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Inside:  **5** Sana'a Zoo: Educating the public on animal rights

 **9** How does Yemen's Oil future look like?

 **10** Stop men: Be merciful!

Readers' Voice

Last edition's question:
 Do you think more oil exploration would help Yemeni economy or increase the rate of exhausting natural resources?

More exploration is good (23%)
 It will just exhaust our resources (29%)
 It will increase national income but the additional income will be wasted (48%)

This edition's question:
 Do you think the international community and donors would react firmly to the abuse against activists on Wednesday?

- Yes
 - No
 - I don't know

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 and have your voice heard

The battle has just began Peaceful protest turns violent at "Freedom Square"

The regular sit-in for journalists and activists in "Freedom Square" did not take place on Tuesday as usual. When the protestors went to take their usual positions for the 12th time, they found another group already occupying the square. This group was pro-Saleh celebrating the 29 years for President Saleh in power. The activists decided to delay their protest to the next day, which turned out bloody as the previous day group came while the protestors were listening to a speech and started bashing everyone with sticks and targeting certain leading activists with daggers.

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANAA, July 18 — At least five people were injured in the clash that took place yesterday during the usual sit-in organized by journalists and human rights activists demanding "media freedom."

"The interlacement began when 200 people in plain uniform carrying sticks and cudgels attacked the strikers who were about 150 men and women," said Abdul Rahman Barman, human rights

activist and one of the sit-in participants. He added that during the attack, which continued for an hour and a half, the strikers raised their pens in an attempt to escape the commotion, only to be surrounded and prevented from doing so by the attackers. "It was a very organized attack. The attackers were addressing specific people and attacking them directly. Some tried to stab a parliament member who was participating in the peaceful sit-in. The attackers also assaulted the female participants. In addition, they broke the cameras and signs that we used in the sit-in," Barman described.

Fuad Dahpa, a member of the parliament who belongs to the Islah Party, confirmed that he survived the attack. He demanded the interior minister to



Nose bleed is his last concern. The road to press freedom requires much sacrifice.

investigate the incident, insisting that he will demand the interrogation of the interior minister regarding his responsibility to protect citizens who participate in peaceful marches.

Security forces, which were guarding the cabinet building, fired extensively to disperse the crowd. Those injured were transported to area hospitals, according to one eyewitness.

Khaled Al-Ansi, executive director of the human rights organization HOOD, stated that he did not attend the sit-in due to warnings he received from "resources from the cabinet office," who mentioned that he would be subjected to



Against the savage mercenaries, journalists and activists hold pens high as a sign of peaceful protest through media.

an attack if he participated in the strike. Al-Ansi described what happened as "bullying activities," warning that such acts may aim to promote the enforcement of laws preventing peaceful sit-ins.

The recent strike was the tenth among many strikes organized by journalists, human rights activists and politicians, who decided to hold demonstrations and sit-ins every Tuesday in Freedom Square until their demands are met.

The sit-ins fall within a framework of demonstrations staged to protest the blocking of SMS news services and electronic web sites, in addition to



Chaos and violence were the signs of this weeks sit-in. The pro-president crowd held the sticks and daggers and started targeting leading activists.

demanding the release of imprisoned journalists such as Abdul Karim Al-Khaiwani.

It is worth mentioning that this strike took place on Wednesday instead of Tuesday because of attempts by security forces to prevent strikers from demonstrating in front of the cabinet building, using the excuse that the square was crowded by dancers and people celebrating President Saleh's re-election. Although demonstrators were not convinced of such an excuse, they agreed to delay the sit-in until Wednesday.

Parents struggle gives hope to children

From within the shadows of darkness comes a ray of light. The good news is that Al-Khaiwani, a brave opposition journalist has been released on medical grounds until the trail ends. His children along with children of other victims of human rights violations stand chins up, explaining how they feel about their parents struggle.

By: Nisreen Shadad

SANAA, July 17 — Specialized Penal Court Judge Najeb Al-Qadri decided to release journalist Abdul Karim Al-Khaiwani, a political leader and human rights activist, due to health reasons and without bail. The prosecution, however, announced that it will appeal the ruling within three days.

Al-Khaiwani's release was secured after an appeal presented by Al-

Khaiwani's lawyer Nabil Al-Mohammedi, coupled with a report by the secretary general of Yemeni Doctors and Pharmacists Syndicate who recommended Al-Khaiwani's release as he suffers a chronic heart problem and is in need of around-the-clock medical care.

Accused of providing Houthi media support, Al-Khaiwani was arrested by security personnel in plain clothes one month ago. Al-Khaiwani's detainment was violent and he was taken into cus-

tody wearing nothing but his sleepwear.

Pride Hiba, daughter of Al-Khaiwani, smiled when receiving the certificate of honor on behalf of her father, who was still in prison at the time of the ceremony. The ceremony was held last Tuesday in the occasion of the Universal day of Justice held by the Sisters Arab forum for Human Rights.

Continued on page 3



Al-Khiwani's son, head high, declared that despite what happened to his father he wants to be a journalist. His sister said she wants to be a journalist too while proudly clutching on the certificate honouring her father.

Despite some breaches, Sa'ada is calm



Sa'ada city has gone through a lot of bad times since the beginning of this year, at last the city seems a little calm these days.

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SAA'ADA, July 18 — Tribal sources revealed that most Sa'ada districts are calm, save some individual breaches involving Houthis and pro-government tribal fighters, mostly described as revenge attacks.

Many observers expressed fear of reciprocal fighting between tribes, partly ignited by previously accumulated enmity and malice. Locals asked authorities to quell the disputes and make peace between warring tribes within the frame of ongoing reconciliation efforts.

Continued on page 3

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In brief

Hodieda

Workshop for girls' education
July 17 — A training workshop started for 16 administrators and head teachers of the governorate's schools on the importance of girls' education, in cooperation with UNICEF. The workshop focuses on advocating for girls education and tackling the problems which obstruct their education.

Socatra

More police patrols
July 16 — Chief of Socatra's police stated that the police authorities decided to increase the number of patrolling policemen in order to control the number of thief incidents which intensify during the summer's tourism season.

Shabwa

Policemen casualties in traffic accident
July 16 — Nine policemen were injured while another two were killed in a traffic accident in Shabwa involving a military personnel pick-up which was over-speeding and ended up rolling over, seven policemen are in critical condition.

Sana'a

81 prisoners are illiterate no more
July 17 — The Central prison in Sana'a has stated that 81 prisoners have graduated from an illiteracy eradication program carried out by the prison's authority, including 13 female prisoners.

Sana'a and Marib Local Councils meet

July 17 — Local councils from Sana'a and Mareb cities have met in order to share their experiences in local governance, as well as discussing monitoring strategies for the executions of developmental projects in the cities.

Hadramout

Handicapped school honors affiliates
July 16 — School for the deaf and dumb students in Sayun has honored its outstanding students who have shown good progress in their learning, the school also honored outstanding teachers who have shown commitment to the cause of the school.

Taiz

Murder caught in no time
July 15 — A murderer was caught in Taiz after six hours of committing his murder in neighboring AL-Dhale'e governorate, police sources said that the murderer killed three and injured five while opening fire on a neighboring family.

Mahweet

Two tourism projects to be constructed
July 17 — Ministry of tourism has received two locations to construct two tourism projects, including a restaurant, a rest area, and a play ground in Mahweet governorate, on the way towards Al-Ahjur attraction.

Dhammar

Trade violators to be prosecuted
July 16 — office of pricing and trade inspection in Dhammar has caught 236 violations during the first half of 2007, including pricing violations, under weight products and fraud. All cases have been transferred to the governorate's attorney-general for prosecution.

Aden

Micro-financing for 50 projects
July 15 — Office of the social fund in Aden has given loans to 50 beneficiaries in order to start their own tiny enterprises. The funds will be used to buy equipment and machinery which will generate revenue and in turn help the 50 projects grow.

Al-Shar'a newspaper under prosecution by state security

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, July 17 — The Human Rights and Freedoms Organization, known as HOOD, along with the journalists' syndicate considered refereeing a complaint made by the Ministry of Defense against Al-Shar'a Newspaper, deeming the prosecution of the newspaper by state security as an unlawful measure. In a statement released yesterday, HOOD stated that investigation of publication crimes must be held within the prosecution of press and printings.

The HOOD statement demanded the general prosecutor for the state to halt their investigation and refer the case to the proper authorities. The statement refused to refer the issue, under any circumstance, to state prosecution.

However, the journalists' syndicate stated, "Referring the complaint to the specialized penal prosecution is a dangerous precedent that harms not only the legal center of the associates at Al-Shar'a Newspaper but also exceeds the constitutional and legal pillars, building press since the establishment of the unification country."

The syndicate also stated that these arbitration measures lead to abolishing the constitutional and legal protection for freedom of press and right of expression.

Jamal Al-Ja'bi, Al-Shar'a Newspaper lawyer, affirmed that the head of prosecution for state security, Judge Sa'eed Al-A'jel directed a group of his escorts to remove Al-Ja'bi from the investigation room during proceedings. Al-Ja'bi added, "My dismissal by the head of the state



Nayf Hassan



Nabeel Subai

prosecution occurred after my objection to the description used by head of the state prosecution, as I requested him to change the word 'suspect' into 'defendant' when referring to the editor-in-chief." This was a premature indictment by the head of the prosecution, he added.

Al-Ja'bi presented a press release to the chief of the journalists syndicate in Sana'a. The release was related to his dismissal from the investigation room during case proceedings.

The attorney general, who met a group of journalists along with Al-Shar'a Newspaper personnel on Saturday, listened to the complaint of the newspaper. The attorney general claimed that the current prosecution of the newspaper by state authorities is in line with the demand of "making sure of legal specialization." In light of the attorney general's statement, Judge Sa'eed Al-A'jel resumed the investigation of Al-Shar'a Newspaper without the newspaper's lawyer present.

The state prosecution focused on

terrorism issues, directing a lawsuit against the editor-in-chief of Al-Shar'a Independent Newspaper, which published its first issue last June. Supporting evidence presented included the newspaper's publishing of a file on events taking place in Sa'ada, including field information about the tribal gunmen in favor of government. This file was controversial because it directed criticism against the state for having hands of tribesmen in the Sa'ada war. The publication of this file led the Ministry of Defense to accuse Al-Shar'a Newspaper of attempting to shake security of the state, in addition to affecting state troop morale and revealing information about the field operations without prior permission.

The state security prosecution requested next Saturday as the hearing session for Nayf Hassan, editor-in-chief of Al-Shar'a Newspaper, and Nabeel Subai, managing editor of Al-Shar'a. The session was postponed until next Wednesday upon the request of Nayf Hassan, due to the dismissal of his lawyer.

Sana'a hosts Islamic Parliamentarians' forum

SANA'A, July 17 — Themed "Hand in Hand for Palestine", the International Forum for Islamic Parliamentarians held its second regular meeting in Sana'a under the sponsorship of Yemeni Parliament's Speaker Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussain Al-Ahmer. The meeting is meant to primarily discuss the Palestinian issue as well as the situation of Muslims in Iraq, Somalia, and other countries.

At the opening session, member of Yemeni Parliament and head of the forum's media affairs Najeb Ghanim delivered a speech in which he welcomed the parliamentarians taking part in the activities of the second session.

He also wished the forum would contribute to resolve some pending issues and problems Islamic world faces, especially the plight of people in Palestine, Iraq, Somalia, etc.

For his Part, the chairman of the forum Abdulmajeed Al-Manaserah noted that the meeting will also discuss, in a closed session, the forum's bylaws, together with adopting mechanisms for enhancing the performance of the Arab and Islamic Parliaments, activating the political reforms and democracy.

"The reforms in our countries do not come to the level of our people's

aspirations. Further, and they are too slow to make us feel we move back," said Al-Manaserah.

Al-Manaserah hinted that the Palestinian issue undergoes a dangerous turn especially when the Palestinian people suffer and are being killed under the Israeli occupation.

He made it clear that the forum is meant for Parliamentarians away from political and partisan affiliation and it is open for all members of the parliaments to join as long as they commit themselves to the forum's bylaws and believe in Islam as a source for resolving the issues.

On behalf of Al-Ahmer, Ja'afer Sa'eed Basaleh addressed the parliamentarians and assured that they should spare no effort to unite the Moslem Nations and work for coordinating the visions to deal with the developments and challenges Arab and Islamic nations face.

Baselah pointed that Yemen has been subjected to terrorist acts; however, such acts will prevent it from marching in the democracy and dialogue path and renounce the violence, as well adopting the attitudes that help the unification of the nation.

The conference expressed sorrow over the situation of Palestinian people

and called for safeguarding the Palestinian unity, recognizing the legitimacy of all Palestinian factions and the legitimacy of resistance, adopting dialogue instead of fighting, and working according to Mecca Pact.

It also denounced arresting parliamentarians including the head of the Palestinian Legislative Council and the Palestinian representative to the conference Abdulkarrim Zaydan.

Moreover, it called the Americans to evacuate Iraq's situation and called on all factions to keep their unity. It also hoped Lebanese opponents could reach an agreement to end the fighting and achieve security and stability.

It added the conference denounces all violence acts committed in the name of Islam such acts which harm and defame Islam. It also called for expanding the margin of expression, adopting peaceful transfer of power, and setting free all prisoners because of opinion or political reasons.

The International Forum for Islamic Parliamentarians was formed on January 19, 2007, after 150 Parliamentarian from 28 Islamic and Arab countries with different political trends announced the establishment of the conference in Indonesia's capital city, Jakarta.

Kidney patients protest Minister's decision

SANA'A, July 18 — Dozens of kidney patients carried out a sit-in in front of the presidential palace last Saturday requesting the president to stop the Public Health Minister's decision to change the medicine they are using and import an imitated drug.

In a statement of appeal sent to the president, the protesters called for "an urgent directive" to Minister of Health Dr. Abdul Kareem Ras'i to stop the procedures of setting the tender on an imitated and cheap drug as a substitution for the Swiss drug prescribed to them by specialists. They also confirmed in the statement that specialists had already recommended using the Swiss drug supplied by NATCO company—the sole agent in Yemen—and advised the Minister to exclude importing the Indian drug which doesn't suit such patients.

The protestors showed medical reports and appeals, asking for continuing the use of the Swiss drug and giving up any measures taken to import any substitutional drug. In addition, 10 nephrology specialists and consultants maintained that the Swiss medicine is safer for such patients than

the other alternatives, noting that specialists from Syria, Egypt, and United Arab Emirates recommend applying the Swiss drug for its required safety.

For his part, Dr. Rasi confirmed that he took this decision on the basis of consultations from the Medical Scientific Committee in order to break the monopoly imposed by a private company. However, the Ministerial Committee has already asked the Health Ministry to set the tender on NATCO as the sole agent of the Swiss drug in Yemen. The committee also listed warnings against drugs which some companies suggested to import from India to the country for the first time in Yemen, according to News Yemen Website.

The website also said that the documents it got from the Ministerial Committee indicate that the Committee rejected the Minister's decision. Nevertheless, the Minister justified that his insistence on importing the Indian drug is based on the difference on price between the Swiss drug, which is expensive, and the cheap Indian alternative drug.

