

YEMEN TIMES TIMES



Seiyoun: (05) 404288, Ibb: (04) 407418

Monday, 24 September 2007 • Issue No. 1088 • Price 40 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf www.yementimes.com

Inside:



5

Three hours in juveniles



8

Learning from Al-Ghad



15 Only 4% of Yemeni land is used to feed the country

Protests around the republic

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SANA'A, September 23 — Hundreds of military and civil pensioners staged a protest in Aden on Sunday, in solidarity with the head of the coordinating council for military pensioners associations Brig. Nasser Al-Nawbah, who is now in prison. The protest took place despite heavy security forces, who tried to disperse the protestors, in

Al-Nawbah was arrested in his home because of his leadership role in the protests taking place in southern governorates since the beginning of this year. Because of his rank, he will be receiving a military trial.

In order to mitigate the situation, President Saleh met end of last week with around 850 officers reinstated recently in their military units. He directed concerned authorities to reinstate all officers suspended from work following 1994 war, while the absence period is calculated as part of service and they will be granted the deserved promotions, bonuses, etc.

Al-Dhal'e

Protestors in Al-Dhal'e governorate

demanded the state to create an independent committee to look into the ongoing protests issue.

They also chanted slogans against the price hikes, corruption and killing innocents together with arresting those participating in peaceful demonstrations and sit-ins in Aden, Hadramout and Al-Dhal'e.

The Coordinating Council of military and civil pensioners accused Aden's security forces on Thursday of preventing them from staging an open sitin recalled for by the council and was due to be staged in Khour Maksar's Parades Square.

The Secretary General of the Coordinating Council Brig. Nasser Abdulqawi told media outlets they decided to suspend the sit-in after security forces laid a siege around Parades Square, hinting such a measure is taken for the safety of demonstrators and to avoid any potential clash with security forces.

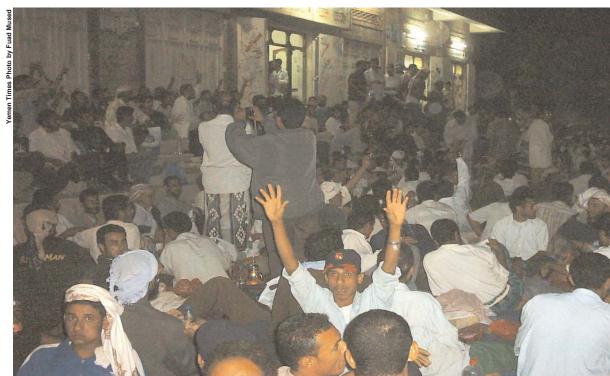
Similarly, over five thousand men staged a sit-in before Hajjah's gover-

norate building on Saturday, asking the government to respect people and limit price hikes, and corruption. They promised to continue protest until the government meets their demands.

In Taiz, thousands of citizens demonstrated on Thursday in line with similar sit-ins and demonstrations staged in different provinces. Many opposition leaders delivered speeches in which they criticized starving policies of the ruling party as well as using force against protestors.

Lahj's Habil Fadhl locals blocked the main road linking Al-Omari villages and districts in protest against the inordinate price hikes. They stressed their lives have become difficult especially when a sack of wheat reached YR 7,000, while a gas cylinder mounted to YR 1,000.

The locals said they blocked the way to prevent the monopolizing merchants' Lorries from passing by their areas, demanding authorities to quickly work on reduce prices, or otherwise they will continue their blockade.



Protests on Saturday in Dhal'e governorate. Keeping fast during Ramdan did not stop the protestors from gathering and making public statements. Hundreds of Yemenis especially in southern governorates had been going in demonstrations in protest against the hard living conditions and corruption.

Want service ...Budge



and value?



Reservation Tel. 309618 - 506372 Reservation Fax. 240958, Hadda, Reservation Tel. 411727 24 hours (Hot Line) 733652317





Bahran: Four years to build a Yemeni atomic reactor

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, September 23 — Yemen is still negotiating with US and Canadian investors on funding construction of a nuclear reactor in the country, Energy and Electricity Minister Mustafa Bahran said Saturday.

