum population in sub-Saharan Africa reached 71%, whereas it is 40% in Asia. The last two figures share responsibility in the occurrence of many diseases in those regions, like diarrhoea, pneumonias, tuberculosis and mental disorders.

The UN findings revealed that sub-Saharan Africa had the highest rate of slum dwellers with 71% of the urban population living in slums, followed by South Central Asia with 59%, East Asia with 36%, Western Asia with 33% and Latin America and Caribbean with 32%. Although the concentration of slum dwellers is highest in African cities, in number alone, Asia

accounts for some 60% of the world's urban slum residents. The total number of slum-dwellers in the world has increased dramatically by about 36% since 1990.

Despite adequate shelter has been universally recognized as basic right for more than four decades, the overall conditions of shelter and basic services of the poor and disadvantaged in developing countries and for a significant number in industrialized countries are deteriorating alarmingly. Few governments today can claim to have national policies or programs that effectively meet the basic shelter and related needs of their people, especially those of the poor and disadvantaged. Initiatives should be there to secure renewed political commitment and effective action within and among nations to help the millions of poor, allow the world, to build or improve their shelter and neighborhoods to such a degree that, by the year 2015, it will be possible to integrate them with the process of economic development.

Health promotion in terms of the habitat essentially means ensuring decent shelter, nutritious food, safe water, hygienic disposal of wastes and access to efficient health services. Since health is beneficiary of economic and social development, health promotion will be most effective when it is included as an integral part of planning and development of shelter and communities. Ideally, the governments might be expected to ensure safe shelter and basic community services for all citizens. In reality, most countries are far from possessing the resources to achieve this ideal in the foreseeable future. It follows that efforts towards self-help and neighborhood help represent an important potential for development.

Historically, environmental manipulation has been one of the most effective tools of public health. Long experience has established that public health benefits are most freely and most rapidly achieved by applying design, engineering and construction practices which eliminate specific hazards. But governments can seldom afford improved housing and community services.

There are several WHO programs whose activities directly or indirectly relate to habitat and health, ranging from community water supply and sanitation to vector biology control and organization of health systems based on primary health care. A great deal is known about the rela-

tionship between housing and health. But it is evident that this information is generally not being used. The challenge for the years ahead is to integrate health information with programs aimed to developing housing and related community facilities and services. One step towards meeting this challenge was the setting up of a WHO program on Urban Development and Housing.

Interventions to improve shelter and put solutions for homeless population allow the world should take place. For that purpose housing-health interactions need to recognize three social "facts of life": First, that poverty is the major barrier to improved housing, so that the future of housing like that of health is generally bound up with a country's social and economic development. Second, that housing decisions are highly decentralized, not only in the fragmented responsibilities of many governmental agencies, but even more because most housing decisions are taken by builders and by families themselves. Third, that the health aspects of housing are poorly understood and weakly represented in governmental, community and family decisions.

Health advocacy in housing decisions should be strongly emphasized by health authorities, in alliance with other concerned groups, at all levels of administration and through multiple channels and media. In governmental sphere, health advocacy should be directed at a broad range of policies. Issues relevant to health go well beyond those bearing on housing itself. For policies and standards to be effective, extensive public and professional education is required to promote the provision and use of housing in ways that improve health status. Because so many individuals are engaged in the construction of housing, and virtually all people in its use and maintenance, education efforts have to be extensive and pervasive. Community involvement at all levels should support self-help, neighbor-help and communal cooperative actions in dealing with needs and problems of the human habitat. Although every dwelling belongs in some sense to its occupants, the community too has an interest in the condition and use of the housing that shelters its members. The essential objective of community involvement is to help people improve their condition in tangible and direct ways, as well as in the intangibles of better health.

