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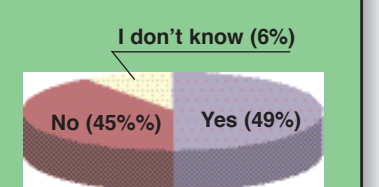
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Readers' Voice

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This edition's question:

Do you think Yemen had convincing solutions to the Arab-Israeli crisis when calling for an emergency Arab summit?
- Yes
- No
- I don't know

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Parliament discusses Anti-corruption Law

By: Ismail Al-Ghabiri

SANA'A, July 22 — Parliament began discussing the Anti-corruption Draft Law on Saturday in light of a report presented by the parliamentary Financial Committee.

The Anti-corruption law is part of a series of comprehensive reform executive procedures aimed at improving the performance of the national economy, enhancing development, upgrading public services and combating administrative and financial corruption, according to parliamentary sources.

The sources indicated that the draft law contains 47 articles, which are distributed over 5 chapters covering comprehensive measures for protecting public money and fighting corruption via a legal mechanism. Such a mechanism is set to monitor the performance of the state's administrative system and activate monitoring of service and development project implementation.

The draft law is planned to improve efficiency of using public resources and deter corrupt officials.



Parliament is preparing to draft a new law to improve efficiency of using public resources and deter corrupt officials.

The parliamentary resources pointed out that the National Authority for Fighting Corruption (NAFC), under establishment, will be responsible for putting the anti-corruption and financial liability enactment laws into practice. The new authority is due to stop

wasting public money and combat illegal earnings via field inspection visits to ensure that service and development projects are implemented safely according to technical specifications of tenders.

Continued on page 2

Yemen disappointed at summit withdrawal

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, July 23 — At a press conference held in Sana'a yesterday, Yemeni Minister of Foreign Affairs Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi announced that Yemen has withdrawn its request to hold an extraordinary emergency Arab summit.

Al-Qirbi expressed his sorrow at withdrawing the request to hold the summit proposed to discuss Israeli attacks on Lebanon and Palestine and other issues related to Darfur and Somalia regions. "In an effort not to cause any conflicts among Arab states, Yemen had to cancel its efforts in calling for the emergency summit. Yemen appreciates those states that responded to its call for the summit," he noted.

Al-Qirbi clarified that it was decided to withdraw the request because there was no response to Yemen's call for a summit on the part of other Arab states. Additionally, he denied any foreign pressure behind withdrawing the request. "If there was American or any foreign pressure, we would not have announced our initiative for a summit," he commented.

According to Al-Qirbi, President Ali Abdullah Saleh has ordered a day's wage to be subtracted from state employees as donations from Yemen to



Minister of Foreign Affairs Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi: Yemen is disappointed at the Arab States' indifference to its request

the peoples in Palestine and Lebanon. Donations will be received at account No. 797 at the Central Bank of Yemen, the Yemeni Bank for Reconstruction and the Cooperative Agricultural Bank. In-kind donations will be received at the Yemeni Economic Cooperation and its branches throughout the country, Al-Qirbi added.

Continued on page 2

Women candidates trained on local elections

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, July 23 — In the opening session of the second Training Workshop for Women Candidates held Sunday, Amel Al-Basha, head of the Arab Sisters Forum (ASF), criticized discrimination against women by some of the Supreme Commission for Election and Referendum (SCER) main committees.

Al-Basha confirmed that the SCER previously had one woman on its main

committee, but now there are none. "We demanded that women receive some chairs on the main committee, but we see that no woman has a place there," she remarked.

Meanwhile, Al-Basha expressed surprise at Islah party's failure to send women candidates to join the training workshop, noting that Islah sent six women candidates to the first training workshop to be trained in upcoming local council elections.

"That was a surprise and proved that Islah is moving forward to involve women in elections. But it also was a surprise that they didn't send any women candidates to join this workshop. We don't know the reason for



Amel Al-Basha: We want to see more women holding decision making positions in the Elections Supreme Committee

this," she commented. In this regard, Al-Basha wished that Islah would set an example and have better insight, especially as Islam doesn't forbid women's participation in nominating themselves in elections.

Moreover, Al-Basha referred to women's empowerment, asserting that parties ignore women's issues whenever they meet. She concluded that women candidates face challenges in competing with men in the upcoming elections.

The workshop aims to train women candidates on the local elections scheduled to be held in September 2006. It also aims to enable them plan and run election campaigns, build alliances

among them, raise awareness on the election law among them and help them understand the role of local councils.

For his part, SCER information officer Abdu Al-Janadi stressed the importance of involving women in elections, adding that every political party needs women. "No party can achieve a majority without women's participation," he noted.

Al-Janadi added that more than three million women are registered on voting registries, which can change the election's course. "In our society, men are used to dominating over women. If women comprehended their full rights, then they could have succeeded in elections," he pointed out.

Shumaisa Riaha, an expert from Morocco, encouraged women candidates to run in the upcoming elections. She stressed the importance of developing candidates' capacities and helping them feel confident, explaining that candidates should be armed with self-confidence and abilities to convince.

Forty-three women candidates are participating in the second workshop for women candidates in Sana'a, representing most of the political parties — both opposition and official. The workshop will run for four days. The first workshop, held this past January, included 33 women candidates.

There were 84 women candidates in the February 2001 elections and 38 won: 29 belonged to the General People's Congress, six to the Yemeni Socialist Party and three were independent.

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Al-Jawf worried over wild birds' death

SANA'A, July 23 — Locals from Al-Jawf asked the official authorities to relieve their fears and worries over the death of large numbers of wild birds, suspecting it to be avian flu.

Different media resources from Al-Jawf quoted some locals from Sahin Wadi in Al-Hizm District, as saying that, "Large numbers of birds, particularly wild doves, were found dead over the last two days under trees and in water."

Locals also noticed that these afflicted birds, prior to their death, were suffering from weakness and inability to fly. Furthermore, they found that they were infected with acne around their noses and eyes.

Additionally, locals demanded that the concerned authorities send a specialized team to the area to confirm the causes for the birds' death, which could be attributed to high temperatures reaching 45°C or to any other disease, particularly because children have been eating the meat of these birds as they are easy to catch. They also pointed out that the decomposition of dead bird remains would affect people's health and the environment.

The locals tried to inform the matter

to the concerned authorities in the Ministry of Agriculture (MA), but they could not as Friday's holiday prevented them. Further, the MA does not have an emergency number in order to be contacted.

Al-Shoura.net published an article relating to the health situation in the governorate saying that, "Al-Jawf Governorate is deprived of all services... it is considered a source of problems for the government and those authorities in charge... it is a source of violence... it is also a source of illiteracy, backwardness and money collection... furthermore it is a suitable place for corruption. Absence of development and infrastructure are the main outstanding issues making this governorate appear as if it belongs to the Middle Ages."

"The absence of primary health services, education, roads, electricity etc, greatly affects the nature of life there. Additionally, the governorate suffers from negligence and lack of control over its officials."

"Under utter ignorance, bad situations and corruption afflict most health administrations, illiteracy is dominant in the governorate and diseases kill tens of people every day. The health sector

there suffers from carelessness, centralization, lack of qualifications, the administration's lack of operation and drugs smuggling, as well as the parasite of those who do not belong to health sectors as they did not finish their primary education. Under this situation, the citizen suffers incredibly," added Al-Shoura.net.

"The health bureau has no connection with the people, and locals do not know anything about health except for anti-polio campaigns. The health bureau, consisting of one room, exists within the governmental complex and it is engaged by 33 employees, while the three hospitals in the governorate suffer from negligence and lack of services," concluded Al-Shoura. "Furthermore, more than 80 medical centers are closed or not working. What is important for those in charge of these centers is to receive financial support and salaries. Most of these medical centers have been turned to be residences for citizens or dumps for food remains. People here are fighting diseases and epidemics; they can not find even aspirin in these centers. Such a bad situation is encouraged by the lack of the MA's control and follow ups."

Communication strategy for flour fortification launched

SANA'A, July 19 — Organized by UNCF in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MPHP), a symposium on "Communication Strategy for Flour Fortification and Health Nutrition" was set up last week, July 19.

The program, which is mainly an educative, informative and communicative exertion, aims to promote wheat and flour fortification at the national and sub-national levels to make 70% of wheat available in the market fortified with iron at a level not less than 60 PPM, in addition to the fortification of oil and ghee. Additionally, it aims to urge Yemeni people to favor fortified food stuffs.

The three-year strategy also aims to spread awareness amongst people in matters relating to the lack of fortified food, such as the malnutrition risks, particularly among young children and pregnant and lactating women. Further, it aims to make available a certain type of flour fortified by iron and vitamins, as well as other necessary elements for health. The strategy aims also to change some unhealthy food habits practiced by



Part of the symposium participants.

Yemeni people in order to combat the current situation.

The program of this symposium included a speech delivered by MPHP's representative, Dr. Majed Al-Junaid. UNCF's speech was given by Chief of Communication, Nassim-ur-Rehman. Other papers were presented by Dr. Thekra Al-Truili, Dr. Ali Al-Medwahi, Dr. Abudullah Al-Zalab and Samia Haddad.

In his inaugural speech, Naseem-ur-Rehman, said that "UNICEF considers

nutrition as a crucial universally recognized component of the child rights to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health."

Nassim-ur-Rehman reaffirmed the importance of the partnerships Yemen has made to support the food industry, such as that with Mirco-nutrient Initiative (MI), Canada. He also highlighted the key role played by the private sector, the producers of oils, ghee and flour, as a key factor in providing fortified wheat, ghee and oils.

AIDS training course for medical lab workers

ADEN, July 19 — Under the supervision of primary health care services in Aden, a training course for those working in medical laboratories was concluded on Friday the 21st of this month. The course was organized by the General Program for Fighting AIDS (GPFA) in collaboration with the National Centre of Medical Laboratories and the Canadian government.

Through a three-day course, 20 participants linked to medical laboratories from different governorates will be taught about AIDS-related

issues such as the disease's characteristics, transmission routes, symptoms, the local and international situations and the ways by which they can deal with polluted materials and refuse as well as safety instructions for those working in blood banks and laboratories.

Dr. Hana'a Al-Saqqaf, general manager of primary health care services in Aden, said that, "This course comes as part of a number of different courses conducted by GPFA relating to aspects of precautionary, diagnostic and laboratory medicine. It

also aims to spread awareness among people and those working in laboratories with regard to AIDS, its transmission, treatment and protection."

She also emphasized the importance of carrying out tests safely and keeping patients' information secret as patients can be affected by their psychological state.

Additionally, many speeches have been delivered, focusing on data protection and the hope that workers in the medical laboratories will benefit from the course and put the information received into practice.

Coast guards seize 69 illegal immigrants

AL-MAHRAH, July 23 — Yemeni coast guards seized a ship loaded with 69 illegal immigrants from Somalia off the coast of Al-Mahrah governorate. The ship was attempting to traffic the Somalis into Yemeni territory.

"The ship, which belongs to a Yemeni national and is named 'Amwaj', the English equivalent of which is 'waves', was held in the area of Qishen," 26 September Net quoted a

security source as saying.

The same source indicated that the ship owner is still being investigated while the illegal immigrants have been transferred to the refugee camp in the area of Maifa'a.

The coast guards caught 53 Somalis earlier last week over two attempts. 12 of the illegal immigrants were caught in the first attempt after a small boat transported them to Saihout Coast

while 41 others were arrested in the second attempt in the area of Heswain.

The recent violence in the Somali capital city of Mogadishu has helped increase the number of Somali refugees fleeing to Yemen in search of safer living over the past few days.

One hundred and fifty refugees including women and children have drowned in the sea over the past few months after their boats sank.

Educative course on Human Rights

ADEN, July 22 — In collaboration with the German Friedrich Ebert Establishment, the Yemen Center for Human Rights Studies (YCHRS) organized a training course for young people affiliated to parties, Civil Society Organizations (SCO) and human rights activists.

Held over five days, the course will be attended by 60 participants, representing parties and political organizations from Aden, Lahj, Al-Mahara, Shabowa, Al-Dhalae and Abyan.

Mohammed Qasim Nouman, chairman of YCHRS, declared that the aim behind conducting this course is to create a certain type of understanding and dialogue between participants in a manner full of democratic spirit.

He also noted that the course will include lectures concerning international legislation and human rights in Islam, as well as lectures on basic human rights, the conditions and aspects of wise governance, and freedom of speech.

Furthermore, Nouman pointed out the role to be played by SCO will be to spread democracy and human rights culture and to enable women to fulfill their role in political and public life.

He additionally expressed his sorrow over the war waged by Israel on Lebanon and Palestine due to international silence. He also hinted at the violations of human rights committed by Israel, which represent violations of international treaties on human rights.

Existence of Israeli bases denied by Eritrean Embassy

SANA'A, July 22 — The Eritrean Embassy strongly denied the existence of Israeli bases on its land. In a press statement, a copy of which was obtained by Yemen Times, distributed Saturday, July 22, the embassy said that "Al-Thawri Newspaper, in its last Thursday's issue claimed that there exists an Israeli base in the Dahlac Islands and further claimed that there was also a treaty signed in 1995 between Eritrea and Israel concerning the set up of this base." The Eritrean Embassy wishes to give its assurances that news issued by this paper is not true and it is baseless. It aims to abuse and defame Eritrea and its people."