The minister stated to the official news Agency: Saba, that the last talks session between Yemen, American and Canadian investment companies on producing electricity through nuclear energy would be held next week in Sana'a.

He said that the negotiation between Yemen and the companies aims at increasing the power capacity in Yemen to 5,000 Mega Watt to meet the electrification shortage. "It will take around four years to build the reactor," Bahran said without specifying the cost or identifying the potential investors.

Yemen has proposed some projects in the 51st General Conference of Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, to be implemented by the Atomic agency. The proposal included the production of electricity and desalination of water through nuclear energy and establishing a center for curing cancer patients in Aden city.

Bahran, who returned Saturday from the Conference, said in that he has informed the director general of the

(IAEA) Mohammed El-Baradei on talks between the government of Yemen and foreign companies on investing in nuclear energy to generate electricity and purify water in Yemen. According to Bahran, El-Baradei has praised Yemen's steps toward such an experience of peaceful use of nuclear energy to generate electricity and desalinate drinking water.

The nuclear energy projects were part of President Ali Abdullah Saleh's election program. Saleh, who has backed Arab world's right to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful ends, has invited the private sector to participate in renewable energy activities in Yemen, and agreed to buy electric stations generated by foreign or local companies. Saleh has also declared during his election campaign that Yemen will use nuclear energy to cover the shortage of electricity in the country, which experiences frequent blackouts and daily power shutdowns

Bahran has stated to Yemen Times earlier, that power ministry has long-term

Thabet Son Corporation (

KONICA MINOLTA

کونیکا مینولتا

الأت تصوير متعددة الأغراض

RIGOH

brother

plan to construct a power plant in Mareb with a capacity of producing 341 Megawatts. This plant, when created, is expected to boost the national supply and therefore limit any power cuts. It will work on natural gas and can be converted to using nuclear power in the future.

However, the atomic reactor project has received criticism in the past due to the poor security level in the country. Others have challenged the government's ability to arrange for adequate disposal of nuclear waste.

Yet, according to Bahran, Tomihiro Taniguchi who is directing the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security Affairs at IAEA said the agency is ready to train Yemeni employees in field of nuclear safety, adding that the agency would dispatch a mission to the country to draw up a program in this field.

IAEA, which has spent around \$1.5 million so far to train Yemeni staff and offered nuclear equipment to hospitals to cure prostate cancer patients.

KINDERMAN

KARDEX

Storage & Archiving Solutions

کار دکس ر

حلول آليه للحفظ والاسترداد

وؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة



starting from NSD-7 - Receiver does not pay any fee - No bank account required - Home delivery in India at no catio cost - Over 23,000 agent locations across the South Asian countries Call o visit our locations from 8 am to 9 pm including

...through Western Union from

UNION FOR EXCELANGE

500

Eight agent's locations across Yemen

MONEY TRANSFER

SANA'A: Head Office 210540, Al-Asbahi, 40th str, 678160, Al-Zubairi str. 472136, Al-Hasabah str. 563847, Haddah str. 427252 ADEN: Madram str. 220241 TAIZ: Al-Hawban 273580, 266270, Hawth Al-Ashraf 281075 IBB: Mafraq Jeblah, near Al-Hekma clinic 457699 E-mail: unionfx@y.net.ye







صنعاء : 278546/7/8 - شارع حده : 207691 - شارع الستين : 446073

تعز : 214306 - عدن : 244625 - الحديده : 204488 - المكلا : 316710

الموقع على الانترنت: www.thabetson.com.ye - البريد الالكتروني: tsc@yemen.net.ye



In brief

SANA'A

Teaching Forum at Sana'a University

Sept. 20 — As an attempt to enhance education level at Sana'a University, the university established a forum for teaching in which lecturers and university professors will congregate along with other stakeholders and exchange experiences and knowledge. The forum is supposed to result new strategies and special courses in enhancing teachers performance and education techniques.

