

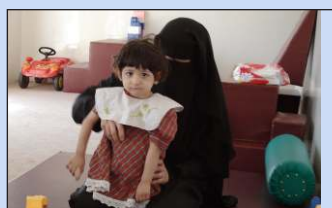
Hertz
HERTZ LEASE
 You are in safe hands...
 Universal Rent a Car
 Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245625
 Movenpick Branch (01) 546063

YEMEN TIMES

Europcar
 YOU RENT A LOT MORE THAN A CAR
 Special Offer from europcar Yemen
 Rent 7 days pay 6 days
 Email: europcar@y.net.ye
 SAM CITY HOTEL AL-QIYADA ST. P.O. BOX 3072,
 SANA'A, Head Office Tel: (01)270751 Fax: (01)270804
 Airport Office Tel: (01) 346686 - Fax: (01)346665

Thursday, 20 September, 2007 • Issue No. 1087 • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf • www.yementimes.com Price 40 Yemeni Riyals

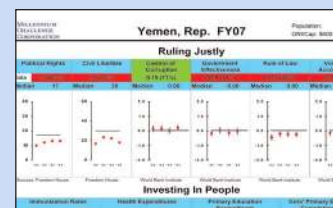
Inside:



5
Skills Development Foundation for Celebrate Palsy



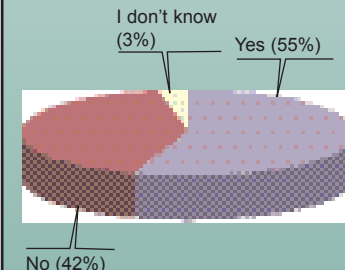
8
Only love can defeat terrorism (2)



9
From the Threshold to a Compact?

Readers' Voice

Last edition's question:
 Do you think utilizing the skills and experiences of former MPs is important for Yemen's development?



This edition's question:

To what extent do you think the authority will be able to challenge tribal leaders in carrying arms?

- The state is in control all the way
- Only in certain governorates
- The state is struggling to exercise its decrees

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

Because of increasing poverty and price hikes: Yemenis compromise their health by consuming expired products

By: Saddam Al-Ashmouri
 For Yemen Times

SANA'A, Sept 19 - A recent study by the Economy Faculty in Aden University indicated that 90 percent of shops in public markets sell fake commodities including all types of essential edibles, preserved foods, sweets, electrical goods, consumer commodities and cosmetics.

The study attributed the overflow of these fake commodities to the recent domestic and international price hikes, forcing people to hunt after cheap products.

Another scientific study showed that most types of preserved foods including sweets, meats, and soft drinks contain a high percentage of contamination, amounting, sometimes, to 19 percent.

Price hikes and low incomes have

left citizens no choice but to resort to commodities sold in public markets, despite the fact that such commodities have been expired or are about to expire. Merchants' greediness seduced them to increase the prices of commodities and forging the dates of manufacturing and expiration. Others have brought out their about-to-expire commodities and sold them through street vendors. Citizen's ignorance and the increase of prices have made people buy such commodities since they will find a difference between prices sold in shops/supermarkets and those of street vendors.

Abdu Ahmed Al-Miswari, one of those people who buy about-to-expire or expired commodities, commented "we buy such commodities because we are unable to buy the expensive ones; however, nothing happens to us. We have children who want to eat and

drink like other people." He added that he buys juice, tuna, Pepsi and chocolates and asserted the commodities he buys are not expired as they are like those sold in supermarkets and shops.

"Why do you say? Expired!! They are like those sold in shops. Oh my son! You journalists, you have nothing to do but hunt after the issues of poor people. Go to merchants and ask them why they are raising prices," he said.

Abdullah Saghir, an elderly man carrying his things on his shoulder came and asked for mango, tuna, chocolates and other items from a local street vendor.

When asked why he buys things from vendors, he replied the commodities here are sold at low prices. A bottle of mango juice is sold at YR 300 in the grocery, while he can buy it against YR 100 from street vendors.

He gives no importance to the expiration of commodities and believes authorities prevent vendors from selling expired commodities.

"If dangerous and expired, the state will not allow them to sell them," he remarked.

He further believes such commodities are sold at low prices because charities subsidize them, adding that nothing has happened to him, his family or those he knows.

Naqib and Al-Naqib believe the bad situation in which people live pushed them to seek cheap commodities, adding most people are illiterate and they do not differentiate between what is expired and unexpired.

Al-Naqib went on to say the matter is in need for awareness and control by the concerned authorities, hinting the absence of awareness and control would prompt citizens to think that street vendors work legally and their commodities are valid.

Ahmed Al-Wisabi pointed out low-income and poor people are the sole victims of price hikes. "We are human beings and we want our sons to get what others get and there is no other option but to buy those cheap commodities," lamented Al-Wisabi.

Al-Wisabi added he used to give his sons YR 20 everyday to buy sweets; however, prices rose and he can no longer afford it. Now, I buy them a packet of chocolates against YR 200 and it lasts for two days. He further hinted some of his children got affected by such commodities.

Fuad Yusuf asserted that he once got food poisoning although the date written on the can says it was still valid.



These energy drinks did not have any them. Some had more than one date stamped repetitively as if by manual instruments. Expired products are such as soft drinks, juices, canned fruit and dried milk.

"I advise people not to buy such commodities and the concerned authorities should observe markets," noted Yusuf.

Vendor Ahmed Al-Wisabi noted that he buys these commodities from wholesalers and sometime sells them against agreed percentages.

"Rely on Allah and nothing will hurt you," said Al-Wisabi when told that semi-expired commodities cause health problems to consumers.

To know the effects of these commodities on consumers' health, we talked to some physicians.

Physician Salah Al-Tayar noted there are a lot of effects resulting from eating these semi-expired or expired foods including poisoning, liver disease, bleeding intestines and even brain damage.

He further added that the most damaging commodities include proteins like meats, milks, cheese, etc.

Maher Al-Shami agrees with Al-Tayar and believes that people buy these commodities because of their low price; however, they do not think of the

consequences. Apart from being expired, the preserved foods sold in streets are exposed to sunlight and surely they get contaminated and, thus, affect health.

The Deputy Head of Standards and Quality Control Authority, Ahmed Al-Bashah, hinted that they are preparing a program aiming to make a comprehensive campaign that targets wholesaling and retailing shops and importers' stores, bakeries, etc to make sure of the standards, as well as storing and preserving regulations.

Al-Bashah added that all commodities not complying with standards or expired will be confiscated and the violators will be referred to prosecution, noting their names will be published according to Trade and Industry Minister's directives.

Concluding his remarks, Al-Bashah admitted that large quantities of commodities used seasonally in Ramadan are either standards-violating or expired. He further thought that many of these commodities entered Yemeni markets illegally.

State proves its seriousness in arms banning campaign

By: Fatima Al-Ajel

TAIZ, September 19 — As a consequence to the Interior Ministry's campaign for weapon free cities issued late August, Security at city entry points have been adamant not to allow armed citizens to enter the main cities. This has caused a number of armed clashes between the security and tribal sheikhs who insisted on wearing their weapons into the city. Two people were reported dead in Taiz while several others injured during those clashes this week. The casualties were of

Since late August the state has been working hard through its Ministry of Interior to exercise its ban on weapons in Yemeni cities. Many tribal sheikhs and figures wouldn't hear of it and challenged this regulation only to realize how serious the state is the hard way. According to official reports, the invasion and attack on lands, which is very common in Yemen, has been significantly reduced since the banning of arms has been implemented.

a security soldier and Sheikh Abdul-Salam al-Kaisi. Despite this, the authority won its way and arrested the tribal men on charges of defying state laws and opening fire on security police.

Not only does the campaign ban arms in the cities, it also cancels any previous licensing of weapons whether light or heavy.

This accident was not the first during this week. Three days ago, Sheikh Derhm bin Yahya the director of Al-Qahira district in Taiz governorate was arrested when his bodyguards refused to give up their weapons to the security forces in Taiz. An argument also took place between Rima governor and security officials when the former insisted on entering Sana'a with his armed guards. The governor was prevented from entering the city.

A security officer confirmed that the weapons ban decree is in accordance with the tenth article of law No. (40) /1992 concerning gun carrying control. The article forbids any one who possesses weapons to carry it inside the capital city of Sana'a as well as cities of the other governorates.

Decrease in land invasion

The current campaign on disarmaments process inside cities led to reduction of lands invasion by 80 percent according to Major General, Al-Qawsi, the Ministry of Interior's deputy Mohammed Al-Qawsi.

Al-Qawsi called the officials to quickly register their bodyguards weapons as stated in the regulation, ensuring that after 60 days since August 23, the interior ministry will arrest and punish anyone who violates this decree.

According to Al-Qawsi, security apparatus seized 1954 weapons in all Yemeni governorates until last Wednesday 12 September. More than five hundred of which were confiscated in the capital city Sana'a.

The Interior Ministry has a strategy to seize weapons according to a plan, which will be implemented in three phases. The first phase will last for three months, however, the second and the third will continue until September 2008.

Want service and value?
Budget
 Car Rental
 National and International Reservations
 Reservation Tel. 309618 - 506372,
 Reservation Fax. 240958,
 Hadda, Reservation Tel. 411727
 24 hours (Hot Line) 733652317

عبر العالم في الوقت تماماً
The World on Time
FedEx
 Express
 خدمات التخفيض للمعاملات
 SANA'A Tel.: 440170/67 صنعاء

ALSAEED TRADING COMPANY
 A Yemeni Closed Stock Company
Yemen's Major Exporter of FMCG products.
 Yemen, Taiz - P.O. Box 5351
 Tel: 0967 (4) 232727 (10 Lines)
 Fax: 0967 (4) 223851 / 231642 / 219112
 E-mail: alsaeed@alsaeed.com.ye
 Website: www.alsaeedtrading.com

Summer Special Offer
 From Duna Technology
DTK Computer Starting from
YR79,600
 Offer is limited to availability. DTK Computer warranty up to 3 years
 Sana'a: 504780, 245113, 537355 Aden: 262238,
 Hodeidah: 200202 or call 733747, 77747470
 You also can buy by installment program through: **ACBANK** **YCB**

GARMIN YEMEN
 World Leaders in GPS Navigation
 GPS في العالم في الملاحة عن طريق الـ GPS
 www.garminyemen.com
 Hodidah : 03 - 222448 : الحديدة Aden : 02 - 267696 : عدن Sana'a : 01 - 532599 : صنعاء
 Sheher : 05 - 333714 : الشحر Mukalla : 05 - 303349 : المكلا

المستشفى الحديث الحديث
Al-Hadi Modern Hospital
 بالعالم والقيم... نزع مرضنا
 صنعاء - فتح عثمان - ت - ٤٤٤٤٤٤ - ٤٤٤٤٤٤ - ٤٤٤٤٤٤
 Email: info@hadithalaha.com
 www.hadithalaha.com

WEST END WATCH CO
Abu Tawfiq co.
 Famous Agents of Swislerland Watches
 Sana'a - Tahriyr St.
 Tel.: 00967 1 280712
 Fax: 00967 1 273507
 P.O. Box : 2526
 Email : bimedetc@yemen.net.ye

STAR SECURITY
 FOR SECURITY
Guards Patrolling Services
 Star Security Officers undergo a rigorous background check, (one of the most extensive in the security field) as a commitment towards our clients
 1- Protection and safety of Business men and VIPs
 2- Embassies, Hotels, Hospitals, companies
 3- Commercial banks, Commercial trade centers
 4- Oil companies, and Oil production field
 5- Factories, universities and schools public or private
Special Guards Training Courses
 1- VIPs protection 2- Site protection 3- Health and safety 4- First Aid
 5- Fire protection and Hazardous Liquids 6- Firm arms usage
 7- Self defense (Martial Arts 8- Communications and delegation art)
Security Consultancy
 Security sites consultancy and Exposure Consulting
 Carried by a top British security advisor and consultancy personna's
Electronics and Surveillance Systems
 1- security surveillance consultancy
 2- Installation of electronics digital surveillance cam, CCTV
 3- Full training on surveillance equipments , handling and operation
 4- Special training for maintenance and after sales service
 Our top Managements enjoys a high level of experience due to the different nationalities British Security officers working as Security advisors as well as British/Yemeni managers, with a well high qualified Yemeni personna's and technicians , which has given us the edge in understanding our customer's needs in a better way
Company Security Consultant and advisor
 Mr. Darren Parnaby
 We Operate 24 Hours Aday
 Republic of Yemen Sana'a - Police Academy Street Tel: +967 1 514218 /514322 Fax: +967 1 514219 P.O.Box:2991
 E-mail: STARCO@YNET.YE WWW.STARCOYEMEN.COM
 E-mail: S.S@YEMEN.NET.YE

KONICA MINOLTA كونيكا مينولتا
 الأت تصوير متعددة الأغراض
 www.konicaminolta.com
HITACHI MULTI MEDIA PROJECTORS
InFocus
 أجهزة عرض
MAGNER currency counters
LAUREL
 الأت عد و فحص النقود
KARDEX Storage & Archiving Solutions
 كارديكس
 حلول آية الحفظ والاسترداد
 www.kardexinternational.com
Thabet Son Corporation مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة
 صنعاء - 278546/7/8 - شارع هده - 207691 - شارع المستن
 316710 - المكلا - 204488 - الحديدة - 244625 - عدن - 214306 - تعز
 الموقع على الانترنت - www.thabetson.com.ye - البريد الإلكتروني: tsc@yemen.net.ye

In brief

IBB

Identifying 13 merchants violating consumer safety measures

Sept. 18 — The Ministry of Trade and Commerce office in Taiz governorate has confronted 13 merchants in the governorate who had been playing with prices and violating consumer safety standards. The merchants are accused of retailing products at a very high price and were caught by the chamber established to monitor trade in the governorate. They will be referred to the judiciary system, in order to break the monopoly and instate the rule of law.

HODAIDAH

Arresting a rapist and murderer

Sept. 18 — Authorities were successful in arresting a murderer who is accused of raping and murdering a teenage girl in Hodaidah. The police got a tip from the locals on the whereabouts of the suspects. When they surrounded his residence he opened fire at them causing an injury of one of the policemen. He escaped the police temporary and after an 8-hour chase they finally caught him and sent him to custody for investigation and trial.

ADEN

First dentistry conference in Aden

Sept. 19 — The first dentistry conference organized by the college of medicine at Aden University will be conducted between 20 and 22 coming November. The preparation committee is working on the details of the conference, which aims at improving the dentistry services and providing an opportunity for information exchange in the discipline.

SANA'A

Military table tennis tournament

Sept. 18 — The military table tennis tournament has started this week in which 9 military units participate. The competition is of two groups, the first includes military police, communication and systems, aviation college, air force, and the supreme military academy. The second group includes the first armed unit, military college, and training center.

Environmental awareness workshop concludes

Sept. 18 — Life Makers Forum has concluded a one-week workshop on environment protection organized by the environment protection authority and environment education in Sana'a. Twenty-five participants received information and training on recycling domestic waste, and adopting environmental friendly practices in everyday life.

School meals program to encourage girls' education

Sept. 20 — Starting coming Saturday, the school meals program will provide foodstuff for 71,881 female students in 17 governorates. The foodstuff includes wheat, oil, and dates. This program comes under the initiative of encouraging girls education and limiting their drop out from schools especially during basic education.

Arrested protestors threaten to sue government while demos continue

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SANA'A, Sept 19 — Demonstrations continue in several eastern and southern provinces demanding the release of those arrested over the demonstrations that took place early September in Aden, Al-Dhal'e and Hadramout.

In Al-Dhal'e, thousands of civilians demonstrated before the hospital where many injured protestors sought medical help. Over 10,000 demonstrators staged a sit-in before Ibn Abas Hospital wherein the injured demonstrators are treated after security forces quelled a peaceful protest on September 10.

They demanded the release of all political activists who were arrested following peaceful demonstrations called for by military pensioners in Al-Mukalla, Abyan and Aden last March. They also asked for treatment of the injured inside and outside the country at state's expense.

Hadramout's Coordinating Body for Political, Popular and Civil Society

Forces learnt that arrested demonstrators jailed in Al-Mukalla Central Prison are forced to record testimonies according to the security officials' orders. It added that most of them are handcuffed and put in solitary confinements.

On Saturday, security forces arrested 10 people over participating in a demonstration last Saturday before Hadramout Governorate building and demanding the release of those arrested in early September.