The Embassy strongly denounced information issued in the newspaper, giving assurances that no Israeli bases exist in the Eritrean islands and there are no treaties to this regard.

The statement further declared that "issuing such timeworn news, concerning the existence of Israeli bases in Eritrea, aims to falsely and unjustly accuse Eritrea and the Eritrean people, who struggled for over thirty years in defense of its freedom and national independence."

The statement went on to say that "we remind the concerned newspaper that Eritrea and its people, will not permit any mortgage of its lands for foreign bases as it believes that this affects the Eritrean sovereignty."

"Propagation of such lies, particularly at this time, and linking it to events in Lebanon, is an attempt to direct focus away from what is happening there." The statement added, "They aim to stir up the Arab public against an invented enemy which has a place only in the paper's mind and this, as we

think, does not serve Arab issues nor the Arab national security."

Concluding its statement, the embassy said, "The Dahlac Islands are not that remote and deserted a place, they are open to tourists and visitors and anyone could go there and make sure for himself. This newspaper which ventured to publish the news can go to Dahlac to show us where these Israeli bases are."

Al-Thawri Newspaper said "due to its confrontations with Hezbollah in Lebanon, Israel was compelled to decrease the number of its troops and hardware in its marine base in Dahlac." The paper added that some Yemeni fishermen mentioned that they, last Tuesday, saw three warships, positing the Israeli flag, and carrying troops and military hardware from the Dahlac islands.

Pollution sufferers appeal to MPs for rescue

HADRAMOUT, July 19 — In a letter to the media last week, locals of Al-Dhaliah district, Hadramout Governorate, appealed to their representatives at Parliament to rescue them from pollution that spread in the area after the Hungarian Company (MALL) left poisonous substances near their houses.

In their letter, published by Al-Shoura Net, the horror-stricken locals said many people in the area died from blood and kidney cancers caused by these poisonous substances, while others are still struggling with the disease.

They urged the concerned parties to interrogate those involved in the catastrophe and approve compensations for relatives of the dead, considering their legal right, particularly as the Ministry of Oil and Minerals confessed to the existence of the poisonous substances.

Al-Dhaliah locals confirmed that they don't claim compensation in the form of money, but they want the payment of their treatment abroad by the Ministry of Oil and Minerals to be equivalent to those who received financial assistance of 3,500 (USD).

Two years have passed after the company left petroleum pollutants in the area, and despite promises by the Minister of Oil and Minerals to summon an expert to examine these substances, nothing happened until writing this report.

On the other hand, graduates from the Petroleum Faculty in Hadramout University appealed to the President of the Republic to intervene in their employment issue.

They sent a letter to the President saying: "We contacted the concerned parties in Hadramout governorate with regard to our employment and obtained nothing except for promises, despite the fact some of us graduated five years ago."

Several graduates complained that high school leavers get jobs, whilst Petroleum Faculty graduates are excluded, however, there are many petroleum companies in Yemen that announce many vacancies every year. They said that employment offices in Hadramout deny the existence of any job opportunities.

Only five batches of students, with less than 25 graduates each, have graduated so far from the Petroleum Faculty in Hadramout University since its establishment.

Continued from page 1

Parliament discusses Anti-corruption Law

The sources added that those targeted by the Financial Liability Enactment Law will undergo continued monitoring and assessment to ensure they don't exploit their posts for illegal earnings. Also, the new law is intended to advise corrupt individuals how to avoid means of extortion while administering projects or public services, which have to be provided to different classes easily.

Parliament's sessions wrap up early
MPs accused the Parliament Presidency Board of edging out the role of the Monitoring Council and transforming it into words on media without any action.

In a statement to Al-Sahwah Net,

MPs, Sultan Al-Atwani and Abdulkarim Shaiban said: "wrapping up the parliament sessions before 12 a.m. and devoting them only to draft laws that cost the entire agenda of Parliament during the current period was preplanned in advance to deter Parliament's work progress."

Al-Atwani, who chairs the Nasserite Unionist Organization's parliamentary bloc, added: "wrapping up the Parliament sessions early implies that the ruling party's MPs are engaged in other jobs and they attend Parliament only to pass what they like."

Al-Atwani called for the conducting of early parliamentary elections, as a main step toward the reform process sought by the country and citizens.

"The early conclusion of Parliamentary sessions has been a feature of the past two weeks. The General People's Congress need not discuss any case related to corruption or violation in the meantime, as the country prepares for presidential and local elections in September," Shaiban reacted.

He noted the Parliament's current agenda is full of monitoring reports and questions for the ministers about corruption and violation issues, however, it is hoped that these reports and questions will remain inside drawers.

Deputy Parliament Speaker Yahya Al-Ray'e concluded Saturday's session at 11:30 a.m., only half an hour after it start, sparking tension among MPs.

Yemen disappointed at summit withdrawal

Yemen was the first Arab state to call on other Arab League members to hold an urgent summit July 24 at the Arab League headquarters in Cairo. In mid-July, President Saleh called for holding an emergency summit to discuss escalating aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinians. In this regard, Saleh sent letters to Arab leaders, stating Yemen's vision to urgent-

ly hold a summit.

Yemen has made diplomatic efforts in calling on other Arab states to hold the summit. Analysts thought such efforts would succeed in holding a summit, especially after 14 Arab states agreed to hold it, with one state remaining to agree, so that they could attain a quorum.

Yemen has taken a firm stance in

condemning Israeli attacks on Lebanon and Palestine. In his speech, President Saleh welcomed the struggle of Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in front of the Israeli war machine. Al-Qirbi further affirmed that Yemen will stick to its stance and stand by Palestinian and Lebanese peoples until they overcome their crisis.

Rice to go to Mideast but shuns cease-fire calls

By: Saul Hudson and Sue Fleming

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice will go to the Middle East on Sunday while resisting international pressure for an immediate cease-fire between Israel and Hizbollah guerrillas in Lebanon.

With tensions rising at the Israeli-Lebanese border, Rice told a news conference on Friday she hoped her trip would create conditions for a lasting Middle East peace but acknowledged her diplomatic work would be difficult.

She said she would visit Israel and the Palestinian territories and join Arab officials, including from Lebanon, at an international conference on the crisis in Rome. An Italian spokesman said it would be held next Wednesday.

Some U.S. analysts doubt Rice's prospects for stopping 10 days of fighting because of her reluctance to talk to key players -- Hizbollah and its backers, Iran and Syria.

Resisting calls from the United



U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice

Nations, Europe and the Arab world, she said an immediate cease-fire would produce a "false promise" that would allow Hizbollah to re-emerge in the future to attack Israel, the top U.S. ally in the region.

"An immediate cease-fire without political conditions does not make sense," she said.

"If you simply look for a cease-fire ... we will be back here in six months again," she added. "What I won't do is go to some place and try to get a cease-fire that I know isn't going to last."

International force

Rice said she expected in Rome to meet officials from Lebanon and other Arab states in search of a permanent solution to the conflict that could bring about an end to the violence.

Italian, French, U.N. and European Union officials were also expected to attend, a U.S. official said.

As part of a political solution, Rice said there would be a need for a "robust" international force inside Lebanon but added that the United States was still discussing with its partners what its mandate would be.

U.S. troops were not anticipated in any expanded international peace force for Lebanon, she said.

Earlier on Friday, Rice was briefed at the United Nations on a U.N. mission's findings after its trip to the region.

Before heading to the region, Rice will join President George W. Bush on Sunday for a meeting at the White House with Saudi officials to discuss the crisis.

The Bush administration also faced some pressure at home to do more to try to end the violence in the Middle East as U.S. Senate Democratic leaders called on the president to immediately appoint a special envoy to the Middle East.

Senate Democratic leader Harry Reid of Nevada and Sen. Joseph Biden, the top Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, said in a letter to Bush that they were "surprised" that Rice plans only a brief stop in the region.

"The United States needs to step forward and do the hard diplomatic work required to put in place a sustainable settlement and prevent a return to the status quo ante where Hizbollah attacked Israel at will," they wrote, adding Israel has the right to defend itself and that they support Israel's efforts to eliminate the threat posed by Hizbollah.

Natco launches new Hyundai Santa Fe

The National Trading Company (Natco) launched the all-new 2007 Hyundai Santa Fe at a ceremony last Wednesday at the Mövenpic Hotel in Sana'a. Compared to the previous model, the new Santa Fe is now far more spacious, providing a third row of seats to seat

seven adults comfortably. Technical specifications also have advanced dramatically, with full-time four-wheel drive and a 2.7-liter aluminum engine providing more power and speed distributed over its four wheels.

The campaign launch for the new

Santa Fe was exceptional. The launch festival began with African jungle-themed music, labeling the vehicle a mysterious jungle 'monster' as a metaphor for its off-road capabilities.

Approximately 20 dancers dressed in African tribal costumes danced in sys-

tematic rhythm with the jungle beat, giving a realistic sense of an African jungle tribe. They then marched around the mysterious monster, which emerged from the shrubbery like a tamed monster driven by one of the jungle men. The dance then resumed with a new theme, the Hyundai Santa Fe.

The audience exceptionally was amused by the launch celebration, successfully unleashing the new Santa Fe onto the market. It's now being sold at a competitive price for a seven-seat full-sized 4x4, with a price range of \$25,000-\$31,000.



The beast: Santa Fe unleashed.



Dancers dressed in African tribal costumes surrounding the car beast.

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- شاشة بلازما HD عالية الدقة G8 (بوصة ٥٠ : ٦٨x١٣٦
- بكسل ٤٢٠ : بوصة ١٠٢٤ x ٧٦٨ بكسل) .
- ٨,٥٨ مليار لون كحد أقصى (٢٠٤٨ تدرج لوني) .
- تباين بنسبة ١ : ٣٠٠٠
- نظام مكبرات الصوت الذكي
- تسجيل / تشغيل فيديو (SD) MPEG4
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• شارع حدة: هاتف: ٢٠٠٧٢٢-٢٠٠٧٢٨ فاكس: ٢٠٠٨٢٤

شركة ألفا المحدودة
ALFA
الوكيل الوحيد

الجديدة: تلفاكس: ٢٠٥٨٥٥ • مسنن: هاتف: ٢٤١٢٧١ فاكس: ٢٤١٢٧٩ • المكلا: هاتف: ٣٠٤٦٢٢ فاكس: ٣١٤٦٦٦

കേരളത്തിലുള്ള നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രിയപ്പെട്ടവർക്കു മിനിട്ടുകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ പണമയക്കൂ.



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*പ്രവേശന നേരം, നിങ്ങൾ നിങ്ങളുടെ നമ്പർ നുപുറം, എൻഡ് മെസ്സേജ്... **US\$ 2500 വരെയുള്ള പണമയക്കുവാൻ US\$ 7 മുതൽ ഫീസ് അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതല്ല. പ്രവേശനം പരിമിതം. എല്ലാ കരാറുകളും പാലാറ്റോയ്ക്ക് തുല്യമായി നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനായി വ്യത്യസ്ത ഓപ്പറേഷൻ തുല്യതയ്ക്ക് പാലാറ്റോയ്ക്ക് നിർവ്വഹിക്കേണ്ടതല്ല. നിങ്ങളുടെ അറിവില്ലാതെ വിവരങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ അനുമതിയില്ല.

A new milestone for the Arab Iron and Steel Company within months of establishment: AISCO is awarded the ISO 9001-2000 certificate of Quality



Although operationally only in January 2006, the Arab Iron and Steel Company has successfully implemented an exceptional managerial policy which has facilitated achieving the ISO 9001-2000 within months of operation, reflecting the level commitment and professionalism the management of AISCO enjoys.

The company has celebrated the ISO certification in a conference held in Movenpic hotel held Last Thursday July 20th, in the presence of Their excellencies Dr. Khalid Rajeh Sheikh, Minister of Trade and Industry, Prof. Saif Mahyoub Al-Asali, Minister of Finance and Dr. Yehya Al-Shoaibi Cabinet Minister and Mayor of Sana'a. A high level delegation of Businessmen and officials have attended the conference, which resembles a new victory in Yemen's Industrial Revolution spearheaded by AISCO

Mr. Ahmed AbuBaker Bazara, Chairman of AISCO, illustrated the motive behind the establishment of the company, which is to play an active role in the macroeconomic development of the country, through reducing national

dependence on imported iron and steel and provide competitively priced and high quality steel products for local consumption and facilitate the growth of the constructions industry in particular.

He also added that in spite of the obstacles the company faced during the start-up phase, the company has received enormous support from the Ministry and the Minister of Trade and Industry and the ex-mayor of Aden Dr. Al-Shoaibi, while expressing the company's aspirations into further growth in other related industries, confirming that Yemen is becoming more business-friendly as a result of government facilitation for investments especially in the Free zones, thanks to the wise leadership of His Excellency President Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the country.

Dr. Sami Elemara of BM TRADA certification has signified the managerial talents and expertise of AISCO, he said he was extremely impressed by the high level of commitment and leadership the management enjoyed, which was a critical factor to the success of the certification process in such a short period of time, and the start of many anticipated future accomplishments for the company.