Three coastal reserves to be announced soon



Who would have thought that this camel would be enjoying a swim alone in this corner of Kamaran Island. Photo by Future Tours Industries

SANA'A, July 18 — In collaboration with the United Nations Development Program, the Environment Protection General Authority has finalized the plans for the administration of three natural and coastal reserves, which will be announced this year, in Shabwa, Hadramout, and Al-Hodeidah governorates.

Environment Protection Authority chairman Mahmoud Shidiwah pointed out that the coastal reserves include Sharmah maritime reserve, Bir Ali-Broom reserve, and Kamaran Island reserve. The first one, in Hadramout, is a reserve for green turtles and coral reefs; the second one, off the coast of Hodieda governorate, is a reserve for maritime biodiversity; while the third one is meant for protecting Mangroves forest along Kamaran Island's coast.

Shidiwah maintained that they are studying some desert areas wherein gazelles exist in order to announce them as reserves over the coming period. The new reserves are added to the early-announced reserves like Socotra Island, Dhamar's Otmah, Al-Maharah's

Houf and Al-Hodeidah's Bru'a as well as wet lands and birds reserve in Aden.

He noted that his authority made a survey and prepared a detailed plan for areas to be protected and those with sustainable use in a way that pushes the environmental tourism, hinting that such an act will help safeguard Yemen's floral and fauna biodiversity.

Aden reserve contains five protected areas of about 1500 acres and they are frequented by emigrating and domestic birds as well as plants, some of which are on the verge of extinction.

Shidiwah pinpointed that Aden's wet lands are a place for rare emigrating and domestic birds. They are also a suitable place for breeding for some sea entities. Furthermore, there are a number of natural plants which provide livelihood for over 5000 people, mostly through raising cattles, cutting wood, and such like activities.

Concluding his remarks, Shidiwah stressed that the reserves will enhance the government efforts aiming to create a web of reserves for land and maritime components in Yemen.

Sana'a summer festival activities launched

By: Moneer Al-Omari

SANA'A, July 18 — Marked with huge attendance, the Tourism Promotion Authority launched the activities of the Second Sana'a Summer Festival on Monday evening. The festival aims to boost and promote the cultural tourism in Yemen as the country enjoys rich and diversified history stretching over 2000 years.

Tourism Minister Nabil Al-Faqih told media outlets that Sana'a festival is a message of love and peace to the world, adding that similar festivals will be staged in other cities and governorates like Qarnaw festival in Al-Jawf, Al-Baldah in Hadramout, and the Tourism Festival in Ibb. He also added that these festivals are organized annually.

This year's festival is made open and free of charge before all. Families are

allowed to attend the activities, which include cultural and sport activities, motor cycling and glider flying by French teams, together with folkloric and artistic shows to be presented by public bands from Hadramout, Sana'a and Tihama.

Moreover, the festival, due to be staged in Al-Sab'een Park, will comprise public sports, competitions, and dolls shows representing famous Yemeni personalities and kings, accompanied with cinematic shows for family, youth, and children. The Chinese team is going to make acrobatic shows and other activities.

Al-Faqih pointed out that such festivals come in line with the recent tendencies of tourism, wherein cultural heritage and specialty can be shown to the maximum, hinting that the cultural tourism has become popular nowadays.

He told the Yemeni News Agency, Saba, that these festivals aim to stimulate and activate the environmental and cultural tourism, as well, to encourage Gulf visitors, who represent the highest percentage of tourists over the few passing years, to come to the country. They also motivate Yemeni expatriates to visit their homeland and help the revival of the tourism in Yemen.

Furthermore, the different festivals held across Yemen will help alleviate and promote tourism especially after Mareb's recent terrorist operation that targeted an envoy of Spanish tourists and killed nine as well as two Yemenis. Some observers believe these festivals will make the wheel of tourism run again and give a further boost to tourism in Yemen.

Similar festivals:
For the first time, Dhamar local

authority in collaboration with Tourism Ministry organizes Asa'ad Al-Kamel Festival which is due to be staged by the mid of the next month and it aims to promote tourism in Dhamar and further introduce the cultural heritage of the governorate before tourists from across the globe.

Similarly, Ibb will organize the fifth annual Ibb Tourist Festival by August 15. The festival shifts from place to place within the governorate in an effort to advertise and promote the tourism in the ever green governorate. The governorate was earlier declared by Yemeni officials as the tourist capital of Yemen.

Qarnaw Heritage and Cultural Tourism festival, which is conducted for the third time, will be staged in Al-Jawf in a few months. It is meant for promoting environmental tourism

(Eco-tourism). Its events include camel, car and horse races. Additionally, it provides an opportunity for mountain climbing and, further, archeological site-seeing in the area, which was the cradle and the capital for an old Yemeni kingdom.

The third festival is the Al-Baldah Tourism Festival, staged in Hadramout's Al-Mukalla. It is conducted annually and it is due to be launched on Tuesday, July 24. Worth-noting, it comprises many cultural, recreational, and artistic events. Senior poets and singers will participate in the events including Abdurab Edris.

Still, there are other activities and festivals held across the Republic despite the fact that they do not come to the level of the aforementioned festivals which reflect the cultural heritage of each governorate.

Violence against children

SANA'A, July 18 — Shawthab Foundation for Childhood Development inaugurated a workshop to follow the global study on violence against children.

Ameer Al-Dean, a 12-year-old member of the Shawthab Foundation, presented a study about protecting children's rights as well as presenting problems faced by children. Children, according to his study, are subjected to numerous types of violence such as sexual abuse, physical abuse, and psychological and emotional exploitation. The consequences of such treatment affect the personality of the abused child as well as the society as a whole.

Mariam al-Shawafi, general trustee of the Shawthab Foundation, said the foundation has held numerous programs and activities for 120 children from different schools. These activities aimed to inform children of the danger of child smuggling. Previous activities included the creation of large posters stating "No to Child Smuggling." Additionally, in 2006 Shawthab drafted a plan, which is still in need of financial support, in order to publish children's stories. She stated, "These stories are going to narrate the children's suffering and pain, and the book will be called *Our Children*."

Samyah Muhammad Abdu, a 12-year-old disabled girl, narrated her story in the hopes of finding more realistic solutions



Poor young girl taking care of her infant brother while mother is out begging in the streets in order to support the family. Poverty and discrimination are the harshest crimes against children; these are most common among minorities such as Yemenis of African origin.

for disabled children. "We, as disabled, our rights are neglected," Abdu explained. The solution Abdu presented is to get the disabled children more involved

in public schools. "People still feel uneasy when we study with them," Abdu stated, adding that isolating disabled children from the rest of the students only perpetuates intolerance and inferior treatment. "Disabled children want to be equal to the other children," she concluded.

Ahlam, another child in the sixth grade, said that children wandering the streets have no food, and no one cares about their health. Though Ahlam is a child studying in one of the private schools and lives safely with her parents, she feels the pain of her less-fortunate peers.

The recommendations of the study are that the government should take proactive steps in eliminating violence against children. Also, it should encourage children to express their opinions. Additionally, penalties must be enforced against those who subject children to violence.

The purpose of the global study is to provide an in-depth picture of the prevalence, nature, and causes of violence against children.

Recommendations will be put up for consideration by the governments of study participants, the United Nations, and the Civil Society for Appropriate Action.

Military pensioners demand radical solutions

ADEN, July 18 — In a statement released on Saturday, the Supreme Coordinating Council for Military and Civil Pensioners in the southern and eastern governorates called its affiliates and their supporters as well as civil society and human rights organizations to stage a sit-in for supporting pensioners on August 2.

The statement also denounced the provocations practiced by the authorities during the pensioners' demonstrations staged on July 7 in Aden including firing at the demonstrators, blocking roads, and arresting the council's chairman Brig. Nasser Al-Noubah as well as other eight officers.

Further, a counter-demonstration with supervising slogans was organized and some security elements were foisted into the demonstrators in order to sow sedition as well as to prevent media

cars from entering the festival yard.

According to the statement, the President Salah's recent resolution, dictating reinstatement and promoting hundreds of military and security officers, is good but not enough.

It also accused unnamed parties of implementing resolutions in a wrong way through distributing forms randomly, reinstating officers with ranks granted to them before unity, and forming committees excluding the leaders of the pensioners' associations, labeling such a step as a way for incubating the associations.

Moreover, the Supreme Coordinating Council assured that the partial solutions are useless and will not help resolve the issue but rather complicate it, calling on all its affiliates and supporters as well as human rights organizations to uphold pensioners for the

sake of making their forthcoming set-in a great success.

Similarly, Military and Security Pensioners Association in Al-Dhale' called on its affiliates to be dressed in military uniform so as to take part in the grand festive due to be held on July 24, coinciding with the open demonstration in its sixth month.

It also noted that the solution for pensioners' issue can not be made but only through a collective and comprehensive resolve involving all pensioners.

Over 5000 pensioners from all southern and eastern governorates congregated in Aden's Festival Yard on July 7 within the frame of peaceful demonstrations, demanding their reinstatement to service after they had been forced to leave their jobs following 1994 civil war, assuring that their forced retiring was illegal.

Regional conference on senior citizens

SANA'A, July 18 — Yemen, with the cooperation of the Arab university, is to launch the regional conference for senior citizens in the upcoming August.

Recently, the Ministry of Social Affairs has achieved the first national report about the elderly people in Yemen, which contains data highlighting the situation of the Yemeni elderly people.

The national report stressed the importance of making research studies and a national survey about the elderly people to put suitable solutions and treatments to this group.

According to the report, the elderly people in Yemen form 3.43 percent of the total of the Yemeni population. And, about 170, 725 elder people benefit from the financial support of the social insurance fund.

The report highlighted that Yemen implements the insurance laws for the elderly people, death cases, and work injuries for the companies that employ five or more elderly people.

Additionally, the report clarified that the elderly persons, who reach 64 years old, are in need for suitable places and



Old man reading newspaper. Senior citizens in Yemen have been integrated in the social system for years, however this is gradually changing because of poverty and now they need more official support from the government.

special entertainment programs, especially those who live with their families.

The national report recommended the importance to work seriously with the

elderly people's issues in cooperation with the civil, social, international, and human rights organizations to improve the elder's living situation.

Aden experiences strong winds and sandstorms

ADEN, July 17 — The city of Aden along with southern governorates Lahj, Abyan and Shabwa experienced strong winds and sandstorms accompanied by high temperatures, with severe structural damage pummeling the city of Aden. Trees and cottages in the coastal areas of Abyan governorate were uprooted. A significant number of livestock were killed. The winds also caused electrical outages in Lahj and Abyan governorates, resulting from the uprooting of trees and dislocation of billboards.

Citizens expressed fear due to the unusual strength of the wind. A local food supplier said that the winds that Aden governorate witnessed this year are stronger than in previous years. He

further stated, "We, as food suppliers, were disadvantaged more than anyone else. The number of shopping customers is less than usual. This is attributed to the winds and sands. The frozen foodstuffs perished due to the outage of the electric current."

One of the residents of Al-Memdara in Aden said that the winds uprooted his cottage more than once. Homes made from hay located in poorer areas suffered the most severe damage and owners demanded that the authorities tend to such areas.

Ma'n As-Saiyad, member of the local council in Craiter city said that locals did not expect the winds to be as stronger this year. The fishing season

suffered damages in Sirra district, causing gross economic setbacks resultant in an increase in the price of fish to the extent that one kilo costs as much as 1400 Yemeni riyals.

As-Saiyad also revealed that the local authorities prevented fishermen from the sea because of the threat high waves posed to their lives.

The coast guard also prevented citizens from approaching the sea due to the water current, which claimed the lives of more than six people during recent months. As-Saiyad went on to say that the governor directed officials in the districts to report losses and damages caused to those districts in Aden governorate.

Continued from page 1

Parents struggle gives hope to children

The eighth grader said she is 'proud' of her father as he dedicated his life to defending human rights.

Though Hiba witnessed her father being arrested and abused in front of her eyes, she was not afraid to say she would like to follow her father's steps and become a 'journalist' in the future.

"Victory is ours," said Harun, Anisa Al-Shuaibi's son, aged nine, when his mother received an award. Al-Shuaibi's daughter covered her face in this occasion to be anonymous and her son felt that he lived in a war. "There are many people, whom I saw in the prison as well as in the courtroom watching us as if we were a showpiece on display," said Harun.

12 examples of bravery

The Universal Day for Justice is an occasion for the human right activists as well as the abused whose dignity is proscribed and sentenced by law. The honored are three journalists; Ali al-Dhubaibi, Mahmoud Taha, and Abdul Karim al-Khaiwani. The defenders union represented by five lawyers; Ahmed al-Wadee, Muhammed al-Madani, Nabeel al-Muhammadi, Hael Salam and Muhammed al-Buthaiji as well as Al-Neda'a newspaper, in addition to four persons honored as they defend their rights and bravely talked about their cases in front of the media such as Sameera Daood, Anisa al-Shuaibi, Hamdan al-Dirsi and Shaif al-Haimi.

Moreover, the Universal day of Justice was the day of launching the first edition of Shadow reports prepared by civil society organization in Yemen on the implementation of all forms of discrimination against women CEDAW. The first report was submitted to the CEDAW commission at United Nations in August 2002.

"The second report comes following four years of the first report in accordance to the procedures followed and required," said Amal Basha, the chairman of the Sisters Arab forum for human rights.

In journalism, Ali al-Dhubaibi, a journalist in al-Neda'a newspaper, won human rights award as well as a certificate of honor. Al-Dhubaibi worked for a year in the issue of insolvents who were put in prisons. He found during his investigated report, 350 prisoners whose crime is because they are insolvents. Some of the prisoners' juridical decision was to stay in prisons for seven years; however he stayed more than 17 years. After a long effort of journalist and NGOs for defending human rights, 70 insolvents released from these prisons.

Ahmed al-Wadee, a lawyer who also honored in this day and said, "Arresting the insolvents and putting them in prisons is obviously violating the law." Detaining is as a result of the criminal sanction, not the financial sanction, according to al-Wadee, who pointed out that such arrests reflect only 'belittling' the human rights and freedoms.

Mahmoud Taha, another journalist honored due to the issues he tackled in his newspaper; al-Sharee. One of the issues, he dealt with is a story of a little boy, aged ten years. He found him in June 2006 wandering, close to a hotel located near to Yemeni borders. This boy was smuggled to Saudi Arabia, while he was six years old. After four years, he traveled to return to his home, however he lost the way. Taha continued to search about this little boy's family, and lastly with the help of Democratic school, the little boy returned to his home.

Abdul Karim al-Khaiwani, Al-Shura's editor-in-chief, used to defend human rights. However, he is now behind the bars of the prison. He wrote a lot about the recent issues that defend human rights and follow the cases of the abused people in prisons such as Samra'a; whose issue is still in trial. She was arrested in charge of murder and was tortured in the prison until she was stricken by leprosy.