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عينك في عيننا

تمتع بالراحة لنفسها

50

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الأخ / علي عبد الله صالح

بمناسبة الذكرى الـ ٤٣ لثورة ٢٦ سبتمبر المجيدة

ولمكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

متمنيين دوام التقدم والازدهار للوطن في ظل قيادته الحكيمة

وكل عام واليمن بألف خير

المهندس / عبد الله أحمد بقتشان

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

شركة أسماك اليمن المحدودة

Yemeni Fish

presents its congratulations
to President

Mr. Ali Abdullah Saleh

and to the Yemeni people

on the occasion of the 43rd
anniversary of the 26 September Revolution

26 سبتمبر

Losses leave Yankees and Red Sox tied for lead

NEW YORK (Reuters) - The Boston Red Sox split a doubleheader with the Toronto Blue Jays and the New York Yankees were pounded 17-9 by the Baltimore Orioles on Tuesday, leaving the bitter rivals deadlocked in the battle for the AL East title.

Tim Wakefield tossed seven strong innings and David Ortiz drove in a pair of runs as the Red Sox edged the Blue Jays 3-1 in the first game of twin bill to rejoin the Yankees at the top of the division standings, but fell 7-5 to Toronto in the nightcap.

Despite a grand slam from Gary Sheffield, the Yankees could not take advantage of Boston's stumble as the Orioles blasted their way out of a nine-game losing streak.

The Cleveland Indians added to the postseason logjam in the AL when they lost 5-4 to the Tampa Bay Devil Rays to sit a half game back of Boston and New York in the wild card chase.

With neither team able to open an advantage, the Red Sox and Yankees remain on a collision course for a season-ending three-game series starting on Friday that is likely to decide the AL East.

"We'd be kidding ourselves if we didn't think this weekend was going to dictate the outcome of the season," Red Sox outfielder Johnny Damon said.

"We know it's going to come down to this weekend. It's the master plan. God's way. Yankees-Red Sox."

"We know it's going to come down to it. We just need to try to win some games before that series starts."

Leading 5-2 with ace Curt Schilling on the mound, the Red Sox had looked poised for a sweep of their doubleheader before the Blue Jays struck for five un-



Boston Red Sox legend Johnny Pesky (L) and pitcher Mike Timlin walk off the field together after the Red Sox beat the Toronto Blue Jays 3-1 at Fenway Park in Boston, Massachusetts Sep. 2. Timlin got the save in the first game of their double header.

answered runs, stunning a soldout Fenway Park.

Gregg Zaun had two-run homer and scored the go-ahead tally in the eighth inning on Russ Adams's sacrifice fly.

Schilling had looked in command early but did not figure in the decision, pulled after 6 1/3 innings after yielding five runs on 10 hits, striking out eight and walking one.

"We are in first place with five days left in the season," said Schilling. "We have a winnable game sitting there with the chance to be in first place all alone with me on the mound."

"In my mind, that's a lock, and it hasn't been. That's probably the most frustrating

thing." Chad Bradford (2-1) absorbed the loss while Jason Frasor (3-5) took credit for the win for 1 1/3 innings of scoreless relief. Miguel Batista retired the final two batters to notch his 31st save.

The Red Sox received a brilliant effort from Wakefield (16-11) in the first game of the twin bill.

The knuckleballer surrendered one unearned run on three hits while striking out six and walking one to record his eighth decision in 10 starts.

The Red Sox scored all the runs they needed in the first inning, taking a 2-0 lead on RBIs from Ortiz and Manny Ramirez.

Toronto got a run back in the fifth when Frank Menechino scored on a passed ball but Ortiz restored Boston's two-run cushion in the bottom of the inning with a double to right that brought across Edgar Renteria.

Jonathan Papelbon and Mike Timlin, with his 12th save, both worked one inning of scoreless relief to clinch the big win.

In Baltimore, Javy Lopez, Melvin Mora and Jay Gibbons all homered as the Orioles rocked the Yankees.

Trailing 5-1 after the two innings, the Yankees rallied behind Sheffield, who connected on a two-run blast in the third then followed up with grand slam in the fourth to push New York 7-5 in front.