Scouts and girl guides camp launched

Sept. 22 — Due to last for five days, Minister of Youth and Sport launched the 18th Scouts and 6th Guides national camp in preparation for kindling 26th September torch. Six hundred scouts and girl guides will take part in the camp. Scouts and Girl Guides Association assistant secretary general Mohammed Al-Badawi noted the camp aims to develop the capabilities of participants in different aspects, hinting the camps further seeks to deepen the national unity and

Training workshop for handicaps associations

Sept. 23 — Organized by Working Woman Department at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, the first workshop for those working in handicaps associations was concluded last week. The workshop themed "Decent Work and Social Justice" aimed to educate 29 participants with the issues that concern their fellow handicaps as well as earning them the required skills to deal with handicaps. It also stressed the importance of earning handicaps the qualification and skills to join labor market and enable them to get public employment, especially when law and national regulations granted handicaps five percent of jobs at the public and mixed sectors.

DHAMAR

47 prisoners on parole to be released

Sept. 20 – Forty seven of the prisoners in Dhamar prison who have completed their time and could not pay their debts to the state, or those who have completed three thirds of their time and displayed good behavior will be released soon. Charitable people and businessmen cooperated through the chamber of commerce and the local security to facilitate the release of those prisoners and pay their standing debts.

Ramadan's folklore canopy activities kick off

Sept. 22 — Abyan's Generation Club launched its Ramadan's folkloric and cultural activities on Saturday. The first evening included the inauguration of painting show by painer Nasser Awad, with different paintings reflecting Abyan's folklore, nature and culture. Musical critic and researcher Ali Mohammed Obeed gave a critical study of Omar Nusir's songs. Bana Band sang different songs of Mohammed Mohsen Attrush.

Al-Hodeidah University starts its cultural activities

Sept. 22 — Al-Hodeidah University launched its Ramadan's annual cultural competition on September 22. Thirteen teams, representing the university's different facilities, will take part in the competition due to continue for four days. The activities coincide with the celebrations of Yemeni revolutions celebrations.

Community students to receive training in Halwan University

Sept. 22 — Students enrolled in Community College's Tourism and Hotel Management Department are to receive training in Egyptian Halwan University's Tourism and Hotels college. The cooperation between both colleges includes receiving Egyptian experts to teach in the community college. As well as, building the abilities of Yemeni teachers working in Tourism and Hotel Administration Department.

Strategy to use emissions in creating energy

In an attempt to encourage environment protection in Yemen, the Ministry of environment launched a website for clean development mechanism, by which it encourages investors to create energy from collecting industry emitted gases.

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANA'A, Sept. 22 - Yemen is encouraging investment in alternative energy sources, especially in line with the Kyoto Protocol the government signed in Sept. 2004. As a practical step, Yemen's Clean Development Mechanism Website, which is supported by UNDP, was launched last week in a press conference.

The mechanism aims to direct private sector investment into emissionreduction projects in developing countries while also promoting sustainable development. In return the industrialized countries investing in projects will receive credits against their Kyoto

Abdul-Rahman F. Al-Eryani, Minister of Water and Environment, explained that there are promising projects such as using methane generated by the landfills existing in Aden and Sana'a to create energy. These landfills emit methane, which is one of the main gases that cause global warming. "If Yemen could attract investors to collect this gas and generate electricity power, it would be a good resource for investors as well as the country as a whole," he said.

He also pointed out that by launching Yemen's clean development mechanism website, the ministry received calls from outsider investors. They want to know the conditions and opportunities of investment in this

"This website is hosting a key outreach mechanism for countries to mar-

ket their national CDM programme as well as improving their country's competitiveness on the global market," Flavia Panseiri, UNDP Resident Representative to Yemen commented on the website.

In order to supervise the operation of the website the ministry established a national committee concerned with organizing investment opportunities inline with the clean development mechanism. This committee was established by a ministerial decree and is headed by the Minister of Water and Environment, Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Oil and Minerals, Ministry of Electricity and Power, Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment.

"Ideally, it will encourage additional capital flows into developing countries, accelerate technology transfer, create new job opportunities and enable developing countries to leapfrog to cleaner technologies," Al-Eryani remarked.