Al-Neda'a newspaper, which was headed by Sami Ghalib, was honored as its journalists are struggling to display the human rights issues with the aim of informing the responsible authorities to move and find solutions.

At the beginning of 2007, Nabeel al-

Muhammadi defended the 136 insolvents who were arrested, since arresting them is a crime itself, 60 of them are released. Other lawyers were honored such as Mohammed al-Madani who is interested in human rights and others.

Simple citizens abused, but still stand firm

People who are abused, however standing tall not to make such tragedies took place for others are also honored such as Sameera Daood, Hasan al-Hitari's wife, who was put in prison in charge of insolvency, interacted with the 300 insolvents' families. Her husband was put in prison in charge of two cases. The juridical decision for the first one is three months and the second is five months. However he was released in September, 3, 2007.

After numerous meetings were being held, Daood considered such meetings the birth of '17th of June forum' headed by him and aimed to coordinate the official efforts with the civil ones.

Media plays a significant role in making the insolvents cases in light, "Al-Nass newspaper stands with our case, then al-Shura, then al-Neda'a newspaper. Many NGOs supported us," said Daood.

Anisa al-Shuaibi, as well, who is arrested illegally and raped in the prison, was honored as a result of her courage to stand in front of her abusers. She kept asking for threats for years, though she lives under threat and her social life is almost destroyed.

Hamdan al-Dirsi, a very simple man who is arrested and tortured in a prison, located in one of the powerful men in al-Hudaida governorate. Though his wife was threatened to be raped, he brought a case against the violator.

Shaif al-Haimi, another example, was put in a prison and tortured until he got disabled i.e. he couldn't move his right arm, left hand, and one of his legs.

HOOD organizations for defending human rights, as well, played a significant role to highlight the cases of al-Dirsi, al-Shuaibi and al-Haimi, whose trials still continued.

Human rights award is a traditional of the Sisters Arab Forum for Human

Rights since 2001. It aimed to educate the citizens of the importance of human rights. It targeted youths, who are under the age of 30, to participate in human rights issues through reports, articles, researches, stories, portraits, pictures, and poems.

However this year, the 2006 awards are canceled as the works submitted to the forum didn't match competition criteria. Therefore, the forum decided to honor the activists and defenders of the human rights

Despite some breaches, Sa'ada is calm

An unknown group fired random shots at the committee in charge of implementing the ceasefire agreement in Al Ghubair, injuring two bodyguards. Despite the committee's statement, which held Houthi secessionists responsible for the attack, other sources revealed that the leader of the group responsible for attacking the committee resides in Al Ghubair.

Houthi field leader Abdul Malik Al-Houthi denounced the incident and deemed it a criminal act. Al-Houthi also denied any connection of his followers with the attack, accusing a third party of attempting to cause tension and jeopardize security and peace in the governorate. "The committee knows well that Houthi fighters were exemplary in their dealings with them [the committee] during their field visits," noted Al-Houthi.

Last Sunday, security committee spokesman Yasser Al-Awadhi denied any connection of Houthis with the incident, however, the security committee sustained accusations against Houthi followers.

Such accusations were directed towards Houthis following a meeting held on Monday, involving the security committee and Sa'ada governor Mutahar Al-Misri. The security committee hinted that the incident is evidence of bad intentions and covert plans aiming to jeopardize the efforts of the committee.

On Sunday, Al-Awadhi told 26 September.net that the security commit-

tee was subjected to extensive rounds of gunfire in Al Ghubair, which killed two people. He hinted that the perpetrators of said acts do not belong to the Houthis and maintained that the incident will not prevent the committee from continuing their tasks.

Tribal sources revealed that there are attempts among some members of the two warring parties to foil the ceasefire agreement, especially after recent major reconciliation efforts made between both sides.

Al-Houthi described the security committee field results as promising and expressed optimism that the committee will work on resolving all pending issues. Additionally, Al-Houthi praised efforts made by Houthi members to maintain contact with the security committee.

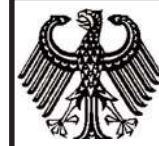
In related news, Iranian Assistant Foreign Minister for Arab and African Affairs Mohamed Riza Baqiri arrived in Sana'a last Monday, carrying a letter to President Saleh. The letter's details, however, were not disclosed.

Yemen News Agency reported that the Iranian envoy commended existing

efforts to end the war in Sa'ada, especially those exerted by Qatar, and expressed Iran's readiness to provide support in this respect.

The visit is the first by a high-ranking Iranian official to Sana'a since the eruption of Sa'ada's last war; wherein Iran was repeatedly accused of supporting the Houthis. Iran however denied such allegations and some Iranian politicians described such accusations as political blackmailing conveniently timed with a U.S.-led, international campaign against Iran.

When Iran continued to be charged of backing Houthis, Iranian officials pointed out that the country is behind the Qatari mediation whose main objective is ending the war between the Yemeni government and Houthi loyalists. In response, outside officials maintained that Iran requested Doha to interfere for "tactic goals," including giving Houthis the chance to recoup and reorganize themselves, according to an article by the chairman of Yemen News Agency Nasser Taha Mustapha, published last Sunday in Emirate Gulf News.



Car For Sale

The German Embassy is selling by bidding a
Mercedes BENZ ML 270 CDI 2000

Features: white colour, 5 Seat, Air Conditioning, Manual shift, Diesel Engine, Mileage 150556km, Good Condition. Potential buyers may view the car on **Wednesday, 25th July**, from 10:00 am until 01:00 pm-at the German Embassy, off Haddah Road, Near TOTAL, Haddah, Sana'a.

Bids have to be submitted in sealed envelopes by **Sunday, 29th July**.

Handover of the vehicle may take place after full payment of the sale-price in cash and the settlement of the customs duties which shall be borne by the successful bidder.

For further information, please call:(00967-1) 41 31 74

Time Magazine: The need to be a superior publication

More than just your average weekly American news magazine, Time Magazine provides insightful analysis and perspectives about the events that continue to shape the world around us. Time has a fresh and bold outlook on what the news means to the average American, providing a reader friendly summary of news and information most pertinent to today's society. Featured articles are focused on anything from politics to world events, to human achievement and scientific advances. And Time has something for everyone. With special editions published around the world, Time has harnessed the power of globalization at its most fecund point. Not only does this unique news source keep the public up-to-date with current events, the arts, business and society, but for decades it has been a moving force in shaping opinions and "enlivening the intellect of its readers" (Time quote).

History

In the late winter of 1922, two young Yale University graduates had a vision for the future of America. The two classmates, Briton Hadden and Henry Luce, had worked together on the Daily News at Yale. Being greatly influenced U.S. involvement in World War I, Hadden and Luce used their power at the school paper to promote intense patriotism. This inspired thoughts on the level of American awareness and a need for improvement. It was their understanding that the American people were being bombarded with information and headlines but were still fairly uninformed. After considerable thought, the two decided that despite the many similar periodicals already in existence, there was a need for a more concise and readable news magazine. American's were to busy to read the long, dull and informational news sources available to them, so they would come up with something better.

After much fundraising and editorial preparation, the first Time magazine issue was published on March 3, becoming the earliest form of a weekly

news magazine in the US. Initially, the editorial responsibilities fell mainly to Hadden and it was he that established the unique eye-brow raising style of the magazine's cover's and journalistic style. Meanwhile, Luce stayed on top of the fiscal affairs. The rest of the early staff included Stephen Vincent Benet and Archibald Macleish. With Hadden's death in 1929, Luce moved into the head position at Time soon became one of the more prominent figures in 20th century news media.

The current editor of Time is Richard Stengel who is the magazine's 16th managing editor. Current deputy managing editors include Priscilla Painton, Adi Ignatius and Michael Elliott. Now, instead of its usual Monday subscription/newsstand delivery, Time moved to a different schedule of sale on Fridays, and Saturday subscription delivery in 2007. The year's first issue was actually delayed for about a week due to some company changes, such as the release of some 300 employees and other editorial changes. And this news print organization continues to evolve and expand, as it has to compete for speed, not only with Television but with the Internet.

About Time

Expanding its reach to locations around the globe, Time's international editions now include: a European edition (Time Europe), published from London, covering the Middle East, Africa and Latin America since 2003; an Asian edition (Time Asia), based in Hong Kong; and a South Pacific edition, covering Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, based in Sydney. And in an effort to motivate children to read and educate themselves on the world around them, Time has a special edition for young readers called Time for Kids. A weekly classroom news magazine, Time for Kids issues cover a broad scope of fun and interesting topics that not only educate, but provide enjoyment for children. The magazine's eight weekly pages contain national news stories, a "Cartoon of the Week" and other features concerning popular culture. The length of the issue may sometimes vary

but will hardly ever exceed 15 pages front and back. Timeforkids.com is another exploration destination for kids on the internet. By integrating Time For Kids in classrooms across America, teachers are able to educate more efficiently and help kids build reading and writing skills. Time For Kids has become a powerful teaching tool and is considered by some to be the most fun and informative non-fiction text for young people today.

For 83 years, the magazine's annual "Person of the Year" cover story has been its most recognizable feature. This is an annual recognition of an individual or group that is considered to have had the most momentous effect on the year's news. But this is not necessarily an honor. This award will go to the person that has had a great amount of influence, whether bad or good. For instance, figures such as Adolf Hitler, Joseph Stalin and Saddam Hussein have all received the "Man of the Year" title. And, the recipient will not always be an individual or group. In 1983, for instance, the personal computer was recognized as "Machine of the Year" instead. Other past recipients include: the first, Charles Lindbergh (1928); and more recently, President George W. Bush (2004), New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (2001), and Albert Einstein, who was named the "Person of the Century" for the 20th Century.

On the Site

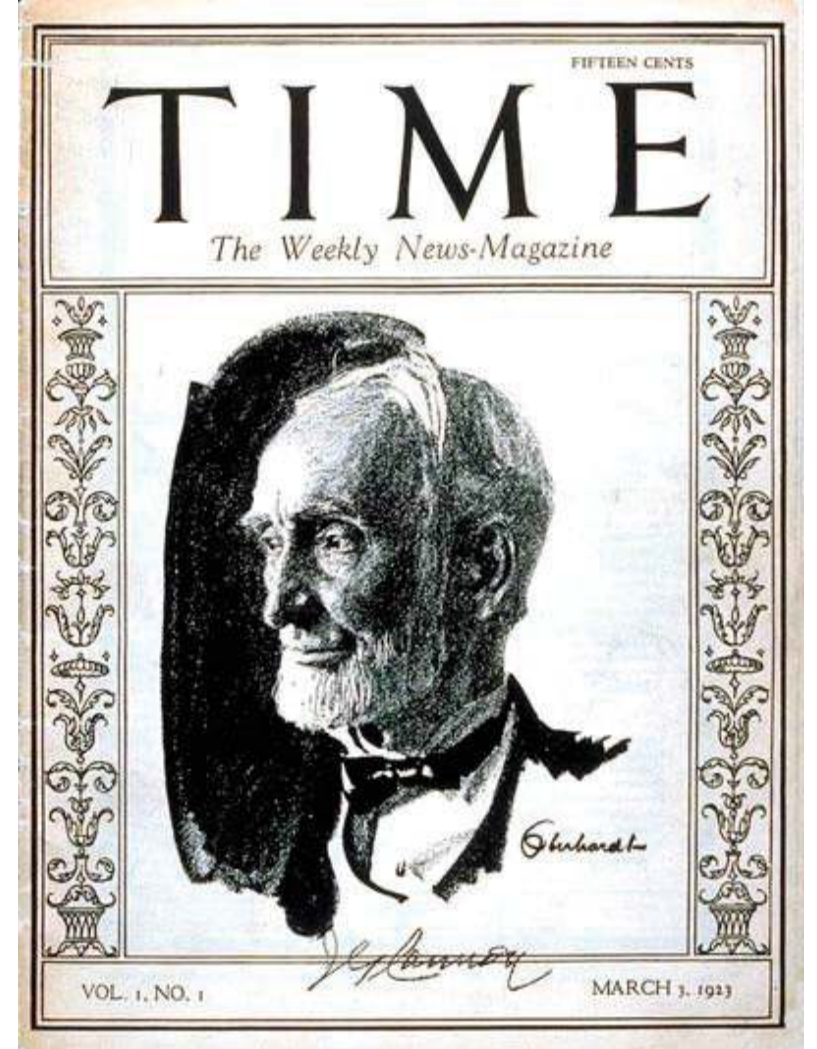
On its website, Time provides customers and interested viewers, quick links to various sections, featuring U.S. news, World news, Blogs, Business & Tech, Health & Science, Entertainment, Photos, Specials, archive materials and the Magazine itself. Within the Time archive, readers are able to browse past issues, search for articles with the advanced article search tool, receive search tips and write archive feedback. Time special features include: Quotes of the Day, Verbatim, Cartoons of the Week, Columnists, Gadget of the Week, Global Business, White House Photo Blog, TIME's Top 10, The All-TIME 100 Albums, Best Inventions, and 50 Coolest Websites.

Viewers are able to receive Time's latest news and analysis from a number of sources. Mobile.time.com for example, is a way for customers to access mobile content free of charge. By simply entering mobile.time.com on the Web browser of a cell phone or mobile device, customers can access this content. Time Inc. offers a pod cast and a video site. Time also offers RSS feeds, which are streams of data that offer a list of articles on the site or section of the site and update when any new, relevant information appears online. Through the use of a news reader or Live Bookmark, the RSS feeds can be processed, allowing readers to view headlines and article excerpts from multiple sources.

Time.com also provides customers with various services such as, a page for subscriptions, customer service, help, site maps, contact information, a media kit, an opinion leader's panel, and information about the privacy policy, terms of use, reprints and permissions. And for those interested in exploring the history of Time Magazine's fascinating covers, Time Online offers a comprehensive database of covers that have appeared on newsstands for more than 84 years.

Like it or Not

While many readers look forward to the magazine's well written articles, fabulous cover design and inspiring photographs each week, others see its attention-grabbing articles as having an extremely biased and liberal quality. Since inception, the magazine has been known to maintain close control over its content, which it uses to shape the views of the American public. Many right winged citizens and political pundits have criticized Time for repeatedly running stories focused on the woes of the Republican Party, in what many call, an inaccurate and unfair manner. Early on, the magazine was known for publishing more favorable coverage of certain presidential figures, including Herbert Hoover, Wendell Willkie, and Dwight Eisenhower. In the 1950's, Time was recognized as the first news source to criticize the right-wing tactics of Senator Joseph McCarthy.



Time magazine, Volume 1 Issue 1, March 3, 1923. The cover shows the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Joseph Gurney Cannon.

Time has faced many complaints for disseminating propaganda. In many cases this propaganda is negatively aimed at a specific person or group that has already been targeted as an unfavorable player in the political or social scene. One media research center, News Busters: Exposing and Combating Liberal Media Bias, bashed Time Magazine in November 2006 for "effectively demonstrating one of the methods of disseminating propaganda in this country." This was in light of the

November Time article which announced that charges were about to be filed in Germany against former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, which they then refuted in a different article only six days later.