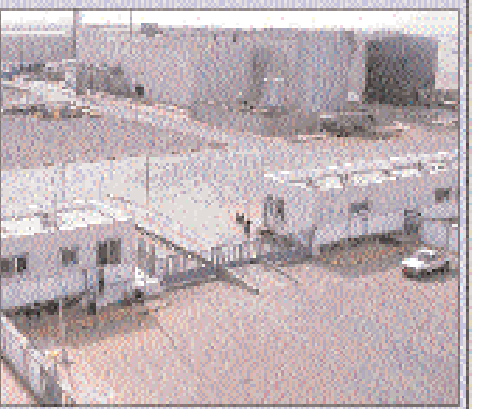
Mr. Ahmed Bazaraa receiving the ISO certificate from Dr. Sami Elemara of BM TRADA Certification



The Attendance at the ISO 9001-2000 certification ceremony

The Arab Iron and Steel Company

The Arab Iron and Steel corporation – AISCO was established in 2005 as one of a kind joint venture between Yemeni and regional investors led by the Bazaraa family in Yemen. The vision of the partners is to move the Yemeni market from an import market for steel to an industrial economy producing steel. Steel manufacturing is considered a major indicative and a benchmark for any nation's progress, therefore, we took an initiative to list our nation amongst the progressing nations of the world. We pride ourselves with this landmark project and we have the greatest pleasure to introduce a 'MADE IN YEMEN' high quality steel, made by highly trained Yemeni & Expatriate workmanship. Central to our vision is continuous improvement of our production capacity, lines of production, and horizontal integration through the introduction of state-of-the-art manufacturing entities, with a high level commitment to producing and supplying the domestic market with quality and competitively prices Iron and Steel productions to feed the local industry.



AISCO's Steel Scrap processing plant



Shaping round hot-rolled steel bars



Oxygen storage facility

Hurdles facing women in Yemeni media

Despite the fact that the status of Yemeni women has improved generally in Yemen, Yemeni female journalists still face several problems while pursuing their career.

By: Abdulbari Taher

More difficulties besiege working Yemeni women. Some of these hurdles have to do with backward social and tribal hierarchy, while others relate to ancient cultural heritage, backward legislation and prehistoric public customs and habits.

Discrimination against women and disdainful views of them are rooted deeply in history, sociology, philosophy, legislation, arts, psychology and, to a great extent, public heritage – whether via poetry, prose, wisdom or proverbs.

Such ancient build-up and practices are the reasons for much defective and discriminatory legislation. They also cause Yemenis to look down upon women. We couldn't go beyond them because we haven't knocked on modernism's doors.

Women's status

According to a witty remark by writer Nabilah Al-Zubair, such existing social build-up is fed by customs and laws that replaced slavery and resulted in subordination and suppressive situations.

In his book entitled *Women's Rights Between Legislation and Doctrine*, lawyer Ahmed Al-Wadai declares that women's situation and the extent of their role in society can't be decided by legislative texts, with whatever understanding and optimism with which we read them. Yet, such texts aren't separate from reality and life.

Women's situation is complex and everything mixes together – past with present, political with economic and social, and social, literal, philosophical and public with sacred. All of these hurdles in their totality have something to do with women's situations, even the linguistic one.

We're facing a catastrophic situation. Concerning women's rights, Yemen's 1964 Constitution was more developed than that of 1970. The 1990 Yemeni Constitution adopted articles from 1964,

but it began to shrink due to frequent amendments from 1994. Surprisingly, the 1994 amendment made use of the 1970 constitution.

In addressing the issue, Al-Wadai refers to the equality principle over the various periods Yemen has experienced. Article 17 of the 1964 constitution states, "Yemenis are equal in general rights and duties before the law, without discrimination based on gender, origin, language, faith or doctrine."

The 1970 constitution deleted the item detailing such discriminations, which was in fact, a setback. The same issue came about in the constitution drawn up following Yemeni reunification, as well as in the 1994 constitution, which addressed the issue in floating and moral terms, "Women are the half brothers of men. They [women] are equal to men in rights and duties." So, the big hurdle of legislation lies with backward constitutions.

With more impairment, 1994's frequent amendments and their aftermath were accompanied by amending other laws, particularly regarding the equality principle. As for the Personal Status Law, issued after Yemeni unity, all changes tended to narrow and deprive women of equality.

Instead of fixing the marriage age at 18, as is the case in most Arab and Islamic countries, the law left the matter undefined. Thus, judges and kin in charge were given the right to force their daughters to marry at an early age. Further, most rural families make their daughters marry at an early age.

Human rights activist Amal Al-Basha points out that dysfunction in Article 31 of the 1994 constitution dictates something like, "Women are half brothers of men. They are equal with men in rights and duties, according to Sharia and law," indicating that women's citizenship can be represented only in the moral aspect controlled by Sharia.

Women and law

Further, dozens of laws are marked by



Some of female journalists in a training course in journalism. YT PHOTO

discrimination, as in the case of a Yemeni woman who wants to marry a foreigner but must have the Interior Minister's consent. Article 6 of 1990's Nationalization Law refuses the right of a Yemeni woman married to a foreigner to pass on her nationality to her sons; whereas a Yemeni man married to a female foreigner can transfer his nationality to his sons.

In another example, according to Article 12 of 1994, if a man kills his wife and her companion while they are committing adultery, he should be sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine.

Discriminatory legislation and constitutions clash with international declarations, to which Yemen should adhere. They also clash with agreed upon charters and agreements. In reality, Yemeni legitimate courts and judiciary – marked by backwardness, incompetence and partiality – do align against women because they're very close to tradition and tribal customs rather than the law and constitution.

In Yemen, which basically is a tribal society, women are treated with much disdain, contempt and scorn. The bias of courts represents nothing as compared to the hurdles of custom, tradition, entrenched values and religious culture.

Dozens of Yemeni proverbs comment scornfully on women, considering them worthy of such slur. In addition to oppressive practices and legislation, such proverbs are responsible for women's backwardness and their disappearance, particularly those working in mass media.

It's without doubt that women working

in media have a special peculiarity, thus adding to their suffering. Due to traditional society and illiteracy, 30 percent of Yemeni women hardly can write because they're subject to dropping out of primary school. Women being deprived of education can be attributed to early marriage and family poverty giving priority to males' education.

While less than 30 percent of Yemeni women reach university, some hundreds hazard to join the media and press. However, these bold women are kept under the merciless eyes of traditional society. Due to their daily appearance, they're subject to blame and criticism, as in the case of journalists Rahma Hujerah and Raufa Hassan. Further, Amat Alalim Al-Suswa was criticized by religious preachers, while Radhia Ehsan was harassed, as is the case with many of her contemporaries.

What's even more catastrophic is state participation in terrorizing female media personnel. The problem doesn't lie solely with legislation, customs, traditions, backward judiciary or a society that's the enemy of freedom, rights and equality; rather, it extends to include political and educated elites and civil society organizations because such elites are inclined toward what's traditional, illiberal and narrow-minded. Whatever they speak, they remain captive to their societal restrictions.

Few women work in mass media because the collective social view of women still is negative. Even when women join radio, television or press, they're not given the chance to express

themselves or give vent to their creativity and ability.

Besieged in their work during the day, women find it even more difficult to work at night in such a traditional society. Regarding the press, writing, preparing and following news items occurs in the afternoon and during qat sessions, where women can't find a place. So, working in media is challenging for women.

Additionally, women's work in journalism and the media requires field visits, which is relatively unacceptable in such a conservative society. Although the Faculty of Information has provided society a considerable number of female media personnel, they don't perform their role well, perhaps due to late qualification and graduation or little experience.

Women and media

Journalism and media are both important and dangerous at the same time because journalism on the world stage – the Arab world generally and Yemen particularly – represents an open field for continuous confrontation, a fierce and violent one. Press members are subject to arrest, beating, trials and defamation – all reasons making women hesitate to join.

Situations and attitudes toward women mirror the actual mode of modernism, democracy and liberalism in any country. Additionally, the situation of minorities, women and marginalized factions reflects a genuine picture of the nature of that society.

According to a Women's National Committee report on women's situation, their political participation is limited, particularly at higher levels. Despite the existence of regulatory laws concerning women's situation, there still exists a gap between theory and practice.

According to the report, the absence of women when formulating laws causes such laws to become subject to subjective interpretations apart from doctrinal interpretations, thus spoiling the principle of gender equality.

The committee report attributes women's poor participation in politics to:

- Joining education late
- Male dominance over political institutions
- Doubt and fear cast upon women
- Teaching women from childhood to

look for a husband and passion - The spread of concepts and values confining politics to men

Women's participation in all media outlets, particularly higher positions, hasn't arrived at that level, as their participation thus far is removed from decision making posts. Yemeni media's addressing of women's issues reflects the nature of a society governed by custom and hereditary tradition. In spite of all its developments, Yemeni society still has a derogatory view of women. Women are absent from society building because their participation is wanted only formally.

Tables on women's situation in mass media and journalism reflect a terrifying situation, witnessing to their weak participation and forging calls that speak of women's attendance and participation in all life aspects.

Education is one hurdle facing men and women, but more so for women, 70 percent of whom are illiterate. When economic situations harm both genders, they affect women more. Absence of democracy is an illness affecting all, but women are its major victims. Yemeni society's backwardness and stiffness of tradition is reflected upon all its citizens, but more so upon women, especially those enrolled in mass media.

Discrimination and scorn will involve all, but will affect women more. As long as Yemen is a factional society with social discrimination, women will be victimized twice – once by the general situation and again by her father, brother, family or husband.

Mixing between religious and tribal systems becomes clear when we consider the veil. Veiling began with high-class families in cities and then the tradition extended to include all women of various classes and found its place in the countryside as well. Veiling will hinder women from joining media institutions.

Finally, negative discrimination against women and their work can be treated only by positive discrimination through the constitution, laws and legislation. Furthermore, procedures and steps should be implemented to enable women to participate actively in political life by giving them the chance to occupy high posts and demonstrate their capabilities with utter freedom.



General Tender Announcement Number (5) Year 2006

Yemen Radio and TV Corporation announces tenders for the following:

- Supply, supervising installation, testing, hand-over and guarantee of four TV transmission equipment in the following stations: Mara'a, Al-Damigh, Hailan, Dhain.

Interested specialized and manufacturing companies in this field are to come to the Corporation's premises- engineering sector, projects department in Sana'a near the Ministry of Public Health and Population during official working hours in order to obtain the tenders documents.

Tender fees: Non-refundable US 300\$ an additional 100\$ is charged for optional postal delivery.

General conditions:

- 1- Primary guarantee of 2.5% of the total tender cost and valid for 120 days from the date of opening the envelopes
- 2- Valid tax card for 2006
- 3- Valid commercial registration card for 2006
- 4- Valid Insurance card for 2006
- 5- Valid Alms (Zakat) card for 2006
- 6- The envelopes are to be sealed in red wax
- 7- Commitment to the general and special conditions stated in the tender documents

Place and date for opening the envelopes:

The envelopes are to be opened at 11 AM on Saturday morning 2/9/2006 at the corporation premises.



General Tender Announcement Number (6) Year 2006

Yemen Radio and TV Corporation announces tenders for the following:

- Supply, supervising installation, testing, hand-over and guarantee of ten FM broadcasting equipment 5 kilo watts along with antenna systems at the following stations: Mara'a, Al-Damigh, Hailan, Al-Ashmoor, Al-Dhali, Mukairas, Al-Hala, Al-Aroos, Riam, Al-Qatn.

Interested specialized and manufacturing companies in this field are to come to the Corporation's premises- engineering sector, projects department in Sana'a near the Ministry of Public Health and Population during official working hours in order to obtain the tenders documents.

Tender fees: Non-refundable US 500\$ an additional 100\$ is charged for optional postal delivery.

General conditions:

- 1- Primary guarantee of 2.5% of the total tender cost and valid for 120 days from the date of opening the envelopes
- 2- Valid tax card for 2006
- 3- Valid commercial registration card for 2006
- 4- Valid Insurance card for 2006
- 5- Valid Alms (Zakat) card for 2006
- 6- The envelopes are to be sealed in red wax
- 7- Commitment to the general and special conditions stated in the tender documents

Place and date for opening the envelopes:

The envelopes are to be opened at 11 AM on Monday morning 4/9/2006 at the corporation premises.



Exciting Career Opportunities **LEGAL COUNSELS**

The Ministry of Oil and Minerals (MOM) and Safer Exploration & Production Operations Company (SAFER) are pleased to announce a new initiative to recruit and train graduates to work as Legal Counsels for SAFER Co. The successful candidates will go through rigorous language and academic training to be qualified to work in the Legal Department at SAFER Co.

Minimum Requirements:

- Must have university degree preferably degree in Law from a recognized & reputed university with a minimum of 80% or GPA 3.00. Other disciplines may be considered as Petroleum Engineering if they have excellent English language skills.
- Age 22-28.
- Commitment to travel abroad to complete a Masters degree program in International Law.
- Commitment to undergo intensive English language training in Yemen if needed.
- Students with strong language skills are encouraged to apply. And those who are in a position to sit for the TOEFL or IELTS are encouraged to do so.
- Experience in this field is a plus but not essential.
- Must have strong work and learning ethics.