Moreover, lawyer Najeeb Bamatraf of the Body demanded the release of the September's protestors and hinted he will sue in demand for compensations in the name of the arrested demonstrators.

"Prosecution, according to law, was due to release the protestors especially when it was unable to establish their indictment. However, it asked for prolonging the prison term and this reveals the issue has a political aspect rather than criminal," said Bamatraf.

A defense body, including 13 lawyers,

asked for immediate release of 17 demonstrators as well as the socialist leader Hasen Ahmed Ba'aum. The prosecution's minutes indicated that Ba'aum incited and participated in the marching and the same thing applies to his sons, especially Fadi accused of establishing unlicensed society for youth.

The lawyers also challenged the manner of arrest and not bringing them to the court. The coordinating authority noted the arrested demonstrators refused to be dressed in blue suits, indicating such an attitude is a premeditated accusation of committing gross crimes. Furthermore, lawyers hinted arrest period has been prolonged without any prolongation notice from the concerned court.

Pensioners again

In a statement released on Tuesday, the Coordinating Council of Military and Civil Pensioners in Aden assured the demonstrations and open sit-in will be resumed as of Thursday, September 20.

It added the open sit-in will continue until immediate and unconditional release of Brig. Nasser Al-Nawbah, Hasen Ba'aum, Ahmed Al-Qum', Salah Salem, and other arrested demonstrators is made.

Further, the council called on all society sectors to take part in the open and peaceful sit-in, noting trailing Al-Nawbah and Ba'aum is a trail for all sons of the South.

It also called on would-be participants to exert caution and not to let in violence prompted by the authorities, stressing the importance of following the peaceful means for achieving the rights in full.

Meanwhile, the statement denounced what is known to be Al-Dhal'e Fact Finding Committee, assuring it has no legality and some of its members are accused of committing the crimes.

It also asked the Security Council and the international community to work for lifting the suppression imposed on the armless sons of the South and further

demanded exerting utmost pressure on state to respond to people demands in the southern provinces.

In an early morning program aired by Al-Jazeera Satellite Channel on Sunday, opposing Members of the Parliament harshly criticized thwarting the role of the Parliament in treating the big national issues as well as its control and legislative role.

These MPs attributed the absence of council to a political resolution that puts a certain limit for issues to be discussed by the council. Head of Socialist Party bloc enquired into the reason for which the Presidency Council rejected to hold a special meeting to discuss the military pensioners' issues and suppression by security forces to their peaceful sit-ins and demonstrations.

He added what happened in Al-Dhal'e and Al-Mukalla, including killing, injuring and hunting demonstrators, was enough reason for the council to discuss the issue and not to stand still.

Yemen: Freedom of religion but limited freedom of sect

Extracts from the report by Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Sept 19 — Government actions to counter an increase in political violence in Saada restricted some practice of religion. In January 2007, for the third year, the Government banned the celebration of Ghadeer Day (a holiday celebrated by Shi'a Muslims) in parts of the Saada governorate. According to the report, the Government reportedly intensified its efforts to stop the growth of the al-Houthis' popularity by limiting the hours that mosques were permitted to be open to the public. The Government closed down what it claimed to be extremist Shi'a religious institutes, reassigning imams who were thought to espouse radical doctrine, and increasing surveillance of mosque sermons. The Government abolished the Zaydi-affiliated al-Haq political party in March 2007, reportedly for not meeting political party law requirements. Many members of the party, however, believed the party was inappropriately dissolved because of its links to the al-Houthis and Shabab movement.

During the reporting period, the Government engaged in efforts to ease religious tension between it and some members of the Zaydi-Shi'a establishment; however, public tension reemerged in January 2007, most notably in the media, as a result of government action against the al-Houthi group's armed insurrection. The Government maintains that the al-Houthis are adherents of Twelver Shi'ism, a variant of Shi'ism which differs from that of the country's predominant Zaydi-Shi'a. The al-Houthis and the Shabab follow the teachings of the late rebel cleric Hussein Badr Eddine al-Houthi, who was killed during a ten-week rebellion that he led in June 2004 against the Government in Saada. Some Zaydis reported harassment and discrim-

ination by the Government because they were suspected of sympathizing with the al-Houthis. However, it appears the Government's actions against the group were probably politically, not religiously, motivated.

The Government continued its efforts to prevent the politicization of mosques and schools, and to curb extremism, and increase tolerance. The Government's efforts concentrated on monitoring mosques for sermons that incite violence or other political statements that it considered harmful to public security. Private Islamic organizations could maintain ties to international Islamic organizations; however, the Government sporadically monitored their activities through the police and intelligence authorities.

During the reporting period, the Government also continued efforts to close unlicensed schools and religious centers. By the end of the period covered by this report, more than 4,500 unlicensed religious schools and institutions were closed. The Government expressed concern that these schools deviated from formal educational requirements and promoted militant ideology. The Government also deported some foreign students found studying in unlicensed religious schools. The Government prohibited private and national schools from teaching courses outside of the officially approved curriculum. The purpose of these actions was to curb ideological and religious extremism in schools.

There were reports that both the Ministry of Culture and the Political Security Office (PSO) monitored and sometimes removed books that espoused Zaydi-Shi'a Islamic doctrine from store shelves after publication. There were also credible reports from Zaydi scholars and politicians that authorities banned the publishing of some materials that promoted Zaydi-Shi'a Islam. The Government denied that the media was

subject to censorship by any security apparatus.

Government policy does not prohibit or provide punishment for the possession of non-Islamic religious literature; however, on occasion there were credible reports that persons were harassed by members of the PSO, an organization which reports directly to the president's office, and by police for possessing such literature. There were also reports that some members of the PSO monitored, harassed, and occasionally censored the mail of missionary groups and those associated with them, ostensibly to prevent proselytizing.

Religious Demography

The country has an area of 328,100 square miles and a population of 20 million. Virtually all citizens are Muslims, either belonging to the Zaydi order of Shi'a Islam or to the Shafa'i order of Sunni Islam. While there are no available statistics, estimates are that the Zaydis form 30-35 percent and the Shafa'is form 65-70 percent of the general population. There are a few thousand Ismaili Muslims who reside mainly in the north.

Jews are the only indigenous religious minority. Nearly all of the country's once-sizable Jewish population has emigrated. Fewer than 500 Jews remain in the northern part of the country, primarily in the vicinity of Raida and Saada; however, in January 2007, the historic Saada governorate community of 45 Jews was relocated to Sana'a, reportedly after being threatened by a follower of the al-Houthis, who ordered them to leave the governorate. Violence between government forces and the al-Houthis flared in Saada shortly thereafter, causing the continuous internal displacement of Jews in northern Yemen and their eventual transfer to Sana'a. Since fleeing their homes, the 45 Jews have been under the protection and care of the Government.

There are 3,000 Christians throughout the country, most of whom are refugees or temporary foreign residents. There are 40 Hindus living in Aden who trace their origins to India. There are four churches in Aden, three Roman Catholic and one

Anglican. Aden also has one Hindu temple. There were three known functioning synagogues in the north of the country; however, since the displacement of the Saada Jews earlier this year, this number may have changed.

JOB VACANCIES

A leading industrial international company has the following vacancies for immediate filling in Aden :

1. Senior Civil Engineer

Bachelor degree in Civil Engineering
Experience: 10 - 15 years

2. Accountant:

Bachelor degree in Accounting
Experience: 8 years

3. Secretary:

Bachelor in Business Administration, Commerce, etc (Female, Male)
Experience: 8 years
Good communication skills in both English & Arabic.
Good administrative skills.

Pls e-mail your CV to invest.inter@yahoo.com

Job Opportunities

ASICO Group of Companies looking for graduate trainees with Chemistry as a core subject and proficiency in English at a monthly stipend of USD 300.00 for a period of 12 months.

Upon successful completion of their apprenticeship and depending upon the availability of vacancies, trainees stand an opportunity for full time employment on company roll.

Interested persons may forward their application to the following address:

HR & PR Manager
ASICO Group of Companies
Aden, P.O. Box: 374
Fax: 02-363700

YEMEN - AMERICA
YALI
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Yemen's Premier Language Institute Since 1975

Term 104 dates will be:
September 29 – October 31

(2 ½ per day – 4 weeks)

2 weeks during Ramadan and 2 weeks after EID

- Class Times for Term 104 are as follows:

During Ramadan	After EID
11:00 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.
8:15 p.m. – 10:45 p.m.	4:15 p.m. – 6:45 p.m.
11:00 p.m. – 1:30 a.m.	7:00 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.

- Registration for T.104 will be: September 23 – 26**- Registration Times: 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.****- NO REGISTRATION FOR NEW STUDENTS!!**

شهر مبارك

Turkish PM says wants to lift headscarf ban

ANKARA (Reuters) — Turkish Prime Minister Tayyip Erdogan was quoted in the Financial Times on Wednesday as saying he wanted to lift the ban on the Islamic headscarf in universities as part of a planned constitutional overhaul.

The remarks by Erdogan, whose Islamist-rooted AK Party won a new five-year mandate in July elections, could reignite tensions with Turkey's powerful secular elite, including army generals, which suspects him of wanting to boost the role of religion.

"The right to higher education cannot be restricted because of what a girl wears. There is no such problem in Western societies but there is a problem in Turkey and I believe it is the first duty of those in politics to solve the problem," he told the FT in an interview in Ankara.

The secularists regard the headscarf as a symbolic threat to Turkey's separation of state and religion. They also fear any lifting of the ban would put social pressure on uncovered women to start wearing the headscarf in overwhelmingly Muslim Turkey.

But the AK Party says it is a question of freedom of expression and notes that the garment was only banned from university campuses in 1982 after a military coup.

Erdogan's government has pledged to replace Turkey's military-era constitution with a new charter that puts the focus on individual rights and free-



Turkish women wearing Islamic headscarves attend a demonstration named "freedom to wear headscarf" in Ankara, Dec. 19, 2004.

doms and is more in line with the requirements of the European Union, which Ankara aims to join.

"We want a constitution that is going to provide and protect a state that is a democratic, secular, social state of law," Erdogan told the FT.

"This constitution is going to point

Turkey in a certain direction and it is our duty to debate it and consult with people in the widest possible sense," he said.

The AK Party is currently debating a draft text drawn up by a team of legal experts but Turkish media say it is still divided over how to broach the head-

scarf issue in the charter.

Turkey's military, which views itself as the ultimate guarantor of the secular order, is closely watching the debates, as are nervous financial markets. Ten years ago the army, with strong public support, ousted a government seen as too Islamist.

Rice says Mideast meeting will tackle "critical issues"

By: Sue Fleming

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said on Wednesday "critical issues" would be tackled at a U.S.-led peace conference that Palestinians hope will move them closer to statehood.

Speaking to reporters on her flight to Israel, she said she hoped her brief trip would build momentum ahead of the gathering and bridge differences on core matters — borders, Jerusalem, refugees and security.

"Everyone expects it (the conference) to be serious and substantive and everybody expects it to address critical issues. We don't expect anything less," she said.

"The idea that somehow the president of the United States would call an international meeting so that we could all have a photo-op is very far-fetched," said Rice, who will be in the Middle East for little more than 24 hours.

After landing in Tel Aviv, Rice planned to meet Israeli Vice Premier Haim Ramon and Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni in Jerusalem before evening talks with Prime Minister Ehud Olmert. She sees Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas on Thursday.

Israeli-Palestinian disagreements over what to expect from the talks have cast a shadow over the conference, expected to be held in the Washington area around mid-November.

Abbas, under pressure from his Fatah Party to skip the meeting unless an outcome putting Palestinians firmly on the road to statehood is assured, wants a "framework agreement" with a timetable for implementation.

Arab diplomats have said anything less would make it hard for countries like Saudi Arabia to attend.

Doubts

Israel has doubts whether Abbas, whose mandate has effectively been limited to the occupied West Bank since Hamas Islamists seized the Gaza Strip in June, can push through any peace deal or deliver on security pledges.



Rice said on Wednesday "critical issues" would be tackled at a U.S.-led peace conference that Palestinians hope will move them closer to statehood.

Olmert, weakened politically by last year's Lebanon war, is pushing for a softer joint declaration to emerge at the conference that U.S. President George W. Bush called in to try to revive peacemaking after Hamas's routing of Fatah in Gaza.

"We can't simply continue to say we want a two-state solution, we have got to start to move towards one," Rice told reporters before a refuelling stop in Shannon, in Ireland.

Charting a timeline, Yasser Abed Rabbo, a senior Abbas aide, said the Palestinians would seek the establishment of a "follow-up committee" after the conference to "supervise final-status talks" with Israel.

Six months after the international gathering, participants would reconvene to assess the results, Abbas Rabbo said.

Top Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat said discussions with Rice would also focus on measures that Abbas wants Israel to take before the conference, such as easing travel restrictions in the West Bank and releasing Palestinian prisoners.

Israeli defence sources said Israeli officials would tell Rice 24 unmanned barriers in the West Bank would be removed initially.

If no security concerns arose, Israel would then remove one checkpoint manned by soldiers, the sources said, describing action that would fall far short of Palestinian expectations.

U.S. curbs road travel for its officials in Iraq

By: Waleed Ibrahim and Dean Yates

BAGHDAD (Reuters) - U.S. civilian officials have been barred from road travel in Iraq outside Baghdad's heavily fortified Green Zone because of possible attacks after a deadly shooting involving American security firm Blackwater.

In a statement seen by Reuters on Wednesday and sent to Americans in Iraq, the U.S. embassy in Baghdad said the temporary ban was imposed to reassess security procedures.

Blackwater, one of the biggest private security operators in Iraq, provides protection for the U.S. embassy.

Iraq has said it would review the status of all security firms after what it called a "flagrant assault" by Blackwater contractors on Sunday in Baghdad in which 11 people were killed.

"In light of the serious security incident involving a U.S. embassy protection detail ... the embassy has suspended official U.S. government civilian ground movements outside the International Zone (IZ) and throughout Iraq," the statement said.

"This suspension is in effect in order to assess mission security and procedures, as well as to assess a possible increased threat to personnel travelling with security details outside the International Zone."

The sprawling International Zone, also known as the Green Zone, houses



Iraqi boys watch as U.S. soldiers patrol inside a market southeast of Baghdad Sept. 18.

the U.S. and other Western embassies as well as many Iraqi government ministries.

Iraqi government spokesman Ali al-Dabbagh said on Tuesday the cabinet had backed an Interior Ministry decision to "halt the licence" of Blackwater and launch an investigation.

The Interior Ministry has said the incident was sparked when Blackwater contractors opened fire indiscriminately after mortar rounds landed near to their convoy in western Baghdad on Sunday.

Blackwater said its guards reacted "lawfully and appropriately" to a hostile attack.

The Iraqi and U.S. governments have set up a joint committee to investigate the killings.

The White House said it deeply

regretted any loss of innocent life in Iraq but stressed that U.S. officials there needed to be protected.

Iraqi national security adviser Mowaffaq al-Rubaie told a news conference the review of security firms in Iraq would examine their rules of engagement and also an earlier regulation that gave such firms immunity from Iraqi law.

He said there were more than 180 security companies in Iraq. Estimates of the number of security contractors employed by mainly U.S. and European firms range from 25,000 to 48,000.

"This gives us an opportunity to review the methods and work of these companies, especially what rules of engagement these companies work by," Rubaie said.

U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, speaking to reporters before landing in Shannon, Ireland, for a refuelling stop en route to Israel, said she discussed the incident with Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki by telephone on Monday.

"I committed to him that we were as interested as the Iraqi government in

having a full investigation into what happened, a transparent investigation into what happened and to working with the Iraqi government to make certain that this sort of thing doesn't happen," she said.

Many Iraqis see the contractors, who have worked in Iraq since the U.S.-led invasion to topple Saddam Hussein in 2003, as private armies that have acted for too long with impunity.

Khmer Rouge 'Brother No.2' arrested

Al-Jazeera — Police in Cambodia have detained the most senior surviving member of the Khmer Rouge leadership over his role in the deaths of an estimated 2 million people in the 1970s.

Nuon Chea became known as Brother Number Two in the Khmer Rouge regime, and was seen as the right-hand man of the group's supreme leader, Pol Pot.

He was taken by police on Wednesday from his home in the northwestern town of Pailin, close to the Thai border, and flown by helicopter to the capital, Phnom Penh.

Police Captain Sem Sophal said: "There is an order from the top to execute a warrant to take Nuon Chea [into custody] this morning."