However, the Orioles answered with three runs in the bottom of the inning to retake the lead then put the game away with a five-run burst in the fifth, sparked by a leadoff homer from Lopez.

Yankees starter Mike Mussina took the loss, hammered for five runs on seven hits in just 1 2/3 innings of work.

In Detroit, Omar Infante and Craig Monroe both homered and Nate Robertson pitched 6 1/3 strong innings as the Tigers edged the slumping Chicago White Sox 3-2.

Despite losing for the 12th time in 19 games the White Sox managed to cling on to a two-game lead over the Indians top the AL Central.

In Cleveland, Julio Lugo belted a three-run homer as the Tampa Bay Devil Rays stopped the Indians 5-4, preventing the Tribe from closing on the White Sox.

The Indians and White Sox close out the regular with a three-game series in Cleveland starting on Friday that is likely to decide the AL Central title and perhaps the wild card winner.

In Oakland, Bengie Molina homered and Ervin Santana delivered 6 2/3 strong innings as the Los Angeles Angels claimed a 4-3 win over the Athletics and the AL West title.

The Angels arrived in Oakland for the key four game series needing a pair of wins to clinch the division and did by sweeping the first contests.

In Minneapolis, Johan Santana pitched seven solid innings to earn his 15th win and Joe Nathan notched his 40th save helping the Minnesota Twins to a 3-1 win over the Kansas City Royals.

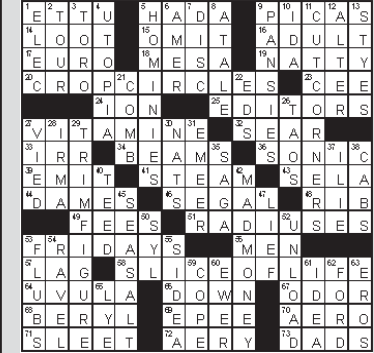
In Seattle, Estaban German doubled in the winning run in the 11th inning to lift the Texas Rangers past the Mariners 3-2.

Universal Crossword

Edited by Timothy E. Parker

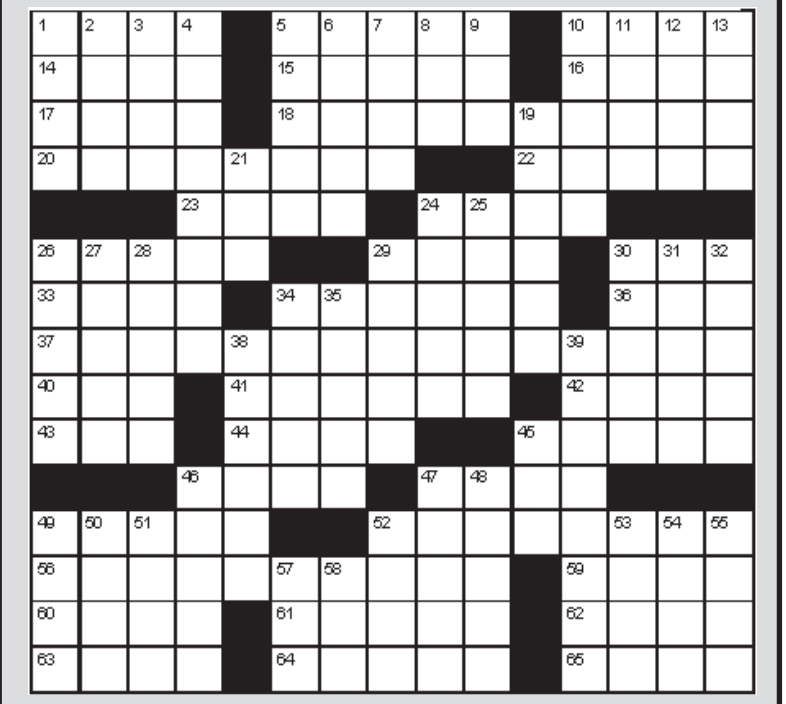
- ACROSS**
- 1 Catamount
 - 5 Made a selection
 - 10 Volvo competitor
 - 14 Concerning the ear
 - 15 Gear for a gaucho
 - 16 Eye cheesecake?
 - 17 Young salmon
 - 18 Math term
 - 20 Soccer game tiebreaker
 - 22 Fail to clash
 - 23 Unit of loudness
 - 24 Still life subject
 - 26 Word with
- DOWN**
- 13 Haitian's head
 - 19 Kind of seal
 - 21 Whirligig, e.g.
 - 24 Participant in democracy
 - 25 Caribbean resort island
 - 26 Academy Awards, e.g.
 - 27 Kitchen appliance
 - 28 Holiness
 - 29 Party handout
 - 30 Void a marriage
 - 31 Filthy stuff
 - 32 Heavens
 - 34 Ranch animal
 - 35 Clocked
 - 38 Sophisticated
 - 39 Dismounted
 - 45 It can be pitched
 - 46 Surrendered
 - 47 Coquette
 - 48 Symbol of thinness
 - 49 Barge on Boston Bay
 - 50 Island in the Tyrrhenian
 - 51 Portal
 - 52 Forest growth
 - 53 Agatha's colleague
 - 54 "The _____" (1955)
 - 55 It's on the watch
 - 57 Plato's P
 - 58 American founder of the scouts