Application Criteria:

- Applications must be submitted NO Later Than **September 23, 2006.**
- Application Form could be obtained from our Website by choosing the following path: <http://www.saferyemen.com/download.html>, then click on download application under "Legal Counsel Qualification Program for Work at SAFER Co."
- A member of our recruitment team will call you if you are selected for a test and interview.
- Selection will be **based on the most qualified applicants.**
- Please make sure that your application contains all the needed personal, contact and qualification information.
- Any application that doesn't meet the minimum requirements will **Not be considered.**
- Handed-In CV's will **NOT be considered.**
- The scholarship committee on behalf of the Ministry of Oil and Minerals and SAFER Co., is committed to give all applicants equal, fair and competitive opportunities.

If you meet the above requirements, please forward your **resume, Application Form and a copy of your university transcript** and a copy of your TOEFL/ITP/IELTS score if available to the following address:

Safer Exploration and Production Operation Company
Attn: Human Resources Department
Recruiting Section
P.O. Box 481,
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen



Yemen Nationals only

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<http://www.nexeninc.com/careers/yemen/>

Application Criteria:

- All applications must be submitted through our online application system
- Online Application must be submitted NO later than July 31, 2006.
- A member of our recruitment team will call you if you are selected for a test and interview.
- Selection will be based on the most qualified applicants.
- Applicants can check the status of their application online using the above URL.
- Please make sure that your Application contains all the needed personal, contact and qualification information.
- Faxed or Handed-In CV's will NOT be considered.

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Farouk Luqman to the Yemen Times:

President Saleh is the best option for today's Yemen

One of Yemen's pioneer journalists, he was editor of the first English newspaper, The Aden Chronicle, in the Democratic Republic of Yemen until 1968. Despite nationalization of his family business, he continued working in the media as a correspondent for a number of internationally renowned news outlets like The New York Times, Newsweek magazine and United Press International (UPI). He has published books in Arabic and English, including the first book of facts about modern Yemen in 1970. Afterward, he emigrated to Saudi Arabia to co-establish that country's first English language daily, Arab News, in 1975 with Hisham and Mohammad Ali Hafiz.

After working 17 years at Arab News and writing for Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper, he decided it was time to move on and created Malyalam News. He's also Editor-in-chief of Urdu Magazine and recently established a training center for new journalists.

After an absence of 11 years, Farouk Luqman visited Yemen last week. Yemen Times Editor-in-Chief Nadia Al-Sakkaf met Luqman and conducted the following interview.

What's the occasion of visiting Yemen now after so long?

You could say that I'm visiting home. It's been very long since I've come to visit Yemen and I missed this country. After all, it is my home. I have many friends and relatives here, to the extent that if I had lunch with one of them every day, it would take months to see everybody.

Then why did you leave Yemen in the first place?

At that time, our family business was ruined, as the Communists confiscated everything we owned and made it impossible for us to work in Yemen. After completing a Master of Science degree in journalism in the United States in 1962, I joined the family publishing firm as editor of the Arabic daily, Fatah al-Jazirah, and The Aden Chronicle. But after nationalization in 1968, it became impossible to continue that business.

Why did you establish media in

Malyalam and Urdu instead of more known languages like English?

On the contrary, Malyalam is very popular in the Gulf. Did you know there are more than three million native Malyalam speakers in the Gulf countries alone? Urdu also is widespread, with more than 1.7 million Urdu speaking citizens in the Gulf. So, it was an opportunity because there was demand and no local competitors.

We have many branches in Kerala and other cities in southern India and we distribute to most of the Gulf countries, although we don't have that great a market in the United Arab Emirates because regulations there allow international newspapers to be printed, so competition is quite high. We distribute approximately 30,000 copies and we see ample opportunity for more.

Are you working on any new projects now?

We are establishing a training center

for journalists, which will be launched soon. I believe this center will provide very much needed training and services in the region.

Why didn't you return to Yemen after things changed?

You mean in 1990? Well, it was a great achievement for Yemen to unite its two parts and I, like every Yemeni, was proud. But transition takes time and just when Yemen began to adjust to the new phase, the 1994 war broke out. Unfortunately, it would've been a very risky decision to make and, as it is, we already were quite established in Saudi Arabia.

After an absence of 11 years, what are the most striking differences you see in Yemen?

Well, I can only talk about Sana'a and Taiz because I haven't been around the country yet, but I must say that I'm very impressed with the development the country has witnessed in the past decade. There's so much more construction going on

and I've seen that more women are participating in public life. In fact, I made it a point to visit the president during my stay in Sana'a and was given this opportunity.

Why did you want to visit the president?

Why wouldn't I? He's my president and I wanted to meet with him and pay homage to him. I believe this is the right of any Yemeni citizen and I wanted to use that right. As a matter of fact, considering these upcoming elections, I feel that President Saleh is the best option for today's Yemen. Yes, there have been some difficulties and mistakes, but no one can deny the achievements and progress Yemen has enjoyed under his leadership.

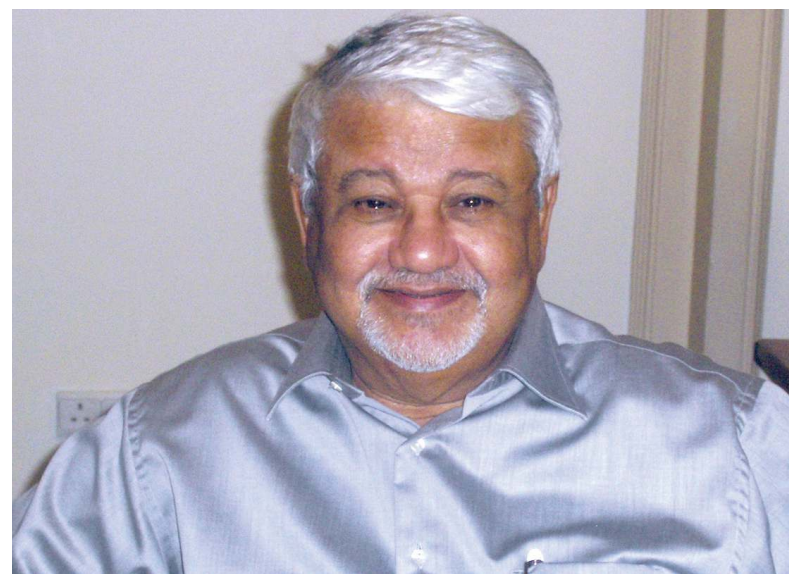
Like what?

For example, security today is much better than it was in the past, and when I say better, I don't mean in absolute terms but in relation to the situation before. The judiciary system is better, education is better and investment is better, among the many other developments.

What do you think are the most important issues Yemen should focus on urgently?

There are so many issues to tackle. For one, the water problem is a major concern. One day, you'll find a gold or diamond mine or discover new oil in a Sana'a well, but what's the point if there's no water? We'd still need water to utilize all those and Sana'a especially is suffering a shortage of water. I'm happy that there have been a number of events targeting this problem lately, such as the conference on which the Yemen Times reported recently, but the issue needs real attention.

Also, I think information technology (IT) should be taught as a compulsory subject in all schools



Farouk Luqman

because it's the way to the future. Another issue is that Yemen needs more advanced media.

If there was one thing you'd change about Yemen, what would it be?

Steady development. I'm very

impressed by India's experience. That country has made giant leaps in technology and development. It's been progressing slowly but steadily and it's one of the great countries today. Indian minds and manpower are the most sought after around the world, sometimes at any price.



General Tender Announcement Number (7) Year 2006

Yemen Radio and TV Corporation announces tenders for the following:

- Supply, supervising installation, testing, hand-over and guarantee of two FM broadcasting equipment 5 kilo watts along with antenna systems and connection equipments for Marib and Ibb governorates.

Interested specialized and manufacturing companies in this field are to come to the Corporation's premises- engineering sector, projects department in Sana'a near the Ministry of Public Health and Population during official working hours in order to obtain the tenders documents.

Tender fees: Non-refundable US 200\$ an additional 100\$ is charged for optional postal delivery.

General conditions:

- 1- Primary guarantee of 2.5% of the total tender cost and valid for 120 days from the date of opening the envelopes
- 2- Valid tax card for 2006
- 3- Valid commercial registration card for 2006
- 4- Valid Insurance card for 2006
- 5- Valid Alms (Zakat) card for 2006
- 6- The envelopes are to be sealed in red wax
- 7- Commitment to the general and special conditions stated in the tender documents

Place and date for opening the envelopes:

The envelopes are to be opened at 11 AM on Saturday morning 19/8/2006 at the corporation premises.



General Tender Announcement Number (8) Year 2006

Yemen Radio and TV Corporation announces tenders for the following:

- Supply, supervising installation, testing, hand-over and guarantee of various audio equipments for Sana'a and Aden broadcast stations and local stations in al-Mahara, Haja, Marib and Ibb.

Interested specialized and manufacturing companies in this field are to come to the Corporation's premises- engineering sector, projects department in Sana'a near the Ministry of Public Health and Population during official working hours in order to obtain the tenders documents.

Tender fees: Non-refundable US 300\$ an additional 100\$ is charged for optional postal delivery.

General conditions:

- 1- Primary guarantee of 2.5% of the total tender cost and valid for 120 days from the date of opening the envelopes
- 2- Valid tax card for 2006
- 3- Valid commercial registration card for 2006
- 4- Valid Insurance card for 2006
- 5- Valid Alms (Zakat) card for 2006
- 6- The envelopes are to be sealed in red wax
- 7- Commitment to the general and special conditions stated in the tender documents

Place and date for opening the envelopes:

The envelopes are to be opened at 11 AM on Saturday morning 19/8/2006 at the corporation premises.

Words of Wisdom



I personally feel that female journalists can play an important role in the presence of women in public life. They will be the touch-bearers because they will influence society, and they play role models for other women. We will help them, provided they satisfy the minimum - not optimal - conditions.

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

Who will stop this Israeli arrogance?

Everyone in possession of a conscience will have felt pain and bewilderment having sadly followed the scenes of Israeli killing, destruction and ferocious attacks of aggression, characterized by boundless arrogance and exorbitant use of military force, against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. As a result of this brutal Israeli aggression, hundreds of innocent children, women and elderly people have been killed in addition to the destruction of all infrastructure and economic constituents in Lebanon and Palestine. All this is done under a regrettable complete international silence. This international silence arouses astonishment and depicts the double standard in implementation of international legitimate resolutions and total retraction of the values of justice and concepts of human rights.

If Israel justifies its savage aggression with the excuse of freeing three of its soldiers arrested by the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance, it does, in fact, by its inhumane and illogical acts exceed that allegation, i.e. the freeing of its three soldiers, to implement its own agenda against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the Arab nation and the entire region by reshuffling the cards regionally and internationally.

The matter reaches its extreme limit when



By: President Ali
Abdullah Saleh

we find Israel launches an open war and lets loose its military machine to kill and destroy and commit massacres with the aim of delivering three soldiers. Against this, there are tens of thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese and other Arab prisoners in Israeli prisons but no one talks about them. Those prisoners include children, women, elderly, ministers and members of parliament the Palestinian people have elated with free will and democratic elections through which the world has witnessed their honesty. Israel, which is a power of occupation, does not hesitate to boast its detention of all those under extremely severe circumstances, depriving them of their dignity and human rights in a flagrant challenge of all norms and conventions of international organizations concerned with human rights.

Undoubtedly, the Israeli escalation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples puts the entire region face to face with a dangerous threat heralding the destruction of the foundations of security and stability within it. This escalation, however, places the region before an unknown destiny and possibilities, predicting the worst catastrophes. Therefore, the international community, the G8 in the first place, has to undertake its moral and human responsibility for resolute and urgent interference to stop the aggression and oblige Israel to abide by dues of just

peace and to submit to the international will and its resolutions related to the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is particularly so when we take into consideration that the Arabs have chosen the path of peace and have affirmed that through the Arab initiative presented by King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia and approved by the Beirut Arab summit. The Arab initiative has included the realistic bases for the establishment of just and comprehensive peace in the region. The initiative has stressed the importance of ending the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, and establishing a Palestinian state with Al-Quds (Jerusalem) as its capital, deeming that as representing the actual inlet for the stabilization of the factors of stability, security and peaceful co-existence in the region. Without that, the situation in the region will continue to flare up and be unstable. Continuation of the policy of Israeli aggression and arrogance will dissipate all efforts exerted in the area of fighting terror and prepare climates encouraging the growth of the phenomenon of extremism and terrorism in the region and the world, especially if we realize the increase in feelings of frustration and despair among the Arab and Muslim youth in particular as a result of Israel's excessiveness in its repeated arrogance and aggressions. These Israeli aggressions do not find anyone that deters them and add to that the absence of international justice and supremacy of the double standard policy in the implementation of international resolutions. Reasons, such as these, provide the

convenient ground worker forces of extremism and terror to attract those youths into their ranks and push them to commit acts of violence that threaten regional and international peace and stability.

The Republic of Yemen, out of its comprehension of those dangers and a sense of national responsibility, has called for an emergency Arab summit at headquarters of the Arab League in Cairo. This comes out of the belief that holding the summit represents an urgent national necessity for standing up against the ramifications resulting from the escalating Israeli aggression on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The aim is to take a unified and active Arab stand to face the challenges threatening the Arab nation and to find out mechanisms to guarantee implementation of the Arab peaceful initiative and shoulder responsibility for facing the situations in Iraq, Somalia and Darfur in the Sudan. The aim is also to come out with a unified Arab vision safeguarding the nation's interests and keeping its rights and historical role and civilized position among nations.