Like with any other U.S. media source, Time has had its fair share of criticism. But like it or not, Time Magazine maintains its important role as one of the three leading newsweeklies in America today. Source: Taqfir Washington

أحلى صيف

مهرجان أفضل الأمهات
للحالة والأطفال

تنسوق - مرح - تر فيه

خلال الفترة
من ١٥ يوليو - ٢ أغسطس ٢٠٠٧ م

ألبسة رجالية ونسائية وأطفال
مستحضرات تجميل
أثاث ومفروشات
أقمشة وستائر
أحذية وحقائب
أدوات منزلية
إكسسوارات
أغذية

معارض متباعدة لكل الأوساط
ملاعب الأطفال
السيارات
مسرح الأطفال
البيت اليمني
الأغذية العربية
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إعلان تحذيري

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Forewarning Announcement

Al-Attab for trading and marketing would like to announce that it is the appointed distributor of Amstel malt beverage which belongs to the Dutch Heineken Co. since 1996. Relationship with Heineken remains valid and has not been ceased by any party. Therefore, Al-Attab for trading and marketing warns all business entities -of any legal form- from dealing with the mentioned product before reaching full settlement with Heineken or importing without Al-Attab's prior approval. Al-Attab would like to emphasize that it will stick to its legal rights against any violation of this announcement. For further information and inquiries please cal 711 285 255.

Sana'a Zoo: Educating the public on animal rights

By: Amel Al-Ariqi
amel11ariqi@yahoo.com

A group of honey badgers put on an unusual show for onlookers this past Saturday at the Sana'a zoo. Four honey badgers began climbing a small tree and spinning in a small wheel located in their cage, attracting the attention of visitors

be found not only amongst the honey badgers, but also within cages featuring jackals, birds, turtles, and crocodiles. He utilized natural materials available in the zoo, such as sand, stones, tree branches, and natural odors. "My aim is to make the animals feel comfortable in the zoo, and then they can behave naturally. The natural behavior of the animals will attract the attention of visitors who, in return, will

who believe that Sana'a zoo needs more improvement and development. Such improvement will positively affect the livelihood of animals housed at the zoo. "Animals do not talk, so many people think that animals have no emotions or intellect, but the fact is animals are smart creatures that can teach human beings many things," said Olyhoeck, emphasizing the right of animals to live in a healthy, natural environment within the zoo. She further stated that zoo animals need adequate assistance in adapting to life in captivity.

The zoo is divided into a number of sections, including those for predators, reptiles, birds of prey, domestic birds and monkeys. A wide range of herbivorous, carnivorous and omnivorous animals can be seen, including wolves, foxes, ostriches, squirrels, honey badgers, mongooses, larks and cobras.

The zoo also features endangered species specific to Yemen, including the Yemeni ibex and tiger. There are also certain types of falcons and gazelles, which are susceptible to extinction. The zoo aims to provide the proper conditions so that such animals can reproduce.

Improper design causes problem

Sana'a zoo opened in 1999 at a cost of 100 million Yemeni riyals (US\$735,000), considered cheap by international standards. The zoo is located in Darselm, about 15 km from the city centre, in a flat area of rocky desert spanning 5.78 hectares. The direct authority supervising the zoo is the municipality office.

A great locale does not make up for inadequate design. "Unfortunately the architects who were involved in designing the animals' shelters, took the designs from the internet. They ignored our advice," Sana'a zoo manager Fuad Al-Sidl stated. Sidl specifically referenced the bird shelters, tiger enclosures, and crocodile pools, which cost millions of Yemeni riyals, yet do not meet the needs of the animals.

The zoo veterinarian, Dr. Ameen Al-Qubati, agreed with the zoo manager stating, "Tigers are wild animals walking many kilometers in wildlife, but they were sized in a small cage which is against their nature. Birds were placed [in enclosures] without trees, which makes their ability to fly difficult." Referring to the negative side of holding the animals in such restrictive shelters, Al-Qubati added, "Animals become nervous when not interacting with the outside. Some go mad because they cannot adapt to their new environment in captivity. Some, like jackals, kill their babies. So, it is vital to understand the nature of these animals to make them comfortable."

During their visit, Marjjo Hoedemaker, Linda Olyhoeck and Laurens Jacobs met Mayor Yahia Al-Shubi and discussed restructuring some of the animal shelters. "We gave him some suggestions regarding expanding the enclosures of some animals, like the jackals, and providing more natural space for lions and leopards inside the zoo. We hope such recommitting will be taken into consideration," Hoedemaker stated.

Additionally, Dr. Al-Qubati pointed out, "The wrong conception was implemented in the past regarding feeding the zoo animals," giving an example of wild animals, such as lions and tigers being provided daily with donkey meat. "Such a heavy meal made these animals fat, lazy and inactive" he said, adding, "Now we have learned that these animals should not eat such a heavy meal every day. Now they are eating a variety of food following a certain schedule that makes them healthy and comfortable."

The zoo spends two million Yemeni riyals (US\$6,369) per month for food. Predators are fed the meat of chickens, cows and goats. In addition, the zoo is now breeding enough rabbits, mice, and chicks to feed the zoo's carnivores, abating a quarter of food expenses. The rest of the animals are given vegetables, fruit and grains as well as honey.

Educating visitors

The zoo, which contains over 300 animals, is open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. On Fridays (the weekly day off) there have been over 10,000 visitors, on other days up to 2,000. The absence of places for public amusement and

recreation in Sana'a has made the zoo a popular spot for a great family day out. As a result of the daily crowds, the zoo is more than covering its costs solely through entrance fees, an unusually modest 50 Yemeni riyals.

Not all visitors are aware of wildlife and conservation issues. Hoedemaker, who has worked in more than 600 zoos around the world, noticed that many Yemeni visitors are very hostile towards zoo animals. "They sometimes spit on the animals," he angrily stated, adding that such aggressive behavior makes animals anxious and nervous. "I think Yemenis look at animals only from two perspectives: either for food or as objects to be used in work. They have little information about these animals and the wildlife," Hoedemaker commented, stressing that protecting animals is the responsibility of zoo management and should be taken seriously.

The zoo does not have any signs directing visitors on how to deal with animals, including behavior they should avoid when in close proximity to animal cages. "Some visitors want to watch animals moving. They don't like watching sleeping animals so they may approach the enclosures trying to touch the animal. Sometimes they hit animals with a stick to wake them up, forcing them to move or make noise," Al-Qubati stated.

The zoo manager further revealed that putting up signs is not always useful due to the fact that many Yemenis do not read or write. He plans to compensate for this by including pictures on the signs.

Animals for show

During the 1990s, a small private zoo was established beside the cinema in Sana'a. Called the "Animals Tahreer Zoo," it featured leopards, hyenas, baboons, eagles, and snakes, all of which were packed into small cages for



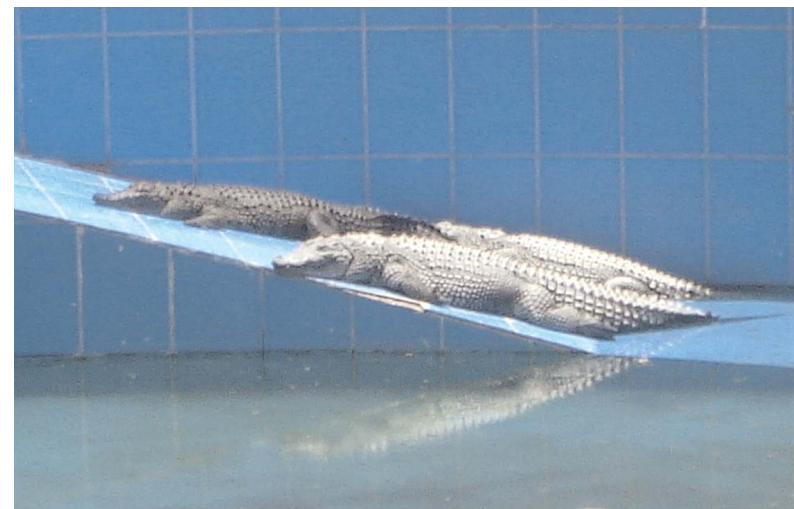
The zoo contains over 300 animals, and is open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

PHOTO BY: FATIMA AL-AJEL



Marjjo looks at lions enclosures.

PHOTO BY: FATIMA AL-AJEL



This pool cost millions of rials but do the crocodiles feel comfortable?

PHOTO BY: FATIMA AL-AJEL



This keeper tries to attract the attention of the lioness using a stick.

PHOTO BY: FATIMA AL-AJEL

who, upon witnessing such behavior, began clapping and whistling. Dutch zoologist Marjjo Hoedemaker revealed that it was the zoo owner's idea to place a wheel and small tree inside the honey badger cage. He clarified, "The honey badger is an active animal. It likes moving, climbing, and digging. So I put simple natural materials, such as trees, sand and rabbit excrement beside the wheel in an attempt to copy their natural environment. Such environment will motivate them to behave naturally."

Hoedemaker's aesthetic touch can

learn about animal wildlife in a fun way," Hoedemaker commented.

Further improvement for the Zoo

Hoedemaker's visit to Sana'a Zoo was arranged by the Animal Welfare and Conservation Association, which recently was established under the auspices of the Netherlands embassy in Sana'a. Members of the association made many visits to the zoo before Hoedemaker's arrival, the aim of these visits being to evaluate the zoo's needs.

Linda Olyhoeck and Laurens Jacobs are two members of the association



This little girl feels exciting as Linda holding this cub.

show or sell. People were willing to pay money to see these animals perform. After banning such activities, many of these animals were put in the zoo.

However, people's desire to watch animals put on a show did not cease, leading some visitors to pay zoo keepers to force animals to perform in front of an audience. Such actions gained the attention of animal rights activists, who criticized the use of animals for human entertainment.

Although the zoo management prevents visitors from paying money to zookeepers, it still faces the challenge of educating the public about animals

while at the same time attracting more visitors to the zoo to increase zoo revenue.

"We are studying the methods and means which make the zoo able to educate people and increase their awareness on wildlife and conservation issues, without exposing these animals to mistreatment. We have many future plans to improve the zoo to meet international standards. We really want to make the zoo a place where people experience fun, education, and become more involved in animal rights issues. Every thing is possible to achieve if we have an open mind and an open heart," Al-Qubati concluded.

المعرض الفني الأول

ملتقى شعارات المؤسسات والشركات

٢٠٠٧م

رعاة مشاركون

إعلان

دعوة للمشاركة بالمعرض الفني الأول
ملتقى شعارات المؤسسات والشركات
صنعا ٢٠٠٧م

يسر إدارة النفيس لتنظيم المعارض بدعوة إدارات
المؤسسات والشركات (اليمنية والعربية والاجنبية)
للمشاركة بهذا المعرض والذي سيقام برعاية وزارة الصناعة
والتجارة ويعد هذا المعرض الأول من نوعه والذي يتبنى عرض شعارات
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Citizens, voters, or subjects?

It is possible for an individual, living permanently in a territory of a state, to be characterized as a citizen, voter, or just a subject. A "citizen" is an individual who enjoys in theory and practice full political, civil, and social citizenship rights. A "voter" is an individual, whose participation in society, usually due to some constraining social conditions, is limited to voting. A "subject" by contrast is an individual deprived in theory and practice from citizenship rights, and his or her role is reduced to obeying orders given by others—whether those others are government officials or other society members.

Based on this classification, which has nothing to do with whether an individual carries a citizenship card, passport, or any other form of identification documents, one may reasonably asks: Are Yemenis citizens, voters, or subject?

For one to be a citizen, he or she must enjoy, on equal bases with others, who permanently live in the same society, full political, civil, and social rights. The attainment of full citizenship rights requires the presence of several key conditions. First, constitution and laws must establish and protect political, civil, and social rights. Second, the state must adopt a political system that allows citizens not only to exercise but also expand those rights. Third, individuals must be

able to take advantage of constitutional, legal, and institutional opportunities.

The attainment of full citizenship rights, however, is not always possible. Even in countries, where full citizenship rights are constitutionally and legally granted and protected, individuals may face many hurdles that prevent them from enjoying full citizenship rights. Illiteracy, unemployment, poverty, poor health system and lack of other social services can all serve as insurmountable obstacles to the enjoyment of full citizenship rights.

It is therefore acknowledged that in countries with high rates of illiteracy, unemployment, and poverty, full citizenship rights are significantly undermined, and those affected by harsh social conditions can only act as "voters" but not as full participants in political, social, and economic life.

When one applies this framework to examine the status of Yemenis in their own homeland, it becomes evident that Yemenis, at the beginning of the third millennium, can not be viewed as "citizens." They are not so because of the pervasiveness of harsh social conditions. In social terms, the unemployment rate among Yemenis, according to some estimates, is as high as 40 percent of labor force. The rate is



By: Dr. Abdullah Al-faqih

even higher among the youth where it reaches a 50 percent threshold.

In addition, and as a result of high unemployment rate, low per capita income, and regional and social disparities in the distribution of wealth, at least half of Yemenis lives in poverty. The illiteracy rate among adult Yemenis, in the age of 15 or older, is above the 50 percent threshold. The rate for rural women is close to 80 percent.

Likewise, Yemenis can not be viewed as "voters" because the status of "voters" requires that the Yemeni constitution, various laws, and rules grant and protect a wide-range of political and civil rights. Universal suffrage for all, the right to run for office and to compete with others, and periodic, fair, and free elections are just examples of political rights. Equality before the law and protection from discrimination, freedoms of expression and association, freedom to obtain and disseminate information are in turn some examples of civil liberties.

The status of "voters" also involves a full functioning democratic system that allows Yemenis to exercise political rights and civil liberties and to expand those rights and liberties over

time. In particular, such a system must be characterized by a balance of power among the executive, legislative and the judiciary, checks and balances, and control and accountability.

In the case of Yemen, neither the legal, nor the institutional framework is conducive to full exercise of full citizenship rights or of full political rights. The constitution and laws stop short of establishing full rights on equal footing. In cases where rights are granted, protection of rights against intruders is missing, lacking, or not enforced. In turn, the political system lacks the needed balance of power, checks and balances, and mutual accountability and control.

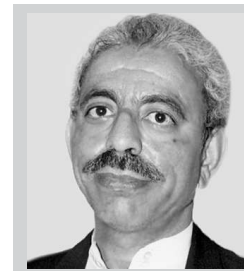
It is true that Yemenis live in the age of equal citizenship, political rights, and freedoms. It is truer; however, that many Yemenis are just side lookers. They are largely deprived of rights and freedoms by biased legal and institutional framework, and trapped in a never-ending cycle of illiteracy, unemployment and poverty.

Abdullah Al-faqih is an activist, analyst, and professor of politics at Sana'a University. The article is inspired by a study he carried out for the Women Forum for Research and Training—WFRT on political citizenship in the Republic of Yemen. The author encourages comments and he can be reached by email at: dralfaqih@yahoo.com.

