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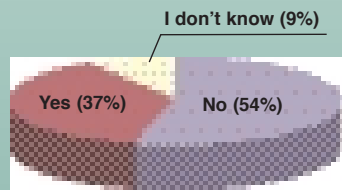
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 Yes
 No
 I don't know

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YT surveys Yemeni public on Saddam's execution

Hussein hailed as martyr, denounced as dictator

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Jan. 9 — Thousands across Yemen held Al-Ghaib prayer service to honor the soul of the former Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, on Tuesday, Jan. 2.

High ranking officials and Hussein's relatives living in Yemen since the collapse of his regime in 2003 held the service two days after Hussein's hanging at the break of Eid Al-Adha. They were with Yemen branch's Ba'ath Party to perform the prayers in an open yard, very close to many foreign embassies in Sana'a.

Those who attended the prayer demonstrated against America and Iraqi government and chanted slogans against American president George Bush and Iraqi Prime Minister Noori Al-Maliki.

The demonstrators also lifted posters of Saddam Hussein together with Iraqi flags and black flags, indicating their sadness. There also lifted signs reading, "The racism of American administration has been shown before the whole world" and "If Saddam martyred, all of us are Saddams".

26 September.net, organ of Yemeni Army, published a letter sent by Hussein's family to President Saleh. The letter, signed by Haj Taha Abdullah Al-Haj, Mohammed Hassan Al-Majeed Al-Haj and Haj Jasim Hussein Al-Magid, expressed their thanks and gratitude to President Saleh for his position, considering him an exemplary of Arab bounteousness and dignity. Addressing Saleh, the letter continued, "The Iraqi Jihadists [Mugahideen] will not forget your noble attitude."

The Iraqi government, headed by Noori Al-Maliki, executed Hussein at the break of Saturday, Dec. 30, a day coincided with Eid Al-Adha, after an Iraqi Court sentenced him to hang as part of the Dujail case where 148 Shiites were killed.

Arab reaction

People's reactions about Hussein's hanging have been varied at all levels. In Iraq, some people came out to streets to celebrate the occasion in some regions where they consider Hussein to be a criminal who slaughtered thou-

sands. The satellite channels presented hundreds scenes of Iraqis dancing and firing into the air, while sadness and speechlessness prevailed other faces. Hundreds of them came out to streets to protest his execution considering it a great loss for the Arab Nation.

The contradiction of attitudes prevailed in the entire Arab world and across the globe. Many people considered the timing of his hanging as an insult to all Arabs and Muslims, while others considered it to be multiplied joy as the execution ridded them of dictatorship.

Political analysts believe the quickness in implementing the execution against the former Iraqi President is an attempt to hide the secrets of other regimes involved in other crimes.

Some other analysts believe Hussein's execution will stop or reduce violence and security unrest prevalent in Iraq and this prompted the Iraqi government to renew its calls to all Iraqis for a comprehensive national reconciliation, aiming to end the daily bloodshed.

Yemeni reaction

In Yemen, the attitudes were also different.

Nabil Al-Soufi, a member of Islah Shoura Council and editor in chief of News Yemen website, declared that people agree that Hussein committed many crimes for which he deserved execution; however those who executed Hussein did not realize he is the president whose government fell under occupation and not by a public revolution.

According to Al-Soufi, execution should have been treated in some other manner as his execution will create greater internal problems and the court that convicted Hussein did not meet the required natural, legal and technical conditions.

"Americans dealt with Hussein's case in a duality we could not understand. Al-Maliki's government cannot do anything only with directions from the American Administration," he explained. "So, the latter is the real player in Hussein's execution and thus it is held responsible. It became clear later and from scenes telecasted by some websites that Hussein was executed in a political revenge.

"His execution has taken a sectarian shape and this is dangerous to all coun-



Saddam Hussein was hanged on Eid Al-Adha day, Dec. 30, 2006 at 6PM Baghdad time.

tries neighboring Iraq. A political party is trialing another party out of his possession of power — Saddam's regime displaced the opposition and now they displace his regime followers and here we can't speak of rights or law."

For his part, Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani, a leading member of Public Forces Union Party with Zaidi tendency and chief editor of the party's organ Al-Shoura.net, said Hussein's execution was expected after the trail that took place. However, the timing of execution was not suitable. It was supposed that Hussein should stand an international trail for his alleged crimes against humanity. Also, some parties, in revenge and supported by U.S., implemented the execution and not the state. When Bush was unable to catch Osama Bin Laden, he executed Hussein to raise his popularity among his people.

Executing Hussein in such a manner turned him into a national and Islamic martyr, according to Al-Khaiwani. The reactions made it clear that there is a sectarian scenario within the Arab media address as in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. It is clear that the execution is to be invested against the Iraqi resistance and to pass the American project in the area. It is also to divert attention from the Palestinian issue, by naming

Iran as an alternative enemy instead of Israel.

"I do not believe Iran stands behind the execution as promoted by some because it is a country that deals pragmatically with political issues. It is true that it supported the execution, describing it as just; however, it denounced his execution in Eid Al-Adha," explained Al-Khaiwani. "I can't blame Iranians for celebrating his death after eight years of war, a million martyrs and the same number impaired.

"There is a national project adopted by Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan in the Arab area. Virtually, the project's aim is to defend Sunni Arabs, while they aim to keep up the American existence in Iraq. It seems that all neighboring countries will not allow the establishment of a democratic system in Iraq as they are the only beneficiaries of dividing Iraq."

Unfair trial

Qasim Sallam, a member of country leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party told Yemen Times that, "It is wrong to call it an execution. It is killing, for execution is built on legal pillars and moral restrictions.

"Saddam Hussein did not stand a trial, they tried to tame him and

Americans at other side were talking with him with an aim of concessions on his part. However, he refused all temptation and declared what he thinks of Iraq and its people, but not of himself as he said when addressing the court," added Sallam.

Sallam went on to say that Hussein's killing was programmed since March 2003. Some Arab regimes asked officially for his head from Bush in return for their participation in war. America knew it could not attack Iraq only with consent of the five neighboring countries. America presented a gift for Iran, which was greatly involved in the process. There had been a dialogue between America and Iran from one side and Iran and some Arab regimes on the other earlier to Iraq's invasion in 2003. Thus, the American and Iranian lobbies met on this operation.

"Killing Saddam was programmed beforehand," said Sallam. "They offered him to set him free in return for giving up resistance. Bush did not go to Iraq for democracy and human rights, but to plant American bases there to protect American interests in the area — oil, energy and dominance are the reasons for which leader Saddam Hussein was assassinated."

Continued on page 2

Yemen's 2007 resolution: Beating the odds

By: Raidan Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

SANA'A, Jan. 7 — During the past decade, the dominant news stories about Yemen in international and regional media have been a litany of its failures; very few stories have been about its successes, probably because those successes continue to be tragically few.

Yemen has been publicized for its dysfunctional government, high levels of corruption, the manifestation of arms and weapons and the world's highest birth rate. Even regarding its successes, such as the recent London donors conference, which raised \$5.5 billion to aid Yemeni development, international media commentators continue to refuse the notion that Yemen can succeed: "Yes, Yemen succeeded at the donors conference, but..." with the emphasis always on those sentences following

"but" rather than the statement preceding it.

Yes, the fact is that Yemen is a troubled nation facing numerous obstacles on all fronts, but beating the odds isn't merely a challenge, it's a necessity if Yemen is to develop and advance its society. Yemen's socio-economic problems are difficult to pinpoint, ranging from rural to urban migration and qat's impacts upon the economy to corruption and unemployment.

However, the Yemeni government has formulated a vision for 2025 in order to escape the current poverty and underdevelopment trap and realize the transformation of Yemen into the ranks of those countries with middle human development with a diversified economy and social, scientific, cultural and political progress.

Continued on page 2

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Bush faces Democratic opposition to troop boost

By: Kristin Roberts and Susan Cornwell

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Democratic senators moved on Tuesday to resist what they called an "escalation" in the Iraq war as President George W. Bush finalized plans to send an extra 20,000 troops to salvage the U.S. mission there.

A day ahead of a televised address in which Bush will outline his new war strategy, a defence official said the president planned to call for an increase of more than 20,000 troops, with most going to violence-plagued Baghdad.

Iraqi and U.S. forces killed 50 people in a central Baghdad district they described as riddled with "terrorist hideouts," Iraq's government said on Tuesday, bringing the number of people killed since Saturday to at least 130 by Iraqi official estimates.

Iraq's government said it welcomed the troop increase, which U.S. officials say comes in exchange for pledges by Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki to clamp down on sectarian violence.

But Democratic leaders, whose party won control of Congress last year partly on Americans' disillusionment with the war, said they were working on legislation that would reject the troop increase and were confident of winning over some Republicans.

"We believe that there are a number of Republicans who will join with us to say no to escalation," top Senate Democrat Harry Reid said, adding that at least nine of 49 Republicans in the 100-lawmaker chamber opposed a troop increase.

"I really believe that if we can come up with a bipartisan approach to this escalation it will do more to change the direction of the war in Iraq than any other thing we could do," Reid said.

Reid said he was examining proposals by several senators -- including one that Massachusetts Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy made Tuesday to block a boost in troops -- before deciding what to bring to the Senate



U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy speaks at the National Press Club in Washington, Jan. REUTERS

floor, possibly as early as next week. Congress in October 2002 passed a resolution authorizing the Iraq war. Since then the war has taken the lives of more than 3,000 U.S. soldiers.

The defence official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the latest draft of Bush's plan calls for responsibility for security for all the country's provinces to be turned over to Iraqi forces by November. It also foresees five extra U.S. brigades in Baghdad. A U.S. Army brigade typically contains around 4,000 soldiers.

Anbar province, a hotbed of Sunni insurgents and Islamist militants currently patrolled by Marines, would get 4,000 extra U.S. troops under the plan, the official said.

Baghdad battle

Details of the battle on Tuesday around Baghdad's Haifa Street remained sketchy and the U.S. military declined to give a casualty figure. It said soldiers came under rocket and gunfire early Tuesday, the fourth day of fighting in the area.

"There are many terrorist hide-outs in Haifa Street," Iraqi government spokesman Ali al-Dabbagh told a news conference, adding that some foreign Arab suspects had been detained.

Though not clearly related, the

violence has followed an announcement by Maliki four days ago of a crackdown on militants in the capital.

Responding to critics who say he does not have the will to force an end to sectarian violence, Maliki said in an interview with Al-Arabiya television: "We will fight outlaws regardless of their religion ... Whoever breaks the rules ... will be held to account -- forcefully."

A U.S. general in Iraq has blamed the failure of last year's crackdown on violence that is killing hundreds of people a week in the city on a shortage of Iraqi troops and a failure to strike Shi'ite militias as well as anti-government Sunni rebels.

Complaints from Saddam Hussein's once dominant Sunni Arabs that they are being persecuted by the Shi'ite majority have been boosted by reaction to the ousted leader's execution and video footage showing Shi'ite officials taunting him on the gallows.

As a third clip of covert film emerged on the Internet on Tuesday showing Saddam lying on a hospital trolley with a vivid red wound on his throat, Dabbagh said a government investigation into the rowdy scenes at the execution had led to a man being summoned before magistrates.

Responding to U.S. calls for the government to reach out to Sunnis and ease restrictions on employment for former members of Saddam's Baath party, Dabbagh said reform was planned that would help the "90 percent" of ex-Baathists who were "good citizens."

Northeast of Baghdad, in Diyala province where Sunni rebels are also active, Iraqi army sources said Iraqi and U.S. troops had killed dozens of gunmen in fighting near Balad Tuz.

At least 31 people of 35 aboard a Moldovan aircraft bringing Turkish workers to a U.S. military base near Baghdad were killed in a crash, Turkish officials said. They made no suggestion of hostile fire although Iraq insurgents claimed responsibility.

Another Saddam video emerges

A new video has appeared on the internet, showing the body of Saddam Hussein shortly after his December 30 hanging.

The footage, which emerged on Tuesday, shows the former Iraqi president's head sharply twisted to one side and a gaping wound to his neck.

Meanwhile, Tony Blair, the British prime minister, has given his first reaction to the hanging, saying that the way the deposed Iraqi president was executed was "completely wrong"

The second Saddam video could provoke further outrage over how his body was treated immediately after the execution.

The 27-second video was apparently taken with a mobile phone camera.

The footage begins by showing a body on a stretcher covered in a white shroud and the camera moving upwards.

Bearded face

As the camera reaches the head, the shroud is pulled aside to reveal the bearded face of Saddam twisted sharply to his right with a wound just below his jaw on the left side.

A few red blotches are also seen on Saddam's left cheek. Voices can be heard, apparently of those shooting the film.

As the shroud is pulled back, one voice is heard saying: "Hurry up, hurry up. I will count one to four."

Then another voice is heard saying: "Abu Ali, you take care of this."

An earlier video, posted on the internet a day after the hanging and also shot on a mobile phone camera, showed Saddam at the gallows being taunted as guards in black balaclavas slipped the noose around his neck, moments before the trap-door opened.

Blair reaction

The British prime minister's first remarks about the hanging on December 30 came at a joint press conference with his Japanese counterpart, Shinzo Abe, on Tuesday in London.

Blair said he hoped that disputes over the taunting and the release of illicit video footage of the execution would not lead people to forget the gravity of Saddam's crimes.

"The crimes that Saddam committed does not excuse the manner of his execution, but the manner of his execution does not excuse the crimes," he said.

"As everybody saw, the manner of the execution is unacceptable and it's wrong, but we should ... not allow that then to lurch into a position of forgetting the vic-

times of Saddam, the people that he killed deliberately."

Blair had faced public criticism after choosing not to immediately comment on the execution.

Iraqi arrest

In other news, Iraqi officials have handed a man over to magistrates after a government investigation into who taunted Saddam with sectarian abuse moments before he was hanged, an Iraqi official said on Tuesday.

Ali al-Dabbagh, an Iraq government spokesman, said an official government inquiry concluded that the taunting could be blamed on "individual behaviour".

Also on Tuesday, Nuri al-Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister, confirmed that Zalmay Khalilzad, the outgoing US ambassador to Baghdad, had requested a 10-day or two-week postponement of Saddam's execution.

"There was a wish expressed by the US ambassador that the execution be postponed by 10 days or two weeks," he said in a TV interview.

The request was rejected to avoid provoking demonstrations by "those who were angry with Saddam", al-Maliki said.

Source: Aljazeera.net

Bangladesh army to keep order before vote

By: Anis Ahmed

DHAKA (Reuters) — Bangladesh's interim government drafted in the army on Wednesday to maintain peace ahead of disputed elections that have already sparked large-scale violence.