Overcoming the current Arab situation and enhancing the nation's capability in defending its security and existence dictate a serious and sincere stance and conscious realization that any delay and hesitation in holding the summit would only increase the situation's severity and deterioration. This is surely not the wish of any reasonable person who loves peace.

Source: Al-Thawra Dially

OUR
OPINIONOur untapped
resources

So many international organizations and donor country representatives repeatedly ask this question: What can be done to promote democracy and freedom in Yemen?

I'm sure there are a hundred or more answers to this question and perhaps all of them could be equally correct. Yet, there's one answer I haven't heard much - in fact, never. Whenever this question is approached, our thinking usually is limited to the resources and problems we have within, such as more education for our youth and eradicating our corrupt officials.

However, so far, no one has said anything about our countrymen and women who have migrated from Yemen and are now successful individuals in more developed parts of the world. I believe it is they who can promote democracy, development, freedom or whatever in Yemen - and in magical speed. This is because they had the opportunity to learn to function in an environment we are as yet striving to achieve. In fact, many of them are significant key factors helping to improve the already relatively advanced systems of which they are a part.

These men and women are educated, empowered and enjoying freedom of thought and self-esteem that those residing in Yemen unfortunately do not. They are individuals who can help make change happen more quickly because they have experienced it in other contexts.

If there was a way to coordinate between development movements inside Yemen and our educated men and women outside, then surely it would be one of the most effective ways to promote democracy and freedoms in Yemen.

It's not a very difficult task. Our countrymen and women already are eager to see their country out of its misery. And thanks to communication technology, they are just an internet link away.

I propose that we start by encouraging communication between Yemenis inside and outside the country. Let us create chat rooms and online forums and then let us try to take it a step closer by bringing some of those individuals to the same table. Identify common grounds to start from and take it forward from there. I have tremendous faith in our men and women abroad and I know they want to help their country, they just don't know how. Let us use this untapped resource to promote Yemen's development. If you're interested in helping this country, this is a starting place.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf
Editor-in-Chief

Lebanon dismantles the barrier of Arab fear

What has been happening in the past few days was not only a brave Arab Lebanese act to break free from the unconquerable Zionist legend. It has been rather a courageous act to break the Zionist entity and to disclose its reality as fragile and prone to fragmentation and breaking at the first actual confrontation with a people's resistance. This has rendered the world in a state of a mixture of admiration and surprise. What would be the case if all the Arab people or part of them enter into the confrontation and what would be the destiny of this arrogant entity that practices a despicable act against the Palestinian people who are besieged and imprisoned and in turn did not lose their will and capability of resistance and challenge?

The state of panic and confusion in which this entity and its generals appear confirm the deep analyses that mention that this entity is actually an American base in the heart of the Arab homeland and this homeland will be able to succeed in pulling down this base with the solidarity of its people and



By: Dr. Abdulaziz
Al-Maqaleh

steadfastness and preparedness to sacrifice, as other American bases were dismantled in other places of the world. It is honorable of the Lebanese resistance that it has uncovered the defect of this legend that managed for no short time to deceive its supporters that it is the only and greatest power in the Arab region or what has been called the Middle East.

The Zionist entity has managed for some time to take the initiative of the battle by transferring it inside the Arab countries. However, Lebanon has been able to move the battle to inside occupied Palestine and to make the enemy realize that

its existence is surrounded and in the range of the Arab gun. When the hour of salvation comes the arsenal of weapons of mass destruction will not be useful for the entity. These weapons will be a curse against it and will inevitably be the means leading to its end. Provocation of its neighboring countries and flexing its muscles will be meaningless when the hour comes for revenging the crimes that exceeded in quality and quantity all the crimes committed by the Nazis against the European peoples in the Second World War.

When the smoke of the ongoing battle between the Zionist entity and Lebanon disappears, this entity will not be the enemy, the one that is superior in its arrogance. It would have then been overpowered and

shown in its actual image. It will not be useful for it to parade its power before the Palestinian people who are under siege and imprisonment.

The legend has collapsed and has been unable to confront an organized and well-trained popular resistance that has clear national goals. What would this legend do if it were faced with an entire nation, even if the stone is the weapon of this nation that is afflicted by leaderships whose only aim is to preserve their power even if the price is very expensive and paid for in the dignity of the nation and its freedom and independence?

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh is Yemen's prominent poet and intellectual. He is the director of the Yemeni Center for Studies.

Letters to the Editor

Leave Iraq once and for all

The U.S.A. must leave Iraq at some point. No one can seriously argue against that eventuality. To remain in Iraq is too costly in American lives, American economic performance and international relations.

The crucial questions are *how* to leave and *when*.

Instead of some grand scheme taking place over 10 or 20 years, with the concomitant loss of life and economic viability, it could well be that a staged withdrawal makes the most sense.

Rather than waiting the years and years it will take to fully staff and train both the Iraqi military and police forces to protect Iraq's citizenry, the focus should be on getting *one city* running smoothly at a time. If one city can be seen to be governed well, with a full complement of Iraqi Army personnel and Iraqi police, then that would give some hope to all involved that eventually *all* the cities and regions of Iraq would receive the same benefits.

Peace and security is what it takes for a nation to achieve its full potential and in this case, a fully performing Iraq means secure and plentiful oil for the United States.

It is in everyone's interest to see this happen - including Iraq's neighbors, who would probably rather not have 500,000 troops from another continent so close by. It would be better for regular Iraqis, as the terrorists

are only there because the Americans and British are. And, it would be better for the American taxpayer, as it is costing billions of dollars (of borrowed money) to continue the Iraq war. When push comes to shove, shouldn't the American voter have a say?

On top of all this, young, belligerent Islamists are converging in Iraq in the thousands, each and every month, taking up residence there and going out with the intention of causing injury and death to the coalition. Even if only one in ten of the Islamists manage to cause an American death or injury, such instances will add up to significant numbers, and won't be tolerated for long by the American people.

It is my opinion that it is time to design a plan based on this model, publicize it - and thereby, change the tone of the debate to a more positive one, as regards the Iraq war. Tangible signs of progress are welcomed by everyone observing this war.

This plan will allow real progress to be made - visible to all Iraqis - now that the time has come for the U.S.A. and the UK to leave Iraq.

Thank you for your time.

John Shannon
adollarayearman@yahoo.ca

(This was also sent to the White House, Globalist.com, and the Saudi Embassy, Washington, DC. July 10/11, 2006.)

Until when?

The Israeli policy could lead the world to World War Three due to the number of countries involved in the current war in Lebanon. The Zionist movement and its powerful leaders that exist in the United States and all over the world want to own all of the land that is mentioned in the Torah; from the Nile to the Euphrates. Day after day, it becomes very clear how great their racism and prejudice is towards all Arabs.

Their methods have become more and more tyrant-like since the massacres that occurred in Lebanon. They take into consideration that in order to occupy strategic land, they must get rid of that land's people. Do we not see it?! They are working towards taking it over. They are looking for a place that is near to the sea for their future international business.

My heart is full of anger and grief for those Lebanese and Palestinian people. Moreover, I am saddened by the Arab leaders' reactions. We got the lowest of the low.

I wonder - did Israel use its soldiers as decoys so that Hezbollah would start this war?! What I know for sure is that simple Israeli morals part of the policy of expansion in Lebanon.

Shatha Ja'afar A'abass
pinklady007200@yahoo.com



By: Samer (samer_art@maktoob.com)

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Yemen Press Review

By: Mohammed Khidhr

Al-Wahdawi
weekly, organ of
the Nasserite
Unionist
Organization,
18 Jul 2006.

Main headlines

- Nasserite Organization calls for opening military fronts to ease pressure on the resistance
- A family in Najd behind the nation's disasters
- 15 killed or wounded, Fierce battle between two tribes in Amran and Al-Jawf
- Demanded the expulsion of the American ambassador, Al-Atwani: The adventurers are the ones making the nation's dignity
- Hundreds of missiles launched by Hezbollah on the Zionist entity
- Elections Commission steps up stances towards a crisis with the JMP,
- The National Conference condemns the Zionist aggression and calls for supporting the resistance
- On charge of facilitating the escape of al-Qaeda elements, A military court decides imprisonment of 12

officers from the Political Security - JMP condemns the aggression on Lebanon and Palestine

Writer Abdulkarim Qassem al-Sharaabi says in an article the events have disclosed the great efforts that have been exerted by our rulers in making our Arab homeland a place where the enemies move easily and rendering our capitals into military bases for the forces of colonization and invaders. The rulers palaces changed to information centers for the official spokesman of the Zionist and American forces.

No doubt, this dark image would not have been like that but because of those efforts and absolute sincerity to the colonialist circles by the submissive Arab regimes. Those regimes have panted after the so-called projects and agreements of peace to concede the rights and sign agreements selling the Arab land, sea and space. Among the most prominent landmarks that proceeded the latest events that unmasked those regimes are:

- selling the cause and squandering

the Arab Palestinian land in return for recognition of establishment of a deficient Palestinian authority on 22% of the area of Palestine and the Zionist enemy uses 50% of it to build its security zone,

- conspiring and taking part with the colonialist forces in hitting Iraq, killing its people and destroying the gigantic Arab civilization built on its land and the shameful stand towards what is happening on its land nowadays,
- the stand towards the Palestinian uprising and the brutal aggression on Palestine's helpless youth, women and children and destruction of their houses and farmlands,
- the latest of such shameful events and realities is what is happening now of occupation and aggression with the latest military arsenal on apiece of land the enemy has admitted it a land of a disarmed Palestinian state. The bigger tragedy that I expected to make the Arab regimes feel some kind of shame is attack on government buildings, the legislative council and the arrest of a number of parliament members and ministers of state.

many international agreements and calculations. Nevertheless, this claim does not refute that there are invasions of all Palestinian cities and villages and there are thousands still imprisoned in Israeli prisons, among them half of the elected government members. This is a fact many Arab regimes, mainly the Kingdom, tried to turn a blind eye on it and brush aside.

For a long time the Hezbollah is targeted and its head is wanted or at least to dismember it after it has represented a successful experiment in resisting the occupier with arms instead of statements and condemnations. Its intervention could have been for decreasing the pressure on the Palestinian resisters by arresting two Israeli soldiers may have given justification to Israel to hit it fiercely.

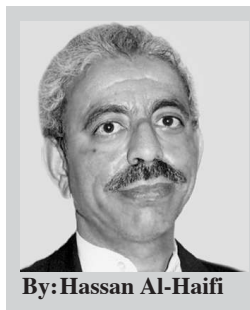
Israel and even America could not have done that without an excuse but the lessons to be learned from this confrontation will be in favor of the resistance and against the regimes. The Hezbollah will not be exterminated though it will surely be weakened because of international pressures especially that some regimes offered cover to those pressures for the deployment of international forces in south Lebanon. This development will deprive Hezbollah of ability to liberate the Sabhaa area.

COMMON SENSE

The attacks on Lebanon prove:

Zionism is terrorism

In the latest horrendous attack on the people of Lebanon, the death count shows the following: Lebanon: over three hundred and fifty dead (over 1200 wounded), almost all being civilians; Israel: around 33 or so dead, two-thirds of whom are soldiers. This in itself tells a lot about the real truth about who relies on human terrorism to "defend itself" against a helpless unarmed people, who are doing no more than seeking after their rights or alleviating the horrors of Zionist terrorism on their brethren in Palestine.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

more than a number of several massacres involving whole families, and of which a third of the victims are helpless children, who may not have the faintest idea of who Ehud Olmert is, let alone why they must be sentenced to death by

In this clearly disproportionate attack that the Terror Machine that Israel has always been in the region, the normal arithmetic of conflict between states do not apply, because the "international community" has distorted all sense of values and morals, as it backs the perpetrator and punishes the victims of aggression.

A historical record of ongoing terror bluish the Israeli state since its creation, notwithstanding Benjamin Netanyahu's glorification of the Irgun Gang and other former Zionist terror gangs that eventually became integrated into the "Israeli Defense Forces". We do not have to recall the record of all the massacres that Israel has perpetrated on the Palestinians from Deir Yassin to the beaches of Gaza. This column does not have the space for it.

Israel must pursue its ongoing terrorism against the Palestinians in order to do away with the Palestinian population and thus do away with any idea of the Palestinians' right to return to their homeland. However, Israeli terror is not confined to the Palestinians. The brave Lebanese people have been the second ranking, among the Arabs, in terms of numbers to face Israeli terror, especially over the past three decades.

Zionist legitimate terror is extended to mean any population that breeds a viable resistance to the internationally legitimized terror of the Hebrew state. Just by noting the horrific recent attacks on Lebanon would clearly point to the reliance that the Zionist state has on terror. Qana (the 1996 massacre of over 50 Lebanese civilians in a UN building in Southern Lebanon) would seem like child's play in comparison to the now ongoing onslaught of the Israeli regime against the poor unarmed Lebanese people.

The largely civilian victims of Israeli indiscriminate air-sea-artillery bombardment across the map is no

the latter, because the latter can't get to the indefatigable Hassan Nasr-Allah or his valiant followers in Hezbollah, who have proven in this technical mismatch to be far more civilized and chivalrous than their Zionist adversary.