PREVIOUS PUZZLE ANSWER



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"A TREE GROW IN" by Gayle Dean



Astros take control of wild card race

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Jason Lane belted a two-run homer and Craig Biggio added a solo shot, powering the Houston Astros past the St Louis Cardinals 3-1 at Busch Stadium on Tuesday to take control of the National League wild card race.

With their fifth win in seven games, the surging Astros 2 1/2 games clear of the Philadelphia Phillies in the wild card standings with less than a week remaining in the regular season.

Roy Oswalt (9-12) delivered seven sparkling innings of work for the Astros, surrendering just one run on eight hits while striking out seven without a walk to take credit for the win.

Brad Lidge worked two scoreless innings of relief to nail down the decision and pick up his 39th save of the season.

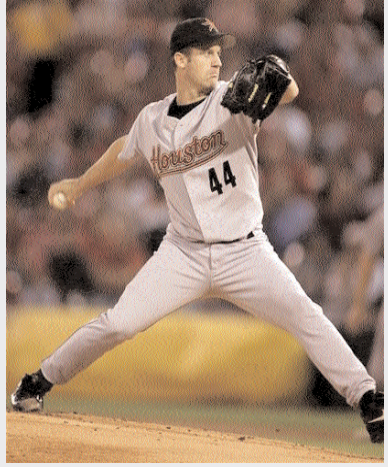
Matt Morris (14-10) took the loss. Houston broke open a scoreless contest in the sixth inning when Lane lined a 2-1 offering from Morris over the wall in deep centre to put the Astros in front 2-0.

"That was a big blow," Astros manager Phil Garner told MLB.com. "No question that when you're not bunching a bunch of hits together, then you need somebody to come through for you big."

The Cardinals answered in the bottom of the inning when Reggie Sanders doubled to right scoring Larry Walker.

Biggio gave Houston an insurance run in the eighth inning with his 25th homer of the year.

"We can see what the Phillies are



Houston Astros winning pitcher Roy Oswalt throws a pitch against the St. Louis Cardinals in the first inning at Busch Stadium in St. Louis, Missouri Sep. 27.

doing," Lidge said.

"Obviously, we needed to win tonight, for numerous reasons. But it was nice the Phillies lost for us, too."

In Philadelphia, Jose Reyes went four-for-five and scored a pair of runs as the New York Mets slipped past the slumping Phillies 3-2.

It was the third loss in four games for the Phillies, who have seen their postseason hopes slowly fade, slipping over two games back of the Astros with just four to play.