"The army, with powers to arrest anyone without a warrant will begin their duties today to keep law and order before and during the elections," one defence official told Reuters.

Several major parties have boycotted the poll, due January 22, accusing the interim authority of failing to provide conditions for a free and fair vote.

The political stalemate has fuelled clashes between police and political activists. At least 45 people have been killed and hundreds injured since the interim government of President Iajuddin Ahmed took charge on October 29.

Iajuddin, who is also constitutional head of the armed forces, asked the army to actively assist with civil administration from January 10 and to maintain order throughout the poll until power was transferred to the elected government.

Defence officials said around 60,000 army troops would be on duty across the

country for 20 days from Wednesday.

Thousands of police and paramilitary troops, already on the streets of the capital Dhaka and other major cities during a three-day nationwide transport blockade that ended on Tuesday, would also be on duty, they said.

The paralysing blockade, in which at least 230 people were injured, was called by a multi-party alliance led by Sheikh Hasina, chief of the Awami League and a former prime minister.

Transport links returned to normal on Wednesday but residents of this impoverished South Asian country rushed out to buy food and essentials -- often at higher prices because of the blockade -- fearing more strikes and shutdowns ahead of the vote.

Hasina was due to address a rally in Dhaka later on Wednesday where she would announce new plans to resist the elections.

"Only god knows where we are heading to," said one disgruntled government official.

Hasina and her allies have shunned the ballot and called on Iajuddin to resign.

They want poll officials they accuse of bias towards the Bangladesh National

Party (BNP), led by Hasina's rival and immediate past prime minister Begum Khaleda Zia, to be removed, as well as an overhaul of the voters' list and the announcement of new election schedules.

Awami general secretary Abdul Jalil said late on Tuesday Iajuddin was acting like a dictator and vowed to resist the ballot, but Iajuddin and the Election Commission have promised to hold elections as scheduled.

Khaleda ended her five-year rule as prime minister in late October and handed power to the interim authority. Under the constitution, new elections must be held within three months.

Western and European diplomats have said an election without participation of all major parties would not be credible or acceptable to the international community, but acting Chief Election Commissioner Mahfuzur Rahman shrugged off the comments.

"Our job is to hold the election on the due date. If it is considered not credible or unacceptable to anyone, that is the responsibility of the interim authority and the politicians," he said, without elaborating.

Vacancies

1) Procurement Officer 2) Financial Officer 3) Technical Assistance Specialist (Basic Education Development Project - IDA Credits & Multi-Donors Trust Funds)

The Basic Education Development Project (BEDP) at the Ministry of Education (MOE) seeks applicants for the positions of Procurement Officer, Financial Officer and Technical Assistance Specialist. Under the general directions of the Executive Director of the Project Administration Unit (PAU), the above-mentioned personnel will be responsible for the delivery of tasks described hereunder and will work closely with all sectors and departments of the MOE, GEOs and Districts Education Offices involved in the implementation of the Project.

A) The Procurement Officer would:

- i. Planning functions
 - Preparing and updating the Project procurement plan for each year of the Project and ensure its distribution to all sectors/units involved in the Project implementation.
 - Itemizing and listing all goods required for the Project; grouping goods in packages and determining the procurement method: ICB, NCB, IS, NS.
 - Preparing and/or organizing and supervising the preparation of bidding documents and requests for proposals; and
 - Working with relevant sectors in developing TORs for the selection of consulting firms.
- ii. Procurement Process
 - Preparing and ensuring the publication of Specific and General Procurement Notices for goods, and requests for expressions of interest for consulting services.
 - Ensuring that documents have received appropriate approvals in accordance with the Development Credit Agreement and Multi-Donors Trust Funds Agreement.
 - Systematically attending on behalf of the BEDP all bids opening, evaluation, and contracts award sessions and preparing minutes of bid opening and evaluation reports, in accordance with IDA guidelines.
 - Preparing contracts and ensuring they are timely approved, signed and notified, in accordance with the procedures described in the Procurement Manual.
- iii. Contract Management
 - Inspecting and receiving goods, to ensure compliance with specifications and quantities with the purchase orders/contracts.
 - Arranging for safe custody and the proper delivery of goods to the Project institutions, if necessary, and installation in accordance with the contract and the target dates in the implementation schedule.
- iv. Relevant Tasks
 - Acting as a focal point for any dialogue on procurement management matters relating to the Project as may be required by the Project's financiers.
 - Systematically reporting and updating the Project's Management on the status of procurement activities and issues, and follow-up with MOE and other related Ministries and Institutions on procurement and other Project's issues as may be required by the Project's Management.
 - Contributing to quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports.
 - Ensuring that procurement procedures provided in the DCA are respected at all stages.

Qualifications:

- A minimum of a Bachelor's degree in commerce, business administration, engineering, or equivalent qualification.
- At least 5 years experience in a procurement management position.
- Familiarity with the government and IDA's procurement guidelines and procedures.
- Computer literacy and proficiency in both Arabic and English.

B) The Financial Officer would:

- i. Manage and supervise all daily financial activities of the project.
- ii. Ensure that there is a functional financial management system which includes:
 - establish proper accounting procedures and internal controls to ensure that the assets of the project are properly safeguarded;
 - solve any technical problems that may arise with the financial management of the project;
 - supervise subordinate accounting staff, as may be required, to assist with the operation of the project's financial management;
 - supervise the project's Special Account;
 - ensure that consolidated financial management reports for the project are produced on a timely basis and sufficient in content to enable the management of MOE and IDA to assess the financial position of the project.
- iii. Act as a focal point for any dialogue on financial management matters relating to the project as may be required by the project's financiers.
- iv. Report and update systematically the Project's Management on the status of financial activities and issues, and follow-up with MOE and other related Ministries and Institutions on financial and other Project's issues as may be required by the Project's Management.
- v. Contribute to quarterly Project Management Reports, and;
- vi. Ensure that the project is audited annually in accordance with IDA's requirements and cooperate fully with the auditor in that respect.

Qualifications:

- A minimum of Bachelor's degree in Accounting or Business Administration with major in accounting and finance.
- Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in a financial management and accounting position, preferably in the private sector.
- Familiarity with the government's and IDA's financial management requirement.
- Experience in the use of accounting programs and software.
- Proficiency in both Arabic and English.

C) The Technical Assistance Specialist would:

- Help the Ministry's staff in preparation documents to be submitted to PAU and IDA;
- Review and comment on all relevant documents and correspondences submitted to PAU by the MOE, or by other organizations;
- Working as a liaison between PAU and MOE;
- Manage all aspects of technical assistance inter alia:
 - Work closely with the MoE in the preparation of the Consultancy ToR;
 - Collaborate with the MoE Sectors to review the consultants' (Consulting Firms') profiles to prepare long, and shortlists for the consultant assignments;
 - Participate in the reviewing and commenting process of the consultants' proposals, reports and contracts;
 - Manage the consultants' work and contracts;
- Review the documents PAU send to other stakeholders of the Project from educational professional consideration and improve them if needed;
- Assist and support the PAU's monitoring and evaluation activities as required;
- Assist and support the generation of progress reports as required;
- Fulfill other project related tasks assigned to him/her by the Director.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree in education or in similar field e.g. education management, education administration, etc;
- At least 5 year working experience in education preferably in education planning, technical assistance management ;
- It is preferred the consultant to have wide knowledge on at least 3 different fields of education, e.g. girls education, curriculum development, text book, literacy, education organization, etc.);
- Working experience in development projects is an asset;
- Computer literate and excellent speaking and writing knowledge in English;
- Ability to work with team.

All applications along with a detailed resume and supporting documents should be submitted by **Monday 22, 2007** at the following address:

Basic Education Development Project
60M Southern Road, Bait Meyad
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German Development Aid Project in Yemen

Tribal warriors become tour guides

In the Marib area of Yemen, German development aid is helping to turn members of rival clans into archaeological tour guides. The commitment of the sons to the new project is helping to overcome the conflicts of their fathers. By Susanne Sporrer

Kalashnikovs may not be carried during class. As the students enter the classroom, before they greet the teacher, they drop their weapons in the corner by the window. But their curved dagger stays in their belt – it's an essential symbol of manhood for every Yemeni male.

This is an English lesson in the tribal area of Marib, a district of Yemen which is only in the headlines when foreign tourists are kidnapped there. The teacher is Richard Boggs, who's Irish, and he announces that the topic today will be "the past tense of regular and irregular verbs."

The students may have just entered the room as heavily armed tribal warriors, but they are now listening attentively, trying hard to come to grips with English conjugations.

The English lessons are the last phase of a project financed by German development aid, to train members of the local tribes to become tour guides for the archaeological sites in their territory.

Raising cultural awareness

The programme is called "Dealing with Conflict by Promoting Business and Employment," and it's run by the GTZ, the German government-funded organisation for technical assistance. The idea is to help young people earn money from tourism by training them and making them aware of their own cultural inheritance.

Marib is three hours drive east of the Yemeni capital Sana'a. It was once the metropolis of the Sabaeans, a people with a high culture which, three thousand years ago, controlled the routes through the desert for the trade in incense.

The Bible and the Koran both tell of the wise Queen of Sheba or Saba. The wealth and the splendour of the Sabaeans was legendary, the Romans were envious and called the Sabaean

Empire "Arabia Felix" – "fortunate Arabia." Nowadays Marib is dominated by rival tribes who repeatedly engage in bloody feuds over land and power. There's nothing left of the area's former good fortune and prosperity.

"The archaeological sites here offer an incredible potential which hasn't yet been exploited," says the archaeologist Holger Hitgen, who is one of the initiators of the project. Currently, poorly informed guides from other parts of the country show the tourists around the excavations in Marib. The money goes to travel agents abroad or in the capital – the local people get nothing.

The family farm of Abdallah al-Goaibi lies near the ruins of Old Marib, where the antique metropolis lies buried under metres of rubble. Al-Goaibi is thirty years old and knows all about growing oranges and tomatoes, but, until recently, he knew very little about the Sabaeans, their magnificent columned temples and ingenious dams, which international archaeologists have been exploring and progressively revealing for the last several decades.

He's one of the twelve young men from the most important Marib tribes who were chosen by the governor for training as tour guides. Abdallah, from the Aqil tribe, suddenly found himself studying Sabaean history together with members of other tribes, some of which were the Aqil's rivals.

As one participant, Said al-Jusfi, remembers: "Three of the participants couldn't even talk to each other until they had passed their right hand over their brow." That's a gesture which allows tribal warriors to ignore a current conflict at least temporarily.

Different perceptions

Archaeology was one of the topics in the course. "But it was much harder to show them how to deal with foreigners," says Hitgen. "For the Maribis, the foreigners are exotic, just like the Yemenis are exotic for the tourists."

Many questions had to be answered. How do you deal with women tourists wearing skin-hugging t-shirts, when you're only used to seeing your female neighbours' eyes through a slit in the veil? What do you do with the Kalashnikov during the tour? How do you satisfy the desire of the tourists to know more about tribal life and religion?

"It's an honour for me to show strangers my country," says Abdallah al-Goaibi – even if some of his fellow-countrymen don't think much of the tourists. But Abdallah doesn't just



Abdallah al-Goaibi, right, is one of the twelve young men from the most important Marib tribes who were chosen by the governor for training as tour guides.

want the honour; he also wants to earn money from the tourists.

Sometime in the future, he'd like to build "a hotel like a Bedouin tent in the desert," he says. For the time being, he and the other participants in the course – no matter which tribe they belong to – have founded an organisation called "The sons of Marib." It's enabled the group to convince one of the largest

Yemeni tour organisers to let them show the tourists around in their region.

But "The sons of Marib" don't have much work right now. Around New Year 2006, tribal people kidnapped tourists again for the first time in four years in the course of a dispute with the government.

The tourist business has collapsed as

a result. But Hitgen thinks that initiatives like this could help secure the safety of tourists in the region in the future. "The more people understand that they can earn money with tourism, and the more they do so," he says, "the stronger will be the lobby against kidnapping."

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Illegal weapon market in Marib.



"Arabia Felix" – the Marib ancient city ruins in north-central Yemen.



Recent excavations have revealed this part of the Temple of the Sun.

PHOTO BY FOUAD AL-HARAZI

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تحذير

يحذر المهندس كمال عبدالرحمن علي شكري واخوانه بان: الفقه ٣١٦٦ / ٤٤ ك ، بقعة ٥٠ الكائنة امام كلية الطب على طريق ساحل ابين في خورمكسر والارضية رقم ٤٤٣ (١) الكائنة في الرزيمت الخليج الامامي في كريترهما من املاكهم بموجب الوثائق الشرعية بحوزتهم والموتقة في السجل المدني والعقاري وبموجب احكام المحكمة العليا الباتة الصادرة في الاغوام ١٩٩٧ ، ١٩٩٨ ، ٢٠٠٤ ، ٢٠٠٥ بالنسبة ل (١) اعلاه ، وحكم المحكمة العليا الصادر عام ١٩٩٧م بالنسبة ل (٢) اعلاه . وكذا القرارات القضائية والرسمية التي تحرم اعمال البسط والنصرف في هذه الاملاك وكذا المادة (١٩) و (٢٠) من الدستور اللتان تحرمان كل انواع المصادرة للاملاك الخاصة والعامه وكذا كافة مواد الدستور والقوانين التي لا تسقط الجرائم بالتقادم ، وانه بموجب هذا التحذير والتحذيرات السابقة اننا نخلي مسؤوليتنا عن اي تصرفات في هذه الممتلكات من البيع والشراء او التاجير او الهدم والبناء او اي نوع من النصرفات المخالفة للشرع والدستور والقوانين والاحكام ووثائق الملكية ، كوننا المالكون لها . وسيتحمل المتسببون في ذلك والمتعاملون معهم ولوحدهم كل تبعات العيب بالعام والخاص وفقاً لاحكام المحكمة العليا وكذا الاستخفاف بحقوق المواطنة وتجاوز الشرع والقانون . قال الله تعالى " ولا تعتدوا ان الله لا يحب المعتدين " وقال " ومن يفعل ذلك عدواناً وظلماً فسوف نصليه ناراً " صدق الله العظيم .

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Allah Also Say: "Those who do wrong will be placed in hell."

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Confiscated motorbikes strand drivers without compensation

By: Almgid Dahesh
dahesh95@yahoo.com
For the Yemen Times

Motorists who gain their family's livelihood on motorbikes are threatened to be jobless because they are having their motorbikes confiscated by police under the rule of motorbikes polluting environment and disturbing people. The Committee of Motorists Compensation has compensated more than five hundred motorists.

Many families in Sana'a and outside Sana'a live on the money that the head of the household gains by working on their motorbikes.