In the 1950s and 60s Nuon Chea helped Pol Pot to seize control of Cambodia's communist movement, later becoming the movement's chief political ideologue during its time in power from 1975-79.

Some 2 million Cambodians are estimated to have died of hunger, disease, overwork and execution in that time.

Denial

Nuon Chea has denied responsibility for the deaths, saying that his only mistake was not paying enough attention to what was happening on the ground, not realising that "bad people" had infiltrated the movement and were killing people.

"I will go to the court and don't care if people believe me or not," he said in July.

Speaking to reporters following Wednesday's arrest, Nuon Chea's son, Nuon Say, said his father was "happy to go shed light on the Khmer Rouge regime for the world and people to understand".

Prosecutors for the UN-backed genocide tribunal investigating crimes by the Khmer Rouge have not yet publicly named Nuon Chea as a suspect.

But he is believed to be one of five surviving senior Khmer Rouge figures they have recommended for trial before the panel.

The charges they face include crimes against humanity, genocide, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions,

homicide, torture and religious persecution.

Now in his 80s, Nuon Chea would be the second - and the highest-ranking - Khmer Rouge leader detained to appear before the panel.

However critics of the tribunal say the process has been left to late and suspects such as Nuon Chea may die before ever being brought before a court.

The former head of the notorious S-21 or Tuol Sleng interrogation centre, Kaing Guek Ieng, better known as Duch, was charged with crimes against humanity last month.

Duch, 65, unlike Nuon Chea and other former leaders, has been held in a military prison since May 1999.

He is expected to be a key witness in the trial of other leaders.

Ieng Sary, the former Khmer foreign minister; and Khieu Samphan, the former head of state, remain free but are in declining health.

Pol Pot, the leader of the Khmer Rouge, died in 1998. His military chief, Ta Mok, died in 2006.



Apply Now for Fulbright Post-Doctoral Research Fellowships for Academic Year 2008-2009

The U.S. Embassy announces the opening of competition for the Fulbright Research Program for academic year 2008-2009. Applications are available from the U.S. Embassy Public Affairs Section. Applications must be received by September 30, 2007 either by email (PASSanaa@state.gov) or by fax (755-2282).

Fulbright Post-Doctoral Research fellowships offer Yemeni scholars the opportunity to use a U.S. university's research facilities, libraries, and laboratories to conduct individual research and/or develop a research project. Grants usually last from six to nine months.

Eligibility Requirements:

1. Yemeni citizenship
2. PhD or its equivalent
3. Ability to speak and understand enough English to carry out proposed research
4. Current position as a member of the teaching staff at any university in Yemen

Holders of U.S. green cards/passports are not eligible for Fulbright grants.

Fulbright grants do not cover travel costs for family members.

Preference is given to candidates who have not received their Ph.D. degrees from a U.S. university and/or conducted research for six months or more during the past five years in the United States.

Selection Procedure: All applications are reviewed by a bi-national review committee comprised of U.S. officials and of scholars in the field of specialization of the applicants. The review criteria include the quality of the research plan, appropriateness of academic background and adequacy of language ability. Applicants selected for an award will be nominated for affiliation with an appropriate U.S. institution.

For an application or more information please contact the U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section at PASSanaa@state.gov or 755-2450.

Skills Development Foundation for Celebrate Palsy

Cerebral Palsy is a dangerous disease that seriously affects children with respect to their ability to control muscle development. It is thus vital that generosity take hold in cooperation to help those infected. The following is an interview that Ismail Al-Ghabri from Yemen Times conducted with Mrs. Neven Al-Kaff, the executive manager of Skills Development Foundation for Cerebral Palsy.

How do children join this foundation?

First, they bring the child to the foundation. The specialized physician diagnoses the case. The executive manager prescribes the medication the child needs until the age of fourteen. Furthermore, we offer medical assistance as well as give poor families money for transportation.

On what does the foundation depend?

The foundation receives support from the Handicapped Fund which contributes 2 percent. Businessmen also contribute 10 percent of our funds. Many of our board of directors are traders.

When did you establish it?

The establishment was officially opened

in March, 2006, in cooperation with the Middle East Center.

How many children does the foundation take?

There are 75 children, both male and female, who attend the foundation regularly.

Does the foundation do other activities outside the secretariat?

We have future plans. However, now we are working only in this center. It is still new. But we have plans to open centers in the other governorates.

Are the employees Yemeni nationals?

They are Yemeni nationals. At the beginning there was a foreign specialist. Furthermore, foreigners will be working in the center when expanded.

Do you have any relations with other technical establishments?

We have good relations with similar humanitarian foundations, such as childhood foundations. We are mainly supported by the Handicapped Fund. We also have relations with the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Do you have any media plans to introduce the foundation?

We will have a media plan in the future. We are concerned about delivering humanitarian and medication services for children infected with CP.

Is there any humanitarian situation by which you are influenced?

We have a young girl of 13 years of age, who is infected with cerebral palsy. The father gave his daughter excessive doses of medicine in an effort to kill her. I was sadly moved by this news. I went to the

mother and told her that we will give her money to bring her daughter here.

Are there expanding projects of the foundation?

Of course, we have future projects. We will purchase a piece of land to build a special school for infected children. We are serious about expanding the foundation. It is the main goal of the foundation director, Mr. Aidarous Ba-Zara'h.

How do you qualify infected children?

Infected children are physically qualified. We train them to move their hands and legs properly. They use their hands in a way that helps them move. We build their mental and cognitive capacities.

Do you teach them how to speak?

We teach only those who can speak. Yet we find some difficulties in this respect. We do not use electricity or water to treat them.

Why do children get infected with this disease?

Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Abu-Bakr answered this question saying: there are three reasons behind getting infected with this disease. These causes appeared before, during and after delivery. Before delivery, mothers have had medicines during pregnancy. Furthermore, she might be exposed to German measles or toxoplasmosis.

Moreover, the most important reason was a lack of oxygen. 99 percent of the received children suffered from deficiency of oxygen.

However, after delivery children may get infected with bile or with meningitis fever or malnutrition due to lack of



Families of children with Cerebral Palsy have to be involved in the treatment of their children and identifying this disease at an early stage.

Neven Aidarous Al-Kaff is a Yemeni national with a university degree, in addition to being the mother of four children, one of which is infected with cerebral palsy. She has been the driving force behind establishing such a foundation.

Do you train mothers at the foundation?

One of the ways of natural treatment is training the family. Training is the first objective of the foundation. The family is required to receive training so as to participate in treating the infected child. It is not enough for the child to stay in the foundation without the participation of his/her family.

How many children are registered at the foundation?

We have 221 male and female children. 75 of them are regular. We receive children according to their age categories. The majority of them are between ages six months and four years. The second category ranges from four years to nine years. The third category is from 10 years to 14 and 15 years old. However, the majority is from one year to four or five years.

healthy and hygienic food.

How does one protect children from cerebral palsy?

Prevention starts right from the beginning of pregnancy. Pregnant mothers should take care of themselves. They should have good nutrition. They should also avoid chewing Qat and smoking. Furthermore, delivery must take place in a clean environment.



Physical therapy is an important part of the services provided by the foundation.

Poverty in Yemenis' viewpoints

By: **Abdull-Wadood Al-Ghaili**
For Yemen Times

Poverty is a very dangerous socio-economic phenomenon in Yemen especially after the poor increased and situations of a large category of population worsen. It is firmly connected with the weak performance of economy, facing external and internal shocks particularly in the middle of the nineties. It was reflected by the budget, deficiency of payments balance, inflationary pressures, deterioration of foreign fund reserves, national currency rate and administrative and regulatory imbalances. It was just mere predictions to talk about the level of poverty in Yemen. No studies or field surveys were conducted.

However, the recent indicators of the main unit of poverty monitoring, in the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, showed that poverty ratio declined from 41,8 percent of the population to 35,5 percent in 2005. In light of this, the socio-economic development plan was determined 2006-2010 aiming at minimizing poverty ratio gradually to 24,8 percent in 2010 with 10,7 percent. This is in comparison with the current situation under the economic growth rate, 5 percent.

Dr. Mohammed.A.Afandi, the head of Yemeni Center for Strategic Studies, criticized the government future initiatives in fighting poverty included in the development plan. He said, "The government attempts to reduce poverty ratio at 10,7 percent. This goal is not up to the standard of the problem and its enormity. To achieve this objective, the local and international supply sources must be best provided. The private sector must be engaged in the process, too. It has simple operational capabilities besides the administrative imbalances, making the administrative system weak."

Afandi also held the government accountable for the aggravation of poverty ratio among citizens, saying: "The political and economic measures are limited to contain the negative impacts owing to the economic reforming program especially when the economic policies, during the implementation of the second five-year plan as well as the national strategy for alleviating poverty 2000-2005, had led to poor increase. It

resulted in reducing the incomes due to the price hikes and devaluation of currency and exchange rate."

The policies of economic growth and development were very weak in every sense of the word in the last period. They did not work to generate high growth rate enabling people to increase their income and subsequently improve their living standards, he added.

Annual report issued by the UNDP, United Nations Development Program stated showed that Yemen came as the least country regarding individual's allowance of the local revenue at US\$889. The report also indicated that the rate of an Arab individual of the total local revenue is US\$ 5000 to 6000. Qata topped the Arab countries concerning the individual allowance of local revenue with US\$ 19,8000, Afandi further explained.

He also pointed out that there is a variation phenomenon concerning incomes and resources according to the survey of family budget of 1998. "The statistics indicate that there is a wide gap in incomes levels. The data of family budget of 1998 showed that 17,2 percent of the population receive 39 percent of the income. Whereas, 27,2 of the poor population get double of what the second class receives. However, 5,5 percent of the population take 18, 1 percent of the income. At the same time, 83 % of the population get 61 of the income whereas, 17 % get 39 percent of the income.

1999 poverty survey data indicate that approximately 40 percent of the families and 34 percent of the individuals have less than YR 10,000 income average per month. However, 58 percent of the families and 51 percent of the individuals receive less than 15,000 of their income average per month, whereas, 8 percent of the families and 7 percent of the individuals get 50,000 to 100,000 thousand monthly as income average. 3 percent of the families and 4 percent of the individuals have monthly income of more than 100,000.

Dr. Mohammed A. Al-Zaidi, an economic researcher, said, "There are few people who are not exposed to poverty live but there are a lot of people are fully exposed to it."

He added that most of the poor confirm that their living situations worsen year after year. Despite the governmen-

tal measures which aim at reducing the brunt of poverty, the incomes of poor people are very low. They did not get any things out of these measures. They are living under strained circumstances and abstained policies.

Poverty leads to wasting a considerable amount of human energy without utilizing it in enhancing the process of civil development in the community. It also prevents people from getting sufficient income to meet their basic needs, resulting in disturbing social lives of the poor families as well as shaking the stability of the families.

However, poverty may cause the emergence of robbery, burglary, store raid and rebellions against law and system. It also provides a good environment for criminal acts, disputes, extremism as well as immoral acts.

How poor people describe poverty

The poor people describe poverty as the second way of portraying social discrimination, inequality and lack of justice. They also said that the poor people hardly see themselves as the community do. Likewise, rich people do the same thing but the only difference that can be noticed between them the later do not show their faults. This is the key reason behind threatening the human life whether individuals, groups or communities and countries.

Qasim Awadh, one of those who suffer from poverty, wonders about the role of the state and the undertaken remedies to reduce the brunt of poverty prevailing among the community. He also added "poverty brought about differences between individuals. If you are poor, you are nothing when compared to others. You have no value but only a human entity walking on the ground. My poverty makes me buried alive."

"Poverty is an enemy of human beings. We must fight it by all means possible so as not to make people deviate from the right way by degrading themselves throughout begging other people. I resorted to vacate one of my three rooms to make a small shop to sell commodities worthy of YR 20 to 50 maximum so as to sustain my family," Qasim shared.

Influence of Poverty

A study conducted by the central unit for

monitoring poverty in the ministry of planning and international cooperation, revealed that the influence of poverty varies according to the living conditions as well as environmental factors surrounding of the poor.

The study, conducted by 14 researchers, male and female in the areas where poverty ratio is more than 50 percent spanning six governorates Hadhramout, Hodidah, Hajja, Ibb, Taiz and Shabwa, showed that a group of poor has different viewpoints regarding the most dangerous impacts of poverty. However, they unanimously agreed that diseases and the inability to pay medication costs as well as education expenditures are the most dangerous impacts of poverty. Starvation and malnutrition come second in addition to the lack of uniting efforts among individuals to solve problems of family collapse.

Some of the poor told Yemen Times that there are numerous impacts due to poverty. Nassir Al-Raimi, a daily wage worker, said that the most prominent impacts caused by poverty are the psychological illnesses due to sever suffrance occurring inside the humans' thoughts and feelings because they are unable to provide their families with what they need.

However, Fatima Yahya, 34, and also a widow providing a four member family, said that psychological turmoil is mostly caused by poverty especially when she lacks money to provide her family with necessary needs. She agreed to marry her elder daughter early in order to minimize the family members as well as to reduce the expenses.

"Poverty has affected us especially after the death of my husband more than 13 years ago. The lack of money as well as life's requirements such as food, rent, education fees, etc compelled me to sell all my jewels to such things. I did not sense poverty but when one of my kids goes sick," Fatima elaborated.

Causes of Poverty

The study showed that the poor in the surveyed areas unanimously agreed that there are four main reasons of poverty. They are represented by the lack of job opportunities that enable them to live, the lack of properties such as agricultural lands, price hikes and rarity of water sources as well as drought. The study

also said that the majority of men gave similar importance to the weak productivity of agricultural land owned by poor people because they possess small lands. And these lands are exposed to disasters or to division. They do not have instruments of agricultural production. However, the majority of women argued that the big size of the family is one of the key reasons behind poverty. Illiteracy is another factor of poverty, they said.

Social insurance services

The study confirmed that all the poor do not hear about services of Social Fund for Development or about Project of Public Works except for some areas. In those areas some men said that they have heard that these two institutions have staged some projects. Some poor do not know how to access these two points. However, the Social Fund for Development has delivered services to those areas where poor people formed good impression for its services that reached to needy people. But in some areas men and women were not satisfied with the fund activity and performance due to several reasons of whom corruption and infringements. Needy people were not included or covered. Some poor resorted to pay sums of money to register their names or to re-register if files missing. The majority of poor people expressed their dissatisfaction over the undertaken measures concerning selecting the needy people. The influential figures registered their families and relatives. So, it was suggested to form committees of the same areas to identify who deserve subsidies. The majority shows that the sufferance of poor women is doubled due to the lack of providers as well as prolonged measure to get assistance of social insurance. Some people manipulate with their rights due to women's illiteracy.

Solutions raised by the poor

The poor raised several solutions helping them to get rid of poverty dilemma. Some of them said that providing job opportunities and loans to be invested in small enterprises whether in the rural areas or in the urban ones will help enable poor people to live with dignity. However, men raise some solutions such as repairing lands, building dams; water harvest projects to enable them make use

of agricultural lands because they say that draught is the main reason of poverty. The majority of women emphasize the importance of providing water projects, schools, health services, roads and social insurance pensions so as they can get rid of poverty. This is attributed to the fact that women suffer from the lack of infrastructure services more than men. Women as well as their children need more care and attention in terms of health aspect. They bring water from remote areas. They stress the necessity of literacy while men did not mention this point. Illiteracy spreads among women more than men. The later can depend on their physical strength to sustain themselves.

However, Dr. Abdulla-Hakeem Al-Sharjahi, expert in the central unit of monitoring poverty in the ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, said that there are so many remedies included in the third five-year plan. The strategy of reducing poverty is included where local councils, at the level of districts and governorates, civil society organizations, private sector and donors are engaged to widely participate in alleviating poverty since the beginning of 2001 and 2002.

He also pointed out that the third five-year plan strives to achieve sustainable development throughout two key initiatives. The first one is to encourage economic growth in the entire economic sectors as well as to indulge growth energies in the promising sectors to achieve high and sustainable economic growth rate. The second thing is to minimize the brunt of poverty, considering it an economic and social phenomenon. The first parameters had been determined to tackle poverty crisis. It can be reduced by giving priority to projects, investments programs with huge manpower in the sectors as well as enterprises. Reviewing economic policies, laws financial and tax legislations are also required to enhance the economic growth and investment climate. The poor must be able to possess properties such as agricultural lands and productive enterprises. It can be done through granting them loans and supplying small enterprises as well as activating the mechanism of social insurance program to expand social protection in addition to deliver its services to the poor class.