The Mets built up a 3-0 lead after three innings and then held on as the Phillies rallied for a pair of runs in the fifth but could not complete the comeback.

Juan Padilla (3-1) worked two innings of scoreless relief to earn the win while Aaron Heilman recorded the final six outs for his fourth save.

Jon Lieber (16-13) was tagged with the loss, surrendering three runs on nine hits over seven innings.

In Atlanta, Marcus Giles slammed a pair of home runs and Adam LaRoche added a solo shot as the Braves crushed the Colorado Rockies 12-3 to formally clinch the NL East division title for the 14th straight year.

In San Diego, Ramon Hernandez belted a grand slam and drove in seven runs guiding the Padres to a 9-6 win over the San Francisco Giants, inching closer to clinching the NL West title.

The Padres can wrap up the division title by taking one more win from the Giants in the two remaining contests of their four-game series.

Giants slugger Barry Bonds had a first inning three-run homer in a losing cause, giving him five on the season returning to the team on September 12 after missing most of the season recovering from multiple knee operations.

It was also the 708th homer of Bonds career leaving him needing just seven to pass Babe Ruth (714) for second place on the all-time list.

In Miami, Marlon Byrd homered and scored four runs as the Washington Nationals romped to an 11-1 win over the Marlins, denying the Florida ace and Cy Young candidate Dontrelle Willis his 23rd win of the season.

In Milwaukee, Rick Helling

allowed one run on three hits over six solid innings helping the Brewers to a 6-2 win over the Cincinnati Reds.

In Chicago, Jason Bay slammed a three-run homer as the Pittsburgh Pirates slipped past the Cubs 5-3.

In Los Angeles, Chad Tracy had a two-run homer and Brandon Webb tossed seven scoreless innings as the Arizona Diamondbacks blanked the Dodgers 2-0.

مسابقة رقم (54) Contest No. (54)

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طلاب وطالبات الثانوية العامة ومن يرغب في المشاركة

What do you say in these situations?

1. Somebody is upset and is speaking loudly.
2. Somebody tells you some bad news.
3. Somebody tells you some good news.

Correct the mistakes:

1. They have do their homework.
2. They goes to school everyday.

Ans & Winner contest : 53

1.round 2.rectangular 3.feathers

4.paper 5.floats 6.cleans

أرسل حل المسابقة والمبانات عبر بريدنا الإلكتروني

Send your answer and your details through our

E-mail: alfarouk26@hotmail.com

Amani Al-Majhall

مدرسة أسماء للبنات

GARFIELD

I SAW THE CUTEST GIRL AT THE DELI TODAY, GARFIELD

SHE WAS A VISION, STANDING AT THE COUNTER RIGHT IN FRONT OF THE CHOPPED LIVER...

THE SMELL OF LOVE AND HOT PASTRAMI FILLED THE AIR...

SIGH

SUDDENLY, I WAS A KNISH ON A MISSION! I RUSHED OVER TO HER AND SAID...

"YOU MUST BE TODAY'S SPECIAL, 'CAUSE YOU'RE MAKING ME HUNGRY!"

WHICH EXPLAINS THE GENOA SALAMI IN MY LEFT EAR

I'LL GET THE FORCEPS AND MUSTARD

JIM PRINCE 9-25

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HADARAMOUT:

Evidence of human greatness

Completed by:
Yasser Al-Mayasi
Eshraq AL-Bodigi
Yemen Times' Staff

The whole region is known to be one of the main roots of Yemen's civilization rich for its historical heritage, and in particular, the architectural art of which the province acquired its fame. While the latter is magnified by the presence of Shibam City of Hadramout, there are many signs of archeology e.g. ancient towns, temples, and burial tombs of the prophets Hood and Saleh.