"I'm a twelve-members family and our only livelihood resource is this motorbike and if I stop even for three days, my family and I'll never find anything to live on," said Ahmed Suma'e, a 45 year-old motorist and a father of nine children. "I left my family in the village and came to Sana'a to work and bring in their needs. I have no any other job to live in and the prices go up everyday at the same time, the state wants us to leave our motorbikes. So, what can we do?"

Most of the motorists are neither civil servants nor militant servants. They rely on their motorbikes to gain money and provide the needs of their families.

"I have no governmental position and nothing to live on other than this motorbike. We are really frustrated; we don't know how to face the daily prices hikes, the unemployment or the stifling and fierce procedures against us," Nagi Moftah explains. "I'm a family of seven people three of them are students in schools and I have to pay YR 10,000 per month as rent and costs of electricity and water. How can I live with my family if the police take my motorbike?"

It's not just the adults who will be

out of work. Many school students and aged 16 to 19 work on motorbikes.

"I'm a student in the school and I'm orphan and responsible for my family. I have to study and work at the same time because I don't want to drop out from the school. I attend the scientific periods only and when they finish I go to work on the motorbike," said Jamil Hasan.

During the last few weeks police forces confiscated many motorbikes and now the owners of these motorbikes are idle and out of work. At the same time, motorists don't expect the state to compensate them.

"My motorbike was confiscated two weeks ago and now I'm idle and don't know how I'll be able to provide the essential needs of my family," said Abdu M. Alkalisi, a 35 year-old motorist. "I don't think that I will be compensated and in case they compensate me, their compensation will do nothing for a family of eight members."

Ali Alfahd, a 43 year-old motorist and a family of ten people, said, "If the government wants to confiscate our motorbikes, it should compensate us by providing job opportunities. We are compelled to work on these motorbikes under this burning sun just because we have families and we haven't any other alternatives."

Ahmed Husain, a 28 year-old motorist, said, "The officials want to confiscate the only resource of our children's livelihood just because we disturb them by the sounds of the motorbikes. I think that they would rather think of how our families will live after the confiscation of our motorbikes."

On the other hand some people agree on confiscating motorbikes. Ayid Mohammed, 67, said, "The motorists disturb us so much especially in the evening. Sometimes they awake us after midnight. It is very difficult to stand their disturbance."

Abdulwali Saleh a 23 year-old uni-

versity student, said, "The motorbikes disturb me so much that if I stay at home, I can't study. So, I go to study in my classmates' houses. I think that the government should restrain them from working inside zones at least because there are students, patients and old people and the motorists disturb them."

On the contrary, some other people stand with the motorists whereas some people appreciate the life situations of the poor motorists referring to sufferings and bad circumstances the motorists undergo such as the unemployment, the scarcity of the alternative opportunities, the constant prices hikes and poverty.

"I think that the government shouldn't treat the motorists in such a fierce way because they are citizens and this is their country. Is it their sin that they are poor and have no way but to work on motorbikes?" asked Abdullah Ali, a civil servant. "I think that the motorists are ready to leave this work if the government provides them suitable alternatives."

Shawqi Ameen, a company-employee said, "I receive YR 60,000 and it isn't enough though my home is mine and I have only four children; what about the motorists who rent a house and are responsible for five people at least? I think that the government should settle an account with the corruptors and let poor motorists live."

When asking the authority side about the matter of the motorists and what are the main reasons for taking these decisions of confiscating the motorbikes, Najeb Al-Matari the member of the Committee of Motorists Compensation, replied that there are many reasons for confiscating the motorbikes. The main concerns are environmental issues because the smoke of the motorbikes is poisonous and polluting and also that motorists don't wear helmets. They can work only from six am until six pm, but what we see is that they keep working until



The motorists between the pursuing of the police and the fierce circumstances.

PHOTO BY ALMGIDAD

midnight. Consequently, they cause much and unbearable disturbance.

The committee constituted to assess the motorbikes and some kind of compensation for the motorists. When the motorbikes are confiscated, the motorist is enabled to choose between retrieving his motorbike and working outside Sana'a or taking the compensation which is between YR 66,000 and YR 132,000.

The government is trying to offer alternative opportunities for the motorists. When the motorists lose their motorbikes they are given an application form to apply for a job as driver of street-trees irrigation cars, or supervisors of the street-cleaning

laborers. But the problem is that when we ask them to choose between taking compensation and work with the secretariat of Sana'a city, and working outside the city of Sana'a, they choose to take their motorbikes and work outside Sana'a. Then, we discover that they come back to work in the city of Sana'a, according to Al-Matari, of the motorist committee.

However, many motorists deny receiving any compensation.

"The state never compensated us and we haven't received any kind of compensation. I'm now jobless and I don't know what to do," Abdu M. Al-Kalesi said.

Ahmed Alarasi a 28 year-old

motorist, said, "I have many motorbikes and three of them were confiscated and until now I haven't received any compensation though I went to the secretariat of the city of Sana'a, but with no avail."

Regarding the alternative opportunities that the state offers for the motorists, the motorists complained that they face many difficulties.

Ziad Al-Harazi explained, "When I heard that we could get a governmental position against giving up this exhausting and harmful work, I felt happy and went directly to the secretariat of Sana'a city. But during the procedures I faced many hindrances and complications."

Rural women: Faithful to garden, family, and ambitions for a future

By: Fatima al-Ajel
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Saddam Al-Ashmori
For Yemen Times

All around the sounds of globalization and its by-product call for women's rights and equality with men. Regardless of these calls, you will find those who heed it and those who cannot. You will find an increasing amount of women who work alongside men in the fields, family farms and stores.

The women in rural areas rarely if ever think of their rights, most actually do not know their rights. It's a hard existence and in many cases it involves work, traditionally done by men, devoid of rewards – be they salaries or a "thank you," many patiently labor from sunrise to sunset and beyond. Under these conditions, how do they face life's difficulties? How do these women balance the work in side the house with their duties outside their homes? What are the dreams and aspirations for the future they hold dear? Are there any among them who have opportunities for an education?

It would seem a few women actually do study in rural areas. Anhar Qaid, 16, lives with her parents and seven sisters in the Bani Hashash region. She and her sisters are educated but the conditions to attain such milestones are harsh.

"My father allowed us to study with the condition that we had to work in the farm after school. It's a balancing act to work and study," she explains. "Some of us will work inside the house while the other girls will work in our big garden. It's a necessity because there are no brothers to help my father."

In the early morning hours, Anhar goes with her father to plow and help with other cultivating duties of the farm. She does not return to the house until sunrise when she takes her breakfast with her sisters and prepares for school. In the afternoon, she is back in the fields finishing what she had started in the early hours alongside her father.

As night falls, Anhar does not have time for leisure.

"My evenings are spent in study and helping my younger sisters with their class work," said Anhar while explain-

ing her life full of unending duties, but also her unending energy reflected in her excellent grades in school. But she does have difficulty finding time for herself.

"We don't have time to watch TV except on holidays," she explains, but despite the balancing act of work and study she is hopeful. "I plan to be a teacher in the same school I study now."

That same hopeful streak encapsulates Faiza Rizaeg. She was able to complete her studies in secondary school and now studies in the Faculty of Education at the University of Sana'a. It was an up-hill battle for her.

"I was faced with many difficulties when I finished secondary school. My father and brothers would not agree to my studying at university. I kept up my arguments to convince them for two straight years, never once letting up. When they finally saw how determined I was to finish my education they agreed," she said.

Faiza, like Anhar, plans to become a teacher in her village.

"I want to help all girls who want to study and I will do my best to improve the education in my village," says a hopeful Faiza.

Anhar's case is a reflection of women commonly seen working in the fields instead of men. The lack of men in the rural areas, along with poverty forces many women to work with their fathers and husbands. It lessens the problem and provides a solution for poor families that cannot employ men to work their farms.

Jawahery Yahya Al-Darb is one such woman. She works alongside her father in the farm using traditional plowing tools to sow the garden and reap the land's yield, followed by bringing water from the far well located in the village.

Jawaher comments that leisure time for her is all about caring for the family's cows and sheep and collecting dung to use it as fertilizer in the gardens. For her hard work she had to let her studies slide – the last year attended in school was the third grade.

"My father didn't allow me to study further because there was no one to help him with the farm. He believes that it is enough for a girl to learn to



The number of enrolled students in rural areas is higher than in urban ones as a result of the decline in the population growth rate according to the supreme council for educational planning statistics.

read, write, and pray," she explains.

Khadijah Ali Moslah believes women play very important roles in developing society. This village girl from Amran's valley says women should keep busy with work that does not allow for free time.

"It's considered a shame in my village for girls to be idle," she said, explaining that girls have to learn some type of handicraft or at least help their mothers at home in addition to studying.

"I have to work in the kitchen helping my mother prepare lunch in the morning. Then I go to school in the afternoon," she said.

During the evenings, however, she takes on a different job alongside her father.

"I go with my father to guard our qat farm," she explains. "Because I am the eldest and there are no sons it becomes my responsibility to help my father, especially if he is tired from the day's work or from his travels to the city."

Therefore, from the guardhouse she and her father will stand alert against

any trespassers into their qat crops.

Qat farms are an expensive endeavor exposed to constant thievery. Its crop yields fast, liquid money and needs constant surveillance.

Khadijah is well aware of the positives and the negatives.

"We face constant dangers. At night I will hear strange voices circling around in the farm," she explains, but she is always prepared. "I always carry my gun during the night, always at the ready to fire should there be a thief on the premises."

She is ready to use her gun so far she hasn't "caught a thief, but I have to be careful."

When asked about her studies and hopes, Khadijah's answer reflects the beliefs in some villages that for girls especially education is unessential.

"My family told me there is no benefit to studying and because the school was too far away from my house they would not allow me to attend," said Khadijah.

But it would seem times are changing for the girls because Khadijah adds,

"Now there is a school near to us, so my younger sisters study."

As hard as many of these living conditions may seem these girls do find ways of making life enjoyable if only for the moment. You can hear them calling to each other in the early mornings as they go to the wells for water or in the mountains to collect wood for fuel.

"In our village we don't use gas to cook, so we go out to gather wood. We are never bored, especially if we are outside working," says Fatima Salah Ali, also a villager from Amran who is not in school. "My family considers working in the farm more important than going to school."

However, not everyone owns a farm. There are many villagers who work for richer farmers or own business of their own. And even here you will find the women putting in her share of the work.

Klwied Al-Tawily has been working her small family store since her father's death.

"I am responsible for three sisters and a young brother. This shop is my

family's main source of income," she said, but this work allows her space to change gear during the day. "I shift with my brother: In the morning I work then in the afternoon it's my brother's turn and I can attend school during that time."

Father's it would seem have their own opinions of what constitutes work and schooling for their daughters.

Haj Salah Ali Yahya comments he does not have sons who can help him in his large garden. And while he acknowledges the importance of a girl's education, he is subject to his living conditions.

"You know, we live in a rural area and we have to help each other. A girl's education is important and mostly girls are better than boys," he explains, but with a twist. "Home is the better of schools for girls to learn how to be a good wife in the future."

He also realizes the differences between girls in rural areas and those in larger urban cities saying, "Rural girls, generally, don't need to study like urban girls who can spend time studying so they can then seek work in offices or put their names on the waiting lists for official positions."

According to the supreme council for educational planning statistics for the enrolled pupils in Basic Education according to sex and urban for 2004-2006 says the gap between male and female enrollment is in favor of males. This is so because some families discourage girls from going to school especially at the higher education level. The reason is that families want to make use of their female children for housework and some others only want boys to earn an education. Another reason is the lack of qualitative secondary education, which guarantees that graduates, especially girls, may acquire the skills to enter the job market.

However, what may give hope in increasing the education in rural is that The number of enrolled students in rural areas is higher than in urban ones. The number of enrolled students in rural areas totaled to 3,280,227. It is argued that this increase, being higher than the targeted rate of the strategy, is the result of the decline in the population growth rate by a half percent.

Hajj plants the seed to celebrate diversity of common humanity

By: Faisal Kutty

Millions of Muslims from around the world are in Mecca this week for the annual rites of Hajj. They will retrace the footsteps of millions who have made the spiritual journey to the valley of Mecca since the time of Adam.

Hajj literally means, "to continuously strive to reach one's goal." It is the last of the five pillars of Islam (the others being a declaration of faith in one God, five daily prayers, offering regular charity, and fasting during Ramadan). It is a once-in-a-lifetime obligation for those who have the physical and financial means.

The Hajj is a re-enactment of the rituals of the great prophets and teachers of faith. Pilgrims symbolically relive the exile and atonement undergone by Adam and Eve after they were expelled from Heaven, wandered the earth, met again and sought forgiveness in the valley of Mecca. They also retrace the frantic footsteps of Abraham's wife, Hagar, as she ran between the hills of Safa and Marwa searching for water for her thirsty baby (which according to Muslim tradition, God answered with the well of Zam Zam). Lastly, pilgrims also commemorate Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son for God. God later substituted a ram.

Yet, the Hajj is more than these elaborate rituals. The faithful hope for a deep spiritual transformation, one that will make them better people. If such a change within does not occur, then it was

merely a physical exercise devoid of any spiritual significance.

As all great religions teach, we are more than mere physical creatures in that we possess an essence beyond the material world. Indeed, this is why they all have a tradition of pilgrimage. In the Islamic tradition, Hajj encapsulates this spiritual journey.

The current state of affairs — within and outside the Muslim world — greatly increases the relevance of some of the universal messages inherent in the Hajj.

As Islamic scholar Ebrahim Moosa rhetorically asks: "After paying homage to the two women Eve and Hagar in the rites of pilgrimage, how can some Muslims still violate the rights and dignity of women in the name of Islam? Is this not a contradiction?"

Indeed, the Qur'an teaches: *"I shall not lose sight of the labour of any of you who labours in My way, be it man or woman; each of you is equal to the other."* (3:195)

Clearly, the white ocean of men and women side by side performing tawaf (circling) around the Kaaba (the stone building Muslims believe was built by Adam and rebuilt by Abraham and his son Ishmael) should lay to rest any claim that Islam — as opposed to some Muslim cultures — degrades women.

The fact that millions transcending geographical, linguistic, level of practice, cultural, ethnic, racial, economic and social barriers converge in unison on Mecca, attests to the universality. The Hajj plants the seed to celebrate the diver-

sity of our common humanity. Pilgrims return home enriched by a more pluralistic and holistic outlook and with a new appreciation for themselves and their surroundings.

The most celebrated Western Hajji (one who has performed the Hajj) is none other than African-American civil rights leader El-Hajj Malik El Shabbaz, more commonly known as Malcolm X. The man who was renowned for preaching that whites were "devils" — especially the blond, blue-eyed ones — profoundly reassessed his views during the Hajj. This transformation, of course, sealed his break with the Black nationalist movement of the Nation of Islam.