He also confirmed that any such investment would result in mitigating the emission of the well-known six gases causing global warming. For instance, if an electricity station is erected using wind or solar energy, the power generated will be counted as much as it takes when it uses petrol or diesel to be produced. This quantity that was supposed to emit gases is to be sold in the global markets for carbon as revenue for Yemen.

Ms. Pansieri noted that the coopera-

of this month. In addition, there are

preparations to form a fighting locusts

(on October). In addition, there is a

possibility to join Omani experts' team



CDM website: www.cdm-yemen.org. Yemen is looking to keep pace with global goals to cut down on carbon dioxide by joining the Capacity Development for Cleaning Development Mechanism Project.

tion on CDM capacity has by far exceeded the originally planned outputs. She said: "Yemen has received enormous international recognition for these crucial steps taken. The country has taken the lead in the region to promote its CDM capacity to the global carbon market.'

She also commended the efforts of developing countries regarding global warming saying: "this growing concern of the developing countries has a great effect. For this matter, the existing clean development mechanism experienced by most of the countries including Yemen makes me delight-

Pansieri also said that this new mechanism would help the developing countries to introduce new technologies to reduce pollution as well as to find a clean environment, mitigating the emission of gases and global

warming.

Cleaning Development Mechanism **Project**

Yemen is looking to keep pace with global goals to cut down on carbon dioxide by joining the Capacity Cleaning Development for Development Mechanism Project.

The cabinet has approved of creating committee to promote CDM in February this year.

"On the global level job creation in the environmental sector, especially in the field of clean technologies, is large and expanding and global expenditures on the environment are in the range of US\$ 525 billion per year," Al-Eryani said.

Yemen needs 4 more million jobs over the next years to cope with the excessive growth of labor force in the

The project, funded by the Netherlands Government and implemented by Untied Nation Environment Program, will aim to enable Yemen to fully engage as a partner in the global carbon market.

The Kyoto Protocol is an agreement under which industrialized countries will reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% compared to the year 1990 (but note that, compared to the emissions levels that would be expected by 2010 without the Protocol, this limitation represents a 29% cut). The goal is to lower overall emissions of six greenhouse gases carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, HFCs, and PFCs - calculated as an average over the five-year period of 2008-12. National limitations range from 8% reductions for the European Union and some others to 7% for the US, 6% for Japan, 0% for Russia, and permitted increases of 8% for Australia and 10% for Iceland

According to Ian Johnson is Vice President for Sustainable Development at the World Bank, up to now, with only 15% of the world's population, rich countries have been responsible for more than 75% of global carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, and thus most of the environmental damage. However, it is the developing countries - and thus the world's poor - who are most vulnerable. It is unrealistic to ask poor countries, where more than 1.6 billion people do not have access to clean energy and technologies, to bear the costs associated with the much needed technological change.

The protocol resulted in establishing a clean development mechanism aiming at reducing the emission of the six gases causing global warming. This mechanism includes encouragement of mitigating the emission of these gases.

Locust control center announces most Yemeni governorates as locust free

to the prior team to work together..

Al-Romaih ensured that these

While it may take until May next year to control locusts in Yemen, the Locust Control Center declared a number of governorates as locust free. And with the assistance from Saudi Arabia at the end of this month, more work will be done to prevent them from spreading further to neighboring countries.

By: Fatima Al-Ajel

SANA'A, Sept. 23 - An intensive team consisting of Yemeni and Saudi campaign, carried out by 19 anti- experts. The team is stipulated to start locust teams have already controlled its survey directly after Eid vacation the speedily spreading of locust swarms in Aden Gulf and some areas in the Lahj and Abyan coastline south of Yemen.

Some governorates towards the north have also been announced clear such as Marib and al-Jawf. However further to the far east of Yemen, Shabwa and Hadrmout are still suffering from increasing spread locusts, according to the Director-General of Yemen's Desert Locust Control Centre Abdu Fara Al-Romaih.

"We are in the final stages of controlling the spread of locusts in these two areas and we predict to control the locust movements by the end of this month," he confirmed.