The main cities and archeological sites of Hadramout are:

Tarim:
Tarim is the holy city of Hadramout. The great number of dome tombs and the Mihdar mosque give an idea of the significance of Tarim and its many important Islamic figures. This mosque and the highest minaret (50 m) in southern Arabia stand out above Tarim's splendid buildings.

People of Hadramout call this town "The agriculture splendor" due to the abundant quantity of palm trees that are giving shelters to the number of palaces built throughout Tarim. As soon as the visitor arrives Tarim, the feelings of ancient eras struck his mind i.e. ancient Yemeni civilization. He begins to loose control of his vision while his eyes wonder around those magnificent palaces, the sides of which are "crowned" by the chromes of ripped dates, and itself been designed by the decorations drawn through usage of "Al-Noora"- a white plaster type of wall paint.

This white paint beautified such palaces in such way it made Tarim itself look like a precious jewel at the heart of Wadi Hadramout.

Shibam/Hadramout:

One of the travelers called this town of mud-built houses of eight or nine stories the "Chicago of the desert". Like a big ship of the desert it stands right in the middle of



a dry river valley. Not only archaeologists believe Shibam to be one of the most beautiful towns in the world. Its foundation goes back to the 3rd century AC.

Al-Mukallah:

The biggest town in the province, and its most important on the coastal strip lying at the coast of the Arabian Sea.

Most of its historical spots and monuments still to remain there, as it had not been subjected to any incidence of destruction or distortion. It is also considered one of Yemen's commercial ports, where important trading centers of the fishery industry exist besides; some locally famous markets are there, together with, a number of fish manufacturing industries.

Mukallah's most sites of tourism are the Sultan Palace, Al-Ghuwairi citadel, and some popular markets.

Al-Shihr:

One of the most anciently historical towns of the province, and a commercial center of export for the dates and Arabic gum myrrh. It is situated 60 km away from Al-Mukallah, the capital of the province.

The citizens of Al-Shihr have had traditional expertise in weaving and spinning a particular brand of textiles adapted for making their national costumes. Besides, they earn their living from other skills such

as chemical dyeing of cotton fibers; local clothing industries; and constructions of fishing boats. Long time back, Al-Shihr was one of the famous Arab markets.

Today, it is distinguished by its two sectors, the Old and New Shihr. The former had been made up of muddy blocked houses with particular architectural pattern, and fenced by a circle wall of two entrances named "Al-Khor" entrance gate and Al-Aidarous exit gate. The town embraces several historical castles and fortresses. While in the new sector, the houses are made of stones.

Sayun:

The biggest in size of all towns, of Hadramout, with houses surrounded by green line of expanded parks and gardens, together with, date-farm yards and forests. One of its recognized features is the Sultanate Palace known as "the Revolution Palace". It consists of five floors each divided into several rooms, and accessories.

Sayun has been transferred into a cultural center, archeology museum, and a tradition museum for handicrafts and costumes.

Another monument is the Al-Ghalas Castle, which is one of the industrial complexes for wooden crafts, clay-pots manufacturing and leather industries.

Wadi Doan:

A tropical valley deriving from the Wadi Hadramout, surrounded by date palms. The two old clay towns, Khoreibah and Al-Hajjarein are the end-points of the Wadi.

Hot and Sulfurous Water Springs:

The coastal part of Hadramout is distinguished for the existence of several hot and Sulfurous water springs being spread in many areas such as:

- Suwaiber district is about 47 km of a distance from Al-Shihr.
- Al-Dees is about 50 km of a distance from Al-Shihr.
- Al-Hass is about 17 km of a distance from Al-Shihr.
- Shaballah is about 10 km of a distance from Al-Shihr.

However, the natural characteristics of these springs differ each from the other, and are regularly visited by the locals and others in order to be hopefully cured from certain illnesses, such as those affecting the human skin, digestive system, and others related to sugar diabetes, and excess fatness of the body.

Due to the fact of having some of these springs excessively flowing with water, the farmers all around these spring-flowing areas continuously utilize it for irrigation of their farmlands.



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