COMMON SENSE

Let us choose our enemies correctly (II)

Somehow, Mohammed was not all that pleased with the controversial tone of the discourse taking place in his normally live, yet peaceful qat sessions. He suggested a move out of Sa'ada: "What do you think of the situation in Lebanon?", he said asking the occasional guest, whose tie has now been developing a bulging protrusion just below the loosened knot, as he tried to reach for his newly plucked leaves which he has collected on top of his leaning pillow above the matka.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

The guest felt that an expert opinion was now in order: "To be honest with you the situation in Lebanon is a complex one and it is hard to understand why the Lebanese would wish to turn their former victory against the Israelis last July to a country in shambles".

This time Tawfiq was more courteous in his response: "My dear Brother Mohammed! No matter how one might look at the situation in Lebanon, one is inclined to believe that the current situation in Lebanon is driven by factions inside and outside of Lebanon that had a totally different picture in mind to appear after the Summer War of 2006 in the Levant. If you recall, the war in Lebanon was meant to obliterate the near mythical stamina of the indefatigable Hizbullah guerrillas. When Hassan Nasr-Allah and his brave and highly disciplined cadre of fighters gave the Israelis an unforgettable taste of defeat: a most refreshing and invigorating phenomenon for an Arab and Moslem nation beset by the follies of its leaders, the same menacing factions sought to downplay the victory and turn it into a debacle through the old concept of divide and rule and the use of a bunch of phonies who are not worth the shoes they wear, when compared to the opposition's line up of distinguished Lebanese from Hassan Nasr-Allah to the incorruptible Emile Lahoud, to the resourceful Michelle Own and to the long list of prominent have beens such as Rashid Karami, Selim El Hoss and so many others. When all these futile efforts to distort the realities of history failed these same clique of evil forces sought the help of mercenary killers on the loose, who have brought havoc everywhere from Indonesia to the Atlantic, in both directions".

The entire session looked at Tawfiq at such a great sense of simplified analysis of the Lebanese situation, that even the long list of Arab satellite channels could never match.

The guest was also amazed: "Tawfiq, I must admit you are an exceptional phenomenon yourself with an extremely in-depth keen sense of observation."

"The problem of this great nation of ours is that unfortunately they are playing into the hands of these clandestine groups that come up with a different name for each day of the month. What disturbs me is how they can call themselves Moslems or fighters for the cause of Islam. Have we lost all sense of reality and concern for the welfare of our brother Moslems in this world? Everyday Moslems are killed by the tens and hundreds in Lebanon, Iraq, Pakistan and Palestine and by whom, by their own fellow Moslems. Have we forgotten that the Qur'an insists that the soul of one individual (Moslem or otherwise) is equivalent to the soul of humanity in its entirety? This is the Islam we know and understand. As for the Islam these people represent, it comes out of the Protocols of Zion and the countless ready made plans of intrigues and covert operations on the scenario archives of Zionist think tanks and Western Strategy Consultants. There is no question about it. It is time for the Moslems to take a long and hard look at themselves. The ugly image portrayed by these contractors of death in Yemen, Palestine, Lebanon, London and wherever Moslems are dying by the scores must be righted and Islamic fundamentals should be reflected as they really are and not how they are distorted by these morons!"

Tawfiq liked what he heard: "That is telling it like like it should be said!" To be continued.....

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

Poverty, war, and corruption: Three epidemics in Yemen

With sincere regard and highest consideration to members whom Parliament selected a few days ago to form the National Anti-corruption Authority, talk about Yemen's taking a serious steps toward fighting corruption is still difficult.

To be clearer, the mechanism via which members of the Anti-corruption were selected gives no indicator about the government's being serious to fight corruption. This mechanism gave a tangible indicator that nothing of this will happen, and its indicator is that corruption in this poor country is still going on while the authority will be a new cover for more rampant corruption in the days to come.

Although some of the selected members are known to be honest and competent, they are not enough to take practical and effective steps in the war on corruption. Here, the problem is not in the fact that the majority of members selected for the Anti-corruption authority is notorious for exercising corruption, or are from the negative figures, who are not expected to play a good role in the process of fighting corruption. The real problem stems from the fact that the authority's role and the power delegated to it is less than what it actually needs. Some of the authority members don't feel ashamed to publicly defend corruption and corrupt officials. Also, they don't feel ashamed while fabricating faked battles to clear the country of corruption and make integrity prevalent in the government's offices.

Seriousness was eliminated from the meaning of forming the Anti-corruption Authority due the beforehand determination of the candidates, who won seats in the authority after instructions were given to the ruling party MPs constituting the majority in Parliament. The committee, concerned with receiving credentials of the applicants for Anti-corruption Authority seats, refused to present names of the candidates to a transparent evaluation process involving all the political activities and public opinion means. The committee justified its behavior by

formal procedures, represented by the merit certificates, which candidates obtained from their work-sites. These work-sites experience rampant corruption or are at least accused of exercising corruption while the conferred certificates don't help even prove the innocence of anyone.

Corruption is the major problem facing Yemen and it is the cornerstone that helps exacerbate other issues. We shouldn't forget that corruption in Yemen is not a moral deviation exercised in privacy and outside the government institutions. Instead, corruption has turned to be an effective policy and a philosophy in which the regime has faith and adhere to it. It is one of the mechanisms adopted by the regime, and through it the regime ensures its continued dominance and stay in power. The saying of the former Primer Minister and the current Secretary-General of the ruling part that "Corruption is the Salt of Development" is a condensed summary of what happens in real-life situation.

Any way, this philosophy produced a tragic economic and social situation, which has been embodied in the unprecedented failure affecting development in the country. This philosophy creates the kind of environment that hamper any investment moves at the domestic level and internationally. This is why the development infrastructure in the country remains weak while backwardness is responsible for creating much more problems and barriers to Yemen's development. All these factors and others reduce Yemen's hope to reach any progress in the future.

The severe poverty, which the majority of Yemen's population suffers, is symptomatic of the regime's philosophy and the type of fragmentations this philosophy left in the Yemeni society. A minority of opportunists are using the state's facilities for private gain while the majority of Yemenis have become victims of poverty, destitution, lack of



By: Ali Al-Sarari

job opportunities and scant family income. In addition, the government officials holding key positions in the government embezzle any funds from donors targeting the poor communities in the countries. The situation discloses the kind of government's policies directed toward fighting poverty which represents a real sterility and disability on the part of the government that cannot even alleviate poverty to the possible extent. The government's policies and projects in this direction focus on achieving propaganda goals that have nothing to do with efforts aimed at resolving the real tragedy.

What makes the clay more wet is the new price hikes of foodstuffs and the government's being unable to stabilize prices of basic commodities. The direct analyses of corruption such as the philosophy in running the country's affairs and maintaining its sovereignty are not limited to the economic recession, poverty, unemployment, and skyrocketing prices, but they include other kinds of tragedy.

By tragedies we mean the domestic wars, which are a binding feature of the corrupt regime. Over the past 26 years, Yemen has gone through more than 450 wars with the authorities having direct connections to these wars in a permanent manner. The authorities sometimes play the role of the donor, who donates money and weapons to any of the conflicting parties and at other times, they get directly engaged in the war away from the constitutional texts and the state's duties.

The most recent Sa'ada war was the longest one from among all the domestic wars that took place throughout Yemen's history. When this war broke out for the fourth time in January this year, nearly \$ 1.5 billion from the state's treasury was spent on the war. A large sum of this money was embezzled by corrupt officials. And, after it became very difficult for the authorities to win the war and defeat

the rebels via the military operations, they welcomed the Qatari mediation that proceeded in favor of the authorities. In the meantime, this mediation was in the favor of citizens, as it helped stop the war and alleviate their sufferings. Despite the fact that one of the conditions of reaching a ceasefire is quitting any behaviors meant for propaganda and irony, the means of official propaganda returned once again to publish its misleading merchandise, as if they are paving the way for a new war to break in Sa'ada.

To sum up, the aggregation of corruption, poverty, and domestic wars led Yemen to live such tragic situation, which reflects the comprehensive failure of the oppressive and the totalitarian regime. The outcome is that Yemen has become a failed state, which is controlled by a failed regime.

Ali Al-Sarari is a Yemeni Journalist and a well-known politician. He is the head of the information department at the Yemeni Socialist Party. Source: Al-Thawri Weekly.



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Facebook has young Egyptians hooked online

At the end of last year, access to the US-based Facebook website became available to users throughout the world. Egyptian teenagers have been as enthusiastic as any of their contemporaries when it comes to exploring the pros and cons of networking.

By: Sherif Abdel Samad

Users of the German website StudiVZ will already be familiar with the Facebook premise. The basic idea underlying such social networking websites is that they allow members to set up their own profile page where private photos can be posted, as well as enabling them to network with friends.

The idea, which was dreamt up in February of 2004 by Harvard University student Mark Zuckerberg, has since attracted millions of Internet users throughout the world.

The only place to be for the young middle-class

In the meantime, members of Cairo's trendy youth scene are very likely to find themselves quickly demoted to the ranks of the decidedly uncool should they provide a negative response to the question: "Are you in Facebook yet?" Facebook, it seems, is currently the most visited Internet site for the young middle-class

of Cairo – and the trend is showing no signs of waning.

"Facebook is brilliant," enthuses the young Rania who spent hours on her computer during the first weeks. "It lets you get into contact with so many people you haven't heard from for years." She and her husband have even begun a bit of friendly competition over which of them can find most friends via Facebook. Her total so far is 198.

A popular feature of Facebook is that each user has an Internet forum on which friends can leave messages, which can also be read by all the user's other friends as well. It is reminiscent in a way of the sort of television programmes that encourage self-presentation, the kind of thing that is currently so popular both in Europe and in the Arab world.

Public secrets

Self-promotion is not the least of the attractions here either. Everyone wants to give the best possible impression of themselves, to show their best photographs, their favourite books, and their public activities.

A click on the 'Home' option reveals at a glance all the activities of all the user's friends. That A is now going out with B, for example, or that B's latest photos are online.

It's a click that may have embarrassing consequences, however, as the young Nihal found out. After confiding to her website that she was sad and single, she was surprised to find that this information was also visible to all of her friends as well, her break up with her boyfriend had well and truly gone public.

The "Home" option also reveals which member has joined which group. And the groups, in turn, are extremely revealing in the picture they provide of what it is that motivates and interests the youth of Cairo. From humour and entertainment to politics, the entire spectrum is here.

Groups

There is for instance a group which goes by the name of "I'm Muslim & I'm Proud", a reference to the James Brown song: "Say it loud, I am black and I am proud". The group has 11,381 members and discusses everything from religion to politics, as well as more general topics.

Though the name may seem to suggest that the membership includes fundamental followers of Islam, this is not the

case. On the contrary, it's a lively, colourful and vibrant mix of people who are involved: pretty, veiled as well as unveiled women, liberally-minded Muslims, who define themselves first and foremost as Muslims, exchanging opinions on their religion or on politics.

Other similar groups include "Prophet Mohamed {S.A.A.S.} lovers", or "1,000,000 MUSLIMS!"

A recently opened political group which goes by the name of "Ask Oprah to visit the West Bank & Gaza too!" was started by young people after it became known that American talk show host Oprah Winfrey wanted to have an Israeli friend in Israel as a mark of solidarity with Israel in its fight against terrorism.

The group's aim is to persuade the TV presenter to travel to Palestine and see for herself how the occupation is at close quarters.

Domestic political problems also feature on Facebook. The group "Stop The EGYPTIAN POLICE Brutality...!!", for example, attempts to draw attention to the subject of police brutality in Egypt, providing links to YouTube videos from its website.

Mobilisation via the Internet

It remains to be seen how long it will take until Facebook takes on a political function at demonstrations. The



Facebook is currently the most visited Internet site for the young middle-class of Cairo.

announcement and coordination of opposition protests in Cairo, for instance, have already been partly carried out via blog pages.

Facebook has certainly proved its value as a medium of communication in Cairo. As Mido, journalist on the successful youth magazine *Croc*, explains, all that is needed in order to make sure that young people in Cairo are informed about upcoming concerts is to place an ad on the *Croc* page on Facebook.

The influence of these pages should not be underestimated. The groups give young people a voice – as well as an

audience of hundreds. More than just providing a forum, they create a feeling of solidarity.

Even if there are some who might see it all as nothing more than a way of passing the time, there is no doubt that Facebook has succeeded in bringing together an entire generation of Egyptian youth, a generation who want to decide for themselves who they are and want it is they want to talk to each other about.

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Translated from the German by Ron Walker.

The Borders of Liberalism

By: Alan Wolfe

When it comes to whether and how to regulate the economy, Western societies have a history of liberal theory upon which to rely. But when it comes to immigration, there is not much in the liberal tradition to which they can turn. As a result, in both Europe and the United States, much of the debate over immigration is dominated by illiberal voices, the most insistent belonging to politicians who promise to protect the cultural integrity of the homeland against the presumed degeneracy of the alien.

Xenophobia is an illiberal response to immigration from the right, but multiculturalism represents much the same thing from the left. Many multicultural theorists, although committed to openness toward immigrants, are not committed to the openness of immigrants to their new home. For them, newcomers, living in an environment hostile to their way of life, need to preserve the cultural practices they bring with them, even if some of those practices – for example, arranged marriages, gender segregation, religious indoctrination – conflict with liberal principles. Group survival counts more than individual rights in the moral accounting of many multiculturalists.

One way to maintain a commitment to openness when addressing the vexing question of national borders is to recognize that cosmopolitanism is a two-way street. Immanuel Kant teaches us that the circumstances in which we find ourselves must always be judged against the circumstances in which, but for chance, we might have found ourselves.

From this perspective, it is unfair that someone who happens to be born in the US is likely to live longer and better than someone born in Kenya. This does not mean that the US must open its borders to everyone from Kenya. But it does mean that a New Yorker should recognize that any advantages he may have over a Nairobiian are due to an accident of birth rather than merit. From the perspective of Kantian cosmopolitanism, the least an American can do is to welcome a certain amount of immigration from Africa.

But embracing cosmopolitanism also means that once a society admits new members, those members are obliged to open themselves to their new society. Multiculturalists are reluctant to endorse this part of the cosmopolitan bargain, but liberals must.

One can understand why, living in a foreign country they may perceive as hostile, immigrants opt to close themselves off, and some host countries – France, for example – may be too hasty in demanding that immigrants accept new ways of life. But attempting to live a closed life in an open society is bound to be self-defeating and not something a liberal society should encourage.

An instructive example of the cosmopolitanism bargain came in 2006, when Great Britain's former foreign minister, Jack Straw, raised concerns about the niqab, the full-head covering

worn by some Muslim women. Straw defended women's right to wear less intrusive headscarves; yet he also argued that something is seriously wrong when, in conversation with another person, one cannot engage in face-to-face interaction.

Straw was saying that to wear the niqab is a decision to close yourself off from everyone around you. He was not making a xenophobic argument that Muslims do not belong in Great Britain, or a multiculturalist argument that Muslims should be allowed to wear whatever traditional garb they believe best expresses their cultural and religious sensibilities. Nor was he asking for the full assimilation of immigrants to British customs. Instead, through a carefully chosen example, Straw was illustrating what it means to be open to others while expecting openness in return.