Contrary to the teachings of the Nation, Malcolm concluded that Islam encompassed all of humanity and transcended race and culture. He later said, "In my 39 years on this Earth, the holy city of Mecca had been the first time I had ever stood before the Creator of all and felt like a complete human."

In Mecca, Malcolm mixed with, "fellow Muslims, whose eyes were the bluest of blue, whose hair was the blondest of blond, and whose skin was whitest of white." In fact, he was so inspired, that, in letters back, he wrote, "America needs to understand Islam, because this is the one religion that erases from its society the race problem."

Upon his return, he embarked on a mission to enlighten both blacks and whites. Malcolm understood that in order to truly learn from the Hajj, its spiritual lessons must extend beyond the fraternal ties of

Muslims to forging a common humanity.

In fact, the pilgrimage links people across religions through the shared Abrahamic traditions and the Islamic teaching of the common origin of humanity. Indeed, the Qur'an teaches: *"We created you from a single pair of a male and female (Adam and Eve), and made you into nations and tribes that ye may know each other and not that you might despise each other. The most honoured of you in the sight of God is the most righteous of you"* (Al Hujurat: 13). This is at once a great celebration of the diversity and unity of humanity.

Humility to God and acceptance of His supremacy and control over all is another message of Hajj. The multitude of people and their inner beliefs and practices are to be judged by God alone in His infinite wisdom. Indeed, as the Qur'an proclaims, *"Let there be no compulsion in matters of faith, truth stands out clear from error."* (2: 256)

A successful Hajj breeds a rich inner peace, which is manifested outwardly in the values of justice, honesty, respect, generosity, kindness, forgiveness, mercy and empathy. And it is these values — all attributes of God almighty — that are indispensable to us if we are all to get along in this world.

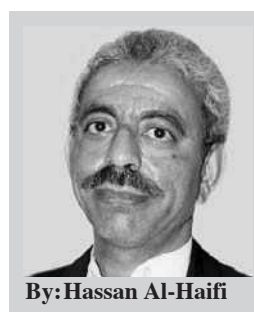
Faisal Kutty is a lawyer, writer and doctoral candidate at Osgoode Hall Law School. He is also vice chair of the Canadian Council on American Islamic Relations. His articles are archived at www.faisalkutty.com.

COMMON SENSE

In tribute to the late Mohammed H. Al-Haifi

The best inheritance is left in the heart

What does one say after having lost the closest person to one's heart? This moment in life is fated to be under the control of the Al-Mighty and there is nothing — absolutely nothing — that one can do to cancel it, reverse it or move it forward or backward. It is one of those moments left for the Divine. In most cases of death, men usually surrender this most tragic of life's unending series of calamities as fated and "written" and thus a chance to reflect on the weakness of man to decide his ultimate destiny. But, even such reflection becomes second nature and tends to lead men to forget that indeed they do not have power over themselves let alone power over the destinies of others.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

This brings us to the death of those who are so close to us that they have almost become an integral part of our very being. When this person happens to be a gentle and patriarchal father that the father of this observer was, the tragedy is more than multiplied and compounded, because this father was not merely a physical channel by which one's creation came into being, but rather an avenue of learning and scholastic attainment, which no learning institution could ever bring about.

Yes, His Excellency, the late Ambassador Mohammed Hassan Al-Haifi was not just a teacher, but an institution of renown prominence, who was declared a mentor for a significant community of admirers, who looked to him for guidance, comfort, solace, inspiration and relief from the awesome pressures of mundane existence and the seemingly unsolvable difficulties of life. For the 95 years or so of his life, my father was not the mentor of his children only, but the pillar of wisdom and hope to which many of the members of his large clan looked to. More than that, even his thousands of acquaintances throughout his life took it upon themselves to maintain rapport and continued discourse with this sagacious scholar — the product of learning that is based on Eastern philosophical and theological conceptions and western progressive social principles, which he also understood to be rooted in Islamic moral and social ordinances, which he proudly had mastered. My father considered scholasticism the ultimate wealth in life and any other measures or standards of wealth resting on mundane or material substance are worthless in the valuation of human life. In fact to the last day of his life, when death came to him unannounced or forewarned by any of the tortuous signs of human fatality, he was sitting majestically (he actually died sitting down, with his arms resting peacefully on the arms of his favorite rocking chair), beside a small table that stacked a number of books, which he was studying, over a stack of the most recent newspapers that he had just went over the night before. He wanted to make sure that he was on top, when it came to current events, while also making sure that the events of the past presented a sound basis for all his ideas and thoughts. It is this thirst for knowledge that was such a strong inspiration for his seventeen children, most of whom he outlived (he was survived by only one son and two daughters in the end).

On the other hand, without prejudice to his stubborn pride in his traditional values and traits, he was a man of the world. In fact, he has seen most of it, during his long diplomatic career, from the United Nations to the Organization of Islamic Conference and the many missions he was assigned to and conferences and seminars he attended. He was able to develop a universal attitude of brotherhood among people of all walks of life, religious persuasions, national affiliation and professional or vocational practice. PhD's and laymen looked to him with the same level of respect, because all knew that the scholastic attainments of my father were engrained by years of deep and agonizing research into the mysteries of life — past and present. Even those who disagreed with my father, well knew that his arguments were difficult to challenge, because they were based on the fundamental backbones of scholasticism — reason, logic and fact.

For this observer, a faithful, sincere and immaculately incorruptible father has been lost — a truly irreplaceable partner. May God bless his soul!

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

Letters to the Editor

American popularity continues to plummet

A new study on the presence of American troops in Iraq has been released as the administration is facing growing pressure that its Middle East initiative has not been successful. After years of being actively involved in combat the idiots are just considering training the Americans to train the Iraqis to defend themselves. Another idea from the commission is to launch a peace initiative by involving Syria and Iran. This it says will improve their chances of success. But the U.S. has made a terrible commitment there not having ever considered those neighbors who are allied to the Sunnis and Shiites. It was wrong for the administration to give an open-ended commitment on the presence of American troops in the region, according to the commission, without sufficiently having created a functional big brother image. American critics are saying. The stubborn streak of the president is being heavily challenged. This is where Bush is being punished for his cowboy foreign policies.

The Bush administration now faces its greatest challenge since trying to sell its homeland security to its European allies and since it has been trying to save face by a continued physical presence in the Middle East. The amount of money costing the American taxpayer has pushed the popularity of their continued presence to an all time low and now they are looking for a safe way out. They are now there longer than they were involved with Germany in the last world war and this is hardly the same threat.

It is certain that popularity over Bush has sunk across Canada with increasing references one can pick up on blogs through short films posted over the internet and radio broadcasts. This is perhaps due to the arrogant measures it took to step into Baghdad, because it sought a belligerent policy of entering into foreign territory unappreciative of the different tribes of the population and of the Shiites and Sunnis and Kurds that were kept together at one point by Saddam, as far as many Canadians thought. Many here feel there is little real interest in getting Sunnis and Shiites to agree to a lasting peace. At the same time Americans were sold short on the notion that America had to be physically present for a democracy to be created, a democracy based on a biased representation of the local popula-

tion in the government.

There are an increasing amount of articles coming out on the eventual exit of foreign troops from beleaguered Iraq. There is an increased opposition based on the increasing death tolls and smug Republican responses like wanting to leave that country honorably. There is mounting reaction to policy makers wanting to stay until the White House is satisfied. More Americans are being convinced that the longer America stays present as it is, or to boost its military presence, the greater the cost will be, the larger the death toll and the longer it will take for the country to restore itself as a nation that can make decisions for itself. We hear that there is even talk of dividing the country up along Sunni and Shiite controlled lines.

When originally America had backed the Iraqi government trying to stabilize the transition to a new government for the region, there is now doubt. We, in Canada, don't know the real reasons for the doubt but isn't too coincidental that the doubt is occurring at the same time that foreign troops are increasingly being shot at and explosions continue to go off outside Iraqi police stations?

What will happen when a president pushes through a bill that authorizes the secret service to introduce any sort of punishment they desire with no questions asked? What is behind this terrorist scam anyway? It is infuriating to know that this president is taking the liberty to set a precedent. The internment of Iraqis in Guantanamo is largely illegal and yet the America Senate itself is too weak to overthrow the decision of the head of state to unleash the worst sort of interrogation practice that puts other holocausts and atrocities to shame. The authors of the investigative practices will also be putting together personality files much like they do today but anyone that comes close to matching a profile of a suspected terrorist is going to be arrested even though that individual has not conceived or planned any plot against the government. It all sounds like Huxley's 1984.

I see the introduction of any punishment method to elicit responses from innocent detained people coincides with an upsurge in the spread of control systems used to harass people. I know we have rights to privacy but how will we be protected in years to come from invasive

bosses and secret service people who would arrest anyone they find as exhibiting suspicious behavior?

I understand though Canada is busy duplicating the American habit of arresting people without a warrant and that also applies to some Middle Eastern residents who do not have Canadian citizenship yet cannot defend themselves against what appears to be bogus charges. A Canadian brigadier wants other NATO nations to participate in active warfare against the Taliban insurgency in Afghanistan. But Canada is supposed to be there for peaceful purposes! That sounds like the brigadier swallowed a pro-Bush pill: if the Taliban is making headway, the local population is likely irreversibly supporting it. Western media is only showing that defenseless local residents are being taken advantage of. How true is that point of view? America is also trying to project its paranoia on neighboring countries like Canada which it approached to control the waters off North Korea in order to put a squeeze on its nuclear threat. The Canadian government refused. Many in Canada especially those who do not support the Canadian involvement in Afghanistan are questioning the validity of further foreign presence in that country or in Iraq. Demonstrations are being held outside main universities like Concordia against the occupation of those countries and that is what the Canadian and American presence amounts to. At the same time Iran will continue to defy the international community and refine uranium to be used for nuclear warfare. The embargo spearheaded by the Americans and backed by the Canadian government is working yet the opposite way in bringing more attention to a region under perennial conflict. At the same time America has now exceeded the length of time it was involved in the Second World War with an enemy that is much less formidable. Many people are questioning foreign involvement just on that account alone.

All this flack preceded the elections of a majority of Democrats to the House of Representatives, which then induced a majority of Democrats in the Senate. I would have liked to know what would be the Democratic policy in occupied Iraq and Afghanistan but then I understand from the media that America will want to seek an honorable exit from the Middle

East and Southern Asia, less though in South Asia since they have induced Canada and other allies to do their dirty business. Many Canadians think that Americans will still be actively present in these occupied counties to ensure they get their oil and to offset any Russian expansion, although lately there is no mention of American paranoia towards the ex-USSR. Canada is busy duplicating American politics in other ways; women activist groups are frowned on, we are ignoring the Kyoto accords and we are putting up with the same propaganda about the necessity to protect ourselves from terrorist threats with the installation of additional surveillance cameras on main roads and in public places. It seems we in Canada are not getting away from the type of dealings or behavioral pattern that America has set. If America stays entrenched in their current way of handling their foreign

Affairs in an efficient bipartisan way, America risks losing its global position big time.

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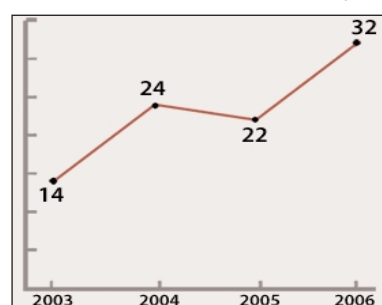
In Iraq, journalist deaths spike to record in 2006 Majority are murdered; worldwide death toll rises

Violence in Iraq claimed the lives of 32 journalists in 2006, the deadliest year for the press in a single country that the Committee to Protect Journalists has ever recorded. In most cases, such as the killing of Atwar Bahjat, one of the best-known television reporters in the Arab world, insurgents specifically targeted journalists to be murdered, CPJ found in a new analysis.

Worldwide, CPJ found 55 journalists were killed in direct connection to their work in 2006, and it is investigating another 27 deaths to determine whether they were work-related. Detailed accounts of each case are posted on CPJ's Web site. The figures reflect increases from 2005, when 47 journalists were killed in direct relation to their work, while 17 others died in circumstances in which the link to their profession was not clear. CPJ, founded in 1981, compiles and analyzes journalist deaths each year.

Afghanistan and the Philippines, with three deaths apiece, were the next most dangerous datelines in 2006. Russia, Mexico, Pakistan, and Colombia each saw two journalists killed. All are traditionally dangerous countries for the press, CPJ research shows.

But for the fourth consecutive year,



Number of journalists killed in Iraq.

Here are other trends about Iraq that emerged in CPJ's analysis:

- Thirty of 32 journalists killed were Iraqis, continuing a two-year trend in which local journalists have made up an overwhelming proportion of the casualties. CBS cameraman Paul Douglas and soundman James Brolan, both London-based, were the only for-

Only four journalists died in Iraq in 2006 as a result of crossfire or acts of war, CPJ's analysis found. The other 28 were murdered, half of them threatened beforehand. Three were kidnapped and then slain, CPJ found.

"The deaths in Iraq this year reflect the utter deterioration in reporters' traditional status as neutral observers in wartime," said CPJ Executive Director Joel Simon. "When this conflict began more than three and half years ago, most journalists died in combat-related incidents. Now, insurgents routinely target journalists for perceived affiliations—political, sectarian, or Western. This is an extraordinarily alarming trend because along with the terrible loss of life, it is limiting news reporting in Iraq—and, in turn, our own understanding of a vital story."

The viciousness of the onslaught in Iraq was shown on October 12 when masked gunmen attacked the Baghdad offices of the fledgling satellite TV channel Al-Shaabia and executed 11 people, five of them journalists. It was the deadliest single assault on the press since the 2003 invasion.

Worldwide, murder was the leading cause of journalist deaths in 2006, accounting for about 85 percent of cases. (About 11 percent died in com-

Worldwide, murder was the leading cause of journalist deaths in 2006, accounting for about 85 percent of cases. (About 11 percent died in com-

advances reconciliation. Locally-driven development and reconciliation are both processes that reflect the self-defined identities and experiences of their participants. They should therefore be pursued in tandem with each other, rather than in separate programs, because doing so is more cost effective and expeditious in generating the range of intended positive results.

The procedures of locally-driven development bring people together and build trust in the process of generating new jobs, better health, etc. By the same token, the participants of reconciliation processes can naturally segue into joint development planning and management of projects. Development planners from different government and non-

eign journalists killed in Iraq in 2006. Among the Iraqi victims was Bahjat, correspondent for the satellite channel Al-Arabiya and former reporter for Al-Jazeera. CPJ honored Bahjat posthumously in November with its International Press Freedom Award.