The excuses for this incomprehensible reliance on civilian bloodletting are not justified by the resulting numbers of the "terrorism" of Hezbollah when matched with the long record of terrorism inflicted by the Zionist state, whether in this recent showdown between Israel and Hezbollah, as shown in the above numbers, or past record of the Israeli war machine in all its conflicts with the people of the region. It is worth noting here that the Katyusha rocket attacks on Israeli cities only began after Israel has begun its wanton indiscriminate attacks on Lebanese civilians throughout Lebanon.

It was rather amusing to hear the Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations cry out to reporters that Mr. Kofi Annan did not mention "terrorist" even once in his report to the UN Security Council last Friday on the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, alluding to Hezbollah. The Israeli Ambassador has forgotten that the UN offices in the region have been - on more than one occasion - the victims of indiscriminate terror by Israel, including this recent bloodletting in Lebanon by Israel, when the UNIFEL outpost was itself targeted by the "precision guided missiles" of the Israeli Air Force.

But up to now, it seems that all this terror unleashed by the Hebrew State will not work in breaking the will of Hezbollah, who apparently will be able to prove as the Qur'an says that "Hezbollah will prevail". They have done it before.

In seeing how the western media has covered the latest mayhem in Lebanon, it is clear that even the right to know has been terrorized by the Israeli lobby throughout the West, the latter of which is only getting a very scanty idea of what is truly happening in both Lebanon and Gaza: the manifestation of Zionist terror.

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

- voters record
- Bin Shamlan announces his election program
- Associated with approaching time of elections, arbitrary sentences against the press
- The NDI: Voter tables hinder development of democracy and achievement of reform
- JMP condemns the Zionist crimes in Lebanon and Palestine

Columnist Zaid Al-Shami discusses in his article the Israeli open war on Lebanon saying the Israeli military aggression on Lebanon and before it the on Gaza Strip has caused huge destruction and disclosed savagery and barbarity perpetrated by gangs alleging they are a state.

This state was imposed by powers of international hegemony in the region. Those powers give legitimacy to the brutal conduct of Israel and

protect it at the UN Security Council. The victims of the Israeli aggression are counted in hundreds of killed or wounded most of them are children, women and elderly people.

There is comprehensive destruction of infrastructure and all that under allegation of demanding the release of three Israeli soldiers arrested by the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance movements while thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners are in the Israeli prisons and no one demands for their release.

The battle has disclosed the amount of indifference of the Arab states, otherwise how could Israel launch its war of aggression on Lebanon from sea, air and on land. There is no resistance to the war by the Lebanese government and the Hezbollah is left alone to confront the Israeli aggression with its limited military capabilities.

SILVER LINING

A move towards community radios

I have been impressed by the pioneering example set by the Jordanian Ammannet online radio over the past few years. Initiated by the well-known Arab journalist Daoud Kuttub, this online radio began operating in 2000. Some might doubt



By: Mohammed Al-Qadhi

issues. With the complete monopoly of the state over broadcast media, community concerns have not been voiced. The voice of the people has not been heard. The non-governmental voice has been marginalized and it is now time it was

listened to. Our goal, of course, is to serve the people and one way of doing this is to open a room for them to voice their concerns. The people in charge should listen to the voice of the voiceless. We do not intend to get into fights with the authorities by establishing online radios. Rather, we would like to work professionally in reporting the truth and delivering the message of the people to the people.

As I said earlier, some might question the capability of such radios in influencing the public opinion because of limited internet use.

I do not agree with this view, as the number of internet users is always increasing. When news websites started operating in Yemen, we thought it was an adventure which might collapse. However, we have now realized the influence they are having; they are a very good source of information for many people and receive millions of hits annually.

Like the online newspapers, these radios will be a very good source of information, providing the voice of the people to listeners worldwide.

I guess also that the success and professionalism of these online radios would serve as a good incentive for the governments to consider licensing broadcast media. At the end of the day and in due course, they may evolve into FM stations, just like Ammannet, which is now able to make a difference and implement social change. The Jordanian government now listens and pays attention to what Ammannet says, as the Political Development Minister Sabri Rubaihah told us last Thursday. Therefore, this online radio we will initiate is a step towards an FM community radio that we believe would serve the people and voice their concerns.

Mohammed Al-Qadhi is a Yemeni journalist and columnist. (mhalqadhi@hotmail.com)



Al-Wasat weekly, 19 Jul 2006.

Main headlines

- Differences of the JMP with the GPC and the Election Supreme Commission continue
- A Yemeni attempt to close the file of coercive disappearance
- Said not accepting his nomination proves dishonesty of the lections, Al-Baidhani accuses the president of working to refuse his nomination to presidency post
- While considered as tendency against freedoms of the press, iniquitous court sentences and libel by yellow papers
- Hajjah districts threaten of boycotting elections
- A 26-year old dispute, killed persons in Harf Sufyan and Thumohammed, the army accused of taking part
- While some western countries expressed their solidarity with Lebanon, the Saudi and Egyptian regimes condemn resistance in Palestine and Lebanon

The newspaper's editor in chief queries whether it is convenient to ask about a role of Iran in igniting the war between Hezbollah and Israel at a time tens of people fall dead every day in Lebanon and the country's infrastructure is destroyed with utmost fierceness. Is it out of chivalry to have some instigations unleashed from the land of Islam kiblrah against those who undertook the task of fighting on behalf of the defeatist regimes, even if that was a party that did not ask permission of his state?

The quick response of the Saudi regime to disavow from extermination of a party even if it considers it one of its sectarian enemies and suspecting the facts and causes of the war, aroused questions on the extent of this regime's subservience to international and Israeli intelligence circles. The same question applies to the stand of Mubarak who supports it.

Yemen and its president were the ones of the strong voice in this issue. It does not matter if that voice is heard under calculations in which there is a mixture of interests and fears indicators of the Arab foreign ministers meeting did not show there is a stand that can be taken if there will be response to holding an Arab summit and its results will rather not be in the Arab interest.

The barrier of fear from Israel has been pulled down by a political party rather than a state even if that party was fighting "on behalf" of Iran and Syria, according to the statements condemning the party, especially that the two countries are chained with



Al-Nidaa weekly, 19 Jul 2006.

Main headlines

- A meeting in the prime minister's residence included Yassin and al-A'nisi, Bin Shamlan announces his lection platform
- The council of the Yemeni journalists convenes under chairmanship of Nassr Taha Mustafa
- New vengeance crime happens inside the capital
- The NDI requests that the government policies criticism to be allowed in the public media
- 400 persons infected with hydrophobia

Writer Ahmed al-Dhamiri mentions in an article all this destruction and bloodshed in Lebanon is because of two Israeli soldiers kidnapped by the Lebanese Hezbollah. What would happen if Hezbollah has arrested or killed a quarter of the number of the Lebanese prisoners now in the Israeli prisons, would there be a fuss like this? The strange thing is that some Arab regimes have described what Hezbollah has done in an attempt to free its prisoners as an adventure whose consequences are not taken into account. The question may be why those regimes have not tried to release even one Lebanese prisoner through benefiting from their god relations with Israel and their subservience to the United States.

In their meeting in St. Petersburg, the G-8 demanded the release of the two Israeli soldiers without any conditions and the reasons of that are known, but what could not be understood is the demand by head of the Palestinian authority from Hezbollah not to include the subject of the Palestinian prisoners in any negotiations between Hezbollah and Israel for ceasefire.

The United States and with it the other 7 big powers talk about the release of the Lebanese prisoners inside Israeli prisons in return for the two Israeli soldiers?



As-Sahwa weekly, 20 Jul 2006.

Main headlines

- The legal team suspends its tasks, The JMP accuses the GPC of aborting the process of correcting

Short story

Lost his mother

"I've lost my mom, sir." The man wouldn't turn his face to him, but continued walking hurriedly and restlessly while the boy scurried to keep him abreast.

"I've lost my mom, madam..." The lady glanced sideways at him and involuntarily felt her purse. The boy walked alongside her until he reached the starting point.

He had identified boundaries he shouldn't overstep as he stood on the pavement in front of the large store on the ground floor of a skyscraper.

"Could you help me, gentleman?" The man looked at him with his hands tucked in the pockets of his warm coat and continued walking.

"I've lost my mom." "Oh...you'll find her, dear."

Hot tears fell from his eyes. He had been determined not to fall prey to sadness and weeping, lest he lose his mental balance which, at such critical moments, should be utilized to survive the labyrinth of the wild city and keep his mother closer to the limits of the circle he had drawn on the pavement past the large store on the ground floor of a skyscraper.



By: Zaid Mutee' Dammaj

He had to take a rest. He swallowed his saliva and recollected where he parted from his mother. Breath was coming from his nose and mouth, reminding him of a Spanish bull in a bullfighting ring.

Before leaving home, his mother had seen to it that he was dressed in woolen clothes to cope with the wave of frost. How kind she was! She checked him as he crossed the door's threshold with her, ensuring that he was in a good shape. She fixed the neck of his woolen "pullover" and tightened the decorated wool hat on his head. She made sure his hands were dressed in wool gloves.

He pestered her that they should take their bullying dog Maradona with them.

She said to him, "We'll go to the city. It's a matchless city, son."

"We always take the dog with us, mom."

"To the suburbs, but this city is something different."



"He'll stay in the car." "We will not take him." "Why not?"

"Lest he get stolen." "You scare me, mom." "We'll take the train." "I'd rather stay with Maradona."

"I want you to brave another world."

"Why?" "For knowledge's sake. You've grown up...somewhat."

His mother smiled. He smiled too because he would brave this "another" world.

"Sir, could you..."

"Stay away from me!"

The man took him by harsh surprise, but he was resolved and resumed talking to him.

"I beg you no charity..."

The man looked at him askance.

"I've lost my mother. Please help me find her."

The man gazed at him for awhile as he kept walking alongside him. He realized that the boy's outfit and appearance didn't illustrate that he was homeless.

The boy had a ray of hope, but then the man said, "She'll search for you and find you. Don't worry!"

He stopped for a short time, looking at the man as he bolted across the street to the opposite pavement before the pedestrian light turned red.

An old woman also was crossing the street, heading for his boundary-bearing pavement.

"Madam!"

"..."

"Could you help me?"

"How?"

"I've lost my mother. Lost her? No, she lost me."

The woman paused, contemplating him, as her face showed.

"Oh, as much as possible, darling!"

He was too happy and joy overwhelmed him at meeting such a humane creature on this pavement.

"Where did you miss her?"

"I entered this big store with her and we walked around together. My mom was interested in buying her needs while I was amazed by the various children's toys that weren't on my mom's grocery list...and...and..."

He was so fatigued that he leaned against the lamppost and gradually relaxed on the pavement.

The old woman took him by the hand and led him toward the large store, whose glass fronts were closing for the day.

He was huddled in the corner of the large store's entrance and his eyes grew drowsy. He wasn't used to staying up until such a late night hour. Although the lights still were dazzling, traffic was decreasing to some extent. Separate figures of people, most of them leaving bars, were staggering and emitting echoing laughs. His body started to sink and relax and the fingers of his hands bound around his knees began loosening.

He "startled" and his fingers rejoined each other, now at the back of his head, while his legs stretched forward. He told himself, "My mom...she's a brave woman...a heroine...she never desponds...she has indomitable manliness."

His fingers began breaking from each other quietly and slid down his head, ending up resting on his chest. He told himself in half-sleep,

"My mom will find me. Certainly, she'll search for me in every space, under every dustbin, at every turn and at every station..."

He sighed satisfactorily.

"My mom is a heroine. She's on her way to me."

His snoring grew louder and his lips were smiling.

Jan. 20, 1988, Cairo

Zaid Mutee' Dammaj is Yemen's foremost novelist. He wrote a number of literary works and is most famous for his novel *Al-Raheena* which has been translated into many languages. Translated by: Shaker Al-Molsi.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam 39

Translated by Edward FitzGerald

With earth's first clay they
did the last man's knead,
And then of the last harvest
sow'd the seed:
Yea, the first morning of
creation wrote
What the last dawn of
reckonig shall read.

Ibb museums show history

By: Mohammed A. Khoshafah
Khoshafah22@yahoo.com

The evergreen province of Ibb opens its treasure chest to all who visit. Its ancient tall buildings, interesting mosques, popular markets, green mountains, natural spas and kind people attract many tourists.

Ibb governorate museums can be memorable and fantastic stations that won't be forgotten, even after the journey ends. Tourists can visit and enjoy viewing the beautiful antiquities in Jibla Museum, Al-Saddah district's Dhafar Museum, Al-Naderah district's Al-Awood Museum and Ibb Museum in the old city of Ibb. These museums represent ancient and simple Yemeni man, who has long since died but still lives in these antiquities and masterpieces.

Ibb Museum was inaugurated and officially opened August 21, 2005 by Vice President Abdu Raboh Mansour Hadi and Ibb Governor, Brig. Gen. Ali bin Ali Al-Qeesi. The museum contains fantastic and precious bronze statues in the form of humans, animals and plants. Our ancestors described and interpreted themselves, their social and cultural life at that time in such statues and antiquities.

Attempting to express themselves in any way, they carved and chiseled inscriptions such as ibex heads, special writings, drawings of animals, etc., on pieces of stone, marble and rocks. Such inscriptions reflected and imitated their life and interaction with their environment. These works were done with great accuracy, although they used very strong and hard stone on which it was difficult to carve.