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN **بنك اليمن الدولي**

BY

Your Goal is Our Goal

The Best way to complete **YOUR NEED**

Good Loans Schedule
Purchasing by Installments with Currency rate without interest

For more information, Please Contact us on: 01-407030 - or visit our site: www.ibyemen.com

FESTIVE SALE

Like to spend Iftar with family and friends, planning a short break or need to do some last minute shopping? Have a look at these fantastic fares.

Return Economy fares in YER

Mumbai	Delhi	Chennai
49,750	59,700	75,620
Kochi	Thiruvananthapuram	Bangkok
75,620	75,620	83,580
Kuala Lumpur	London	Paris
83,580	85,570	85,570

Normal taxes and surcharges apply

Book & Pay Now!
Call Gulf Air on 1 440922 or call your travel agent

www.gulfair.com

طيران الخليج GULF AIR

Terms and conditions: Sale period from 9 to 23 September 2007
* Travel period from 13 September to 7 December 2007 * Other terms and conditions apply

الأوسرة والتنمية **Family & Development**

متعة القراءة في كل بيت

ليست مجرد إشارة

أول مجلة يمنية تقدم الأسرة بين يديك..
الصحة والطفولة والفن والجمال وأناقة تناول الجديد لمواضيع تهتم سيئات المجتمع وأخرى يحبها الرجال

قضايا ساخنة
تحقيقات جريئة

المركز الرئيسي: الجمهورية اليمنية
- تعز حوض الأشراف - جوار مكتب اليمينية
ص. ب. 50034، تعز، هاتف: 217156، فاكس: 217157

مكتب صنعاء: هاتف: 01441، فاكس: 218276

مكتب عدن: هاتف: 347057، فاكس: 347056

الموقع على الإنترنت: www.al-osra.net
E-mail: al-osra@al-osra.net
editor@al-osra.net
al-osra@al-osra.net

للنساء فقط

هل تعرفين أقصر الطرق الى **من تعين!** **لا تترددي في اقتناء نسختك**

Family kitchen **مطبخ الأسرة**

4 لغات: عربي، إنجليزي، فرنسي، أيوبي

أول مجلة يمنية تقدم الأسرة بين يديك
الصحة - الطفولة - التقديرة - الفن والجمال - أناقة تناول الجديد
لمواضيع تهتم سيئات المجتمع وأخرى يحبها الرجال

مكتبة الأوسرة **Family & Development**

الإستفسار أو الإشتراك يرجى الإتصال على الرقم 733315488 - تعز 04/217156 - صنعاء 01514041 - الحديدة 03201445

Peaceful transfer of power is impossible in Yemen

By: Qadri Ahmad Haidar

The declaration of pluralism in any system is no longer considered the main criterion, as wider participation and lifting restrictions on participation have become the most important requirements of democracy. In many Arab countries, pluralism has transformed into merely a decoration for the sake of earning political support and financial assistance from donors. There is no meaning for pluralism and participation unless there is a peaceful transfer of power. In the democratic countries, be they free or developing ones, pluralism and democracy necessarily mean their being developed into a peaceful transfer of power.

Political participation is the cornerstone for other forms of participation while denying citizens their rights to be engaged in politics leads to depriving citizens of the social participation.

The crisis of political participation in Yemen originates from the political

regime's fear of democracy and moving on the democratic path until the end because such means an end to the current regime in Yemen. So, the political regime in Yemen excessively use all the government's executive, security and military bodies, as well as other facilities to control the electoral process and the vote result like what happened in the most recent presidential elections in September 20, 2007. The official media and all the state's facilities were exploited in favor of the ruling party's candidate with little acknowledgment of formal competition.

The ordinary citizen feels that there is no feasibility of voting in an electoral process, the vote result of which is known in advance. In this context, the final report, released by the European Union Election Observation Mission, contained a great deal of remarks and comments on the most recent presidential and local council elections. The report recommended more transparency and neutrality in the election management and suggested fundamental amendments to the Election Law, which

was drafted according to the regime's demands.

In addition, the EU Election Observation Mission's report stressed the necessity of taking a list of procedures that help promote democracy and participation in the coming electoral processes. The reality of confined pluralism in Yemen, as well as in other Arab states experiencing a similar situation, led to preventing citizens from participating in politics, including the educated people, politicians and social activists.

The crises of pluralism, democracy, participation and peaceful transfer of power are all stemming from the traditional social environment, as well as a regime with tribal color. Since November 1967, such a regime has been working on reproducing the traditional social climate by monopolizing politics with the aim of reserving power and dominating the nation. This fact remains dominating the general values of the society.

The traditional tribal and military forces are not part of the structure of the

Yemeni state. Instead, they constitute the most effective and pivotal component in the formation of cabinet and power, and the state is one of the derivatives of the tribal and military structure. This is the main reason behind the impossibility of building the state of institutions, law and order, and the poor participation in politics.

The tribal military regime is an antonym of the state of institutions. At this point, it has been made clear that the modern state doesn't exist in contemporary Yemen as there is no separation between the ruler and the institution. However, the ruler or the president in the contractual democratic system, based on pluralism, is a citizen elected by people to represent them for a constitutionally specified term. This ruler or president shall take the job at a monthly salary specified by the Public Job Law until the expiry of his assignment, and after which time, he shall leave the job for someone else other than him in conformity with the Yemeni Constitution.

Source: Al-Wasat Weekly

Opposition! Please avoid flagrant mistakes

By: Dr. Saif Al-Asali

The one who notices the numerous mistakes, committed by the opposition in Yemen, becomes confused about how to interpret such mistakes. By its mistakes, the opposition stands in the way of what is proceeding in favor of Yemen and seems to back what damages the nation. Likewise, it impedes anything progressing in its favor and adopts what pays harm to its survival.

Committing such mistakes deliberately can be interpreted as staining the image of Yemen. The opposition usually cheers when there is a report damaging the national interest even if this report is not completely authentic and accurate. How one can interpret the opposition's care to awake up any asleep group and its support for those triggering animosity toward unity? How can one interpret the way the opposition politicizes normal events such as road accidents and the death of everybody on earth?

It is too difficult to interpret these machinations. No judicious man may offend his interests and support what harms him. This means that the opposition is not judicious or there may be another reason behind its behaving this way. If we suppose that the opposition leaders and supporters or some of them have a good intent, the way they behave may be attributed to the harmful effects that are the result of the opposition's flagrant mistakes and extremist visions.

The mother of all the mistakes is that the opposition is excessively self-opinionated. Behaving this way, the opposition doesn't take into consideration any of the national interests. When there is an interest for the whole nation, including the opposition itself, and the opposition doesn't perceive its interest well, this means that it counteracts interests of the whole nation.

For instance, when this opposition doesn't win the majority of votes in an election, it turns to describe the electoral process as unfair and not free.

Moreover, it says that there has been a vote fraud during the electrical process. The opposition's being self-opinionated is a primary reason behind its failure to perceive its mistakes. Nevertheless, it neither reviews, modifies nor evaluates its conducts, and it is bound to repeat the same mistakes in the future.

Behaving this way, the opposition damages the nation and itself. It harms the nation by depicting matters in unreal manner and makes out of success a failure. It damages itself because it never acknowledges its mistakes, and if it admits the mistakes it commits, this may help create a slim chance for its success in the future.

As the opposition seeks nothing more than its interests, it is always in hurry to reach power at any price. Thus, it believes that exhausting the regime is the shortest way for it to attain power. In this context, it intolerably magnifies what is very small and underestimates what is very big.

In event a landslide or an earthquake occurred, it holds the regime accountable for what has happened. And, if somebody dies, it hints that the regime is behind the death. But, when it comes to the enrollment of more than seven million students in schools and universities, the opposition says that this is the regime's duty and it deserves no gratitude for it. Committing such a big mistake, the opposition doesn't bear in mind that being in a hurry to attain an object means being punished by being deprived of that object. As the opposition has not avoided such a blatant mistake, it will be very difficult for it to reach power and rule the country.

Repeating the same mistakes means that the opposition has to await the bad consequences of its behavior, and the situations in Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan are substantial evidence for this. The fall of regimes in these countries has led to uprooting the state, thereby making it difficult for any party or faction to assume power or rule in any of these countries.

Source: Al-Thawra State-run daily.

Press goes ahead despite obstacles

By: Mohammed Al-Asa'adi

Yemeni is considered one of the poorest countries in the region, according to a human development index released by the United Nations Development Program in 2005. But the country has taken serious steps toward democracy, compared to the neighboring states.

The reunification of the two parts of Yemen in 1990 made emergence of real democracy possible but in a community prevailed by tribalism and mentality of the totalitarian regime. But as this community has no place for the state of law and order, and good governance, the democratic move has slowed down and stumbled.

The legal violations the government committed in my case and other cases related to press freedom and human rights confirms the availability of authentic problems in our political system, the most prominent of which is the absence of independent judiciary. This makes the media work in such an environment very risky. Although the Yemeni constitution ensures the freedom of expression, public freedoms and respect for human rights, the past 16 years saw a very slow development in

these areas. The 2006 presidential elections, fore example, were certified to by a large number of international and local observers as the first competitive presidential race in Yemen and the region. These observers acknowledged that media played a prominent role in the electoral process. Despite the fact that there are various problems in the country, Yemen remains the best from among the region's countries because people can criticize any infringements, violations and wrong policies.

Self-censorship development:

In a country, the population of which exceeds 21 million souls, there are more than 170 newspapers and magazines, most of which are headquartered and issued in Sana'a while the T.V. channels remain under the government's control. Printed press in Yemen fall into three types: official, party-affiliated and private.

The first two types of press don't often exercise a professional job, as most of them are engaged in attacking each other. Recently, there has been the birth of electronic press that flourished due to its low cost, and thanks to the Information Ministry's policy that stopped granting licenses to new newspapers and magazines.

Most of the local papers concentrates on the political issues while the number of readers remains comparatively slow due to many reasons, the most prominent of which is that illiteracy accounts for 50 percent of the population and more or less the same percent live below the poverty line.

Press and Publications Law No. 25 of 1990 bans criticism of the Statesman unless this criticism is constructive. It also prohibits the distribution of false and inauthentic information that may cause chaos and anarchy in the country, as well as incorrect stories intending to break Yemen's relations with other brotherly and friendly countries and anything paying harm to the culture, religion and traditions. By this law, journalists may face jail terms, and by other laws, they may be sentenced to death.

Despite all these obstacles, the Yemeni journalists sometimes rebel against the law. They criticize harshly and smile bravely in the face of adversity. The matter makes the Attorney-General at the Press Prosecution one of the extremely busy officials due to the large number of press cases in courts. In addition, the Ministry of Information exercises the power of whether to grant licenses to new newspapers or magazines or to prevent papers or magazines

from operating in conformity with the current law. All these limitations, which the government exercises under the guise of the law, develop self-censorship on the part of journalists from day to day.

It has been three years now since the new draft press law was proposed, but it has been since then under discussion without any tangible progress. As the draft law attempts to implement directives and promises made by the Yemeni President to abolish the imprisonment of journalists, the jail sentence was replaced by a big fine. And, any journalists who cannot afford paying the fine will be thrown in prison. This is what happened to me in December 2006.

Source: Al-Sahwa Weekly

Letters to the Editor

UN vs. NGOs: One against many

By some definition; the United Nations (UN) is an International Organization established in October 1945, by the five permanent members of the Security Council: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States and by a majority of the other 46 countries. The declared aims of the UN are to prevent war, to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, to provide an instrument for international law, to promote social and economic development, to improve living standards and fight diseases, and to offer freedom for all Nations.

On the other side; a Non Governmental Organization (NGO) is a private institution which is not directly part of the structure of government, but relies significantly on funding from governments, individual donors, foundations, corporations. NGOs are not legal entities under International Law, as States are (except the International Committee of the Red Cross)

Every day, dozens of NGOs are being founded; currently, there are more than five million (5,000,000) NGOs around the world with most of them based in the US, India, Russia, Europe, among others, and only one UN. Looking at the lists of NGOs it is observed that since the mid nineties, the number of NGOs has been rapidly increasing. Why millions of NGOs now? The rapid increase could be explained with the numerous wars that

were fought prior to this period, that aided in creating poverty, refugees, neglect of human rights, abuse of women's and children's rights, health and environmental problems, economical and political depression, among others.

There are many speculations concerning NGOs being tools of; a domestic or foreign governments, private donors, corporations, organized crime, all of which to protect their interest in some interest zone. Also, that NGOs are used for money laundry, as spy centers, drug smuggling, trafficking, and even tools for destabilizing countries, among others. It is unclear if all these are true or not, but one question arises from it. "How many individuals would give somebody or someone millions of dollars without asking anything in return?"

Unfortunately, there are numerous NGOs that are confirming these speculations and even ones whose founders found good ways of making money and drying up Governmental budgets. However, there are a great number of good and uncorrupted NGOs, which were willing to make a change and really help someone.

Subsequently, what can we expect in the future from the UN and NGOs?

Regrettably, it looks like the budget of the UN is decreasing. Member States are late with payments, some members have big debts, and this generally affects the UN body.

Meanwhile, the budgets of NGOs are

growing, with no debts and delaying in donor payments, with more media attention committed to NGOs, increasingly now, Governments are counting on NGOs more than on the UN, and if this trend continue, then NGOs will eventually replace the UN on the international stage, and, maybe, eventually come to power in some countries. Currently, we are evidencing a silent war among NGOs for leading positions in the international system, the end result of which cannot be predicted immediately, but it is obvious; there are too many hungry sharks in the sea. If we look through calculations: five million NGOs multiplied by ten people in every organization, we come up to the number of fifty million people working in NGOs worldwide, and the number is likely to grow.

It would be out of place to say that the UN is a perfect organization; we all know about manipulations of the UN system by some countries to get their will throughout, and because of that and many other things, the UN lost its respect on the international scene. Still, the UN is an International Organization, it has been helping and still helps people around the world; it was established for noble reasons; to represent all Nations equally and fairly, and it is expected that it will live up to its

Ivan Simic
Belgrade, Serbia
ivansimic10@gmail.com



SKETCHED OPINION

By Samer

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

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

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276

P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen

E-mail: editor@yementimes.com
Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com
Letters: letters@yementimes.com

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Managing Editor
Amel Al-Ariqi

Head of News Dept.
Mohamed bin Sallam

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Al-Ajel, Fatima Al-Omari, Moneer
Al-Ghabri, Ismail Al-Saqqaf, Raidan
Al-Jabri, Mohammed

Copy Editor

Dana Patterson

Offices

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

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

Hadramout Correspondent:
Saeed Al-Batati
Mobile (+967) 77383733
Email: albatati88@yahoo.com
Fax: +967 (05) 360303

Subscription rates:

Individuals: YR 7,000
Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000
Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

Policies:

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

A New military draft?

By: Taqir Washington
Anne Marie Brooks

During the Vietnam War, the population of the United States was up in arms over what it considered an unjust war in which young American men were forced to fight. Some of the most adamant protesters were students, who organized teach-ins at their universities, shut their schools down for weeks at a time with protests, and even bombed facilities that carried out government work.

Now students approach the Iraq War very differently than Vietnam. In the general population as well, people do not feel as affected unless they personally know soldiers. Although many adorn their cars with bumper stickers stating "support our troops" and others tack "bring them home" onto this slogan, few citizens take an active role in showing their opinions on the war.

Perhaps the most well-known protestor of the Iraq War has been Cindy Sheehan, a Californian whose son was killed in Iraq. She camped outside President Bush's home in August of 2005 to demand a meeting with the President and founded the Gold Star Families for Peace. Although she has now decided to leave the anti-war movement, disenchanted by a lack of action on the part of Democratic politicians, she remains a symbol of how people with personal connections to the conflict have led the anti-war movement.

While college students during the

Vietnam War, whose draft deferments expired after graduation, protested the war they would soon be forced to fight in, college students today do not see the personal effects of the war. Since the start of the Iraq War, and particularly since the conflict has turned increasingly sour, college students are less and less likely to enlist, leaving military ranks composed of recruits who come from disadvantaged backgrounds and have fewer options for their future.

Military Recruitment Challenges

Since the beginning of the Iraq war, the United States has lost over 3700 soldiers to death in combat and thousands more potential recruits. With a four-year-long war that shows few signs of soon ending, fewer recent high school graduates and other targets for recruitment in years past are eager to join the armed forces.