• Murder now accounts for 61 percent of deaths in Iraq since the war began. The incidence of murder began to increase 20 months ago and accelerated in the past year. Crossfire and combat-related incidents had been a more frequent cause of media deaths in the first two years of the war.

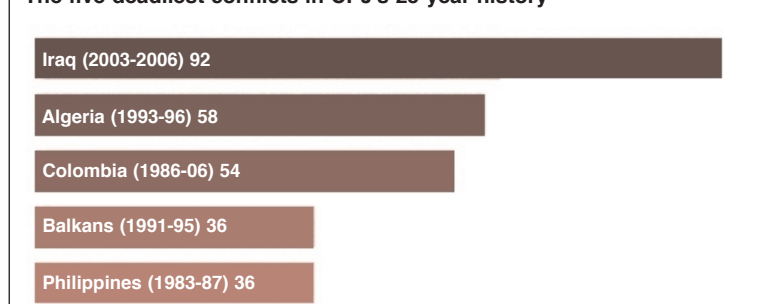
• The 2006 toll jumped 45 percent from the 22 deaths recorded in 2005.

• The war in Iraq is the deadliest conflict CPJ has documented. Iraq has surpassed the Algerian civil conflict of the 1990s, which took the lives of 58 journalists.

• The 2006 tally in Iraq is the highest in a single country since CPJ was founded in 1981. The second deadliest years were 2004 in Iraq and 1995 in Algeria, both of which saw 24 journalists killed.

Worldwide, murder was the leading cause of journalist deaths in 2006, accounting for about 85 percent of cases. (About 11 percent died in com-

Journalists killed in conflicts The five deadliest conflicts in CPJ's 25-year history



From left: Aswan Ahmed Lutfallah, Awtar Bahjat, Adnan Khairallah, Ali Jaafar, Amjad Hameed, James Brolan, Khaled Mahmoud Al-Falahi.

bat incidents and 4 percent while covering dangerous assignments such as protests.) CPJ research found that little progress was reported in investigations into the vast majority of cases, reinforcing long-term research showing that less than 15 percent of journalist murders result in convictions.

Among those slain was Russian Anna Politkovskaya, a leading investigative journalist and critic of President Vladimir Putin. She was shot, contract-style, in her Moscow apartment building on October 7.

"When an internationally renowned reporter can be gunned down in her own apartment building and the perpetrators walk away free, it has a devastating effect on the press. Fewer tough questions are asked, fewer risky stories are covered," Simon added. "Her case shows why impunity is such a serious

threat to press freedom, not only in Russia but in nations such as the Philippines, Colombia, Mexico, and Pakistan."

Politkovskaya was among eight female journalists killed in 2006. In the Central Asian nation of Turkmenistan, reporter Ogulsapar Muradova of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty was killed in prison under unexplained circumstances in September. Muradova was a critic of President Saparmurat Niyazov. And in southern Lebanon, an Israeli missile killed freelance photographer Layal Najib in July as she was traveling by taxi to cover civilians fleeing north.

The deadliest nations include such disparate places as the Philippines and Afghanistan. Two of the victims in the Philippines were radio commentators, continuing a trend CPJ has documented over several years. In strife-ridden Afghanistan, two German radio journalists were among the three casualties.

In Latin America, two nations with long histories of violence against the press appeared on the 2006 list of dangerous places. In Colombia, two provincial journalists known for tough reporting on paramilitary activities were slain. In Mexico, a local crime reporter was murdered in the eastern city of Veracruz, and a U.S. freelance journalist was shot to death during civil unrest in the southern state of Oaxaca. CPJ is investigating the disappearance

of a northern Mexican journalist and the slayings of five others in circumstances that are not yet clear.

In sub-Saharan Africa, one journalist was killed in direct connection to his work in 2006. Martin Adler, an award-winning Swedish photojournalist, was shot while filming a June demonstration in Somalia's capital, Mogadishu.

CPJ applies strict standards for each entry on its annual list of journalists killed; researchers independently investigate and verify the circumstances behind each death. CPJ considers a case as work-related only when its staff is reasonably certain that a journalist was killed in direct reprisal for his or her work; in crossfire; or while carrying out a dangerous assignment.

If the motives in a killing are unclear, but it is possible that a journalist died in direct relation to his or her work, CPJ classifies the case as "unconfirmed" and continues to investigate. CPJ's list does not include journalists who are killed in accidents—such as car or plane crashes—unless the crash was caused by hostile action (for example, if a plane were shot down or a car crashed trying to avoid gunfire). Other press organizations using different criteria cite higher numbers of deaths than CPJ.

A final list of journalists killed in 2006 will be released on January 2.

Source: www.cpj.org

Managing the consequences of Iraq

It is becoming increasingly likely that some form of break-up will occur to the nation-state of Iraq. The break-up will reflect the relationships among Iraq's Shiite, Sunni and Kurdish groups, and the relationships of these groups to the central government, which in turn have consequences on the region. If forces inside and outside of Iraq responsibly manage the redefinition of the country, we can avoid what could be a spiraling situation that subjects many more people to suffering, deprivation and deadly violence.

The more the Iraqis and the international community help build productive local-national bonds inside Iraq, the severity of harmful fallouts that

impact the region will be lessened. The two smaller ethnic groups, Sunnis and Kurds, will likely accept and maintain relationships with the central government that advance sub-nationally-driven development. Such relationships are in the self-defined interests of the parties and are capable of becoming lasting connections, among what needs to be a web of mutual gain connections, with the Iraqi government and among the ethnic groups. Therefore, initiatives, such as development assisted by the central government that is identified and managed at the local level, should be strongly supported.

This developmental approach of creating local-national ties also directly

government agencies who operate at the local and provincial levels in the three ethnic "enclaves" should be supported to meet and collaborate together. For the same reason, public and private projects resulting from inter-ethnic dialogue should also be supported.

However, even if this strategy were vigorously pursued, which it should be regardless, the creation of distinct and self-determined ethnic entities that formally composed Iraq is probably unavoidable. In principle, this in and of itself is not necessarily a bad thing. If only it were peaceful, it could be in keeping with the democratic tenets of decentralization and self-management. Among the most serious regional concerns of a break-up of Iraq is that it

could challenge to some degree the territorial integrity of Iraq's neighbors, particularly Turkey which has the largest Kurdish population. Nations act without limit to preserve their territorial integrity. If the Kurdish people, for example, who live in adjacent parts of Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria, more strongly advance their group identity, terrible regional violence could be triggered.

The tense situation in Iraq certainly warrants honest discussions among representatives of the regional parties on possible consequences of Iraq's splintering, and certainly as they relate to the Kurdish people. In this case, early planning could help ensure the territorial integrity of Iraq's neighbors while at the

same time create a new context that allows for a level of expression acceptable to the Kurdish people. What is important now though is that leaders in the region and the international community quietly prepare for the eventuality of being pressed for a solution to the Kurdish plight, and other eventualities. How far is Turkey willing to go to ensure its territorial integrity and allow for Kurdish expression? This is among the hard questions that need to be asked and answered in order to effectively manage the consequences of Iraq.

Jason Yossef Ben-Meir teaches sociology at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque.

Creating new hotbed of anti-Americanism

By: Nicola Nasser

The U.S. foreign policy blundering has created a new violent hotbed of anti-Americanism in the turbulent Horn of Africa by orchestrating the Ethiopian invasion of another Muslim capital of the Arab League, in a clear American message that no Arab or Muslim metropolitan has impunity unless it falls into step with the U.S. vital regional interests.

The U.S. blunder in Somalia could not be more humiliating to Somalis: Washington has delegated to its Ethiopian ally, Mogadishu's historical national enemy, the mission of restoring the rule of law and order to the same country Addis Ababa has incessantly sought to dismember and disintegrate and singled Ethiopia out as the only neighboring country to contribute the backbone of the U.S.-suggested and U.N.-adopted multinational foreign force for Somalia after the Ethiopian invasion, thus setting the stage for a wide-spread insurgency and creating a new violent hotbed of anti-Americanism.

The U.S.-allied Ethiopian invaders have already taken over Somalia after the withdrawal of the forces of the United Islamic Courts (UIC), who rejected an offer of amnesty in return

for surrendering their arms and refused unconditional dialogue with the invaders; the withdrawal of the UIC forces from urban centers reminds one of the disappearance of the Iraqi army and the Taliban government in Afghanistan and warns of a similar aftermath in Somalia in a similar shift of military strategy into guerilla tactics.

Eritrea accused the United States on Monday of being behind the war in Somalia. "This war is between the Americans and the Somali people," Eritrean Information Minister Ali Abdu told Reuters.

The U.S. administration found no harm in keeping the divided country an easy prey for the warlords and tribal bloody disputes since 1991, probably finding in that status quo another guarantee-by-default for U.S. regional interests. It could have lived forever with the political chaos and humanitarian tragedy in one of the world's poorest countries were it not for the emergence of the indigenous grassroots UIC, who provided some social security and order under a semblance of a central government that made some progress towards unifying the country.

Pre-empting intensive Arab, Muslim and European mediation efforts between the UIC and the transitional government, Washington moved quickly to clinch the UN Security Council

resolution 1725 on Dec. 6, recognizing the Baidoa government organized in Kenya by U.S. regional allies and dominated by the warlords as the legitimate authority in Somalia.

Resolution 1725 also urged that all member states, "in particular those in the region," to refrain from interference in Somalia, but hardly the ink of the resolution dried than Washington was violating it by providing training, intelligence and consultation to at least 8,000 Ethiopian troops who rushed into Baidoa and its vicinity before the major Ethiopian invasion.

The U.S. succeeded in Somalia in what it failed to achieve in Lebanon a few months ago: Washington was able to prevent the United Nations (UN) from imposing a ceasefire until the Ethiopian invasion seized Mogadishu; the Lebanese resistance and national unity prevented the Israeli invaders from availing themselves of the same U.S. green light to achieve their goals in Beirut.

In both cases, Washington involved the UN as a fig leaf to cover the Israeli and Ethiopian invasions, repeating the Iraq scenario, and in both cases initiated military intervention to abort mediation efforts and national dialogue to solve internal conflicts peacefully.

In Somalia as in Iraq, Washington is also trying to delegate the mission of

installing a pro-U.S. regime - whose leaders were carried in on the invading tanks - to a multinational force in which the neighboring countries are not represented, only to be called upon later not to interfere in Somalia's internal affairs as it is the case with Iran, Syria in particular vis-à-vis the U.S.-occupied Iraq.

The Bush administration has expressed understanding for the security concerns that prompted Ethiopia to intervene in Somalia. Regionally however the U.S. pretexts used by Addis Ababa to justify its invasion could thinly veil the land locked Ethiopia's historical and strategic aspiration for an outlet on the Red Sea by using the Somali land as the only available approach to its goal after the independence of Eritrea deprived it of the sea port of Assab.

The Eritrean fear of an Ethiopian invasion of Assab via Somalia is realistic and legitimate, given the facts that Ethiopia's borders are, like Israel's, still not demarcated, its yearning for an access to sea as a strategic goal is still valid and its military option to achieve this goal is still not dropped because of the virtual state of war that still governs its relations with both Somalia and Eritrea.

Internally, the successive regimes since Emperor Hailie Selassie were

dealing with the demographic structure of the country as a top state secret and incessantly floating the misleading image of Ethiopia as the Christian nation it has been for hundreds of years, but hardly veiling the independent confirmation that at least half of the Ethiopians are now Muslims. Hence the realistic fears of the Ethiopian ruling elites from the emergence of a unified Somalia and the impetus it would give to the 1.5 million Muslim Somalis in Ogaden, occupied by Addis Ababa and led to the 1977-88 war between the two countries.

True the potential of infiltration by al-Qaeda is highly probable, but it is too inflated a pretext for Addis Ababa to justify its unconvincing trumpeting of the "Islamic threat" emanating from the ascendancy of the UIC in Somalia.

Ethiopia's justification of its invasion by Washington's pretexts of its war on terror is misleading and encouraging Addis Ababa to justify its invasion by the "Islamic threat," leading some UIC leaders to declare "Jihad" against the "Christian invasion" of their country and in doing so contributing to turning an Ethiopian internal and regional miscalculation into seemingly "Muslim-Christian" war, which have more provocateurs in Addis Ababa than in Mogadishu.

The sectarian war among Muslims

fomented by the U.S.-led occupation of Iraq within the context of "divide and rule" policy could now be coupled with a "religious war" in the Horn of Africa, a war that could drive a new wedge between Arabs and their neighbors, in a replay of the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980s, and in tandem with a 60-year old Israeli strategy of sowing divide between them and their Ethiopian, Iranian and Turkish geopolitical strategic depth.

However this U.S.-Israeli strategy is certain to backfire. Somalis could not but be united against foreign invasion in a country where Islamism is the essence of nationalism and where Pan-Arabism could not but be a source of support as the country is too weak and poor to be adversely affected by Arab League divisions; they are in their overwhelming majority Muslims with no divisive sectarian loyalties and no neighboring sectarian polarization center as it is the case with Iran in Iraq; the "Christian face" of the invasion would be a strong uniting factor and would serve as a war cry against the new American imperialistic plans because it is reminiscent of earlier "Christian" European colonial adventures.

Nicola Nasser is a veteran Arab journalist based in Ramallah, West Bank of the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories.

The economy of agriculture in rural Yemen

By: Raidan A. Al-Saqaf
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Agriculture is deep rooted in Yemeni society and culture especially in rural areas, with maxims and sayings indicating that the land is the source of life for the Yemeni person and it is a treasured source of food and security as well as a source of identity for the people living on it. Many Yemeni families have been named in accordance to their locations and villages where they farm and live. Yemen is a predominantly agricultural society, with over two thirds of the population living in rural areas with livelihoods dependent on agricultural production of various crops, fruits, vegetables and qat.

Agricultural activity is considered to be one of the least rewarding economic activities in terms of the value-added and profitability, therefore it is not surprising to find the dominance of agriculture in rural Yemen to correlate with the dominant poverty; over 8 million Yemeni people residing in rural areas live below the dollar-a-day line. Improvised rural Yemen suffers from devastating food insecurity affecting 27 percent of the population and it is getting worse according to reports by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Such alarming levels of rural poverty and food insecurity reinforce inequality. According to the World Bank, the 1998 per capita consumption of the richest 20 percent was 5.6 times that of the poorest 20 percent, noting that the wealthy live in urban centers while the poorer are scattered in rural Yemen. However, official sources indicate that the government's poverty-eradication strategy has had considerable success in decreasing the percentage of people living below the poverty line. However, estimates by the United Nations Development



Cereals constitute 50 percent of agricultural production in rural Yemen.