Rafeeq Al-Orami, Ibb Museum's

control and inspections manager, said, "Such antiquities and statues were found in Al-Awood in 1996." He added, "The rare thing about this museum is that it contains funerary furniture found buried with human corpses in tombs and cemeteries."

Al-Orami explained that in the past, there was a religious belief that the dead would come alive again in the tomb and practice another life in the grave, so people in those times buried all of the dead person's instruments and equipment in the grave, whether man, woman or child. This religious belief was known among the pharaohs in Egypt, so the ancient Egyptians built the great pyramids as tombs for their kings and queens in order to bury them with their jewels, treasure, money, possessions, etc. They also mummified both dead people and animals.

Ibb museum manager Nashwan Dhaba'an explained, "Every individual was buried with his belongings, which represented his career. Warriors were buried with a sword, a dagger and a spear, while women were buried with implements and equipment of ornament and adornment."

In the past, grave robbers used to break into cemeteries and dig up the tombs to steal such precious items. However, after some time, delusionary zigzag graves were used so robbers couldn't discover the tombs easily.

Indeed, museums are our folk, hereditary and ancestral heritage, which we can't neglect. Museums are scientific institutions that tell today's and tomorrow's generations about past centuries. These masterpieces tell about past states, their culture and what their social life was like.

Funoon Al-Yemen returns to Sana'a



The Yemeni band in one of their dance performances in the UK



The Yemeni band dancing with British kids.

By: Najee Al-Harazi
and Paul Hughes-Smith

After participating in an international music festival, Funoon Al-Yemen band left London heading back home to Sana'a last week. Some 30 song and dance troupes from around the world participated in the festival.

The Yemeni band held several exciting dance and musical performances in London and other locations in the UK, leaving a good impression on the audience, which included Britons, foreigners and Yemeni expatriates, who kept following the band's performances.

Consisting of nine members, the band kicked off their first performance at Kew Gardens, where thousands of Londoners gathered, putting on a fantastic song and dance performance. Among performances from around the world, the Yemeni style particularly was amazing.

The Yemeni band also attended the official reception hosted by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in Durbar Court, at which all of the groups in the festival performed. However, Funoon Al-Yemen was selected to open the proceedings, dancing down the entrance steps.

The group gave a very successful concert at south London's Horniman Museum, which has one of the finest collections of musical instruments

from around the world.

The Yemeni band also went to the Docklands Museum, a new branch of the Museum of London, where they entertained many children as part of an education program, ending by inviting many of them to dance, which was a heartwarming experience.

The band then moved to Regents Parks in central London, where a huge mass of revelers spent a good time

enjoying the exotic art. They then traveled to Liverpool, Cardiff (in Wales) and Sheffield, where a Yemeni community is concentrated. Their UK tour was coordinated between local governments, Yemeni communities, festival organizers and the Yemeni Embassy.

A Yemeni Embassy spokesperson said the band's participation is a good initiative on the part of the Ministry of

Culture and concerned authorities in Yemen because thousands of music lovers who like such festivals very much will have ample opportunity to acquaint themselves with traditional Yemeni music.

The group's participation proved a great success and doubtless has helped promote Yemeni art and culture in the UK and hopefully will encourage many tourists to visit Yemen.

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SUZUKI YEMEN



General Tender Announcement Number (9) Year 2006

Yemen Radio and TV Corporation announces tenders for the following:

- Supply, supervising installation, testing, hand-over and guarantee of TV Cameras, Editing units and lighting equipment handy for the Satellite Channel.

Interested specialized and manufacturing companies in this field are to come to the Corporation's premises- engineering sector, projects department in Sana'a near the Ministry of Public Health and Population during official working hours in order to obtain the tenders documents.

Tender fees: Non-refundable US 1500\$ an additional 100\$ is charged for optional postal delivery.

General conditions:

- 1- Primary guarantee of 2.5% of the total tender cost and valid for 120 days from the date of opening the envelopes
- 2- Valid tax card for 2006
- 3- Valid commercial registration card for 2006
- 4- Valid Insurance card for 2006
- 5- Valid Alms (Zakat) card for 2006
- 6- The envelopes are to be sealed in red wax
- 7- Commitment to the general and special conditions stated in the tender documents

Place and date for opening the envelopes:

The envelopes are to be opened at 11 AM on Sunday morning 20/8/2006 at the corporation premises.



General Tender Announcement Number (10) Year 2006

Yemen Radio and TV Corporation announces tenders for the following:

- Supply, supervising installation, testing, hand-over and guarantee of engine generators for the local broadcast stations in Hajja, Sa'ada, Marib, Shabwa, al-Mahara, Abyan, Lahj, Ibb and Al-Hodaidah.

Interested specialized and manufacturing companies in this field are to come to the Corporation's premises- engineering sector, projects department in Sana'a near the Ministry of Public Health and Population during official working hours in order to obtain the tenders documents.

Tender fees: Non-refundable US 300\$ an additional 100\$ is charged for optional postal delivery.

General conditions:

- 1- Primary guarantee of 2.5% of the total tender cost and valid for 120 days from the date of opening the envelopes
- 2- Valid tax card for 2006
- 3- Valid commercial registration card for 2006
- 4- Valid Insurance card for 2006
- 5- Valid Alms (Zakat) card for 2006
- 6- The envelopes are to be sealed in red wax
- 7- Commitment to the general and special conditions stated in the tender documents

Place and date for opening the envelopes:

The envelopes are to be opened at 11 AM on Monday morning 21/8/2006 at the corporation premises.

Maternal deaths a big challenge

By: Amel Al-Ariqi
amel11ariqi@yahoo.com

A 20-year-old woman from Sana'a, 1 km. from Sana'a, died in a poor socioeconomic state. Pregnant for the full term, she labored at home for seven hours before going to a public hospital. However, she wasn't admitted because the on-duty doctor said no empty beds were available.

So, her husband took her to another Sana'a hospital where she was admitted and observed for six hours. After this period, due to elevated blood pressure and fatal distress indicating poor progress of her labor, doctors decided she needed a Caesarean section. So a Caesarean was done and a son was born.

However, severe postpartum hemorrhaging occurred immediately after the delivery. Doctors tried to stop the bleeding with drugs and sutures. A woman doctor thought homeostasis might have been achieved, so the uterus and abdomen were closed but vaginal bleeding continued for an hour.

An obstetric consultant was called and blood was prepared from the blood bank. When doctors decided to open the abdomen, they found there was internal hemorrhaging, so a total abdominal hysterectomy was performed. The patient received seven units of blood, but unfortunately, her condition was so bad that she died following the operation.

Another 20-year-old woman from Beit Khiran village, 20 km. from Sana'a, died in a similar poor socioeconomic state. Also pregnant for the full term, her son was delivered at home, with her mother-in-law as the attendant.

The boy was born alive, but the placenta wasn't delivered completely and postpartum hemorrhaging occurred for three hours. She then was transferred to a hospital, but she fell unconscious enroute and died before reaching the hospital.

These two stories are of two different women who may never have met; however, they faced the same destiny. Both died during delivery and became statistics in a study entitled, "Maternal Mortality Surveillance."

Conducted in only 20 villages in Sana'a and Amran governorates, the study included maternal death cases during pregnancy, labor and postnatal during the period July 10 to December 31, 2004. Collected data was obtained from the relatives of the deceased, who saw the mothers from the time of labor and followed their progress to the time of death.

Details of the two cases, which were chosen randomly from 23 cases mentioned in the study, pointed to the difficulties and complications some mothers face while giving birth and leading up to their death. However, such details won't ever be able to describe the pain and suffering these women endured before their deaths. Nobody can determine the true loss their deaths inflicted upon their families. They are among hundreds who die annually in Yemen as a result of complications during pregnancy and delivery.

Varying statistics, one common fact

Due to contradicting statistics resulting from different data collections, there's a lack of comprehensive studies on maternal mortality in Yemen. Thus, in the absence of reliable data, it's difficult to outline a policy to address the problem.

Recent official government figures estimate maternal mortality at 351 per 100,000 live births, whereas UNICEF and WHO estimate it as much higher, at 1,400 per 100,000 live births, thereby accounting for 42 percent of all deaths among Yemeni women of childbearing age.

Statistics yield varying numbers regarding delivery locations and available medical care, with each program or project regarding motherhood in Yemen offering different statistical data. For example, the 2004 Pan-Arab Project for Family Health Statistics stated that 77.2 percent of all births occur at home, 16.1 percent at governmental hospitals, 3.5 percent at a private hospital or clinic and 3.2 percent in other locations.

However, a recent baseline survey conducted for the Saving Mothers' Lives in Yemen project indicated that 62 percent of deliveries occur at home, rising to 68 percent in rural areas and 53 percent in urban areas. Additionally, survey results indicated that more than 37 percent of births face health problems during delivery.

The 2004 Pan-Arab Project for Family Health Statistics also showed that 55 percent of mothers didn't receive any prenatal care and 87 percent didn't seek any type of postnatal care. However, the Saving Mothers' Lives in Yemen baseline survey indicated that 44 percent didn't receive any prenatal care and 57 percent didn't seek any type of postnatal care.

According to a 2003 study on Yemeni female health, 18 percent of maternal deaths occurred during pregnancy, whereas 82 percent occurred during delivery and the postpartum period. Only 16 percent of births took place in health facilities, while 84 percent were

attended at home by mothers and mothers-in-law.

Although these surveys yielded differing statistical findings, all agreed that Yemen has one of the world's highest maternal mortality rates.

Causes and results

In Yemen and elsewhere, evidence suggests that the highest burden of poor maternal health falls on the poorest women.

The 2004-2005 Maternal Mortality Surveillance assured that most of the cases mentioned were related to poor socioeconomic states. Additionally, the study showed that Yemen's high maternal mortality also reflects both the poor status of the health system, as well as social and economic conditions that deny women their fundamental rights to survive pregnancy and childbirth.

In general, the public health sector suffers extremely insufficient infrastructure, lack of human resources, an inefficient referral system and lack of emergency obstetric services. Primary health care coverage isn't comprehensive, as such facilities usually are staffed by inadequately trained personnel, poorly equipped and insufficient availability of drugs and medical supplies.

Yemeni women exhibit unusually high-risk reproductive health - too early, too close together and, too often, too late. Moreover, the dowry system puts pressure on young brides to prove their fertility. Some 12 percent of Yemeni women in the 15-19 age group already have given birth to one child.

Complex interaction between extreme poverty, illiteracy, weak transportation infrastructure and geographical and social isolation contributes sig-



Women during a midwife training class.

nificantly to the decision not to seek prenatal and postnatal care or even hospital treatment when complications arise during delivery.

Due to these circumstances, pregnant women are subjected to postpartum hemorrhaging, prolonged labor, blood clotting problems, distended uterus, rapid pulse, low blood pressure, weakness, fainting and shock, toxemia, infections, high blood pressure and fever, according to the studies. WHO studies conclude that hemorrhaging is the main cause of maternal deaths in Yemen, followed by infection and then the risk of a ruptured uterus.

Steps to face the challenge

Yemen is one of the nations committed to achieving Millennium Development Goals by 2015. One main goal is to improve maternal health, which means reducing the maternal death rate. To

reach this goal, Yemen must rid itself of the causes and circumstances of the situation, such as poverty, illiteracy, weak infrastructure and a poor health system. Thus, achieving this goal isn't easy; however, it's not impossible to come close to reaching it.

For example, many national and international organizations and associations undertake midwife training for women in remote Yemeni areas, providing them with medical supplies and communication tools like cell phones so they can be in touch with their organizations. These midwives also are trained to offer medical consultation to pregnant women in both prenatal and postnatal periods.

This is considered a big step, as evidence shows that most life-threatening complications can't be predicted or prevented, but almost all can be treated successfully with well-timed medical care.

Radon and cancer

The World Health Organization (WHO) says radon which is a cancer-causing, radioactive gas, causes up to 15% of lung cancers worldwide. In an effort to reduce the rate of lung cancer around the world, the (WHO) is launching a new international radon project to help countries increase awareness, collect data and encourage action to reduce radon-related risks

Radon is a chemically inert, naturally occurring radioactive gas without odour, colour or taste. It is produced from radium in the decay chain of uranium, an element found in varying amounts in all rocks and soil all over the world. Radon gas escapes easily from the ground into the air and disintegrates through short-lived decay products called radon daughters or radon progeny. The short-lived progeny, which decay emitting heavily ionizing radiation called alpha particles, can be electrically charged and attach to aerosols, dust and other particles in the air we breathe. As a result, radon progeny may be deposited on the cells lining the airways where the alpha particles can damage the DNA and potentially cause lung cancer.

When radon gas itself is inhaled, most is exhaled before it decays. A small part of the inhaled radon and its progeny may be transferred from the lungs to the blood and finally to other organs, but the corresponding doses and associated cancer risk are negligible compared to the lung cancer risk.

Due to dilution in the air, outdoor radon levels are usually very low. Radon can also be found in drinking water, the concentration depending on the water source, and this can sometimes present a hazard. Radon levels are higher indoors, and much higher radon concentrations can be found in places such as mines, caves and water treatment facilities. Health effects have been found in, for example, miners. However, the lower concentrations - found, for example, in normal buildings and to which large populations are exposed - also confer health risks. For most people, by far the greatest exposure to radon comes in the home.