Some argued that, in suggesting to Muslim women what they should wear, Straw was interfering with religious freedom. In fact, liberal values sometimes contradict each other. Islam, for example, has historically permitted certain forms of polygamy, but no liberal society is obliged to extend religious freedom in ways that undermine its commitment to gender equality.

Fortunately, Straw's example does not pose such a sharp dilemma. As he pointed out, wearing the niqab is not commanded by the Koran and represents a cultural choice, not a religious duty. So long as other ways are available for Muslim women to cover their heads, agreeing not to wear the niqab is a way of signifying one's membership in a liberal society at minimal cost to one's religious commitments.

For liberals, the question is never whether borders should be completely open or closed; a society open to all would have no rights worth protecting, while a society closed to all would have no rights worth emulating. If one is looking for an abstract principle to follow on questions of immigration, liberalism cannot provide it.

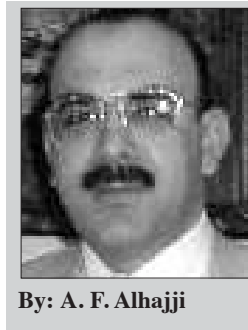
But a liberal society will allow people in and make exceptions for conditions under which they must be kept out, rather than keeping people out and making exceptions for when they should be allowed in. A liberal society will also view the world as teeming with potential that, however threatening to ways of life that are taken for granted, forces people to adapt to new challenges rather than trying to protect themselves against the foreign and unknown.

Finally, a liberal society will not focus on what we can offer immigrants, but on what they can offer us. The goal of openness implied by immigration is worth preserving, especially if both its demands and its promise apply across the board.

Alan Wolfe is Professor of Political Science at Boston College, and the author most recently of *How America Lost Its Sense of Purpose, and Moral Freedom: The Search for Virtue in a World of Choice*.
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The endless Iranian nuclear crisis

Iran will continue to enrich uranium regardless of whether a Republican or a Democrat is America's president. At the same time, the United States will oppose any Iranian nuclear program – even a civilian program – because this will contribute to the stability of the regime in Tehran. As a result, nuclear tensions are likely to bedevil US-Iranian relations for years to come.



By: A. F. Alhajji

Iran, it is often claimed, has no need for nuclear power, given its abundant oil and natural gas reserves. But the Iranian government is under economic and political pressure to supply increasing amounts of electricity to its growing population and fragile economy. Using oil or natural gas for domestic electricity threatens oil and gas exports, which are the principle source of government revenues. Indeed, with domestic oil consumption growing at a higher rate than production, government revenues from oil exports are already in decline.

Thus, nuclear power will halt the decline in government revenues by

freeing more oil and natural gas for export. Iran's natural gas resources, if developed, would not be a substitute for cheap nuclear power, because gas is more profitable in other uses than in power generation.

The Iranian government fears that electricity shortages, slow economic growth, and high unemployment will turn the populace against it. As social tensions increase, political turmoil will follow.

Nuclear power offers the possibility of cheap, plentiful electricity, which will contribute to social and political stability. Iranian experts argue that, in considering the trade-off between internal unrest and external sanctions, the Iranian government must choose between domestic security and international security.

Domestic pressure could very well bring down the regime, but international pressure will not. History is on the side of the Iranian government. The Islamic Revolution has survived a brutal war with Iraq, economic sanctions, and decades of international pressure

and isolation from the US. Moreover, Iran's leaders remember that the Shah was forced to flee the country in 1979, despite having strong international support.

While there may be security reasons for any future US administration to oppose even a civilian nuclear program, American policymakers also recognize the strategic impact that nuclear energy will have in stabilizing the Iranian regime. The US and Iran have been fighting proxy wars since 1979, and their ongoing conflict means that proxy wars will continue in Lebanon, Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Caspian Sea region, as will trade and investment wars. Indeed, as long as China and Russia have money to invest and arms to sell, most UN sanctions will be toothless.

Iran will continue to threaten the world community that it will use its oil weapon, but this is highly unlikely. It is not in Iran's interest, under any scenario, to decrease oil exports, let alone halt them. However, domestic pressure, a sense of nationalism, and the need to improve its bargaining position with Western countries might force the Iranian government to respond to harsh UN sanctions or an air attack on its nuclear facilities. But even under these

extreme circumstances, Iran will still need its oil revenue. A symbolic cut or embargo, while possible, would have little impact on world oil markets.

Iran's government has more effective options to respond to attacks from the US and its allies. Its supporters in Iraq might cripple Iraqi oil exports from Basra, which would damage US plans in Iraq while boosting Iran's oil revenues, or limit the availability of fuel to the US Army by attacking roads and bridges, especially the Kuwait City-Baghdad highway.

The world community will continue to pay a high price for the nuclear standoff, which will cast a shadow over world oil markets for years to come. Some experts argue that it has already raised oil prices by about \$15 per barrel.

Ironically, an Iranian civilian nuclear program would enhance US and world energy security by making more oil and gas available in the global market. But America's determination to destabilize Iran and the Iranian government's determination to retain power reduce the likelihood of this scenario.

A. F. Alhajji is an energy economist and professor at Ohio Northern University. Source: Project Syndicate.

The Blair option in Palestine

The release of an abducted B B C journalist in Gaza is being seen by some as an attempt by Hamas (which denies any part in the kidnapping) to curry favor with Tony Blair, who on stepping down as Britain's prime minister was appointed international envoy to Israel and Palestine. Blair has the thankless task of helping the Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas build institutions for a viable state, following Hamas' military takeover of Gaza.



By: Robert Hunter

Given the stakes, this is a task worth doing despite the high risk of failure. But unless Blair gets a lot of unexpected support, failure is what will happen.

Four basic facts govern Blair's role:

- No peace is possible unless the Palestinian government becomes master in its own house;
- Nothing is possible if Gaza remains a virtual charnel house;
- Abbas cannot succeed and Hamas cannot be politically weakened unless there is massive external economic assistance;
- It is imperative to limit the damage caused by the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to everything else that has to be done in the Middle East.

Blair isn't the first statesman to try helping the Palestinians. James D. Wolfensohn, former head of the World Bank, tried earlier in Bush's term. Wolfensohn made some progress, but it was not enough, especially when the

United States, Israel, and the European Union chose to starve the Palestinians financially after Hamas won its unexpected victory in the January 2006 Palestinian elections. Wolfensohn quit in frustration.

Blair is the most senior out-of-power statesman ever to get engaged in the Arab-Israeli conflict. He cannot be dismissed as a functionary with no political base. His role has been blessed both by Abbas and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert. He has a long history of engagement in Arab-Israeli issues, and for years pressed for effective outside efforts to move the Palestine problem toward resolution.

At the same time, Blair won't just take orders from the US. That would be the kiss of death, following Blair's controversial mimicking of US policy in Iraq. Instead, at least on paper, Blair will work for the so-called Quartet, which also includes the EU, the United Nations, and Russia. Also, his formal role is limited to helping the Palestinians sort out their economic and political affairs, not trying to negotiate a peace settlement – a task reserved for US Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice. But Blair's high political profile means that what he does can't be divorced from the broader politics or quietly played down if things don't go well.

At the least, Blair must press for a radical increase in funds provided by the outside world to the Palestinian

government as well as to the 1.4 million Palestinians trapped in Hamas-run Gaza. So far America has pledged \$40 million in humanitarian funds for Gaza (just \$30 a person), and about \$86 million in security training money for the West Bank. These sums will be added to Palestinian tax receipts that Israel collected but refused to hand to over to a government that included Hamas; Israel is now releasing about half of the approximately \$700 million. But total funds pledged by all sources are only a small fraction of what is urgently needed.

If Abbas is to compete with Hamas and its well-developed social-welfare structure and to avert human catastrophe in Gaza, he needs billions rather than millions of dollars in aid. Along with a major increase in US funds, the EU needs to increase its aid dramatically. But if outside money is to flow, Blair must get the Palestinian government to rein in its rampant corruption.

All this requires clear thinking. At the RAND Corporation, for example, a team of researchers has laid out a comprehensive approach to building a successful Palestinian state, covering governance, security, education, health, water, investment – as well as long-term economic relations with Israel and the outside world. RAND's practical ideas have drawn praise from some Palestinian as well as Israeli leaders, precisely because they are about people more than about politics.

But even if Blair can get the economic development issues right, he can't stop there if Abbas is to have a chance to succeed. Blair will need to gain Israel's assurances that life for

Palestinians, both in the West Bank and in Gaza, will become better. That includes greater freedom of movement, both within the West Bank and between it and Gaza.

Blair will also likely press Israel to prove its intentions by stopping all settlement activity in the West Bank – no new settlements, no expansion of existing ones.

By the same token, Blair will need to press the Palestinians to deliver a virtual cessation of attacks on Israel from Palestinian territories, including by Hamas, lest all peace efforts be blown apart by renewed fighting. As always, such a cessation would be at the mercy of extremists competing for power or bent on making peace impossible.

In the process, Blair will have to talk to all parties, including Hamas – an Israeli and US sticking-point.

These are all needs to be met even before the US can try again to broker a political settlement between Israel and the Palestinians. In the end, the obstacles may cause the "Blair option" to fall short. But everyone committed to a positive outcome for Israel, Palestine, and the Middle East should wish Blair good luck.

Robert Hunter, US ambassador to NATO from 1993-1998, is Senior Advisor at the RAND Corporation, a nonprofit research organization. The RAND study cited above, "Building a Successful Palestinian State" can be downloaded at www.rand.org/palestine/
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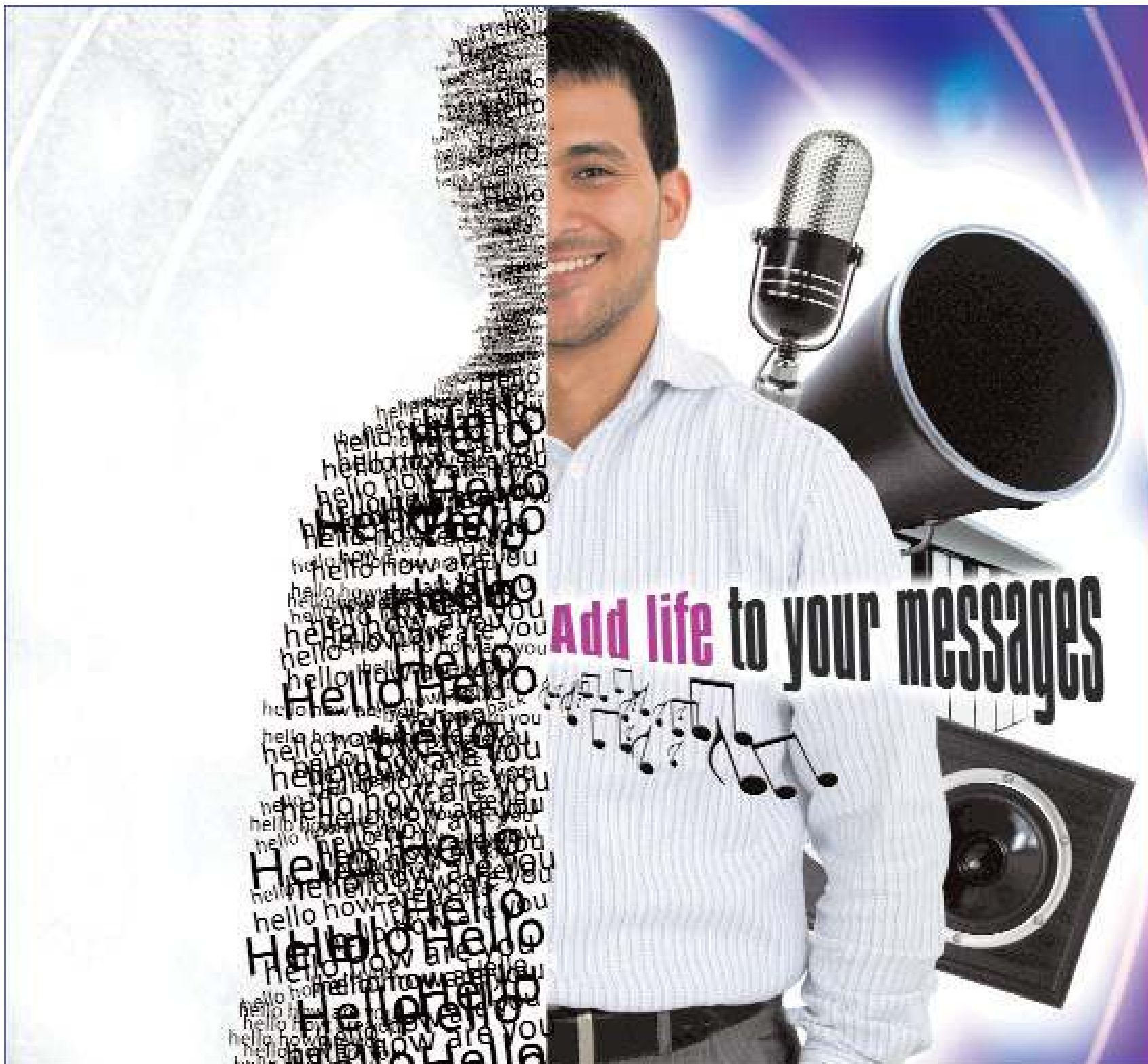
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Minister of Oil & Gas Khalid Bahah Answering the Big Question: How does Yemen's Oil future look like?

Minister of Oil, Gas and Minerals Khalid Mahfoud Bahah says that there are large prospects for the Oil Industry in Yemen, the first of which are intensive exploration activities and new Technology which will not only compensate for the current decline in production, but will rise the production to 500,000 barrels per day,

Interviewed by: Raidan Al-Saqqaf
alsaqqaf@gmail.com

YT: Kindly brief us on the developments in Yemen's oil Production

KB: Oil productions became one of the challenging issues now a days especially with the gradual decline which started in 2006 continues in 2007 and we expect it to continue in 2008, we call this a natural gradual landing, When you work in the Oil & Gas sector you have to make a long term plan, so when you have a limited number of oil wells you can anticipate when oil production will start to decline, and therefore you have to increase your exploration activities in order to compensate for the decline and increase production, Yemen for a long time has relied mainly on two blocks, that is block 18 Mareb and block 14 Masela, and these two blocks constitute more than 50 percent of Yemen's current oil production, and we know since the Mareb block started production over

The gradual decline in oil production is a natural consequence of slow exploration activities.

twenty years ago, and our expectations for the last five years that current production from the Mareb block should've been zero by now, the same thing with block 14 Masela, the expectation that it should be zero by 2011, knowing that, we have to heavily intensify our exploration activities, but unfortunately, it was a very slow process for exploration, that has started only recently, and now we have a challenge to stabilize current production, while there is nothing we can do with immediate effect towards increasing production within the next two years, however, this does not necessarily indicate that the picture is negative, what we have done since 2006 is that we are continuously increasing the number of exploration blocks to 40 blocks by the end of this year, which means by the end of 2007 40 blocks will have intensive exploration activities, and by the standard of a minimum of 25 percent

There is a 25 percent success rate in any exploration activity that oil will be produced, but we cannot know the exact amount of barrels per day that we can produce from a particular prospect.

success rate, I think we can catch up the decline which started in 2006 and stabilize the production, and potentially increase production to the benchmark of 500,000 barrels per day, This is our target and we going to reach that target mainly through heavy exploration activities, provided that we continue with the same speed of exploration activities, I think we can meet our target in the near future, however, I must emphasize that although we are intensifying exploration activities and expecting a 25 percent success rate at a minimum, the target of producing 500,000 barrels per day might be possible from one block or from ten blocks, depending on the capacity to produce and the amount of extractable oil the explorations find.