While in 2004 traditional high school graduates made up over 90 percent of the military, that number dropped to 84 percent in 2005 and just 73 percent in 2006. In reaction to the decline in traditional recruits, the military has offered more waivers and changed its standards in order to retain recruitment numbers.

To counteract these losses, the U.S. military has begun changing its standards for recruits and offering additional incentives for those willing to serve. One of the first standards to go was graduation from high school. Instead, recruits that have not graduated from high school are now offered a three week class in order to

pass their GEDs.

Through this measure, the military is not only able to accept recruits that would not otherwise be able to serve, it can also increase recruitment by marketing military service as a way to obtain a GED and improve job prospects after service.

The army has also begun accepting many more recruits that score in the lowest 30 percent on the armed forces aptitude test. These recruits, known as Category IV recruits, have long been kept out of the army – or at least kept at a very low percentage of the troops. A RAND Corporation report found that on average, they perform significantly below other recruits in military activities.

Starting in 2004 with the Defense Department's "Moral Waiver Study," an attempt to prove past activity would not have an effect on a soldier's ability to serve, the military began accepting recruits with criminal records indicating "serious criminal misconduct."

The number of recruits with waivers for misdemeanors, health problems, and alcohol and illegal drug waivers has increased sharply over the past few years. There are also higher numbers of recruits accepted that are suspected to be involved in gangs, and some fear the reasons these individuals wish to gain access to military training and weapons.

Finally, in a last effort to meet recruitment goals for Fiscal Year 2007 (FY07), which ends October 1st, the military has been offering a \$20,000 bonus to recruits who are willing to start combat training in September.

This bonus is above the \$17,000 average yearly salary for a newly-recruited soldier.

Unable to attract high enough numbers of new recruits to keep up the surge in Iraq, the military has taken other measures to ensure an adequate number of troops in combat. The military has called up soldiers who have not served in decades, assigned multiple deployments, and even recently increased the time of deployments to Iraq from 12 months to 15 months. As these measures are putting increasing stress on current soldiers, the debate over reinstating a military draft has risen to new levels.



The Politics of a Draft

In an early August interview with National Public Radio, Lieutenant General Douglas Lute, the White House deputy national security advisor, said that a draft is worth considering and that it "has always been an option on the table." Some see the draft as an eventual necessary measure in order to maintain current combat levels and continue the War on Terrorism.

Many people believe that Democrats are more likely to oppose a draft and Republicans are more likely to support it based on their respective stances on the Iraq War in general. However, this is not always the case.

In 2001, two Republican Representatives introduced a bill that would have required men registered in the Selective Service to receive a year of military training and education. A year later, anti-draft measures have crossed party lines. In March 2002, a Republican Congressman introduced a bill against the possibility of a future military draft, which was then cosponsored by five Democrats.

In a striking example, some Democrats are calling for a draft not to help the armed services, but rather in order to create public outcry against the war. Democratic representative Charles B. Rangel of

New York has repeatedly introduced legislation calling for a reinstatement of the draft. He has noted that a draft would ensure equal service from people of all economic levels in society and that he believes government officials and the population in general will be less eager to go to war if there is a shared sacrifice.

The first time Rangel introduced the draft, in 2003, the bill would have applied to men and women aged 18-26, and the second draft of the bill, introduced in 2006, applied to men and women aged 18 to 42. While during the Vietnam War men who were full-time students were deferred from the draft, if this draft were to take effect, a college student would only be able to defer until the end of the semester, or in the case of a senior, until the end of the academic year. Rangel and other Democrats believe that if a draft were put in place, citizens in power would immediately call for an end to the war rather than have their children or themselves serve in combat.

Public Opposition to a Draft

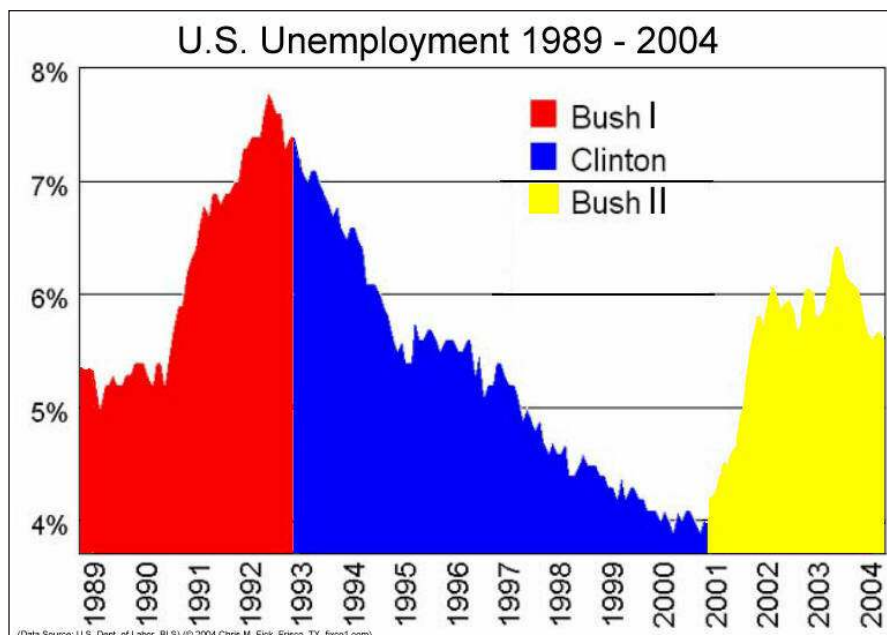
A 2005 Associated Press poll found that seven in ten Americans oppose the draft and over half strongly oppose it. Of the twenty-five percent that said they would support a

reinstatement of the draft, most were above age 50 and would never be called upon to serve under any draft proposed thus far. A poll conducted in the same year found draft opposition to be even higher, concluding that 85 percent of American adults opposed a draft at that time.

A 2006 poll delved deeper into the issue, asking respondents if they would favor or oppose a military draft in general and in order to provide soldiers for the Iraq conflict. While 68 percent opposed a reinstatement of the military draft in general, a full 76 percent opposed the draft if it were for the Iraq conflict.

The 2005 Associated Press poll also found that parents are unlikely to want their children to enlist in the armed forces. The majority of Americans polled would discourage a son and two-thirds would discourage a daughter from enlisting.

The strong public opposition to a draft, and particularly to an Iraq War draft, demonstrates the public's overall feelings toward the war: they do not wish to be called upon to serve in Iraq, and they would not want their children to be forcibly conscripted. Perhaps if a draft were to be reinstated, the level and forms of public protest against the war would eventually rise to those so prevalent during the Vietnam War.



Measures of confidence

By: Mark L. Cohen

Success in bringing about real Middle East peace will depend on more than marginalizing Hamas in Gaza and the West Bank and a political settlement with the Palestinian Authority alone. Crucially, other Arab nations in the region must also accept the future Palestine as a full-fledged neighbouring state, as well as Palestinian nationals themselves as entitled members of the Middle East community.

Concrete steps in this direction with Palestinians no longer treated by Arab neighbour states as outcasts or frontline soldiers in the war against Israel will in turn provide Israelis and their government the confidence needed to make concessions in the peace process.

Both Palestinians and Israelis need to be convinced that the political process can lead to constructive change in their respective conditions. Progress on the outstanding issues—such as the relocation of West Bank settlers, Jerusalem, the right of return, and the PLO's obligation to crack down on terrorists and their organizations—is obviously vital.

But none of this will produce real change unless the nations in the

region (Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and countries in the Persian Gulf) acknowledge that Palestinians, inside and outside a future Palestinian state, must have the right to travel, work, and attend universities throughout the area—rights which have been denied by Israel and Arab nations alike.

Only if an end is put to the isolation of Palestinians from their Arab neighbours will viable economic, social as well as political solutions emerge. And only if the two-state solution is formulated in that context will the parties make the necessary political concessions for a viable, long-term peace to take hold. Why? Because despite its economic strengths, Israel alone cannot produce meaningful change in the lives of the 3.5 million Palestinians living inside the new state, nor in the lives of the 2.4 million refugees in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Yet despite this, there is at least an implicit expectation among Arabs and also Europeans that it somehow falls mostly on Israel to create the conditions needed to satisfy the aspirations and rectify the suffering of the Palestinian people. While both unfair and unrealistic, this expectation goes far back in history.

Indeed, having more or less openly decided at the time of the 1948 war to isolate Palestinian

refugees in camps and to prevent their integration in the Arab world, Arab states have continued ever since to claim that Israel was and is the sole party responsible for the Palestinian condition.

To this day, neighbouring states have been at best ambiguous about allowing Palestinians to travel or work in their territories, and for more than 20 years, following the partition of Palestine in 1947, opposed the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank. This refusal to recognize a Palestinian identity is further reflected in UN Resolutions designating Palestinians not as such but as Arab refugees.

Be that as it may, this expectation has had two counterproductive consequences. On the Israeli side, it has led to the lingering suspicion that Arab countries are disingenuous in their avowed passionate defence of Palestinian rights. On the Palestinian side, it has led to the assumption of a front line combatant mission to retrieve the lost honour of the Arab world.

This has blinded many Palestinians to the prospect of any future outlook to the East, North or South, and has produced a perhaps excessive fixation on the right of return and other political rights, at the expense of focusing on the right

to better lives.

Despite the outstanding issues between the two principal parties, it is now obvious that what is good for the Palestinians is good for Israel. The interdependence of both parties was addressed by Marwan Muasher, a Jordanian Foreign Minister, when he said that progress for the Palestinian people can only be achieved by allowing the Israelis to have "a real sense of security."

This position is also being highlighted by the present Palestinian prime minister, Salam Fayyad, who said that peace efforts can only be successful if we address the issues of job creation, training, improved internal security and a strong way forward toward building a viable economy.

In clear terms, Israelis will only make concessions to the Palestinians when they are convinced that a two-state solution is something sustainable—not just a short-term interruption in the conflict.

Mark Cohen is an international lawyer and counsel for the law firm White & Case in Paris. He also teaches courses on the history of the US legal system.

This article is distributed by the Common Ground News Service (CGNews) and can be accessed at www.commongroundnews.org.

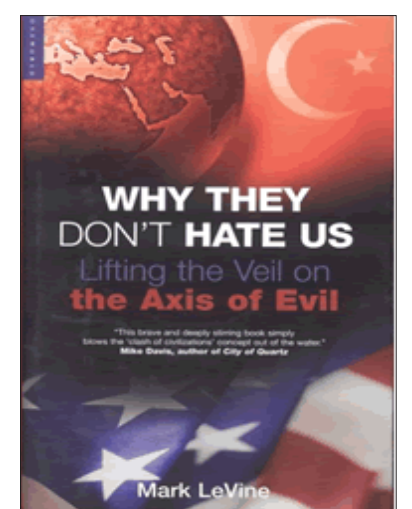
Why they don't hate us? Lifting the Veil on the Axis of Evil

By: Taqir Washington

In this engaging piece on the relationship between the West and the Islamic world, Mark LeVine, a professor of Modern Middle Eastern History at the University of California, sets out to refute the post 9/11 claim that Muslim terrorists and extremists hate the U.S. and its citizens because of their freedom and democratic principles.

Instead, he puts forth an analysis of the current state of international affairs and reaches a very different conclusion than Henry E. Lee's *Why They Hate Us*. Levine, who calls for a new "Axis of Empathy" to replace the "Axis of Arrogance and Ignorance" found in both the Global North and South today, warns against stereotyping of Arabs and Muslims and calls for an end to such primitive labels as "we" versus "them".

As this disregard for the logical and understandable concerns of others extinguishes the possibility of a peaceful co-existence, *Why They Don't Hate Us* asks its readers to take interest in the unique groups found in the Islamic world by exploring scholarly works on the history and cultures of the region. In addition to this, LeVine comments on the similarities between the extremist movements in the West and those outside of the West.



He discusses the effects of their marginalization and its relationship to the stability and strength of the governments in question. Describing a new era of heavy globalization, with Iraq as its poster child, LeVine promotes the eye-opening, bridge-building power of "culture-jamming"—which he concludes would bring together groups of artists, scholars, and researchers of both religious and secular backgrounds from across the globe to share their experiences and achieve cultural harmony.

Mark LeVine, Publisher: Oneworld Publications (2005)

RAMADAN 2007



By: Harun Yahya
www.harunyahya.com

Only love can defeat terrorism (2)

Before the war against terrorism can come to any definitive conclusion, its underlying philosophy must first be identified, along with the means to be employed. Therefore it is important to deal with terrorism's basic starting point, as well as the disasters to which it leads. Its starting point is the assumption that violence is a virtue in itself and a powerful means to solve social or political problems. While killing the innocents, damaging public order, and disrupting peace, any terrorist acts under the influence of ideas that have been imposed on him, coaxing him to believe that he's engaged in a justified struggle.

Terrorism can be healed only when such people understand the mistaken illogic of any ideology that inspires terrorism and incites to violence—and when they realize that going along with it can never get them anywhere. Until those ideologies' errors and contradictions are revealed, all measures taken against terrorism can be short-term only. Soon terrorism will emerge again, in different places and under different circumstances, behind a different mask.

We can put an end to terrorism only by destroying its ideological infrastructure.

maintaining that violence is the only way to achieve his aims, is actually under the influence of Social Darwinism and materialist thought, no matter what his religion or race, or what group he belongs to. Modern terrorist groups that claim to act in the name of religion are also under Darwinism's influence and materialism, even though they claim to carry out their terroristic acts in the name of religion.

This is because for anyone who lives by the morality of religion revealed by God, it's impossible to approve of violence of any kind, much less achieve a "higher" aim by murdering others. Those who resort to such methods are therefore pursuing the exact opposite of the moral values upheld by religion, carrying out their actions under the influence of materialist ideologies.

Today's politicians, political commentators and academics agree that by itself, military force isn't enough to root out terrorism. We should concentrate on the only way it can be eradicated: by means of peace, tolerance, and love.

achieve political aims. The particular aim or problem depends on the terrorist's individual worldview. In a terrorist's eyes, political dilemmas and conflicts caused by ethnic and cultural differences can be resolved by violence alone. No group can get what it wants, except by "blood and iron".

The terrorist believes that his objectives—enforcing his demands, spreading his organization's propaganda—can be attained only by damaging the fabric of society; when unease, fear, and conflict come to dominate daily life. Some groups aim to take advantage of the climate of chaos that their actions bring about. They think that it will be easier to achieve their aims where social stability has collapsed, individuals are wracked with fear and uncertainty.

From the destruction, they claim, will rise what they call "righteousness and justice." But expecting that acts of terrorism can establish righteousness and justice, or that problems can be resolved by violence, is a terrible mistake. Violence is counter-productive: All they that live by the sword shall perish by the sword.

In the Qur'an (13:25), God describes such people as "those [who] cause corruption in the earth." So far, they have managed only to increase the number of deaths among the innocent—and among their own supporters as well. Every year, terrorist attacks cause thousands to live in fear and anxiety and suffer economic harm, not to mention those who are wounded or killed. Terrorism threatens all of mankind, its toll so very terrible that fighting has become urgently essential.

Terrorism is Close to Home!

There are an estimated 500 terrorist groups in the world. These include international cartels controlling trade in drugs, arms and prostitution, as well as underground organizations, marginal movements, various radical ideological groups, and deviant cults that stage actions allegedly in the name of religion.

Many terrorist organizations do operate within their own countries' borders, but a number target what they have decided as "enemy" countries, through attacks on prominent sites and individuals that, they calculate, will elicit a huge public reaction. From the reaction, they seek to achieve fame, in fact notoriety, which they hope that will add to their power.

Though terrorism has existed since the earliest times, through esoteric organizations like the Sicarii or Assassins, and flourished in the modern times through revolutionary cadres like the sans-cullottes of the French Revolution or the Russian Nihilism of the 19th century, its threat really came to the fore in the 20th century, which saw an explosion in acts of terror and in the number of terrorists who committed them. Weapons of mass destruction and the rapid advance of technology made terrorist attacks much

easier and vastly increased their destructiveness.

By the 1960s, people began to wonder seriously what might happen, if a terrorist group managed to acquire some kind of nuclear weapon that could result in the deaths of tens of thousands. A biological or chemical attack could wipe entire populations off the map. No such attack happened, fortunately. But by the 1990s, the chances of such attacks increased.