Program indicate that the poverty gap is increasing in spite of national macroeconomic growth. The poverty gap ratio is a measure of extreme poverty and reflects the percentage of additional national income needed to eradicate extreme poverty through bringing every poor person exactly up to the poverty line.

Having established the critical situation of rural Yemen and the urgent need to reform macroeconomic developmental policy in order to focus more on rural development in order to bring economic prosperity, it is important for further research into the nature of economic activity undertaken in rural Yemen.

Role of Agriculture in Rural Yemen

There are approximately 1.5 million households in rural Yemen, 79 percent of which depend on farming or livestock as the prime source of income.

constituting 15 percent of the economic production of the country. This means that 1.18 million households produce 21 percent of the non-oil economic production while the other 1 million households are responsible for the remainder economic activity. Paradoxically, agriculture employs 55 percent of the workforce in producing just 15 percent of non-oil economic activity.

The process of agricultural production in Yemen is highly subjective to the availability of water resources as well as types of irrigation, for example the middle highlands are dependent on rainfall receiving an average annual rainfall of 500 to 800 mm resulting in the cultivation of 44 percent of the area, representing 61 percent of the total farms in Yemen, while other areas such as the Tehama region receive an average annual rainfall of 50 to 100 mm, resulting in cultivating 26 percent of the area and representing 10 percent of the total farms in Yemen.

Therefore, rain is a key factor for production. This pattern of agricultural also explains the population concentration in the middle highlands, constituting slightly over half the population of the country.

Cereals constitute 50 percent of agricultural production, followed by 16 percent for fruits and vegetables, 11 percent for qat, 11 percent for fodder, while the remainder goes for several other agricultural products. Livestock and fishing also provide importance sources of rural incomes: 91 percent of all households involved in agriculture hold some kind of livestock, whether it is cattle, sheep, goats, camels or chickens. The U.N. indicates that the growth rate of the volume of livestock products reaches 5 percent per annum, making livestock products one of the most important sources of income and key to improving livelihoods in rural Yemen.

The qat dilemma

Socially speaking, qat has become an integral part of social life through qat chews, which are sessions of social

gatherings done on routine basis and therefore there is constant demand for qat especially during the summer where social gatherings and events such as weddings increase in numbers and therefore demand for qat peaks. Estimates indicate that qat production increases by 7 to 10 percent annually on the expense of other crops and water resources. Qat is one of the most profitable agricultural products in Yemen and this particular crop guarantees continuous flow of cash from the richer urban centers to the impoverished rural areas, especially during the peak season of the summer providing more employment and returns for rural communities.

The government has vowed to combat the spread of qat in the country in an informed and gradual fashion, while striking a balance between its economic, social, health and environmental aspects. However, a theory of how to

Year	Poverty Gap
1999	2.97
2001	3.08
2003	3.22
2005	3.36
2007	3.52
2009	3.67
2011	3.81
2013	3.99
2015	4.18

UNDP estimates based on 1998 data.

strike this balance is yet to emerge.

Any strategy for eradicating poverty has to be fundamentally focused on generating income for the agricultural rural Yemen, government projections of poverty in Yemen might be too optimistic especially in the immediate term especially as we are yet to see any concrete steps being taken to enhance agricultural productivity or provide other sources of income for rural Yemen.

Year	1998	2000	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009*	2010*
Poverty (Rural) %	45.0	43.6	40.6	38.6	36.6	34.7	12.0	29.2
Poverty (Urban) %	30.8	25.3	18.7	17.5	15.9	14.3	32.0	10.0
Overall Poverty %	41.8	39.4	35.5	33.7	31.8	30.0	27.4	24.8

Projections.

Data source: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

Business In Brief

Yemen Investment Conference delayed until April

The Conference for Exploring Investment Opportunities in Yemen has been delayed for two months, and is scheduled to take place on the April 8 to 10. This delay came after deliberations between President Ali Abdullah Saleh with the Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperative Council, Abdulrahman Al-Atteya. Sources indicate that the decision to delay the conference allows more time for logistical and technical preparations on the Yemeni side to ensure the conference is a success and avoid disappointing prospective investors who have expectations based upon the government's recent economic reforms and foreign investment policy. Al-Atteya said the additional period will allow for inviting more Gulf-based corporations and investors to take part in the conference in April in addition to the 300 who have already expressed interest in investing in Yemen in various infrastructure, industry and service sectors.

Calls for regulating the street sellers practice

The secretary general of the Capital Secretariat local council, Ameen Jumman, has called on the directors of various district local councils to reform and regulate the current practices of street merchants and direct these merchants to specialized markets created for the purpose of absorbing them. He also appealed to respective authorities to deal with street merchants in a respectable, fair and systematic manner that does not violate their rights in accordance to the Human Rights Charter. Jumman was elected to his post in September 2006.

Unprecedented boost for tourism during Eid

The domestic tourism industry witnessed an unprecedented boom during the last Eid

holiday with over 1.1 million people visiting the coastal cities of Aden and Hodeida. Statistics indicate that over 700,000 visitors visited Aden during the Eid and 400,000 visitors visited Hodeida.

Companies compete for fishing port rehabilitation contracts

Sources at the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Wealth said the ministry has received 31 bids from international companies to take part in the tendering process to rehabilitate fishing ports in Hodeida and Mahara governorates, adding that this rehabilitation process comes as a part of the fifth project for fisheries development and has a budget of \$120 million.

Kuwait interested in fish farming in Yemen

President of the Kuwaiti Union for Fish and Shrimp farming visited Hodeida and discussed with the officials the competitive advantage of Hodeida for investing in fish farms. He has also discussed various investment opportunities in the marine and fisheries industry in Hodeida as well as the current legal framework for establishing businesses in the governorate. This follows a government plan to create a shrimp farm in Al-Luhaya area in Hodeida with an annual capacity of 1000 tonnes.

Timber and Wood prices increase

The retail prices of Malaysian Timber and wood products have increased 27 percent following news of heavy rains and floods in Southern Malaysia. Malaysian wood products are very popular in Yemen due to their quality and value and have a rapidly increasing demand especially in commercial and office furniture segments.

Trademarks: Their essence and high economic value

By: Mazen Al-Tamimi

The trademarks subject has not attained the interest of information momentum like other subjects of economic literature and dialogue and debate forums except only in the last decade of the past twentieth century, though the trademarks, their appearance and using in commercial activity are old and comes for a long time ago, but blowing of globalization winds and liberation of world trade and transfer of the world into a small village gives the trademarks significance and economic value, when we read or hear that value of certain trademarks equals, without exaggeration, budget of a group of states jointly.

In the same context I would like to assert an important fact, namely, we should not consider trademarks only through pure commercial aspect, but through a wider comprehensive consideration within a large umbrella and under a wide title of Intellectual Property Rights, where the trademarks are one of the basic elements, which form the industrial property beside patents and industrial design and models.

It is better and more worthy to go a little towards defining concept and essence of the trademark, so as to have a conception in advance on this topic.

The trademark as agreed upon by all legal definitions and legislations is "a group or one of the innovated indications, marks, letters, shapes and colors aiming at distinguishing products of a company or an industry from others."

The main word of the definition is distinguishing the products and giving them a character distinguishing them from other products. This fact leads to distinguishing proprietors of these

products from other competitors. This is the main goal of a trademark.

Through long and continuous use, the trademark will be automatically transferred into a very efficient marketing tool, where this mark will be linked in the consumer's mind with the product for which the trademark was used and the producers of the goods and commodities on which the trademark concerned appears.

For example, the trademark "NIDO" became for long using a known and famous mark for all consumers, where if you ask any consumer what may know about NIDO, he will immediately answer that NIDO is a mark appeared on a certain product of powder milk, produced by Nestle. This field is applicable for famous marks such as Nokia, Coca Cola and Mercedes.

Benefits of using a trademark is not restricted to distinguishing products or indicating its origin only, but using the trademark realizes a group of benefits and advantages to the companies which own certain trademarks, beside the consumers use these marks equally.

For companies the trademark forms a high-priced financial asset value. Its price may reach standard figures equal to balance sheets of certain states existed on the earth.

Value of the trademark "Coca Cola" reaches, according to the last statistics, more than \$66 billion, where it is the most expensive trademark all over the world. The distinguished and famous trademark becomes a strong barrier for new competitive products and goods and accordingly closing competition's door. It's requirement and goal hoped to be realized by every company so as to remain at the front. For example, the American beverages company "Virgin Coke" failed to compete with Coca Cola, where Virgin Coke could not be steadfast before the strength and fame of the trademark Coca Cola.

The trademark is a source of high profit for the companies possessing these marks. A well-known trademark of good reputation and goodwill attains an added value and competitive advantage from other marks, causing it at the end to be associated always in the customer's mind with high price. For example, Mercedes is always seen as a luxury car with a high price.

Therefore the trademark achieve large profits for the owners of these companies and these profits and revenues are exclusive and monopolistic rights for proprietors of these marks, which no one could commit in fragments against benefit without permission or authorization of their legal owners.

Benefits of the trademarks are not restricted to their owners or the companies using them, but they bring benefit and interest to the consumer as well. A famous and well-known trademark is considered as a guarantee and quality certificate for the consumer and an auxiliary psychological factor to increase purchasing force. Sony, for example, is a guarantee certificate and a quality title for electrical and electronic apparatus, where the consumer will not fall in puzzle or ambiguity when he selects Sony equipment from other equipment and tools on which competitive trademarks appear. Therefore the well-known trademark circulated in use is a source of confidence and title for quality, which also directly serves proprietors of these marks and their marketing companies in connection with customers bearing loyalty and affiliation to products of their trademarks.

The trademark, beside its high economic value and efficiency as a marketing tool, is a title and identity for its proprietors and a distinguishing certificate for entering and penetrating international markets.

Will the Dam break in 2007?

By: Joseph E. Stiglitz

The world survived 2006 without a major economic catastrophe, despite sky-high oil prices and a Middle East spiraling out of control. But the year produced abundant lessons for the global economy, as well as warning signs concerning its future performance.

Unsurprisingly, 2006 brought another resounding rejection of fundamentalist neo-liberal policies, this time by voters in Nicaragua and Ecuador. Meanwhile, in neighboring Venezuela, Hugo Chávez won an overwhelming electoral: at least he had brought some education and healthcare to the poor barrios, which previously had received little of the benefits of the country's enormous oil wealth.

Perhaps most importantly for the world, voters in the United States gave a vote of no confidence to President George W. Bush, who will now be held in check by a Democratic Congress.

When Bush assumed the presidency in 2001, many hoped that he would govern competently from the center. More pessimistic critics consoled themselves by questioning how much harm a president can do in a few years. We now know the answer: a great deal.

Never has America's standing in the world's eyes been lower. Basic values that Americans regard as central to their identity have been subverted. The unthinkable has occurred: an American president defending the use of torture, using technicalities in interpreting the Geneva Conventions and ignoring the Convention on Torture, which forbids it under any circumstances. Likewise, whereas Bush was hailed as the first "MBA president," corruption and incompetence have reigned under his administration, from the botched response to Hurricane Katrina to its

conduct of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

In fact, we should be careful not to read too much into the 2006 vote: Americans do not like being on the losing side of any war. It was this failure, and the quagmire into which America had once again so confidently stepped, that led voters to reject Bush. But the Middle East chaos wrought by the Bush years also represents a central risk to the global economy. Since the Iraq war began in the 2003, oil output from the Middle East, the world's lowest-cost producer, has not grown as expected to meet rising world demand. Although most forecasts suggest that oil prices will remain at or slightly below their current level, this is largely due to a perceived moderation of growth in demand, led by a slowing US economy.

Of course, a slowing US economy constitutes another major global risk. At the root of America's economic problem are measures adopted early in Bush's first term. In particular, the administration pushed through a tax cut that largely failed to stimulate the economy, because it was designed to benefit mainly the wealthiest taxpayers. The burden of stimulation was placed on the Fed, which lowered interest rates to unprecedented levels. While cheap money had little impact on business investment, it fueled a real estate bubble, which is now bursting, jeopardizing households that borrowed against rising home values to sustain consumption.

This economic strategy was not sustainable. Household savings became negative for the first time since the Great Depression, with the country borrowing \$3 billion a day from foreigners. But households could continue to take money out of their houses only as long as prices continued to rise and interest rates remained low. Thus, higher interest rates and falling house prices does not

bode well for the American economy. Indeed, according to some estimates, roughly 80% of the increase in employment and almost two-thirds of the increase in GDP in recent years stemmed directly or indirectly from real estate.

Making matters worse, unrestrained government spending further buoyed the economy during the Bush years, with fiscal deficits reaching new heights, making it difficult for the government to step in now to shore up economic growth as households curtail consumption. Indeed, many Democrats, having campaigned on a promise to return to fiscal sanity, are likely to demand a reduction in the deficit, which would further dampen growth.

Meanwhile, persistent global imbalances will continue to produce anxiety, especially for those whose lives depend on exchange rates. Though Bush has long sought to blame others, it is clear that America's unbridled consumption and inability to live within its means is the major cause of these imbalances. Unless that changes, global imbalances will continue to be a source of global instability, regardless of what China or Europe do.

In light of all of these uncertainties, the mystery is how risk premiums can remain as low as they are. Especially with the dramatic reduction in the growth of global liquidity as central banks have successively raised interest rates, the prospect of risk premiums returning to more normal levels is itself one of the major risks the world faces today.

Joseph E. Stiglitz, a Nobel laureate in economics, is Professor of Economics at Columbia University and was Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to President Clinton and Chief Economist and Senior Vice President at the World Bank. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2006.

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**General Tender Announcement
Number (11) Year 2006
For The Fourth and Final Time**

Yemen Radio and TV Corporation re-announces tenders for the fourth and final time for the following:

- Supply, supervise installation, test, guarantee and hand-over of the antenna systems and required peripheral equipments for one FM broadcasting station of medium wave of 600 kilo watts.

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\$.

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 2007
- 3- Valid commercial registration card for 2007
- 4- Valid Insurance card for 2007
- 5- Valid Alms (Zakat) card for 2007
- 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 11:00 AM on Saturday 10/2/2007 at the corporation premises.

Five rules for self-confidence

By: **Rahma Al-Gadri**
Aghaff University, Hadramout

Self-confidence and success are two faces of the same coin. We cannot remember success or confirm that this successful man is self-confident. There is no a failed man who enjoys self-confidence. Self-confidence is the first cause, as well as the first ladder stair to reach success in life. It doesn't mean taking positive stands throughout your life, rather it means that you should have faith in your ideas and rely on yourself, as well as to have your own will and determination to reach your sought goals.

These are the primary reasons for one to attain success and you have to prompt your own positive qualities that qualify you for success.