YT: There are reliable reports that indicate that Yemen will run out of oil within five years, how do you comment on such reports?

KB: The calculations upon which such reports are formulated rely of the current data which state the current reserves plus the expected reserves which exploration activities will discover, However, the World Bank, to be in the safe side, considers only the current reserves and calculates the speed of production and therefore comes to the conclusion that Oil in Yemen will finish by 2012, this fact is partially true because it considers the current reserves, but it differs from our reports because we have detailed information about new and potential discoveries through geological surveys, Another important factor is that there is a new technology of enhancements which substantially increase oil production, this technology has been used in many countries including neighboring Oman, and this technology can increase production from the current reserves from a margin of 30 percent to 50 percent and sometimes 70 percent which can be extracted from the same oil reserve, so this means that with the current reserve, there is a new technology which will allow us to extract more oil from the current reserves in place, once this technology is introduced in Yemen this will result in a fundamental change in the numbers of Yemen's oil production.

YT: How can you quantify Yemen's oil reserves?

KB: At this point in time, Yemen's oil reserves stand at 10 billion barrels, but they key issue is how much can we extract from this oil reserve, normally we can get 30 - 40 percent, however, with the new technology and the enhancement system which I mentioned we can extract up to 70 percent of Yemen's 10 billion barrels, We are going to start this enhancement system with one company in a selected block, thereafter we will expand the use of this technology to other blocks, and this is the reason why our numbers are more optimistic.

Another reason for optimism is that there is a strong interest from a number of Multinational Oil corporation in the eleven off-shore oil blocks which will be tendered next month, companies undertake their own geological surveys and preliminary results indicate that there are considerable reserves located in the off-shore blocks in the Red and Arab seas which, upon exploration, add substantially to Yemen's known oil reserves.

YT: Yemen is expected to start the export of natural gas in 2009, How much revenue can the country expect from the sale of gas?

KB: It was announced previously that we are expecting somewhere between US\$ 10 - 20 billion over the span of 20, But the exact number depends on the price of oil because the price or gas correlates with the prices of oil, but the tendency worldwide is to move from oil to gas, the market for gas was limited to selected countries, but now the demand curve indicates that there is a major change in the global gas market, and the demand on gas is likely to boom for different reasons, so when we forecast the income from the sale of gas to range between US\$ 10-20 billion, we are optimistic that income will be at the maximum level considering the expected increase in gas prices in the future.

we expect somewhere between US\$ 10-20 billion for sale of gas, while global prices indicate that we might receive the maximum amount forecasted...



Khalid Mahfoud Bahah

Yemen's Oil and Gas prospects in 2009	
- Crude Oil Production to reach 500,000 barrels per day	
- Extraction Capacity from current reserves will increase from 30% to 70%	
- Income from Sale of Natural gas: US\$ 1-2 billion per year	

YT: You are a strong advocator of transparency, what progress has Yemen made to join the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative?

KB: Transparency is a global must which you cannot avoid it anywhere in the world, we in the ministry of Oil have adopted a very transparent and simple dealings in our dealings with Oil companies, especially following the third international bidding round, every block is auctioned through a tendering process and we have received a lot of positive feedback that our measures to establish transparency has helped Yemen's

It is our moral obligation as custodians of Yemen's Oil & Gas wealth to show the public how this wealth is generated and where it is going and how it is spent.

ranking and competitiveness of the Oil Industry in Yemen.

Yemen has become a leading country in transparency when compared to other third world and Arab countries, the process of joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative has started over a year ago and our ministry will become the focal point in applying this transparency initiative, since Yemen still heavily relies on Oil, it is our duty to make sure that that anything that is everything in this sector is highly transparent in accordance to the highest international standards for transparency, It is our moral obligation as custodians of Yemen's Oil & Gas wealth to show the public how this wealth is generated and where it is going and how it is spent, There is also a committee overseeing the mechanism to join this initiative within the ministry and in cooperation with oil companies and the civil society.

In addition to that, there is a disclosure mechanism which has been established in consultation with Transparency International, which includes an auditing process for all Oil-related income through an International Auditing Committee which validates what the ministry is doing, Sometimes we have a problem with educating its staff and associates on the importance of transparency and advocating for more transparent dealings in order to build the required capacities in order to implement this initiative professionally, within the preset deadline of upcoming August

Yemen's Oil production, facts and figures:	
Year	Average daily production
1986	7,254
1991	207,199
1996	345,848
2001	438,502 [peak]
2002	438,147
2003	431,090
2004	402,992
2005	400,247
2006	365,277

Business in brief

13 percent decline in Yemen's Oil income
The Ministry of Finance reported a 13 percent decline in the income generated from Oil sales during the first half of 2007, which reached 422.7 billion Riyals compared to 484.25 billion Riyals during the first half of 2006.

IMF to help reform Yemen's Central Bank
A delegation from the International Monetary Fund is currently holding talks with the Central Bank of Yemen in order to help the bank oversee and improve the banking system and industry in Yemen, a function which is bound to become the prime task of the Central Bank of Yemen in the near future.

Yemen to adopt more GCC standards
A source at the Ministry of Trade indicated that Yemen is on its way to adopting more than 2000 standards which are followed in the countries of the Gulf Cooperative Council in order to enhance trade and more towards more regional integration.

Ministry of Tourism to re-brand Yemen
The Ministry of Tourism has hired the services of an International Public Relations firm in order to undertake a publicity campaign to re-brand Yemen as a tourist-friendly country rather than the negative security image it has sparked to control the damage of the recent terrorism attack on the image of the country.

Yemen to grow genetically-modified crops
Agricultural experts in Yemen have started experimenting growing genetically-modified wheat grains, which are resistance to white-rust syndrome which affected the wheat production of last year. The modified wheat will also be of a higher yield possibly doubling the yield.

Cement and Iron factories to be constructed in Mareb
Businessman Ahmed Al-Shalef stated that Yemen-Gulf Investment Corporation is currently undertaking feasibility studies to establish a cement and an Iron ore factories in Mareb governorate, and a capital investment possibly reaching US\$780 million.

Unfit Cement sold in Sana'a
The Yemeni Society for Consumer protection issues a warning statement that it has detected retail outlet selling spoiled cement that is unfit for use in construction, indicating that it was put under a foreign brand name and sold at a discount. The society calls on respective authorities to crack down on importers of unfit products due to foreseeable consequences of using unfit cement in constructions.

Al-Mutwakel: allowing non-Yemenis to work in trade is good for the economy

Minister of Trade Dr. Yahya Al-Mutwakel stated that the decision to allow non-Yemeni businessmen to be involved in trade in the local market has a favorable impact on boosting competitiveness and the growth of the local economy, and attract regional businessmen to expand their business to Yemen.



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- Selection will be based on the most qualified applicants.
- Applicants can check the status of their application online using the above URL.
- Please make sure that your Application contains all the needed personal, contact and qualification information.
- Faxed or Handed In CV's will **NOT be considered.**

Comments on Sadah clashes

By: Hassan Al-Ansi
Al-Jawf
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I was born in Al-Jawf and I received my basic education moving between Sadah and Al-Jawf. Therefore, I am quite familiar of this region. I find it important to say that targeting those areas by armed forces was a big mistake.

But providing the inhabitants with development requirements would be much more feasible. I am basing my view on two points. First; I believe that violence and wars can never be justified or excused. Second; is because the region suffered -and still- for a long time from poor performance of the government over this vital part of the country through nearly half a century of the revolutionary republican regime and about 30 years of the current leading crew.

The people know that government is relying for a long time on local influential and tribal leaders, who

proved great failure in the long-run, to mediate with citizens because some figures in government and their "local agents" discern was to gain personal interests 'as much as they could' and never show confidence in those areas nor the whole country. Also, the state becomes subject of blackmailing by those who are supposed to be its hands and eyes in the region.

By this method, the state has failed to start up real development or to ensure stability and security. But instead of that, those areas turned to become terrorists attraction, as a result of obvious failure to control and develop. It is clear that there is a strong link between stability and development, between security and investment.

By the way, most of those extremists or terrorists do not belong to the region, neither Salafy or Sheiah groups, but most of them came from other different provinces and even from outside the country. They found protection and shelters from the dwellers by the name of Arabian and tribal values which provide safety to whoever steps on their home or land,

it is a matter of honor, despite whatever consequences.

There is nothing to do with religion or any Islamic thoughts. It is known that the Imam, former monarch of Yemen, used to deal with such problems much wisely, aside from his stupid way of arresting policy, to ensure tribes loyalty. But he, in somehow, managed to keep tribal leaders and individuals feel fully responsible to their areas where they dwelt and played as a supporting army. They perfectly secured their lands and used to arrest any wanted, whether one of them or an outsider. Before signing the treaty of borders, the Saudis also managed to solve incidents arose from protecting some escaped wanted criminals to those neighboring Yemeni tribes; they dealt directly with tribesmen, ignoring government officials in Sana'a.

I should hope that it is not difficult to deal with tribesmen, but you need to establish trust and respect, just be honest and true when you talk or deal with them, carelessness could force them to turn to terror and extremism.

Given that arbitrary current

practices, observers won't be surprised if these bloody confrontations spread to Al-Jawf, Hajjah, Amran, and remote parts of Sana'a as well as Dhamar governorates. Yemeni citizens of these governorates do not really deserve such conditions and miserable style of life. They only need to be understood rather than to be overlooked, marginalized, or, like Sadah, hit by all kinds of missiles.

We, however, are confident on president Saleh's wisdom and capability in putting an immediate end to this cycle of violence and bloodshed. Considering the high rate of unemployment, high incidence of poverty, and low standard of living for the majority of people in this region, along with the wide spread of firearms among citizens, we have no much time to resolve problems.

Urgent actions are needed if peace and stability have to be maintained, and conditions for a decent life for the current and coming generations are to be secured in this vital part of Yemen.

THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy
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Youth's rights, a mere reminder!

Nowadays, it seems the age of "Rights", i.e. human rights, women's rights, children's rights, etc. But we have never heard about the "youth's rights". In the case of women, there should be rights because, as women claim, they are faced with "violence" by men. Children, though they know nothing about that, must enjoy rights of well education, good health, etc. let us forget men's rights in order not to be accused of prejudice. Undoubtedly, children in the process of time will be young. They would be astonished by "new reality" in which no "Youth's Rights" are offered. It really looms as if young people do really enjoy full rights, while reality daily proves the opposite.

Ac claim, Young generation is "young". That means they are able to achieve ambitions and establish a better future. Unlike children, they understand everything around, and according to which they obtain the required rights themselves. And unlike women, they are not oppressed by children or even "women". The human rights also offer them some rights when they are grouped as humans. They, therefore, must be satisfied with these rights. 70

In the beginning of youth-age, about 15 years old, "a so-called good education right" welcomes a young generation. I think no need to talk about school education because it is already known to all how much it is "so-called

good". Only because they are young, together with some other aids_ "C-vitamin", some can pass this stage to come to a higher educational stage- "University".

And also because they are young, without other aids, they join, or get joined, different colleges, and departments according to the will and choice of chance. By real efforts, some do not fail, at all, to memorize "handouts" or "summaries" to be poured out in the exam papers which would guarantee the "right of finishing" or what is called "graduation".

Of course, it is silly if generations are satisfied with this kind of education. Changing it becomes not a mere right, but a dire need since education is a main pillar in establishing a better future, and subsequently, a better society. This is not a call for international or local organizations to adopt the issue of "youth's right", nor an incitation for the youth to rebel against the relevant institutions. It is only a mere reminder for the institutions, ministries, and "government" to feel responsibility, to keep out promises, and to think of its long-life impacts, not through personal benefits, but through the mind's eye.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a writer from Taiz, currently doing his M.A. at English Dep, Taiz Uni. He is an ex-editor of English Journal of the University.

Stop men: Be merciful!

By: Lamis Abdulkarim Shuga'a
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The stress of life; work, study, problems, difficulties, etc., in a way or other, makes a lot of men busy so, as a result, they ignore and sometimes forget the simplest rights, and the most important ones at the same time, which must be done.

Socially speaking, every man has his own way, style, and thought while dealing with others whether with his family, friends, strangers, sellers and so on. Some of them are kind with people and others are rude whereas some of them are neither.

No one can deny the fact that people in general like to be loved and respected by others. In other words, they mostly need to hear nice speech and sweet words which, can be also expressed as good conducts. But since a woman, who is considered as "half of the society", works nowadays inside as well as outside her house, her responsibilities and duties increase day after day, which burdens "her shoulders" and makes her tired.

Therefore, I concentrate upon the fair sex, i.e., the women whether they are mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, and so on. That is because, in my opinion, they need special treatment and that is the duty of every man. The men must realize that that treatment, i.e. pitiful words, emotional behavior, cheerful style, etc., at times is regarded as the power and the energy that women almost need to ease the continual fatigue of life.



As a matter of fact, women, in their natures, are sensitive and affectionate and if they are granted cordiality and friendliness they remarkably deal with others lovingly. Moreover, they do as hard as they can, producing the best without boring or complaining. Women, simply, can be likened to a plant, the more care it gets, the more fruits it produces. Even if women are considered as machines, the machines themselves need fuel. We have to know the fact that, on the other hand, a woman is a woman whatever she becomes, e.g., a

professor, a doctor, a judge, an engineer, etc., she is still that weak creature whose heart is eager to feel love and sympathy.

Several men, in a way or other, ignore that fact. They are dealing with their women as if they are "important" pieces of furniture which must be existed in any house ignoring also a traditional proverb which says: "A sweet word breaks the dried wooden rod". Those women usually receive only strict orders and harsh instructions. However, a lot of them are the givers, I mean; their hearts are

the source of love and affection. They still work without boredom.

Indeed, some women, especially wives, are materialists. They like presents, gold, perfumes, etc., as a type of "nice treatment" accepting them from their husbands happily even if they get those presents coldly and thoughtlessly. And since this class of wives is cold-hearted, their lives with their husbands are free from love and emotion that is because, from their points of view, presents are the most important.

I think that those women, sorry to say that, are "abnormal" and, moreover, are losers, of course. How can they prefer presents instead of words full of compassion and affection? What kind of life will be among those without love?

Generally, our Islamic Religion instructs us to deal with others in a suitable and respected way. That is clear in the Prophet's Hadieth "smiling to your brother is charity". It can be also noticed that Islam recommends men to be most careful while dealing with their women who are compared to "glassy bottles". As an ideal example, we can observe how the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) dealt with others in general and with his women in specific.