These concerns only heightened with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the weakening of control over its nuclear arsenal. The spread of the Internet and the facilitation of all forms of information increased worries still further.¹ Fear of terrorism became the subject of hundreds of films and books. Reports were written about the possible consequences; research was carried out. Now, all too obviously, terrorists could go beyond familiar, limited actions like bombings, armed robberies, skyjackings and kidnappings, to attack entire communities. Such attacks could be carried out by remote control or computer, with no direct human intervention.

In the 21st century, computer technology is expected to play an important role in terrorist attacks. Meanwhile, more "conventional" ways of terrorism, like bombings, arson attacks, skyjackings and kidnappings are still going on all over the world, from Europe to America, from Asia to Africa.

Currently, no country can feel safe from this kind of threat. The few examples just cited show just how deeply terrorism has come to influence peoples' lives. No longer the problem of just a few specific nations, it's a threat that faces all mankind. Because no one can tell when, where or how terrorists will strike, the fight against them can no longer be considered the duty of a handful of countries or organizations. Terrorism, threatening the entire world, can be resolved only if well-intentioned people support each other in search of peace, friendship and brotherhood. (To be continued)

Quick grasp of faith

* How should one behave toward arrogant people?

One of the believers' most important characteristics is their resolute compliance with good morals and their beliefs, regardless of conditions, people, or environment. For that reason, when they encounter any arrogance in people, they do not fall into the same error as the person committing it; rather, they behave modestly and humbly and try to set an example for that person. Allah states that such behavior pleases Him, and that responding to bad behavior with good will influence that person: **A good action and a bad action are not the same.**

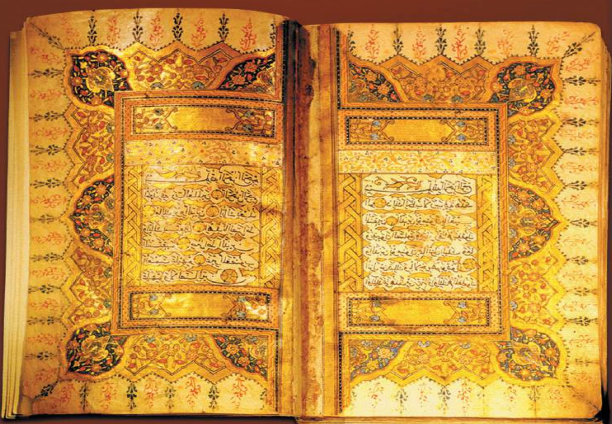
Repel the bad with something better and, if there is enmity between you and someone else, he will be like a bosom friend. (Surah Fussilat, 34)

* Do such concepts as impatience and despair have a place in a believer's life?

Allah advises the faithful to be patient in times of difficulty, as follows: **O You who believe. Be steadfast, be supreme in steadfastness, be firm on the battle-**

Some people set up equals to Allah, loving them as they should love Allah. But those who believe have greater love for Allah...
(Surat al-Baqara: 165)

It [the Qur'an] is simply a reminder to all the worlds. You will certainly know the truth of it after a while.
(Qur'an, 38:87-88)



Modern terrorism's ideological foundations in fact go back to Social Darwinism and the materialist tendencies derived from it. People exposed to this indoctrination believe that life is a field of struggle, and that only the strong survive. The weak are condemned to be eliminated. Man and, in fact, the entire universe, are both products of chance. Therefore, no one is responsible for his actions to anyone else.

These and similar ideas inevitably coax people into leading an animalistic form of life, where ruthlessness, aggression and violence are regarded as acceptable or even virtuous.

Anyone who resorts to terrorism,

All the divinely-inspired religions that God sent down by means of His messengers are helpful guides. The only way to fight terrorism is to heal the root causes through the love, affection, compassion, humility, forgiveness, tolerance and concepts of justice that religion's morality instills in people—whom, following the verse from the Qur'an (10:25): "God calls to the Abode of Peace..." "Such fortunates will do their utmost to build a world full of peace and love.

The Bloody Toll of Terror

Terrorism is one of the gravest menaces facing our 21st-century world because it sees acts of violence as the only way to

Those who are most aware of death and prepare themselves for it. They are the wisest of people. (Muslim)

Surprise **AL-Mutahar**
Iranian Carpet Silk Wool Hand Made

Handmade carpets
Carpets Wool Pure Silk

Iran St., branching From Haddah St. In Front of Al-Jandool Supermarket.
Tel: 425945 Mobil: 733208065 - 77208065

غردت العصفير وطارت البلابله فرحاً
و ابتعاجاً بمناسبة زفاف الشاب /
منير حسان العمري
فألك ألك مبروك

المهنتون /
موظفي صحيفة يمن تايمز وجميع الاهل والاصدقاء



field, and heed Allah so that hopefully you will be successful. (Surah Al-Imran, 200)

Allah advises believers to be steadfast when they face hardship. The believers use their intellect, as well as all material and spiritual means, and do their utmost to overcome difficulties. In addition, knowing that hardships are special conditions that Allah creates to test them and that there is an absolute good hidden behind these events, they trust Allah, for this is essential to their continued steadfastness. The believers' explicit trust that Allah creates every event with absolute wisdom, and that He will remove these difficulties by answering their prayers, prevents them from experiencing despair, hopelessness, and similar negative feelings.

In "Say: 'My servants, you who have transgressed against yourselves, do not despair of the mercy of Allah. Truly Allah forgives all wrong actions. He is the Ever-Forgiving, the Most Merciful,'" (Surat az-Zumar, 53) Allah commands the believers not to despair of His mercy, no matter what happens. (For further reference, please see, *Quick Grasp of Faith 1-3*, by Harun Yahya)

Miracles of the Qur'an Black Holes

The 20th century saw a great many new discoveries regarding celestial phenomena in the universe. One of these entities, which has only recently been encountered, is the Black Hole. These are formed when a star which has consumed all its fuel collapses in on itself, eventually turning into a black hole with infinite density and zero volume and an immensely powerful magnetic field. We are unable to see black holes even with the most powerful telescope, because their gravitational pull is so strong that light is unable to escape from them. However, such a collapsed star can be perceived by means of the effect it has on the surrounding area. In Surat al-Waqi'a, Allah draws attention to this matter in this way, by swearing upon the position of

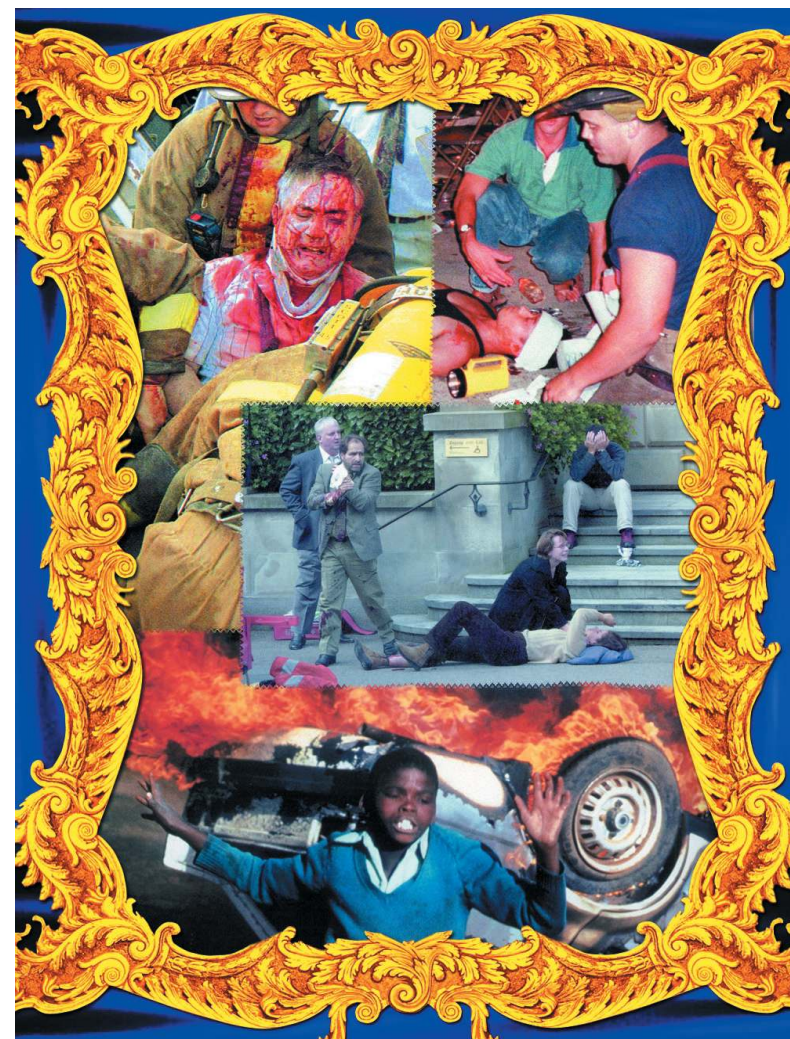
stars: **And I swear by the stars' positions—and that is a mighty oath if you only knew.** (Qur'an, 56:75-76)

The term "black hole" was first employed in 1969 by the American physicist John Wheeler. Previously, we imagined that we were able to see all the stars. However, it later emerged that there were stars in space whose light we were unable to perceive. Because, the light of these collapsed stars disappears. Light cannot escape from a black hole because it is such a high concentration of mass in a small space. The enormous gravitation captures even the fastest particles, i.e. the photons. For example, the final stage of a typical star, three times the mass of the Sun, ends after its burning out and its implosion as a black hole of only 20 kilometres in diameter! Black holes are "black," i.e. veiled from direct observation. They nevertheless reveal themselves indirectly, by the tremendous suction which their gravitational force exerts on other heavenly bodies. As well as depictions of the Day of Judgement, the verse below may also be pointing to this scientific discovery about black holes: **When the stars are extinguished, (Qur'an, 77:8)**

Moreover, stars of great mass also cause warps to be perceived in space. Black holes, however, do not just cause warps in space but also tear holes in it. That is why these collapsed stars are known as black holes. This fact may be referred to in the verse about stars, and this is another important item of information demonstrating that the Qur'an is the Word of Allah: **[I swear] by Heaven and the Tariq! And what will convey to you what the Tariq is? The Star Piercing [the darkness]!** (Qur'an, 86:1-3)

To purchase the works of Harun Yahya, please visit www.bookglobal.net

¹ Vladimir Orlov, Anton Khlophov, *Nevavissimaia Gazeta, Moskova, Le Courier International, No: 571, 11-17 October 2001, pp. 99-100.*



Yemen and the Millennium Challenge Corporation From the Threshold to a Compact?

By: Yemen Times Staff

On September 12th, 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) has reinstated Yemen into the MCC's threshold program, on the bases that Yemen has aggressively and demonstrably worked to address areas in which its performance on the MCC selection indicators had deteriorated. MCC justifies Yemen's reinstatement as a result of "implementing a series of wide-ranging reforms." Though not exhaustive, the brief descriptions below provide an overview of the reforms and commitments that have occurred or are in process since Yemen's suspension in November 2005.

These reforms, according to MCC, are in order to improve the performance of the country on 16 independent indicators, falling within three broad categories: ruling justly, investing in people, and promoting economic freedom. However, Yemen's performance on the 16 indicators has been less than praiseworthy, as indicated in the graph. In other words, Yemen fails to meet the minimum required for the majority of the indicators.

"But we are optimistic" says Mike Sarhan, director of the United States Agency for International Development in Yemen - the agency which will be implementing the Threshold Program, in a recent interview to Al-Seyasya newspaper, "The Threshold Program is designed to help countries improve their performance on the indicators towards the Compact, which ranges between US\$ 500 - 600 million".

Given the fact that US\$ 600 million is equal to 4 percent of Yemen's GDP, this amount of money will have a large impact on the country's economy if used in an efficient manner, says economist Abdulaziz Al-Tarbi: "Yemen should look at the Threshold Program as an investment which can yield gigantic returns to the country".

The US\$ 20.6 million program will focus on assisting the Government of Yemen's efforts in a number of key areas, including judicial reform, elections, dispute resolution and improving the investment climate, with the hope that improvement in relative indicators will result in qualifying Yemen to the MCC Compact.

However, it is worth noting that Yemen, apart from East Timor, was the only threshold-eligible country which has not been awarded in spite of its application in 2004. This is simply because the 16 indicators upon which the decision to reinstate Yemen still do not show evidence of the government's reforms, yet the MCC board decided to ignore the indicators and reinstate Yemen attributing the



How to Read this Scorecard:

Each MCC Candidate receives a scorecard annually assessing performance in 3 policy categories: Ruling Justly, Investing in People, and Economic Freedom. The name of the indicator or policy and the country's data is indicated by a green or red line representing a passing or failing score. Next to the score, is the country's percentile ranking in its respective Low Income or Lower Middle Income group (0% is worst; 50% is the median; 100% is best). Under the score/ranking, is the median score for the respective income group, above which countries have to score in order to pass the indicator. The white box represents a trend line of performance with each red dot assigned to a score on the vertical axis and the year on the horizontal axis. The black line running through the dots represents the current year's median. Data sources are below the box. For more information regarding the Millennium Challenge Account Selection Process and these indicators, please consult MCC's website: www.mcc.gov

decision to "tangible developments" which the MCC board felt. Ironically, MCC's CEO Ambassador, John Danilovich, stated that Yemen has undertaken significant reforms since 2005, while emphasizing that freedom of expression, a trouble spot for the Yemeni government, is of great importance for the MCC and a deep concern for

Ambassador Danilovich. The Irony is that Yemen had 8 green indicators in 2004, which have fallen dramatically to 2 green indicators in 2005. At the time Yemen was reinstated to the threshold program it had only 3 green indicators which points to the possibility that the MCC might have taken to take political expediency into consideration.

"Tangible Developments":

According to the MCC, the Government of Yemen began implementing a series of wide-ranging reforms in early 2006, which justified the reinstatement decision. These reforms include:

- Expanding political rights, as evident in the September 2006 elec-

tions, which were more competitive and had international observers describing it as an open and genuine context, and a major milestone for Yemen's development.

- Expanding civil liberties through the temporary suspension of a controversial draft press law, as an attempt to control the freedom of media. In addition to allowing female participation in the judicial system.
- Control of corruption through the launch of an anti-corruption awareness campaign and the establishment of the Anti-corruption commission.
- Judicial reforms to establish rule of law, mainly the reshuffling of judges and placing a computerized case monitoring system for 25 courts as a pilot.
- Reform of civil service towards increased government effectiveness, as well as promoting transparency in government procurement and dealings.
- Increasing funding for the Health and Primary Education sectors.
- Reduction of the fiscal deficit as well as proposing a plan to reduce government expenditure and increase tax revenue.
- Reforms in customs authority and integrating WTO standards in preparation for WTO accession.
- Reducing tariff rates, time and cost for starting a business, and revising business-related regulations towards improving the business environment.

Future Expectations:

Yemen's threshold plan focuses on improving five indicators, namely the rule of law, control of corruption, increasing political rights, increasing government effectiveness. However, the implementation mechanism and the details of the plan explaining how exactly the government of Yemen is going to improve the indicators is still unannounced. We know that the threshold funds are going to come to Yemen through the United States Agency for International Development in Yemen, however, there are mixed expectations within the upcoming two years about the effect of the Threshold Plan on improving the indicators. Sara Rose of the MCA monitor stated: "Current data shows that Yemen will fail the same five of six indicators again this year, albeit with improvements in rule of law, political rights and civil liberties. Furthermore, based on partial updates and extrapolating from previous data, my best guess is that they have a shot at passing maybe 6 out of 17 indicators in FY2008. This is still a lower ratio than any other Threshold eligible country, but it is a marked improvement."

Business in Brief

SFD gets a budget increase of 7.1%

Prime Minister Mujawar has approved an increase of 7.1 percent in the budget for the Social Fund for Development, to reach 22.47 billion Riyals for 2008. The 2008 budget includes the establishment of 1,251 projects mainly in education, infrastructure, and health services among others.

Hayel Saeed Group imports 400 thousand tons of wheat for Ramadhan

The Chairman of Hayel Saeed group Mohammed Abdu Saeed told media sources that the group is importing 400 thousand tons of wheat for the month of Ramadhan and the following period in order to ensure that the local market has enough supply. He furthermore stating that the supply of wheat is growing and it does not make any economic sense for other businessmen and retailers to hike the prices of wheat.