The locust swarms are now departing towards the winter coastline areas; at the Red Sea and Aden Gulf.

"Recently the locusts control teams, which are provided with the all tools and spray cars to fight the locusts, succeeded in fighting locusts before they spread to Gulf of Aden areas, which are the most suitable areas for locusts breeding during the winter season." Al-Romaih stated.

Recently, Saudi Arabia has offered assistance to Yemen to fight locusts. The total assistance is estimated at 6 million Saudi Rails. "Such support is a part of the Yemen -Saudi Arabia Border Agreement singed in 2000. The agreement aims to protect the two countries borders from any dangers, and the locusts is one." Al-Romaih explained.

The Desert Locust Control Centre is expected to receive the aids at the end

experts would improve the performance of the Yemeni locusts fighting teams. He concluded that coming May Yemen would be clean form the However, Al-Romaih confirmed that

the serious locust blight currently affecting Yemen could spread to neighboring countries such as Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and the Africa Horn if they couldn't control the locusts' movements in the few coming months. betes.

The center reported that a limited number of locusts have been seen recently in some mountain areas in Taiz like Al-Hujariah. However, such numbers do not present a threat to agriculture because these locusts are under the age to breed.

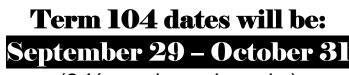
Al-Romaih laughed that citizens in these areas don't allow locusts to multiply as they immediately rush to fill plastic bags and bottles to sell or eat. Some locals believe locusts' meat could cure many diseases, like dia-

Because even a small locust swarm can eat as much food in one day as about 2.500 people, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation said last week the country's losses could reach 600 billion riyals if locusts damage agricultural areas across the country.

Since July Yemeni authorities struggled to combat the worst locust outbreak in 14 years. The ministry of agriculture said that locust swarms have swept across 240,000 hectares of desert and farmlands in the worst plague to hit the country since 1993.



Yemen's Premier Language Institute Since 1975



(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!!

Baghdad pushes for wider U.N. role in Iraq

By: Claudia Parsons

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters) — Iraq urged regional and world powers on Saturday to back an expanded U.N. role in Iraq but U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon said there was more to be done on security before he could increase U.N.

Ministers from Iraq, its neighbours and world powers met at U.N. headquarters, with Washington pressing for implementation of a Security Council resolution passed last month on raising the role of the world body in Iraq.

The meeting brought U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice together with her Iranian counterpart, Manouchehr Mottaki, at a time of tension over Iran's nuclear ambitions but they did not address each other. Washington also accuses Iran of backing militants in Iraq.

Ban told the meeting regional cooperation was vital to reinforce Iraqi efforts at reconciliation and "avoid exacerbating

He said it was the duty and responsibility of the United Nations to help and he proposed setting up a small support office in Baghdad and possibly sending staff to the cities of Basra and Arbil in the

But when he was asked at a news conference whether security was sufficiently improved to actually commit more U.N. staff, Ban said: "The security situation, politically, socially ... (is) unstable at this

"I would really hope that security will



Iraqi soldiers take positions during a night patrol in the Zafraniya neighbourhood of Baghdad.

be ensured as soon as possible," he said. "It's true that ... security has been improving, but I think much more has to be done.'

Many U.N. officials are deeply concerned about working in Iraq, remembering a bomb that destroyed its office in Baghdad in August 2003 and killed 22

people, including mission chief Sergio Vieira de Mello.

The U.N. Staff Union wants Ban not to deploy more people in Iraq and withdraw those there now. Around 50 staff are currently in Baghdad, living and working in the fortified international Green Zone.

Maliki says problems 'small'

Council last month voted to assign the role in Iraq, including promoting reconciliation between rival factions and dialogue with neighbouring countries.

ing progress toward national reconciliation and played down defections by Sunni Arab political parties from his government. "When we talk of improvement, this doesn't mean that we don't have some problems but these problems are very small," he said.