Radon in homes

The concentration of radon in a home depends on the amount of radon-producing uranium in the underlying rocks and soils, the routes available for its passage into the home and the rate of exchange between indoor and outdoor air. Radon gas enters houses through openings such as cracks at concrete floor-wall junctions, gaps in the floor, small pores in hollow-block walls, and through sumps and drains. Consequently, radon levels are usually higher in basements, cellars or other structural areas in contact with soil.

Exchange of indoor air with the outside depends on the construction of the house, ventilation habits of the inhabitants, and sealing of windows. The radon concentration in houses directly adjacent to each other can be very different. Radon concentrations within a home can vary with the time of the year, from day to day and from hour to hour. Because of these fluctuations, estimation of the annual mean concentration of radon in indoor air requires reliable measurements of mean radon concentrations for at least three months and preferably longer. Short term radon measurements give only limited information.

Radon radioactivity is measured in becquerels (Bq). One becquerel corresponds to the transformation (disintegration) of one atomic nucleus per second. Radon concentration in air is measured as the number of transformations per second in a cubic metre of air (Bq/m³). The average radon level outdoors varies between 5 and 15 Bq/m³, but both higher and lower values have been observed.

Based on a series of surveys, the global mean indoor radon concentration is estimated to be 39 Bq/m³, with marked variation between countries reported by the United Nations Scientific

Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR). Very high radon concentrations (>1000 Bq/m³) have been found in countries where houses are built on soils with a high uranium content and/or high permeability of the ground. In specific geological formations found, for example, in many European countries, radon released from underground waters easily permeates through the rock to the surface and into buildings. Overall, many countries around the world may have tens of thousands of houses with indoor radon concentrations above levels considered acceptable.

Health effects of radon

The main health hazard from high radon exposure is an increased risk of lung cancer. This has been substantiated in many studies of uranium miners. Based on these studies, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), a WHO agency specializing in cancer, and the US National Toxicology Programme have classified radon as a human carcinogen. Scientists have also been investigating whether levels of radon found in homes and other places are a significant hazard to health. These studies are now complete and pooled analyses of key studies in Europe, North America and China have confirmed that radon in homes contributes substantially to the occurrence of lung cancers worldwide. Recent estimates of the proportion of lung cancers attributable to radon range from 6 to 15%. The pooling studies all agree on the magnitude of the risk estimates.

The recent pooled analysis of key European studies estimated that the risk of lung cancer increases by 16% per 100 Bq/m³ increase in radon concentration. The dose-response relation seems to be linear without evidence of a threshold, meaning that the lung cancer risk increases proportionally with increasing radon exposure.

From the results of the same study, when a non-smoker is exposed to radon concentrations of 0, 100 and 400 Bq/m³, the risk of lung cancer by age 75 years will be about 4, 5 and 7 in a 1000, respectively. However, for those who smoke, the risk of lung cancer is about 25 times greater, namely 100, 120 and

160 in a 1000, respectively. Most of the radon-induced lung cancer cases occur among smokers.

Radon in drinking water

In many countries, some homes obtain drinking water from groundwater sources (springs, wells and boreholes). Underground water often moves through rock containing natural uranium and radium that produce radon. This is why water from deep drilled wells normally has much higher concentrations of radon than surface water from rivers, lakes, and streams. Radon concentrations of 20 Bq/l and more, in some instances well above 100 Bq/l, have been measured in individual water supplies in many countries. Calculations indicate that some small risk exists due to radon in drinking water but the few epidemiological studies conducted to date have not found an association between radon in drinking water and cancer of the digestive and other systems. However, more data are needed to better quantify the risk from radon in drinking water.

Guidelines for concentrations of radon in air and water

Most countries have adopted a radon concentration of 200-400 Bq/m³ for indoor air as an Action or Reference Level above which mitigation measures should be taken to reduce the level in homes. Other countries have chosen higher or lower Action Levels. The choice of Action Levels generally has been based on the concept of acceptable risk, i.e. these levels are thought to represent population health risks similar to other everyday risks.

Concerning drinking water, the 2004 WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality and the European Commission recommend that controls - for example repeat measurements - should be implemented if radon in public drinking-water supplies exceeds 100 Bq/l. The United States has proposed a Maximum Contaminant Level for radon of 150 Bq/l for private water supplies. For public or commercial water supplies, the European Commission recommends that remedial action be taken if the radon level exceeds 1000 Bq/l. A tap water radon concentration of 1000 Bq/l

contributes 100 to 200 Bq/m³ to indoor air and thus corresponds to the indoor air radon Action Levels discussed above.

Dealing with radon in homes

Radon levels in indoor air can be lowered in a number of ways, from sealing cracks in floors and walls to increasing the ventilation rate of the building. The five principal ways of reducing the amount of radon accumulating in a house are:

- Improving the ventilation of the house and avoiding the transport of radon from the basement into living rooms;
- Increasing under-floor ventilation;
- Installing a radon sump system in the basement;
- Sealing floors and walls; and
- Installing a positive pressurization or positive supply ventilation system.

Radon safety should be considered when new houses are built, particularly in high radon areas. In Europe and the United States, the inclusion of protective measures in new buildings has become routine for some builders and - in some countries - has become a mandatory procedure. Passive systems of mitigation have been shown to be capable of reducing indoor radon levels by up to 50%. When radon ventilation fans are added (active system) radon levels can be reduced further.

What is WHO doing about radon?

Recent studies of people exposed to radon have confirmed that radon in homes is a serious health hazard that can be easily mitigated. As a result WHO has established the International Radon Project in which over 20 countries have formed a network of partners to identify and promote programmes that reduce the health impact of radon. The first meeting of the Project was held in Geneva in January 2005 to develop a strategy for dealing with this important health issue. The key objectives of the Project are to:

- Identify effective strategies for reducing the health impact of radon;
- Promote sound policy options, prevention and mitigation programmes to national authorities;
- Raise public and political awareness

about the consequences of exposure to radon;

- Raise the awareness of financial institutions supplying home mortgages to the potential impact of elevated radon levels on property values;
- Monitor and periodically review mitigation measures to ensure their effectiveness;
- Estimate the global health impact of exposure to residential radon and so allow resources to be allocated effectively to mitigate the health impact of radon; and
- Create a global database (including maps) of residential radon exposure.

The International Radon Project will be issuing detailed recommendations on radon risk reduction that will target:

- The installation of mitigation devices at the time of construction versus retrofitting;
- The incorporation of radon prevention and control measures in national building codes;
- Radon testing, mitigation and inspection of existing passive/active systems at the time of sale for existing homes;
- Control measures designed for medium and low radon exposure levels, which contribute most to the overall radon lung cancer burden;
- The role of tobacco smoking in radon risk reduction programmes with a view to the overall goal of healthy indoor air;

• The use of both voluntary guidelines and enforceable regulations; and

- Financial support mechanisms to assist radon mitigation actions in cases where such support is necessary to allow implementation of effective protection from radon health hazards.

The International Radon Project will provide sound, science-based information on radon control measures and investigate the cost-effectiveness of alternative approaches. The Project will also provide a world-wide estimate of the number of lung cancers attributable to radon exposure that can be used to highlight the global scope of the problem. This estimate will also allow assessment of progress made through future prevention and mitigation programmes.

Source: WHO Media centre

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Al-Telal to meet Molodia in Arab Champs Tournament

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

The Arab Champs Tournament draw, which was conducted last Thursday in the Saudi city of Jeddah, matched Yemen's Al-Telal team with the Algerian Modoldia, one of the most reputable teams in Algeria.

The first round of the tournament is scheduled to kick off in mid September while the second round is due to start in mid October.

The tournament involves 32 teams from different Arab countries such as Ittehad Jeddah from Saudi Arabia, who will meet Olympic Khrbik from Morocco and the Al-Ahli team from the UAE, set to play the Kuwaiti team.

The 32 teams fell into two groups of 16 each. The first group has been estimated to include the strongest teams such as Zamalik, Ismaili and Inbi from Egypt, Al-Nasr, Al-Ittehad and Al-Ahli from Saudi Arabia, titleholder Al-Raja'a Al-Beidhawi from Morocco, Al-Ahli from the UAE, Al-Merrikh from Sudan, Qadisnia from Kuwait, Al-Ahli from Bahrain, Qatar's Al-Ahli, Jordan's Al-Faisali and the African Club from Tunisia.

These teams are to play the home matches September 16-18 while the away matches are scheduled from October 21-22.



Al-Telal team.

Horseracing second round starts

The horseracing second round (jumping over barriers) for the Cup of the Late Mohamed Abdullah Saleh kicked off on Friday in the Police College Field.

As many as 32 racers competed, jumping over 10 barriers, the height of which ranges from 85- 105. After a

strong competition, racer Abdu Ali Al-Haj on a Military College's horse won the title, successfully jumping over all the barriers.

Racer Bakr Abdurrahman Al-Akwa'a on a Horseracing Club's horse finished second.

Ittehad Ibb downs Wahdat Sana'a 3-0

As part of the 14th week second-grade teams' games, Ittehad Ibb defeated its guest Wahdat Sana'a 3-0 last Thursday in Ibb. The hosts proved to be better and stronger although they played shorthanded.

With this victory, Ittehad Ibb increased its points to 30 to lead the second-grade teams' first round while its forward Aiman Ubadi was awarded man of the match by the Al-Amin Typical Hospital.

Women chess championship continues

Women's chess championship competitions, involving women from different clubs from throughout the Republic still are going on.

The event is organized by the Yemeni Chess Federation in coordination with the General Union for Women's Sports. 40 sporting ladies, who represent ten teams from 8 governorates, are participating in the championship.

Rounds No. 4 and 5 of the championship took place Friday, and at the close of the sixth round, ladies from Nadi Kamal clinched first place in the competition.

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Yemeni everyday jargons

By: Fatima Al-Ajel
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Whenever you go in Yemen, you can hear Yemenis unconsciously repeat certain words and phrases in daily life. Such words and phrases have a great effect upon the recipient. Some words and phrases are known among women more than men and vice versa. Each is said in relation to a special attitude or event. Some of these jargons are used in praise or as a show of appreciation. In such occasions, if one doesn't use or reply with those words, it gives the other person a bad impression. If you are thinking of

living in Yemen you may want to learn some of the following Yemeni jargons used in appreciation.

Na'imān

"Blessings or congratulations for..." Yemenis actually say this word to each other after taking getting something nice or refreshing such as having a shower and after a haircut or shaving. For example, in preparing to go to the mosque on Friday, a man takes a shower. When he gets out, his wife or other family member says, "Na'imān," to which he replies, "Allah yin'im alina wa alaik" which means God bless you, and us, or "Yen'im alaikum bilafiya" May God bless you with good health.

Ya moa'een

"May Allah help you." When people are working or busy with doing something like if a neighbor is working in his garden or doing some construction work, and you walk near him or her, you should say, "Ya moa'een," and he'll reply, "Allah ya'een al-jamie," which means, "may Allah help everyone."

Annas

"You pleased us." Especially in Sana'a, when listening to a singer at wedding parties or happy occasions, it is generally said by men to express their thanks and happiness to the singer.

Hashakum

"Grace to you" or "I beg your pardon" It is used especially in Sana'a, in situations where a certain action may be seen as impolite. Such as when interrupting a conversation, or when giving your back to someone or if you needed to walk between people. When one says "Hashakum", the others replies "Ala halakum," which means, "It's ok."

Yassin alaykum

If you meet someone who's tired, has a health problem or hurt himself, you say, "Yasseen alaykum," to express your sorrow and as a prayer for him. Other using for this phrase when people are dancing, the audience comment "Yasseen alaykum" to show their admiration for what they are watching especially if the dancing is wonderful.

Allah!

This word is generally used suddenly when someone falls down, or something breaks or a sudden accident. Yemenis say: Allah, indicating that we pray for Allah to protect you.

Allah Allah - Ya saiter
"May Allah shelter you and me"

These words are used in different attitudes; In Yemeni traditions women are covered so, if a man has a guest, the guest has to repeat "Allah" many time while he is entering the house. The other members of the family will realize that he is there so, if a woman is walking around the house uncovered, she may cover up.

Dam Allah al-surur

"May happiness continues forever." During the first days of marriage, Yemenis especially in Sana'a greet the married couple and say, "Dam Allah al-surur," praying for a happy life forever. The bride and groom then reply, "Surur da'iam," which means, "always for all"

Hayakum Allah

"May Allah greet you, and welcome into my house." When welcoming a guest, the host or hostess says, "Hayakum Allah," to which the guest replies, "Allah ya hayakum,"

meaning, "You too."

Yijmakum ala khair

"May Allah gather you in goodness." When a group of people are sitting on the street, talking or enjoying time together and you pass near them, say, "Yijmakum ala khair," to which all of them will reply, "Wa min qaal," meaning and he who said so,"

"Hareeyu muqamba, Hajja zaira, habla waledah"

Also, during Eid days, Yemenis repeat words of congratulations and pray for others with special words depending on the recipient's status, whether he or she is single, married or old. To a single person, say, "Hareeyu muqamba," whereby you pray for him or her to marry and wear the

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Sana'ani girls enjoying their time in a traditional area of Sana'a.
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