Government punishes price hikers

Sources at the Ministry of Trade and Industry confirmed that the ministry and its branches are monitoring retail prices of food commodities, and that the ministry is taking measures against businessmen who hike prices. The sources quoted ten retail outlets which were shut down in Al-mahweet due to jointly hiking the prices of wheat.

Charities intensify aid distribution during Ramadhan

Al-Hikma and Al-Islah charities have intensified their aid and donation efforts during Ramadhan, distributing foodstuffs to impoverished families and individuals in several parts of the country. The charities aim at aiding over 20,000 persons by the end of Ramadhan.

China's BGB searches for Oil in Al-Mahara

The Chinese oil company, BGB, is currently undertaking geological surveys in block 13 - Mana'ar district in Al-Mahara governorate. Al-Mahara governor, Mohammed Al-Harazi, stated that he welcomes all investments into the governorate, and will do whatever is possible to ensure that the company's operations run smoothly.

Yemen & Morocco discuss trade links

The Moroccan minister, Mohammed Al-Imi, has met with the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr. Yahya Al-Mutawakel, and discussed bilateral trade and industry relations between the two countries, as well as sharing developmental experiences in terms of improving business environment and attracting more investments. Al-Mutawakel also invited Moroccan businessmen to expand their operation to Yemen as the Yemeni laws now allow foreign businessmen to undertake trade activities within the country.

Fisheries hike prices in Hadhramout

In retaliation for price hikes in Hadhramout, the governor, has ordered the formation of a committee to include governorate officials as well as representatives from fishing associations to look into the problem, as well as provide subsidized sales points for selling frozen fish in local markets in an attempt to increase supply.

MLA invites businesses to donate Zakat

The Ministry of Local Administration has invited businesses to pay up the outstanding Zakat fees to the ministry. The undersecretary of MLA stated that Zakat in 2005 exceeded 6 billion Riyals, while in 2002 it was only 3.8 billion Riyals.

Are changing working hours during Ramadan justified?

By: YemenTimes Staff

Whoever first decided that working hours in Ramadhan should be changed to accommodate the modifications in people's habits must think again, is this change doing more harm than good? What is the underlying notion that first justified the change in working hours? This report is an investigation in trying to understand the perks and demerits of the change in Ramadhan's working hours.

The holy month of Ramadhan is a special occasion for every Muslim, not only is every good deed rewarded more generously, but also because

Muslims get to fast—a prime ritual of the Islamic religion. Imam Mohammed Ibrahim says that God has promised that whoever prays more, donates more Zakat, and undertakes more good deeds within the month of Ramadhan is going to be generously rewarded in the afterlife. Thus people tend to spend more time praying, reading the Holy Quran, and undertaking more good deeds so that God will reward them in this life as well in the heavens and afterlife. It's a trade-off, he says, you give more of your time to God and in turn God will reward you far more than you expect.

Imam Ibrahim's logic makes sense and many Muslims submit to it, however, there is another argument which points to the repercussions of changing working hours. Mohammed

Al-Absi, a government cleric, stated that if you have documentation to process or any similar work you would have to wait until after Ramadhan to get it taken care of. Schools reduce their working hours and children learn less, government agencies run in less than a quarter of their usual efficiency, and furthermore courts and governance legislative bodies are closed.

"I don't understand why they just don't close shop in Ramadhan, instead of making false gestures that everyone works the same—no body works in Ramadhan, they just waste time" Al-Absi said.

Abdullah Ali, a businessmen, says that many Arab and Islamic countries do not change their working hours during Ramadhan, the cost of stopping

business or reducing activities is too huge, he says: "Ramadhan is a retreat, people spend their days sleeping and doing little bits of work while enjoying themselves and socializing with friends and families". He added: "what is so wrong with fasting and working at the same time, Islam recognizes productive work just as much as praying and making other good deeds, prophet Mohammed (PBUH) says that working is praying, so why do people in Yemen see working as an intolerable hardship they cannot handle".

University lecturer Abdulkarim A. justifies why working hours change, he says if working hours start at 8 as usual, people will only come at 10, and would leave at 1 as usual. However to control the issue, it was decided that

people would start working at 10 and would leave work at 3, to go with the flow he says. But the problem, he adds is: "even the change of hours isn't good enough; people always request their annual leave during Ramadhan. They come up with all kinds of excuses in order to leave early or arrive late... its not working" he says.

Ramadhan is a special month for every Muslim, however, many Muslim countries have demonstrated that Ramadhan is not a problem that requires different work scheduling, nor does it give reasons for the Muslim population to simply skip work and avoid being productive. It should be a motivation for people to do more work and contribute to the development and well-being of their society in order to get rewarded by God.

Gender-equality not a game!

By: Lamis Abdulkarim Shuga'a
lamis_shuga@yahoo.com

Having read the article entitled "Gender-equality, is it a game dear women?" published on the 6th of September 2007 issue No. 1083, written by Maged Tabet Al-Kholidy, who asked for an answer to his question. I have felt a great desire to reply wishing if I could satisfy his eagerness of knowing whether women use gender-equality as a game or not.

First of all, I completely disagree with 'equality' itself. Let's demonstrate that we know what this word means. 'Equal', according to an English-reader's dictionary, means a person or thing equal to another and 'equality' is the state of being equal. That is, from my point of view, difficult to be achieved in both sexes, at least in the Islamic countries in general and in Yemen in particular. That is due to the Islamic instruction as well as the customary cultures and habits, in which there are explanations relating to the limitations of each sex, i.e., men and women. That is because the nature of men is absolutely different from the nature of women. In other words, whenever women reach high status and even if they, actually, become equal due to the up-to-date developments, women, however, are simply still women. I mean, they are 'and will be' those weak creatures who, most of them, if not all, become weaker as soon as hearing 'soft words'. Furthermore, I

think, this is considered to be mercy from Allah to make the nature of men stronger than women's nature. A worthy point that I want to shed some light on is that the difference between men and women can't be described. It is altogether an incorporeal thing. So, until now, we can see that it is difficult to say that there is equality between men and women.

Some women have power and authority; others have money whereas different groups have high degrees of education and so forth. In spite of this, there will 'still' be a gap in their lives, if they live without a man. In fact, what I mean by a man, here, is not only as a husband; he could be a father, a brother, an uncle or even a son. A traditional proverb might confirm what I have said: "a shadow of a man is better than a shadow of a wall". Indeed, there are a lot of women who live without men, managing their houses and bearing their children's responsibilities alone. Even though, they continuously face a series of difficulties. I'm sure, if there were men on whom those women depend, such difficulties would be inconsequential. Another simple example may clarify my point. In reality, it can be noticed that a child usually seriously responds to his father more than his mother. Additionally, he is polite and respectable with all males of his family, i.e., his uncles, grandfather...etc, more than females of his family. No one can deny the fact that the ability of men to protect their families is absolutely more than the women's ability. Hence, we can say, a

feeling of stability, security and safety are represented by men not only at home but in our general lives.

For the mentioned reasons, I must repeat again, it's a difficult thing to say that men and women, in a way or another, can be equal. The status of men in his family as well as his society is referred to in the Islamic religion, as I have already said. In the Holy Quran, it is mentioned that "men are curators on women".

According to our religion, it is allowed for men to get married four times, however that isn't allowed for women. Men can be 'imams' in prayer either with men or with women, whereas women don't have to be 'imams' with men, however they can with other women. Moreover, women don't have the right to be judges. Even in inheritance, the share of men is not like the ones of women, who can only receive half. The Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) also asserted the status of men. A very simple example, which has a meaning beyond capacity, is that it is 'Sunna' to slaughter for a born-male-child but not for a born-female-child!! There are still many examples which support my point but I think what has been said is enough.

Since I have refused the word 'equality', let's suggest a word such as, 'demands' or 'rights'. I have asked several women about their opinions that are related to this topic. In fact, most of them said that they could not expect that they would be equal with men. When they had been asked to explain more about those rights, they intro-

duced different ideas. Some women concentrated upon rights inside homes. In other words, they talked about the different treatment between daughters and sons, especially in villages. Absolutely, it is difficult to say that several parents don't like their daughters and even prefer men. This is clear with respect to eating, clothing, caring, even in housework which it can be found sons hardly try to help even if the matter is related to them. They ask for something to drink because 'their prestiges' prevents them to go and help themselves.

In some rural places, in addition, there is still an 'abortion' of woman rights. Some parents prevent their daughters to continue their education after school. Others prevent them from getting a job, ordering them to stay at home until they get married. Even in their marriages, the right to accept or to refuse is in their parents' hand. If the most important decision of those girls is not in their hand, so, what else can exist for them? What are 'still' their rights?! Even woman's right to vote is sometimes considered as a shame: parents may well prefer to kill them but not to vote!

Eventually, I hope I could clarify to Maged the most important rights which need to be fulfilled, from the one hand, and to show that gender-equality is not a game, from the other. The real situation, he talked about, about that woman who looked at the man in the bus, I think, is abnormal and, at the same time, can't be generalized as every women.

THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE

By: Maged Thabet Al-kholidy
maged_thabet@hotmail.com



What about duties, dear Noha?

First of all, I want to thank the readers who responded to my article entitled "Gender-equality, is it a game dear women?!" One of these responses was by Ms. Noha Mohammed Molhi, in the form of an article published in the last issue, and others were sent to my email. Though Noha, and some others rejected my ideas, there are some others, male and female, who recommended them. Here, I am not going to stand against those who rejected my ideas because I should accept any reactions "open-heartedly", as Noha said. I want just to clarify some points that, I think, were misunderstood by some readers.

Some readers think I am calling on women to go with men if they meet in the streets or if a man offers a ride to any woman. Actually, I do not mean this at all. What I meant is that since men have to accept the concept of gender-equality, they must follow it in words and in deeds. They should not make any difference or distinction when they deal with women since equality is required in everything.

Following this, if a man meets a woman, whom he knows, he must behave as if he meets a man, i.e. he says hi, asking many personal questions, and offering services. In the case of meeting a woman, he must do so also; otherwise he will be accused for being violating the equality of gender.

If that man has a car, and meets a friend in the street, it is a matter of politeness, and respect to offer him a ride instead of letting him walk. He will be highly appreciated for this. If he meets a woman, according to gender-equality, he must behave similarly in order not to be partial and harsh with females.

By doing these acts, the man will not think badly of the woman. Furthermore, he does so in the streets in front of people just like when they working or studying together. Doing this, moreover, does not mean that he is going to take her home or anywhere else for immoral intentions.

Then, it thus depends on the morals of men and women. That is to say, if the woman is of good morals, the man will never think of her badly even if he has bad intentions. This is what has been proved in many real situations.

The men may neglect them in such situations. I am afraid, however, that the women again shake earth for violating the principle of gender-

equality that they fight for, claiming that men pay more attention to men without women.

Noha reminds me of an important point that "how to make sure that men will not think badly of women" when women feel that it is normal to go out with them. She is right, and women have the right to be conscious. But if we apply this in all the fields in which men and women are together, so it is fair to ask Noha how you make sure that men do not think badly of women when they work, study, and do many other things together?

All of us see men and women work together in offices, schools, universities, and elsewhere. Here, I am not advocating men, describing them as polite and moral in their treatment with women. In fact, it all depends on the kind of relationship established between them. If the relation is of good morals, and respect, neither the men nor the women will be rude to the other.

What attracts me more is the title of Noha's article "Dear Maged, equality of rights, not of nature". She gives more details in the article, explaining that rights like the right of "equal-education", "working", "choosing husbands", etc. It is really good to have equality in rights, while in duties there must be no equality, according to Ms. Noha!! If this is really what women mean by gender equality, so it is better to change the term from "Gender-equality" to "Rights-gender-equality". Is this equality, dear women?

Furthermore, Noha claims that the nature of men and women are different since women are sensitive and full of emotions. I admit this as a fact. This is something genetic, and unchangeable, as Noha said. I just wonder, and ask Noha "do the duties change the sensitive and emotional nature of women, while the rights (like working, studying, etc) do not?!"

I think, the points are clearer now, dear readers. And I hope Ms. Noha will think of the matter again so that she can give something "logical" and "convincing" as she said in her article. I, moreover, ask her, and all other readers to forgive me if am harsh in my words, requesting all of you to reconsider the topic not through my "blind eye", as Noha said, but through your 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 editor of English Journal of the University.

Out of the tune

Every year, a lot of serious plans and national conferences have been held against administrative and financial corruption in the governmental bodies, and furthermore an association has been established for the same goals.

However, and as we know, corruption is often done by those who vow to destroy it. In other words, they are responsible, bosses or employees whose hearts are evil and corrupt. However, they receive the highest wages and live comfortably.

For instance, the administration in which one works; one could easily identify those who practice corruption inside their offices or outside. From the first onset, they have the souls of

servants; they are slaves to their goodness. Some of them pretend to be principled in Islam. They use the religion to veil their crimes. However, they have violated rules and laws, taking bribes and deceiving others.

Furthermore, corrupted officials behave like babies in the hand of their managers and their speeches are immediately heard with high self-confidence, although they are full of lies. Therefore, if one quarrels with any of them, it means that you are trying to take down the government. So, be careful you are compelled to obey them



By: Fuad Ahmed Ja'dan

as the blind without saying a word against them, (because they are considered salt of earth) their minds say.

Another way for identifying them, in the administration, is that if we look inside their files, we would recognize that they are almost litigated. Their employment files are virtually devoid of any qualifications, although they manage very important offices and high educated workers. In addition, they lack any experience in the fields they direct.

Consequently, they feel inferior

psychologically. The corrupted plant despair and confusion as well as failure inside all the governmental bodies. They work as they wish and the masses suffer because of them.

Corrupted officials are not large in number, and it is so difficult to punish them, especially during the month of truthfulness and repentance: Ramadan. It is a suitable time for those who are sinners to repent as well as for those who are failures to succeed. Though what we need is strong will and truthful intentions for Ramadan, it is necessary for a month of war against these officials.

Let us fight truthfully and courageously against corruption in order to rescue our Yemen from a real collapse.

People in Ramadan

Nowadays, people celebrate the Holy Month. They go shopping and gather every thing needed for this month. They buy various kinds of foods and other things. The good quality Qat unfortunately wasn't forgotten for sure, Ramadans of this period are totally different from the ones of prophet's (PBUH) era. I do not know whether it is due to us or modernity which influences Muslims'

life negatively more than positively or it is because of our appetites.

We really turn this month from a chance to ask God's forgiveness to a time for sin. We change this month from a time of realizing our mistakes to a time of committing faults. What a shame on us on Judgement Day! How could we face Allah



By: Mohammed Saleh Ali Almoqri
mohammedalmoqri@yahoo.com

full of faults? Which time will we repent? What kind of minds do we carry? The questions are a lot but shall there be an answer? Is it the fate or the time? And where's the eagerness for paradise.

It costs.

Any way, Ramadan dear Muslims is not just

giving up eating during day, it is fasting of every thing that might make Allah angry. It is praying not sleeping, awaking for worshipping and reading and pondering the Noble Qura'an. It is not about chewing, playing and watching TV. Look at the difference between the one who spent day and night worshipping, thinking of God's graces, and the one who does the opposite, sleeping at day, chewing at night. From the bottom of my heart, I ask god to help those in need.

Oh, Death!

By: Abdul nasser Al-Abdali
abdul_nasser12@yahoo.com

We both lived together for sometime
And shared the ups & downs of the life rhyme
As for our love we indeed signed
To keep happy and also fine.
Thus, we loved each other
Whatever we can find
Insults or iltreatments
We don't actually care & even mind.

But I will keep her love & she will be mine
While we are still alive among the around
And the sun & moon everyday

shine.

Suddenly, I find she isnt absolutely mine
As the death will come & take her soul & also mind
Without any permission or even asigh
Ignoring both my love & consuming time.

Oh death, what a sorrowful deadline you design!
Isnt only to separate two who loved for sometime

But also leaves great effects & pains behind
As one is dead & the other remains suffering for the rest of his time.

The month of mercy

Ramadan is one of the miracles of Islam. It is the fourth pillar of the faith. Ramadan forms a very important part of every Muslim's life. It is the month of giving and taking mercy and during this holy month Allah blesses the believers with forgiveness and great rewards. Ramadan is something secret to all Muslims all over the world because it is the month in which the Holy Qura'an was revealed.