Thus, a special call must be given to men: *take care of your women whether they are your mothers, whom the paradise is under their feet, wives, sisters, daughters, etc.* Life is not only study or work or even money. Life, in short, means how you can make others around you feel happy, drawing smiles on their faces. Finally, we can add, live your life on all its sides not only from one side.

Waiting for accident

By: Bilal Al-Wali

I am here speaking of a real incident that took place before my eyes and I think the incident repeats itself in many life aspects and on daily basis. Road intersections are without policemen to regulate the passage of cars especially at the rash hours. However, when an accident takes place, you will see many policemen gathering in the place of the accident and then you ask yourself from where they came and how.

Not just this, but some policemen will leave their duty as soon they hear of an accident, whether close to or far away from where they are. Instead of acting according to the law, the policeman will make a compromise between both drivers but not for the sake of their black eyes. He does such a step for the sake of getting money from either drivers or one of them.

Three policemen witnessed an accident in the place where they were standing. They interfered in the matter and ruled with third and two-thirds, third to be paid by the wrong-upon driver and the two thirds by the one who was responsible for the incident. As soon as the policemen received the

money, they left their own duty and went to buy qat and sit for a qat session in a place decided earlier.

The intersection was later full of cars and it was so busy and none was there to regulate the traffic and this hindered many people from reaching their jobs in the due time.

Out of rashness, an accident between two cars happened. At this time, policemen haunted the accident's place. Their arrival was made in mediation between the owners of the two crashed cars and in an effort to get as much money from them as they could.

They reached an agreement that was convincing for both drivers; however, such solution is made at the risk of their dignity and honor as they received part of the sum paid for the one wronged against as policemen believed.

I know quite well that policemen, military, and security men in general are poorly paid; however, this should not be an excuse for exploiting and blackmailing drivers and naive citizens. May be, such attitude is attributed to the wrong education and customs which consider such act to be cleverness rather than bribe-taking.

Let us loudly declare

By: Nashwan Ahmed Al khwlan
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Have I seen a revolution since ages?
On our minds, it blows the ashes
To create from one lighted candle
Backward, illiteracy, and oppression-handle

Of Yemeni foreheads, that it removes
Let's join our hands like a flock of doves
To relive Unity, have one destination
Though every one has his own ambition

Let" seek for a unification that is unique
To melt those fragments, thus never break
Like soul and body can not separate
One flag, one nation, and One aim-

great
Do all these within our hearts keep?
So every thing will be easy to reap
Shall now our joyful Yemen rise
Us from the deepest to the highest surprise

No man but would give his own gone
His heart might do for what Yemen has done
It is our Dream's ultimate land
In which one's hopes grows as a seed in the fertile sand

So My joy, My grief, My dreams, My hope-love
And My ransom, do all within Yemen move
Let us loudly declare in a glorious day
Yemen is in our hearts in the 22nd of May

Fond of you

By / Mohammed Almoqri
For Yemen Times
Faculty of education
Level two / parallel system
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I'm fond you
Count the ways
Of my fondness of you
As much as it rain
And more than you thought
As long as I pain
And as you have taught
How to ask you brain
For the sake of whom
Did this poet has wrote

Very fond of you
Count the ways
Of my neediness of you
As night for the moon
And morning for bright
As poem for the tone
And verse for delight
As day for the noon
And darkness for light
Of the face you cover
As child for his mother
And desert for rain
As gardens for flower
And beloved for his lover
And mosque for tower
So fond of you

Oh, can you believe it
If I say what you are!
An angel from sky
Eagle from desert fly
New born when cry
To catch you, I will try
Even if you are high
For ever you will be I
You know that I do not lie
Together will be till die
Please, do not ask why
I insist you will me for I
It is the fate, the love
Which makes things above
Whether you accept it
Or not I do not care

I believe in everything rare
Filling in your love I dare
But with determination
There is no fear
Too fond of you
Count the ways
Of my believe of the destiny of us
As Christian of Christ
And Muslims of Mohammed
For that I am living on
The gazing of your eyes
The memory of your prize
The taste of your paradise
The tears of your cries
The beauty of your smiles

عندما تتضح الرؤيا ..
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فاكس: 267619
ص.ب: 5465
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي
للخدمات العقارية
حده - الحي السياسي - الأصبحي - بيت بوس
سيار: ٢٨٥٥، ٧٣٣٨ - مكتب: ٦٧٩١٦٦

للإيجار
دورين وملحق في الدور الثالث بمدينة الأصبحي الجديدة
الدور الأول: ٤ غرف، حمامين، صالة ومطبخ مجهز بالدواليب
الدور الثاني: جديد، ٤ غرف، حمامين، صالة كبيرة، مطبخ مجهز
بالدواليب.
الدور الثالث: جديد، ٣ غرف كبيرة، حمام وسطوح.
حوش يسع ٣ سيارات - قريب جداً من شارع الأربعين "المفروشات"
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معرفة بالمواد السامة وغير
السامة وكذلك بالمواد العادمة
للتواصل: ٧١١١٨٦٠٥٨ -
٧١٢٣٨٦٠٥٨ - ٠١/٦٠٠٥٥١
• بكالوريوس هندسة الكترونية
- تخصص اتصالات - مستوى
جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - اجادة
استخدام برامج الميكروسوفت
- يبحث عن عمل في مجال
التخصص أو أي مجال مناسب
للتواصل: ٧١٢٧٨٩١٩٥
٧١٢٧٩٨١٩٠

• بك آداب انجليزي - دبلوم
صيانة كمبيوتر - دبلوم برامج
تطبيقية فوتوشوب - خبرة

في المراسلات التجارية
- السكرتارية - الترجمة -
الكمبيوتر - الإنترنت.

للتواصل: ٧١١١٤٣٩٤٨
• عبدالإله - بكالوريوس
هندسة حاسوب - يجيد اللغة
الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً -

خبرة في المراسلات التجارية
الإنجليزية - عمل لسنوات في
تنصيب وبرمجة شبكات صيانة
الحاسوب - من أهم البرمجيات
التي صممها وبرمجها بلغة
Oracle - Visual

• شمسان الرصاص - يجيد
اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً
- سنة ثالثة في كلية الآداب
- قسم إنجليزي - خبرة في
استخدام الكمبيوتر والتعامل
معه - حاصل على رخصة
قيادة - يرغب في العمل في أي
مجال.

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٣٠٠٠٧
• ابراهيم محمد - دبلوم هندسة
من جامعة صنعاء - يجيد
اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً
- دورة تدريبية من أكاديمية

وظائف شاغرة

مطلوب للعمل في المملكة
العربية السعودية - مدراء
مشاريع صغيره براتب مغري.
على أن تتوفر في المتقدم
الشروط التالية:

- بكالوريوس إدارة أعمال
- إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة
ونطقاً

- خبره لاتقل عن ثلاث سنوات
في هذا المجال (تأشيرات
الفيزا والإقامة على حساب
الشركة)

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٣٠٠٠٧

باحثون عن وظيفة

• شمسان الرصاص - يجيد
اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً
- سنة ثالثة في كلية الآداب
- قسم إنجليزي - خبرة في
استخدام الكمبيوتر والتعامل
معه - حاصل على رخصة
قيادة - يرغب في العمل في أي
مجال.

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٣٠٠٠٧
• ابراهيم محمد - دبلوم هندسة
من جامعة صنعاء - يجيد
اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً
- دورة تدريبية من أكاديمية

• شمسان الرصاص - يجيد
اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً
- سنة ثالثة في كلية الآداب
- قسم إنجليزي - خبرة في
استخدام الكمبيوتر والتعامل
معه - حاصل على رخصة
قيادة - يرغب في العمل في أي
مجال.

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٣٠٠٠٧
• ابراهيم محمد - دبلوم هندسة
من جامعة صنعاء - يجيد
اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً
- دورة تدريبية من أكاديمية

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اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً
- سنة ثالثة في كلية الآداب
- قسم إنجليزي - خبرة في
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معه - حاصل على رخصة
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مجال.

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المكلا ت: ٣٠٩١٠٠ - الحديدة ت: ٢١٩٦٤٣

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ورلد لينك ت: ٤٤٤٥٥٠-٤٤١٩٣٥

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٣٨٧/٨٧
مستشفى سدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٣٨١
المستشفى الاماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٢٥٩٧/١٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٣٣٧٥٠٠
فندق موفيميك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
فندق تاج سبأ ت: ٠١-٣٧٣٧٣
فندق ويلكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٤٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١-٦٠٣٥٥٠ - ٦٠٣٥٥٠/٨

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٤٨٣٣/٣/٤-٤٤٤٨٣٣
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٠٩٥٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٣٣٣
فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥
معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٢٤٤/٥ فاكس: ٥٢٢٤٤٦
معهد كينك ت: ٢٤٠٨٣٣ - ٥١٠٦١٢ فاكس: ٢٥٥٣٧٧

شركات للتأمين

الوظيفة للتأمين ت: ٢٧٢٧٣٢/٢٧٢٧٣٢
مأرب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
صنعاء ت: ٢٨٤١٩٣
عدن ت: ٢٤٤٨٠
تجز: ٢٥٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٧٣٢/٢٧٢٧٣٢
عدن ت: ٢٤٧٢١٧
تجز: ٢٥٠٣٤٥

مدارس

مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤١٤٠٠٠/٢٧/٤٢٤-٤٢٤
مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٢٧٠١٩١/٢ فاكس: ٢٧٠١٩٣
مدرسة الزكية الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٥٨/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

سفريات

التسيم للسفريات ت: ٢٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - فاكس: ٢٦٦٦١٩

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تحويلة ٢١١ ٣٨٦٦٦١

بنك اليمن والخليج
فرع عدن ت: ٢٣٧٨٩٩ - ٢٣٧٨٩٩
البنك التجاري ت: ٧٧٣٤٤ فاكس: ٧٧٣٤٤
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٣٦٤٧٥٠/٣٦٤٧٥٠
فاكس: ٣٦٤٧٠٣٠-٣٣٥٠

بنك اليمن الدولي
البنك العربي ت: ٠١-٤٠٧٠٤٠
بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ٠١-٥٢٣٨١٣
البنك المركزي ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٣٤

تأجير سيارات

زايو (Budget) ت: ٣٠٩٦١٨٠٥-٦٣٣٤ فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨
يورب كار ت: ٢٧٠٧٥١ فاكس: ٢٧٠٨٠٤
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٤٥٣٥٥
عدن ت: ٢٠٢٤٥١٢٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية)
شهادة ايزو ١.
صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٢٨٣٠٥
فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩
عدن ت: ٢٠٠٣٧١٩٩
تجز: ٤٠٢٥-٢٤٣٤
المكلا ت: ٥٠٣٠٢٧٤٩

البريد السريع
FedEx
صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧
الحديدة ت: ٢٤٨٣٢
إب ت: ٤١١٨٨٨
المكلا ت: ٣٠٢٣٤١
شبه ت: ٢٠٢٣٦٦
سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٢٩

الموقع: -
الأصبحي الجديد - السعر:
١٥ مليون.
للتواصل: ٠٨٧١١٠٧٧٧٤

مفقودات

• يُعلن الأخ/ عادل علي عبد
الرزاق النويهي عن فقدان بطاقه
عائليه صادره من صنعاء.
يُرجى على من يجدها الإتصال
على الرقم التالي ٧٣٤٧٣٦٦٩٧
وله مكافأه ماليه

عقارات

• للبيع: بيت مسلح مساحته
أربعه ونص لبنه مكون من ٤
غرف مع مجلس، ٢ حمامين
وصالة وحوش مع مدخل لسيارته

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

بيع إيجار إستئجار طلب وظيفة وظائف شاغرة غير ذلك

تفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء
لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢/٣/٢٦٨٦٦١)

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 P.O.Box: 16183
 Fax: 00967 - 1 - 418549 - 418564
 E-mail: Shammerhotel@hotmail.com

Building capabilities and developing youth skills

By: Fatima Al-Ajel
 fatimafnr@yahoo.com

During summer months, children awake early in the morning and make their way to school, not for the usual study session, but for recreation and the learning of new skills. This year, nearly 250,000 youth enrolled in 700 youth summer camps opened throughout Yemen.

The ministries of education, youth and sports, religious endowment and Islamic affairs, cultural and technical education and vocational training organized creative and enlightening programs to keep Yemeni youth occupied during their summer vacation. The motto this year: Together for Enhancing National Identity, Building Capabilities and Developing Youth Skills.

Such summer camps aim to strengthen the spirit of belonging and national awareness and promote the values of integration and unity among the youth of Yemen. "We start the activities of the center with morning assembly, presenting lectures which increase awareness for young men and women against deviant ideas," Khalid



Back to school? Not yet, summer camp education is much more fun.

Joubari, head of Al-Motasum summer center explained.

Each center develops its own programs to encourage local youth to participate in camp activities. The summer camps feature trips to famous Yemeni tourist spots in order to educate Yemeni youth about their heritage. The summer camp in Marib launched its summer activities by taking its 4,000 students to visit the Belquis shrine.

Country-wide competitions are a priority for most center coordinators and participants, each center devising

strategies to win. Additionally, there are special competitions between centers located in the same governorate. For example, there are 18 centers in Marib and as an incentive for competition participants, the Marib governorate promised to give a prize to the best three centers.

There are plans to establish a national institution to support talented youth after the conclusion of summer camp activities, according to President Saleh. The president stated that the government will establish a national institution for the support of artists and designers who will receive the assistance of relevant government authorities. He added that young people will have full support culturally and socially.

In Aden, there are about 5,000 participants in 38 summer centers. They began their camp activities with supervision of 800 vocational trainers working in the fields.

Taiz governorate is home to 70 centers, which have arranged a caravan of 25 male and female participants to regions throughout Taiz. The caravan presents lectures on cultural awareness, democracy and human rights, as well as focusing on solutions to problems faced by area youth. The minister of youth and sports, Hammoud Abbad, head of the supreme committee for the summer centers pointed out that the centers are a bright tapestry of science and work, embodying the national identity and developing the skills of youth.

Center activities are divided into two sections. The first section is focused on improving student comprehension in subjects such as English, math, and computer skills. The second section features recreational activities. "Football, chess, volleyball, and ping-pong are the common sports in which we train the participants and there is a chance to train the students in riding horses if we get the horses soon," Mohammed Al-Rajami, sports trainer for the male summer center noted.

Mariam Al-Sabri, an arbitrator at the female summer camp in Sana'a stated that after the two months that participants will spend at the summer camp, she will participate in the elimination process for the competition. At the beginning of the summer, each center and its sections begin forming teams. Each center then begins preparing for the competition, wherein teams compete against each other in their respective governorate. Then a big competition will be held at the end of the summer for the best centers of all the governorates.



A honoring ceremony for rewarding the active people who organized the summer camps for youth.



Playing a balloon-game, each team must burst all the other teams balloons first.



Sack race, your leg muscles and balance surely help here.



Morning queue, uniform is definitely not an issue here.



Blindfolded, each competitor must successfully feed the other. A good sense of direction helps here, otherwise the other boy will definitely need a good shower.



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