Psychologists agree that there are

five rules one must abide by to gain self-confidence. The first rule says, "The best way to earn self-confidence is to develop one's positive qualities that qualify you for success". At the same time, it means that one should get rid of the negative qualities that deter one from reaching success.

The second rule stipulates that one must be moderate in his/her goals and one's goals have to be within the limit of his/her capability. This rule advises human beings to start with the possible actions in order to guarantee success. People have to prepare themselves for works to reach their sought goals, however, they aren't expected to prejudge that it is impossible for them to attain their objectives.

The third of the rules reads that if someone wants more self-confidence before other people, he/she has to learn how to deal with others,

particularly as people like to deal with those who show more regard and respect to them. People deal well with those who render them love, affection and care. The rule recommends that one has to treat others in the way he favors them to treat him/her.

The rule No. 4 stipulates that in order to be self-confident, you have to take care of your appearance. The scientific studies confirm that self-confidence can be only earned by the one who takes care of his appearance. The study proved that there is a link between health and self-confidence.

The last rule says that self-confidence depends on your relations with friends and acquaintances. When you find somebody trusting you, he/she will help you increase your self-confidence. To sum up, self-confidence is indispensable for one to attain success in his life.

I made my decision

By: **Nasser Mall-Hamami**
hamamin20010@yahoo.com

Among all moths
Among all roses
Among all women
You are my choice
If I accept or refuse
I made my decision
I informed all newspapers
I informed all T.V
Even atmosphere will declare my decision
You don't know, who you are?
You are the songs, You are the rhymes
In my imagination

You are the bottle of my perfume
You are my choice
All gardens and flowers
All beautiful girls
All poems and songs and chanting of girls
They chant ,sing my decision
So, you are my choice
You are the only one among women ,took my heart
You gave command to your lips, saying to my chest
Open all roads
You passed the last place of my heart
You took my heart
Why you did?

What was my sin?
Why you deserted me?
You are my choice
You stay forever my poetry, feelings and heart's fire
If you make me angry, it's my decision
You are life
You are poem
You are my astray and choice
You are my baby
You are the time of sorry and doubts
You are my fellow
You are among gardens, my moth
You stay forever my choice
I made my decision

THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE

Gender equality: A battle or a matter

By: **Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy**
maged_thabet@hotmail.com



For many years, Mass Media has been promoting the concept of women's rights which are sought by international and local organizations as it was also recommended by Islam. Many institutions have been established to call for these rights, severely standing against the practice of any violating actions like violence, illiteracy, or restricting them from any social or political activities except those which are socially immoral or go against the Islamic norms.

This really push women to gain their partnership with men in many political and social affairs. Actually, there is still a kind of breaking of such rights. But that occurs only in some cases, i.e. in some families especially the tribal or uneducated ones. Nowadays, the term "Gender Equality" appears as the matter of propaganda, calling for women's rights of equality with men.

The current situation of both genders, nevertheless, arises the question: does "Gender Equality" call for the rights of women to be similar to men, or is it to restore men's lost rights? Reality never lies. Accordingly, it can partially and fairly answer the question by taking into account the women's already-acquired rights to be compared with the present situation of men.

Regarding education, schools, institutes and universities witness the large number of students is from the fair sex -female. On may claim that the general number of women is larger than men. It can be so, why not? But the real situation proves that a large number of men gives up study either in the secondary school or at the

university level in order to work, to supply home, parents, brothers and sisters with the essential needs. Socially, men, in most cases, are responsible for home's requirements, and, subsequently, they have to sacrifice even their future, while women do not have to. It is really good to find women as teachers, doctors, accountants, occupying many other positions in different fields of work.

This does really prove their success in the field of educations and work as well. But it is really unfair to find men, whom bad circumstances force them to be uneducated, and, subsequently, jobless or with low-income works. Though some men are satisfied with that, many, or at least some, are not, daily cursing circumstances and dreaming of restoring that lost right. This, I think, clearly indicates the aim and the area that should be targeted by "Gender Equality" in the current state of the nation.

In the field of work, men and women compete with each other. Gender, or, let us say, sex, in some case if not many, recommends women to win a competition. It is no longer common to find women not allowed to work, or is it taken as a shame neither. Women go side by side with men in almost all fields of work. They could reach high-ranking positions as members of the parliament or ministers of some ministries.

Qualifications are taken as a basic standard in the competition between women and men. It is really unfair, when sex plays a role as another qualification in the case of women. This, subsequently, brings about a case of disappointment to men, who, as a result, give up competing for jobs

whenever women involve as a part. The men's sex leads them to failure which is considered as a shame among the others. Some women, however, take work just as a matter of wasting time, earning money for nothing more than make-up, clothes, and hair-cut. They take the chances of men who hold responsibility of homes, children, parents, wives, brothers and sisters, and who are ready to work day and night to provide family members with life-bread. This is the current situation according to which one can decide whether men or women should call for "Gender Equality".

Socially speaking, women have many rights that men do lack. They have the choice of either to work or not, while men obligatorily work. They also have the right in the selection of home's affairs like residence, furniture, and even food. They always claim their right before marriage, imposing their conditions of marriage and even of life after, whereas men have only to obey such conditions. Of course, one may say that it is not equality at all, and here the question rises again of which gender should search for the equality?

In short, I am not against or with a particular gender. I do not take it as a battle to be won by one side and lost by the other. The matter can be taken easily, if life is considered a matter of cooperation between the both sexes. All people, men and women, or "women and men", should go hand in hand to establish a better a state of life regardless of any differences that may occur between them. This is the real equality which can be achieved when men and women deal with the situation not through emotions or prejudice but through the mind's eye.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a 26 year old writer from Taiz, currently doing his M.A. at English Dep, Taiz Uni. An ex-editor of Eng. Journal of the Uni. (maged_thabet@hotmail.com)

Universal Crossword

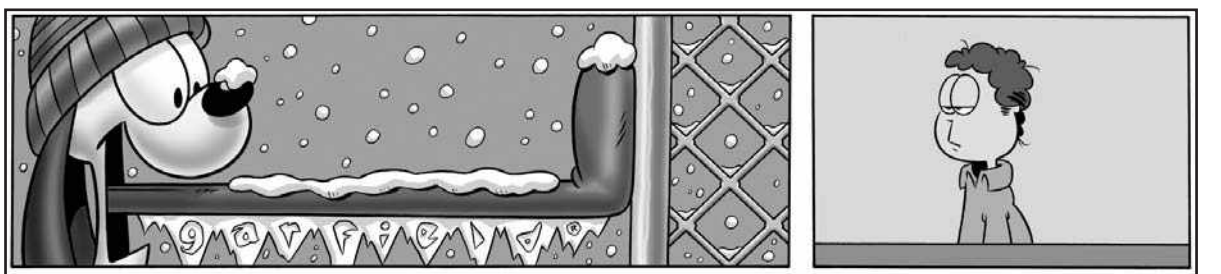
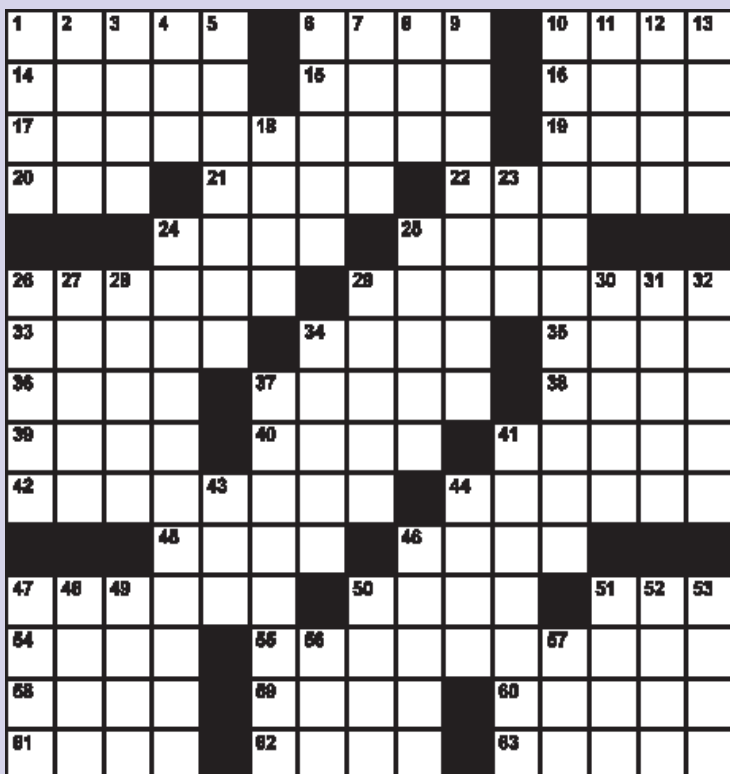
Edited by Timothy E. Parker

- ACROSS**
- 1 Provide financial backing
 - 6 Divan kin
 - 10 Lose strength, e.g.
 - 14 "Texaco Star Theater" star
 - 15 Send off
 - 16 State admitted after Texas
 - 17 Equestrian route
 - 19 Beginning at
 - 20 Conciliatory gift
 - 21 Ump's call, sometimes
 - 22 In the recent past
 - 24 Adieu, elsewhere
 - 25 Stock type
 - 26 Fifer's drums
 - 29 Some country homes
 - 33 Brick made of clay and straw
 - 34 Unvaried
 - 35 ___ la France
 - 36 Word repeated thrice in a war film title
 - 37 Ranch expanse
 - 38 No longer one-sided
 - 39 "Red" Viking
 - 40 Indonesian tourist spot

- 41 Without stopping
 - 42 1977 Disney film (with "The")
 - 44 Weightlifter's sounds
 - 45 Grand Ole ___
 - 46 Third power
 - 47 "Lord Jim" novelist
 - 50 Morrison or Tennille
 - 51 Game show VIPs
 - 54 17th state
 - 55 Where the well-to-do live?
 - 58 First name in a Tolstoy novel
 - 59 Ben-Gurion lander
 - 60 American symbol
 - 61 Type of stool
 - 62 Not any, country-style
 - 63 Gave everyone a hand?
- DOWN**
- 1 Draws back
 - 2 Galba's predecessor
 - 3 Annoying night sound
 - 4 Timeworn
 - 5 Kind of state
 - 6 Art photo shade
 - 7 Noted

- 8 Shoe buyer's concern
- 9 They may appear in a bowl
- 10 Big Apple parade site
- 11 Tribal history
- 12 Certain truant
- 13 Like meat past its prime
- 18 Greasy spoon sign, perhaps
- 23 It may be heroic
- 24 Erskine Caldwell novel
- 25 Oscar winner Marisa
- 26 Spud
- 27 Be smitten with
- 28 Bullwinkle foe
- 29 Sandburg, Jung et al.
- 30 Specified
- 31 Major occasion
- 32 Really thrills
- 34 Causing fright
- 37 Metropolis in Scotland
- 41 Circled elliptically, e.g.
- 43 Kick ___ fuss
- 44 Water and cap, for two
- 46 How coquettes chat
- 47 Word with "winter" or "sport"
- 48 "Heaven forbid!"
- 49 1492 voyager
- 50 Peter I or Ivan IV, e.g.
- 51 Hit prefix
- 52 Holding place
- 53 "Don't change!"
- 56 Chicken-king connection
- 57 1979 Field role

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• للتواصل: ٦٧٩١٦٦ - ٧٣٣٨.٢٨٥٥ الرئيسي
• البيع: دور ونصف بدروم ، جديد ، حجر دائري . مساحة الأرضية عشر لين حر وتقع على شارعين مسفلته احدهما ١٤ متر والآخر ١٠ متر والموقع ممتاز جداً جوار شارع الأربعين متر، الرئاسة وجولة بيت بوس. مساحة البناء للدور الأرضي حوالي ٢٦٠ متر مسطح ، ديوان ، غرفة وحمام ، مطبخ وصالة طعام ، غرفة كبيرة مع حمام ، غرفتين وحمام. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨.٢٨٥٥

• البيع: قلة - دور - مكونة من ٤ غرف + مجلس وصالة و ٣ حمامات ومطبخ - الحوش كبير يتسع لعدة سيارات - المساحة ١٢ لينة - الموقع: بيت بوس - وايضاً للبيع: فله - دور - مكونة من ٤ غرف + مجلس وصالة و ٣ حمامات ومطبخ - الحوش دائري يتسع لسيارة واحدة - المساحة ٧ لين - الموقع بيت بوس. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١

الإنجليزية بشكل جيد - يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص أو أي مجال مناسب.
• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٥٤٦١
• مروان عبدالله- ١٣ دوره في مجال الكمبيوتر وصيانتته - خبره لأكثر من عشر سنوات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً. يبحث عنعمل مناسب.
• للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٨٧٤٥٧
• فوزان صالح أحمد - ليسانس لغة إنجليزية (جيد جداً) - دبلوم لغة فرنسية - يجيد استخدام الحاسب الآلي - خبرة في التدريس والترجمة لمدة ثلاث سنوات له كتب منشورة في الترجمة يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه.
• للتواصل: ٧٣٢.٣٣٦٩٥

• كمال محمد أمير - بكالوريوس فيزياء - جامعة صنعاء - حاصل على شهادة من المعهد المهني تحكم ميكانيكي - لديه شهادة خبرة في الكهرباء لمدة خمس سنوات من إحدى المصانع المشهورة في اليمن، حاصل على دورتين في اللغة الإنجليزية يرغب في العمل لدى إحدى الشركات في اليمن.
• للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٨٨٠٣٧ - ٧٧٧٧٦٣٧٢
• رؤوف نصر محمد - ثانوية عامة - حاصل على دورتين لغة إنجليزية - خبرة في مجال الفندقة لمدة ثلاث سنوات - حاصل على شهادة خبرة في القسم كافي شوب - مساعد طباخ - يرغب في العمل لدى إحدى الفنادق المشهورة.
• للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٨٨٠٣٧ أو ٧٣٣٧٢٥٩٤

• فهد علي السقاف - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم برامج تطبيقية على الحاسوب - دبلوم صيانة كيبورت في الهند - دورة في المحاسبة - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال مناسب في صنعاء أو تعز أو عدن.
• للتواصل: ٧١١٨٢٣٢٢٢
• خبرة في مجال المبيعات والتسويق - يبحث عن فرصة عمل مناسبة في مدينة تعز.
• للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٧٠٨٢
• حسن أحمد محمد - مدرس علوم (أحياء - كيمياء) - جامعة الإسكندرية ١٩٩٠ - خبرة أكثر من ١٤ سنة في مجال تدريس الكيمياء والأحياء للمرحلة الثانوية والإعدادية - يرغب في العمل في مجاله أو في أي مجال مقارب له.
• للتواصل: ٧١١١٠٩٠١١