"We are going to be able to provide security to the U.N. in a way that will allow it to perform its role in an effective manner," Maliki told reporters earlier

He pointed to an alliance of Sunni Arab tribes to fight al Qaeda in the western province of Anbar as evidence of success. "Of course there are still pockets of tension, still pockets of terrorist militias who are working in the shadows," he

Rice described the talks as an "excel-

At U.S. and British urging, the Security United Nations an expanded political

Maliki said his government was mak-

after meeting Ban.

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL



PROVIDING A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR 35 YEARS

A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site in a countryside setting. Sports facilities include soccer and softball fields, basketball and tennis courts. Large indoor multi-purpose area for volleyball, basketball, badminton, gymnastics, table tennis, musical and dramatic productions. Bus service available

Main Campus

- Performance-Based curriculum for $5\ \text{years}$ of age through secondary school
- Personalized education/small class sizes run by highly qualified & experienced teachers
- Over 40 computers available for student use, and computer instruction for all ages Extensive after school activity program involving music, art, craft, drama, & sports
- Advanced Placement (AP) college level courses available for qualified students
- Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities



- Specific age appropriate experiences for 2, 3 and 4 year olds
- Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area Certified experienced British teacher assisted by paraprofessionals
- School hours are from 7:55 a.m. to 12:00 noon (Saturday through Wednesday)
- Arabic program from 12:00 noon 2:30 p.m.

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen

Phone: 370 191-2 Fax: 370 193 Email: gordonblackie@qsi.org Web site: http://yem.qsi.org



Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA) Member of Quality Schools International

Somalis hope Afro-Arab force can help peacekeepers

By: Aweys Yusuf and Abdi Sheikh

MOGADISHU (Reuters) - Somalis in Mogadishu have broadly welcomed calls for an Arab-African peacekeeping force to replace Ethiopians troops supporting their interim government, which is being battered by an insur-

Ethiopian artillery, tanks and war planes helped fighters loyal to the fragile administration rout rival Islamists from the capital in a brief conflict over the New Year.

But the continued presence of soldiers from a Christian-led neighbour that many Somalis view as an enemy has raised tensions among many residents of Muslim Somalia who are weary of war.

"It is good to bring an Arab-African peacekeeping force if it will take us out of our living hell," Mogadishu resident Farah Osman told Reuters. "I hope the situation will improve, although Somalis are difficult to deal with."

Mother-of-six Fatuma Abdirahman agreed: "We welcome forces from all over the world to put out the fire in our country.'

Earlier this year, the African Union

has inflamed the rebellion in the capital since January. So far, however, only about 1,600 Ugandan troops have arrived.

The call for a new Arab-African force under the aegis of the United Nations came in a visit to Saudi Arabia a week ago by Prime Minister Mohamed Gedi and President Adbullahi Yusuf.

Disgruntled members Mogadishu's dominant clan, the Hawiye, have also been accused by government officials of joining the Islamist-led insurgency. A top clan official said they would be happy with any plan that saw the Ethiopians leave.

Hidden interests?

'Ethiopians have hidden interests in Somalia," a Hawiye clan chairman, Mohamed Hassan Had, told Reuters. 'We shall get peace if Ethiopian troops withdraw and legal forces come."

Boosting the insurgents last week, Somali opposition figures including Islamist leaders formed a new opposition alliance in Eritrea that vowed to wage war on Ethiopian troops in Somalia.

agreed to send 8,000 peacekeepers to Zakariya Mahamud Abdi, said any new this population." replace the Ethiopians, whose presence peacekeepers should not just replace

the Ethiopians.

"They should not come as an aiding force to Yusuf," he said. "We don't have any problem with Arab-African forces, but they must come in a legal way with the consensus of the Somali people ... If they come to support tyranny and dictatorship then it is an occupation force."

But with African nations so far failing to send troops to get the AU force up to strength, many observers wonder where the push to find more soldiers for Somalia will come from. Without reinforcements.

Ugandans who have been in Mogadishu since March have largely been restricted to guarding the air and

Somalia, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, told Reuters on Saturday that it was vital the outside world follow through on its promises to help.