By the occasion of this month, Muslims used to welcome Ramadan in different ways according to their cultures and habits. In some villages of Yemen by the arrival of this holy guest in our hearts, children try to express their welcoming for Ramadan by collecting wood and cartons in order to make a giant torch in the evening, playing around it and using beautiful words that bode happiness. And the time is not enough to elaborate much on how peo-

ple welcome this month but what I want to refer to is that some people ignore the importance of Ramadan and its virtues and that's what made me write.

As we notice most people take Ramadan as a relaxing month, ignoring that it is an expiation from the rest of the year in which human beings can purify him/her self from sins. Ramadan is not as some think, it is not a mere abstention from food and drinking from dawn to sunset, it is a spiritual experience in forbearance and self-restraint from indulgence.

Besides that, Ramadan is as the prophet says: (a protection against sins since it prevents men observing the fast from using obscene language, shouting, insulting or quarrelling with each other), that is to say, Ramadan is a spiritual station by which you provide



By: Adel Hassan Aladlany

yourself with spiritualities and avoid doing negative things, but what a pity! We notice people sleeping whole days and perhaps staying up whole night in front of the digital satellite dishes gazing carefully at the bad television programs or movies which pollute the mind and intellect.

In addition, we notice people in the streets incapable of holding or handling themselves and their emotions. They get in a blaze of anger as if their tongues are saying "is there anybody to fight". Such a situation must be avoided so as to achieve the wisdom of fasting; otherwise it will not be accepted by Allah. The Apostle (peace be upon him) said: "he who does not abandon perjury or refrain from practicing fast testimony, God is not in need of his abstinence from food and

drink. If he is involved in a quarrel with anybody, he should not retaliate and say: I am fasting".

Also, in Ramadan, we see that some people like to have a lot of various dishes and strange meals, yet they can't eat it all because our appetites are sometimes lost or low as a result of rest. However, it is better for those extravagates to give some food to the poor and this is a kind of charity that Allah gives credit for and it is the practical and the best way of cooperation in Islam.

Furthermore, it releases the conscience from anxiety when one performs his duty to God and society. Moreover, Ramadan is the month of the year when the Holy Qura'an was revealed as I said before. For this reason I advice my dear readers to provide him/herself with Quranic readings.

At last, I pray that Allah unites the hearts and souls of Muslims and guides them to live in peace and happiness.



عندما تتضح الرؤيا ..
فأعلم انها طبعت بمطابع يمن تايمز

مطابع مؤسسة صحيفة يمن تايمز لتسعة
و الطباعة و النشر
شارع عبد جعفر، مبنى الصحافة الفلسطينية
صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية
تلفون: ٠١-٢٦٦٦١٩ / ٢٦٦٦١٩
فاكس: ٠١-٢٦٦٦١٩
ص.ب: ٤٤٦٥ صنعاء اليمن

سعر البيع: خمسة وثلاثون من أربع كباتن (نظام القيصر مليون ريال يماني ((قابل للإتصالات) + اكسسوارات للتقاوض)) - الموقع ممتاز. تلفونات نقاله + ديكور + لوحة ضوئية خارجيه. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٢٨٥٥
• للبيع: مركز اتصالات مكن ٧١٢٦١١٦١٥ - ٧١٢٢٤٤٠٢



مطعم و مخبازة الشيباني

AI-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT SUPER DELUX

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

صنعاء - شارع حده - أمام مركز الكيميم التجاري
تلفون: ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - ٢٦٦٦٣٧٥
فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩
ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye
Haddah st. in front of Al-Komaim Center
Tel: 266375 - 505290
Fax: 267619
P.O Box: 5465

سيارات

محاسبة فنادق سابقاً - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه أو في أي مجال آخر - قادر على توفي ضمانته.
• للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٨١٧٨٤
• علي - بك سياحة وإدارة فنادق - تعز + تطبيقات يمن سوفت تعز - خبرة في إدارة فنادق ٣ نجوم - يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص أو في أي مجال آخر. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٦١٣١٢ - ٠٤/٢٦١٣١١
• عادل - ليسانس آداب جغرافيا - تعز - خبرة في مجال المخازن - قادر على توفير ضمانته. للتواصل: ٧٣٤٣٠٩٢٩٩
• مسعد علي عبدالله - بكالوريوس هندسة تكنولوجيا المعلومات (جامعة عدن) - حاصل على شهادة CCNA - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة و نطقاً - خبرة ست سنوات. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٨٨٣٩٨٥
• هاني الشرفي - خبرة ١٠ سنوات في الكمبيوتر والإنترنت - خبره في مجال البرمجة وهندسة الكمبيوتر. - يرغب في العمل في شركة. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٥٢٧٦٤٨

عقارات

• للإيجار: شقق في حده ٥ غرف، ٣ حمامات ومطبخ. الإيجار: ٣٥٠ دولار.
• ٢ شقتين، كل شقة ٤ غرف، حمامين، مطبخ ومواقف لأربع سيارات. كل شقة ٥٠ دولار. للتواصل: ٧١١١٠٨٢٣
• للبيع: فيلا في المدينة السكنية - حده - مساحة الأرضية حوالي ٨ لبن حر. ديوان، ٣ غرف نوم، حمامين، صالة طعام ومطبخ، حوش وموقف للسيارات. للتواصل: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ - ٢٦٠٨٢٤ - ٢٦٠٨٢٤



مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي
للخدمات العقارية
حده - الحي السياسي - الأصححي - بيت بوس
سيار: ٧٣٣٨٠٢٨٥٥

رمضان كريم وكل عام وأنتم بخير Ramadan Karim

أوقات العمل
Working Hours
11 صباحاً - 4 عصراً
8 مساءً - منتصف الليل
11 A.M - 4 P.M
8 P.M - MIDNIGHT

وظائف شاغرة

للصيدليات. يُرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية علي فاكس: ٥٣٢٣٨٠
• مطلوب للعمل في السعوية وبرواتب مغرية ومميزات جيدة
١- طبيب باطنية ماجستير أو دبلوم بعد البكالوريوس (تخصص)
٢- طبيبة نساء وولادة (ماجستير أو دبلوم تخصص بعد البكالوريوس)
٣- جراح عام - ماجستير أو دبلوم تخصص بعد البكالوريوس
٤- طبيب أطفال - ماجستير تخصص بعد البكالوريوس. للتواصل: ٥٠٤٧٧٧ - ٧٧٧٧٩٠٣٩
• تعلن صيدلية نموذجية في أمانة العاصمة عن حاجتها إلى صيدلانية من ذوي الخبرة والكفاءة ويشترط في المتقدمة التالي:
١- بك صيدلة + خبرة لا تقل عن سنة أو دبلوم صيدلة + خبرة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات
٢- أن تجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر ويفضل أن تكون لديها خبرة في التعامل مع النظام المحاسبي
للصيدليات. يُرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية علي فاكس: ٥٣٢٣٨٠
• خالد - بكالوريوس طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان - تقدير (جيد جدا مع مرتبة الشرف) - خبرة سنتين - يرغب في العمل في الفترة المسائية في صنعاء. للتواصل: ٧١١٩٩٧٤٨٤
• شوقي أمين - ثانوية عامة - سنة تالفة تجارة (قسم محاسبة) - جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - خبرة في مجال المخازن لمدة ست سنوات (أمين مخازن - مراقب مخازن - مشتريات متابعه) نوع المخزن (مخازن مستشفى - مخازن مصنع - مخازن الالكترونيات) - يبحث عن عمل مناسب. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢
• صادق - دبلوم محاسبة (المعهد الوطني) - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر نظام محاسبي - يمن سوفت -

DHL: 441099/8/76
ARAMEX
أرامكس صنعاء ت: ٤٤١٠٢٤٥
عدن ت: ٢٦٦١٢٤٠ تعز ت: ٢٦٦٤٨٩
المكلا ت: ٢٠٩١٩٠ الحديدة ت: ٢١٩٦٤٣

شحن وتوصيل
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
Tel: 01-531221/531231
التسيم للشحن والتوصيل ت: ٤٠٧٩٠٥
ولد لينك ت: ٤٤٤٤٥٠٠٤٤١٣٥

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١/٢٤٦٩٧-٦٦
مستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١-٢٦٤٣٨١/٧٧
مستشفى سدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٣٨١
مستشفى الاماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٣٥٩٧-١/٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٢٣٧٥٠٠
فندق موفيك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
فندق تاج سبأ ت: ٠١-٢٧٢٣٧٣
فندق ويلكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٩٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١-٦٠٣٥٥٠ - ٦٠٣١٥٨/٨

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٤٤٣٣/٣/٤-٤٤٤٤٣٣
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٠٩٥٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٦٢٢٢
فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥

معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٤٣٤/٥ فاكس: ٥٢٤٣٤٦
معهد ليك ت: ٢٤٠٨٣٣ - ٥١٠٦١٢ فاكس: ٢٦٥٥٣٧

شركات للتأمين

الوظيفة للتأمين ت: ٢٧٢٧٣٢/٧٧٧٧٣٧
مأرب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٨٤١٩٣
عدن ت: ٢٤٤٨٠
تعز ت: ٢٥٨٨١

شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٧٧٨٠٠/٧٧٧٦١٢/٤٣
عدن ت: ٢٤٧٦١٧
تعز ت: ٢٥٠٣٤٥

مدارس

مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤١٤٠٠٣٧/٤٢٤-٤٢٤
مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٣٧-١٩١/٢ فاكس: ٣٧-١٩٣
مدرسة الزكية الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٣٥/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

سفرات

التسيم للسفرات ت: ٧٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم

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

تعليم

الإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على
تصويبة ٢١١ ٣٨٦٦٦١

طوارئ الكهرباء ١٧٧ طوارئ الشرطة ١٩٩
الطفاه ١٩١ طوارئ المياه ١٧١
الاستعلامات ١١٨ حوادث (المرور) ١٩٤
الاشغال الخارجية ٢٠٣٥٤٤/٧ الشئون الداخليه ١٧٧-٢٥٣٧/٢
٢٥٠٧١١/٢ وزارة المواصلاات (تلفون) ٥٧٢٢٢٠٢
الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦٦ التلفزيون ٣٣٠٠١/٢
مؤسسة الباصات للنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣
وزارة المواصلاات ٢٥١١٠/١/٢/٣ السباحه ٢٥٤٠٢٢
الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٢٢١٢/٣ تليمين ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٤-١-٩٦٧
فرع عدن ت: ٢٢٧٨٩٩ - ٢٢٧٨٩٩ فاكس: ٢٢٧٨٩٤
البنك التجاري ت: ٧٧٢٤٤ فاكس: ٧٧٢٤٤
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٥٠٢٤٧-٢ فاكس: ٢٦٤٧٠٣٠٣٥٠
بنك اليمن الدولي ت: ٠١-٤٠٧٠٣٠
البنك العربي ت: ٠١-٢٧٥٥٥/٢
بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ٠١-٥٢٣٨١٣
البنك المركزي: ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٣٤

تأجير سيارات

زأويه (Budget) ت: ٢٠٦١٢٠٠-٦٣٧٣٣ فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨
يورب كار ت: ٢٧٠٧٥١ فاكس: ٢٧٠٨٠٤
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٥٥٨٥٥
عدن ت: ٢٠٢٤٥٦٢٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١.
صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٣٨٠٥
فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩
عدن ت: ٢٠٠٣٧٦٩٩
تعز ت: ٤٠٢٥٠٣٤٣
المكلا ت: ٥٠٢٠٧٤٩٢

Infinet Education T: 444553
NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣

البريد السريع

صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧
الحديدة ت: ٢٤٨٢٣
إب ت: ٤١١٨٨٨
المكلا ت: ٣٠٣١٤١
شبه ت: ٢٠٢٣٦٦
سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

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

بيع شراء إيجار إستئجار طلب وظيفة وظائف شاغرة غير ذلك

تفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء
لنزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢٦٨٦١١/٢/٣)

Shammer Hotel & Suites
فندق واجنبلة شمر

Damascus Street (Hadda) Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel.: 00967 - 1 - 418545/6/7/8
P.O. Box: 16183
Fax: 00967 - 1 - 418549 - 418564
E-mail: Shammerhotel@hotmail.com

Supporting families through capacity building

By: Fatima Al-Ajel
fatimafnfr@yahoo.com

Walid and Ameer are two orphans. They have been living with their Uncle Fuad after the death of their father. Ameer, ten years of age, always makes problems with the children in their area and Walid, nineteen years old, refuses to study or learn any skills. This has increased the fears of their uncle who has been busy with his own business.

One day a friend of their uncle advised him to register the two brothers in an association for orphans where they will be qualified and learn new skills. Fuad followed the advice and after two months he went to visit Walid and Ameer. He was surprised with what he saw in the association. Walid, who had no goals for his future, became a very good carpenter while Ameer studied English and computer skills and learnt many technical skills during the two months.

In fact, the story above was a skit in the celebration of the Al-Saleh Association for Social Development. The center where the two brothers trained was an inclusive development center for orphans rehabilitation.

Al-Saleh Association has a strategy which is composed of three stages and aims to make regular development for the orphans in the association. The first stage—the preparatory stage—qualifies the orphans. The number of orphans who are involved in the first stage is 500—250 girls and 250 boys.

Under the motto, "While working, our hopes are achieved," the Al-Saleh Association launched activities in the summer center as the first step in its strategy of empowering orphans who are older than ten years.

The second stage aims to develop the orphans' family skills. The last stage is establishing a center for orphan developing. "The project needs a lot of support and it will take at least three years to achieve our goals," Huda al-Yafe'e, the director of Orphan Sector and Lodging Houses stated.

"We started with the project study and a geographical survey, however, because of the lack of donations and the difficulties in finding land to build the project, we started to coordinate with the technical & industrial institute", al-Yafe'e mentioned.

However, there is a plan to establish



An operate for the orphans in the foundation expressing their dreams and views through songs.

a new sector in coordination with the Administration of Technical & Industrial Institute. "The sector indicates two section, one for solar energy and the other section is for solar

The foundation supports a program called "Big Brothers". It is concerned with educating and empowering the "elder brother in a family", who will take the father's responsibility and position.

However, the project aims to not just give skills to the eldest brother but also all the members of orphan families.

Yemeni architecture. The trainees will study for a year and then they will be qualified to integrate into society in different fields. The project will play

an important role in the future in providing the market with the skilled and qualified labor it needs", al-Yafe'e said.

There is another program in the project which is called "Big Brothers". It is concerned with educating and empowering the "elder brother in a family", who will take the father's responsibility and position.

However, the project aims to not just give skills to the eldest brother but also all the members of orphan families. "We take the eldest brother or sister in a family to give them skills according to their interests. Furthermore, there is a special program for eradicating illiteracy among widows in these families."

After a year of skills training, the association will provide the graduated orphans with a loan to start their own businesses. "We make three years as the maxima period for the orphans to return the loans to the loans fund of the association after they succeed in their own projects and become independent", al-Yafe'e stated. Al-Yafe'e has complained about the lack of support for the association, claiming that people think such an association which is supported by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, doesn't

need aid from others, however, this is not the case. Recently, the association had received a YR 50 million allocation from the president.

The president donated his personal farm in Abs district to be dedicated to the association. "We will get the

CCTV

- Permeates anything
- Observers everything
- Doesn't Miss a thing
- like nothing else

Panasonic ideas for life

شركة ألفا المحدودة ALFA

money from the crops as income for the project", Al-Yafe'e clarified.

In the celebration, President Ali Abdullah Saleh has ordered another future project for the orphans in the establishment of al-Saleh University of Technology. The president said that the planned Saleh University would include technical and vocational training centers for orphans and called for international expertise to be used in preparing special studies at the university. The university will be established with cooperation between al-Saleh Foundation and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

"The aim of establishing such a university is to integrate orphans in society and set them on the straight path ones they are qualified. The university will provide the society very good qualified people who will participate in developing the economy of Yemen", President Saleh stated.

كولوب COLOP

self-inking stamps

Thabet Son Corporation مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة

Showroom Telefax: 269924 (Mujahed St. - Beside Al-Basha Grocery) Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
E-mail: tsc_printing@hotmail.com



A skit in which orphans take technical and vocational training courses.

SHOWTIME maximum tv

MAGICIAN

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE
LIVE & EXCLUSIVE ON SHOWTIME
CALL NOW 733113355

SPECIAL OFFER FOR A LIMITED PERIOD, SUBSCRIBE TO SHOWTIME AND RECEIVE A FREE PHONE*

*Terms and conditions apply