• ثانوية عامة (علمي) - دبلوم سكرتارية - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً.
• للتواصل: ٧٣٣١٣٢٤٧٠
• محمد خرويه - مهندس معماري - مصري الجنسية- خبره ثلاث سنوات في أعمال التصميم والتنفيذ - خبره في العمل مع الأجانب - خبره سنتان في اليمن (السفارة الأمريكية - تصميم وتنفيذ العديد من الأعمال) - يجيد استخدام الحاسب الآلي واللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في شركة أجنبية أو شركة بتترول أو شركة مقاولات كبرى
• للتواصل: ٧١١٠٧٠٧٤٥

• يحي القليسي - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية + دبلوم سكرتارية - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه
• للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٨٧٤١٠ - ١٣/٣٠٦٠٦٢
• سيد محمد صالح - سوداني الجنسية - خريج كلية التجارة - خبرة في مجال المحاسبة وإدارة الأعمال لأكثر من ١٢ سنة - يرغب في العمل في مجاله أو في مجال مقارب له.
• للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٥١٧٥٦

• مطيع محمد علي - بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب - جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً.
• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٨٤٨٧٦٥
• مراد أبو الرجال - بكالوريوس كيمياء - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - حاصل على دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية ودورات تدريبية في وزارة النفط ودورة تدريبية في المقاييس وضبط الجودة كما إن لديه خبرة في المبيعات.
• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٦٧٨٤٩٤
• بسام محمد - ثانوية عامة - يجيد السواعة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل كسائق (دوام كامل)
• للتواصل: ٠١/٥٠٧٧٦٤

• عبد الرحيم محمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم برامج تطبيقات الحاسوب - يجيد الطباخ بالعربي والإنجليزي - يحمل رخصة قيادة - يرغب في العمل بإحدى الشركات أو في مجال السياحة في صنعاء أو تعز أو إب أو حضرموت.
• للتواصل: ٧١١٦٦٠٧٣٠
• حبيب محمد - دبلوم حاسوب (تخصص برمجة) - جامعة عدن - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في تدريس دورات برامج تطبيقية - خبرة في صيانة الحاسوب لمدة ثلاث سنوات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد العمل على برنامج الفوتوشوب
• للتواصل: ٧٧٥١٦٩٠٧

• محمد أحمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - يجيد كافة المراسلات التجارية وترجمة التوكيلات التجارية - خبرة في البرامج التطبيقية وفي صيانة وبرمجة الكمبيوتر - يرغب في العمل في الفترة الصباحية.
• للتواصل: ٧١١٤٣٩٤٨
• فوزان صالح - ليسانس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم لغة فرنسية - يجيد استخدام الحاسب الآلي - خبرة في التدريس والترجمة لمدة ثلاث سنوات - له كتب منشورة في الترجمة - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه ويفضل العمل مع شركات أجنبية.
• للتواصل: ٧٣٢٠٣٣٦٩٥
• باسم محمد علي - بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب - جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً
• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٨٤٨٧٦٥
• عادل أبو حليقة - بكالوريوس رياضيات حاسوب + دبلوم سكرتارية + مهارة في تحليل وتصميم نظم المعلومات - يجيد اللغة

مطعم و مخبازة الشيباني
AI-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT SUPER DELUX
باسم محمد عبده الشيباني
صنعاء - شارع حده - أمام مركز الكيم التجاري
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠
فاكس: ٦١٦١١٩
ص ب: ٤٤٦٥
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

إعلان
يعلن المستشفى الألماني الحديث عن إستضافة الوفد الطبي الزائر من مستشفى الأردن - عمان - برئاسة البروفيسور / محمود زهير الكرمي كبير استشاريي جراحة المخ والأعصاب والعمود الفقري وعضوية الدكتور / نضال الروسان أخصائي جراحة المخ والأعصاب والعمود الفقري وذلك اعتباراً من ١١ يناير ٢٠٠٧ م ولمدة اسبوع للحجز والإستفسار: هاتف (٦٠٠٠٠٠) - تحويلة (١٠٠) فاكس: ٦٠١٨٨٩
صنعاء - شارع تعز - قبل تقاطع الستين
حكمة ميامية & خبرة ألمانية
www.mg-hospital.com

وظائف شاغرة
• مطلوب مندوبان صيدلانيان للعمل بتوفر فيهما التالي: بكالوريوس صيدلة - مقدره جيدة في اللغة الإنجليزية - يفضل أن لا يزيد عمر عن ٣٥ سنة - رغبة ومقدرة في القراءة والإطلاع - حسن المظهر والسلوك - يستحسن ممن لا يتعاطون القات.
• للتواصل: يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس: ٤٠٣٦٧١
• مؤسسة رائدة في مجال الأدوية ترغب في توظيف مندوبين علميين يعني الجنسية حاصلين على بكالوريوس صيدلة وخبرة عملية لا تقل عن ستة شهور للعمل في جميع محافظات الجمهورية. فعلى من يجد في نفسه الرغبة إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس ٠١/٢٥٨٩٠٨. خلال اسبوع من تاريخ هذا الإعلان علماً بان الرواتب مع الحوافز ستكون مغرية

أو ٦٧٩١٦٦
• للإيجار: للأطباء الباحثين عن عيادات يوجد في وسط شارع هائل شقق جديدة ممتازة (تشطيب ديلوكس ، سهلة العنونة ، شوارع خلفية (مقر للسيارات) ، مصاعد كهربائية. للتواصل: ٧١١٥٤٦٢٥ أو ٧١١٥٤٦٢٥

سيارات
• البيع: مرسيدس موديل ٨٩ نظيفة جداً.
• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٦٣٥٧١١
• كيبورت، اثاث، ادوات كهربائية، تلفونات، و اشياء اخرى
• مطلوب اثاث (مستعمل) للمنزل والمكتب
• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٢١٢٢٧
• البيع: جهاز كيبورت لاب توب HP (جديد بأحدث المواصفات)
• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٤٢٨٩٨

عدن: ٢٤٢١٢٤٤
تقر: ٢٤٢١٢٤٤
الملكه: ٢٠٩١٦٤٤
الحديدة: ٢٠٩١٦٤٤

مستشفيات
• مستشفى الثورة
• مستشفى الجمهوري
• مستشفى حدة الأعلى
• المستشفى اليمني الألماني
• مستشفى الألماني الحديث
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

Important Numbers
للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على
تحويله: ٢١١ ٣٦٨٦٦١

فنادق
• فندق فرساي
• فندق شيراتون
• فندق موفيك
• فندق تاج سبأ
• فندق ريلكس ان
• فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي

البنوك
• البنك التجاري
• مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل
• بنك اليمن الدولي
• البنك العربي
• بنك التسليف الزراعي
• البنك المركزي

معاهد
• معهد بالي
• معهد اللغة الألمانية
• المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر
• معهد كاروكوس
• معهد أريكندا

تأجير سيارات
• زاويه (Budget)
• يورب كابر
• هيرتز لتأجير السيارات
• فرع شيراتون
• عدن

شركات للتأمين
• الوطنية للتأمين
• منار للتأمين
• الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
• صنعاء
• عدن
• تعز
• شركة اليمن للتأمين
• صنعاء
• عدن
• تعز

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر
• إنك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شواة ايزو ١.
• صنعاء
• إب
• المكلا
• نيوه
• سيئون

مدارس
• مدارس صنعاء الدولية
• مدرسة التريكة الدولية
• مدرسة العاجد اليمنية
• مدرسة رينبو

البريد السريع
• Infinit Education T: 444553
• NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر
• DHL: 441099/8/7/6
• ARAMEX لرامكس صنعاء

مطاعم
• مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
• تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - فاكس: ٦١٦١١٩

كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية المجانية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع | شراء | إيجار | إستئجار | طلب وظيفة | وظائف شاغرة | غير ذلك

تفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ أو على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (٢٦٨٢٦٦/٢/٣)

Liberia: Development challenges top agenda as the nation recovers from years of civil strife

Setting off on an obstacle-strewn road of transitioning from a vicious war to stable peace and development, the nation grapples with an array of critical challenges that often escape the glare of world media.

The Story

As Liberia emerges from the shadows of a devastating 14-year civil war, the after-shocks of its past history of ethnic hatred, violence and corruption, and the arrest on war crimes charges of former president Charles Taylor, tend to draw the most intensive media attention. There is, however, an equally dramatic story of the formidable challenges facing the country in its efforts to bring a semblance of normalcy to what has been a non-functioning state with no civil services of any kind. The effects of economic mismanagement, corrupt government, administrative abuse and infrastructure collapse were compounded by the socio-economic and humanitarian impact of sanctions. The importance of this undertaking is hard to overestimate since any progress towards greater stability and security depends on how quickly basic services are restored and the economic engine restarted. "Experience has taught us that an incomplete effort in consolidating the peace is often a prelude to renewed conflict," says Alan Doss, Secretary-General Kofi Annan's Special Representative in the country and head of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), which played a vital role in the stabilization of the country and remains a key force in laying the foundation for durable peace and stability.

Africa's first woman head of state, President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who won the recent UN-organized elections, faces numerous pressing tasks ahead as the nation attempts to get past the trauma of its long civil war and proceed with its development agenda. These include the



Over 20,000 ex-combatants stand to benefit from an education program launched by the UN Mission in Liberia as part of reintegration. UNMIL/Eric Kanalstein

"Ten Stories the World Should Hear More About"

In 2004, the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) launched an initiative called "Ten Stories the World Should Hear More About" to draw attention to important international developments and issues that fall outside the media spotlight. The list includes stories on an array of issues and from several geographical regions. Some of the stories on the list focus on troubling humanitarian emergencies and conflict situations, but they also highlight such vital areas as human rights, health and development. Every issue, we will bring a new story to you, hoping that our little effort to advocate for human rights all over the world would make a difference, some how, some way...

The editor

reintegration of ex-combatants, the resettlement of internally displaced persons and returning refugees, creating jobs and other income-earning opportunities, the repair and rehabilitation of infrastructure destroyed during the war, the restructuring and reform of the armed forces and police service, the consolidation of State authority throughout the country, and the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. A major key to revenue growth is installing mechanisms to meet the conditions for lifting the UN-imposed sanctions on exports of Liberian timber

and diamonds, which would provide revenues for national reconstruction and economic recovery.

The Context

- Liberia is staggering under an external debt of \$3.7 billion, a per capita GDP that is estimated to have declined 90 per cent from US\$1,269 in 1980 to \$163 in 2005, and an unemployment rate of over 80 per cent.
- There are no functioning public utilities, and the vast majority of Liberians have no access to electricity, water and

basic sanitation facilities, or health care. Almost all medical services are provided by international non-governmental organizations and UN agencies.

- Roads and bridges, which are needed to open up markets, increase employment, sustain humanitarian access to rural areas and expand the overall protection environment, are in dire need of repairs. While UNMIL engineers and members of the UN country team have undertaken rehabilitation work on important road networks to facilitate the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, much more remains to be done.
- The education system is dilapidated, with a dearth of qualified teachers and available resources to rehabilitate school buildings.
- Liberia has no effectively functioning judicial system; outside of the capital, Monrovia, most courts have been destroyed and trial-by-ordeal is not unheard of. The culture of impunity that has developed in the absence of justice must be replaced by respect for human rights and the rule of law.
- During the civil war the country's human resources suffered from a 'brain drain' and crisis-related deaths. Vital socio-economic infrastructure was swept away as bad governance, embezzlement, smuggling out of natural resources and economic mismanagement took their toll.
- At the end of civil war, there were 314,000 registered internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country and 340,000 refugees registered with UNHCR in neighbouring countries. While the UN-backed return process for IDPs came to an end in April 2006 and the majority of the refugees have returned to the country, the job of resettlement continues as returnees struggle to rebuild their lives and communities.

مستشفى
ابن سينا التخصصي
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مركز جراحة المسالك البولية والتقيت والجهاز الهضمي والتناظري
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أقسام العيادات
قسم التخدير وعملية الفحص الشامل
قسم الطوارئ
قسم النساء والتوليد

صنعاء - تقاطع شارع الزبير مع الستين - عصر - أبراج الأوقاف - تلفون: ٥٣٣٣٣ - ٢١٧٦٠٢/٣ - فاكس: ٢١٧٦٠٥ - ١٠١

Ex-Liberian president's son indicted for torture in Liberia

The US Department of Justice took a major step last month against bringing its first-ever criminal charges for torture committed outside the United States, Human Rights Watch said.

The Justice Department indicted Charles "Chuckie" Taylor, Jr., son of the former Liberian president and currently in custody in Miami, for torture committed in Liberia.

According to information and research by Human Rights Watch and other organizations, the Boston-born Chuckie Taylor, who is a US citizen, is linked to torture and war crimes committed in Liberia when he headed a security unit under the presidency of his father, Charles Taylor. Chuckie Taylor has been in federal custody in Miami since March 30 when he was arrested at Miami International Airport and charged with a passport violation.

"Today's first-ever charges for torture committed abroad are a crucial step by the US government to ensure justice for this crime," said Elise Keppler, counsel with Human Rights Watch's International Justice Program. "It is especially significant for Liberian victims of Chuckie Taylor's alleged abuses. After years of civil war, Liberia's justice system is in no shape to pursue this type of case."

Federal law makes it a crime prosecutable in the United States for a US citizen to commit torture and war crimes abroad (18 USC sections 2340A and 2441), although no one has ever been prosecuted under either of these laws to date.

Chuckie Taylor led the elite Anti-

Terrorist Unit (ATU) from approximately 1997 through at least 2002 when information suggests that the unit committed torture, including various violent assaults, rape, beating people to death and burning civilians alive. Information collected by Human Rights Watch suggests that the ATU, a pro-government military unit, also committed war crimes during Liberia's armed conflict from 1999 to 2003. In the years that Chuckie Taylor headed the unit, these war crimes included extrajudicial killing of civilians and prisoners, rape and other torture, abduction, and the recruitment of child soldiers.

His father, former Liberian President Charles Taylor, is currently facing trial by the United Nations-backed Special Court for Sierra Leone on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the conflict in Sierra Leone, which lasted from 1991 until 2002.

"Enforcement of federal laws on torture committed abroad is long overdue," said Keppler. "The question is now whether the federal authorities are willing to apply the law against others. Particularly for the sake of victims, the indictment against Chuckie Taylor on torture should be the first of many cases of this kind."

In May, the United Nations Committee Against Torture expressed concern about the lack of prosecutions under the US federal torture statute.

After being taken into US custody in March, Chuckie Taylor was charged with lying about the identity of his father on a US passport application. He pleaded guilty on September 15 to this charge and is scheduled to be sentenced for the offense on December 7.

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