"It is very important for us in the U.N. and international community to be consistent, both in our words and our actions," he said. "This is crucial ... It has been adopted by the Security A spokesman for the alliance, Council and we must help and assist

lent meeting," saying there was an understanding that "it's the international community's responsibility to help."

"The security situation in Iraq is difficult but improving and certainly the security of U.N. personnel will be a very high priority for all of the forces there," she told reporters.

Saturday's meeting included members of the Security Council, Iraq's neighbours, members of the Group of Eight leading industrial nations and representatives of regional and international organ-

U.S. President George W. Bush boosted American troop levels this year to try to stabilize Baghdad and create a climate for political reconciliation between Iraq's

Middle East Entrepreneur Training Program

Shi'ite and Sunni populations. But the Iraqi government has failed to meet several benchmarks for political reconcilia-Bush recently backed a recommenda-

draw 20,000 troops by next July from 169,000 now. The meeting was a rare occasion for Rice to sit in the same room as officials

tion by his commander in Iraq to with-

from Iran, but a U.S. official said there was no direct contact between Rice and Diplomats said Mottaki had called on

U.S. authorities to release several Iranians detained in Iraq who Tehran says are diplomats but who Washington says were helping insurgents.

seeks exceptional business and civil society leaders sea ports and Villa Somalia presidential palace. The new U.N. special envoy for

Media Contacts: Emily Meyertholen, (858) 822-6019 or emeyertholen@ucsd.edu Debra Sherman, (858) 822-6012 or dlsherman@ucsd.edu

The Beyster Institute at the University of California, San Diego's Rady School of Management is now accepting applications from talented entrepreneurs and leaders from growth-oriented businesses and civil society organizations in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region for participation in the Middle East Entrepreneur Training (MEET) program. MEET is funded by the U.S. Department of State Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and managed by the Beyster Institute.

Since 2002, over 250 of the MENA region's high-potential business and civil society leaders have completed the intensive MEET training program and continue to develop skills and collaborate with other graduates via the MEET Alumni Network. Through extended funding from MEPI.

The Beyster Institute will offer three additional MEET programs in the MENA region in 2008:

A program for CEOs and executives January 20 through 30; a program for leaders of civil society organizations, March 16 through 26; and a program for entrepreneurs and managers from the business services sector, May 11 through 21.

Twenty outstanding candidates will be chosen to participate in each program.

MEET provides professional training, networking, and alumni support systems to increase the managerial and entrepreneurial skills of Middle Eastern and North African businesspeople and civil society leaders. The program includes presentations by prominent educators and entrepreneurs, professional coaching, and invaluable opportunities to make new contacts. Its goal is to help promising leaders realize their aspirations to build successful, growing enterprises that will contribute to economic development and community well-being in the MENA region. The participation of women is highly encouraged. Graduates of the program earn certificates from the internationally renowned Beyster Institute at one of the leading universities in the U.S.

"MEET is unique because it is based on interaction and peer-learning," says Dr. Ray Smilor, Executive Director of the Beyster Institute. "In addition to providing excellent leadership and management training, it's an important cultural exchange. Each group brings a new and insightful perspective."

"The MEET program really put me on track to drive growth in my company," says one MEET alumnus. "It's not easy for me to take time away from my company, but this program proved to be very valuable. Each session gave me a new insight, and I now know how to translate my enthusiasm to all areas of

Applicants must have 5 to 10 years of business or civil society experience and will be evaluated based on demonstrated leadership ability, community involvement and potential for expanded leadership roles. Qualified candidates are encouraged to apply online (http://beysterinstitute.ucsd.edu/applymeet). Applications must be received by October 5, 2007 to be considered. Some candidates will then be asked to participate in an interview.

Although helpful, fluency in English is not required. The MEET program provides simultaneous interpretation in Arabic and French. The program includes learning materials, travel, hotel and meals. For more information, contact Mona Yousry at myousry@beysterinstitute.ucsd.edu or 858-822-6000.

The Beyster Institute serves as the key center for entrepreneurial thought and activity at the Rady School and is the only such university-based center to integrate both employee ownership and entrepreneurship.

Iran warns the west against attack

By: Hossein Jaseb and Fredrik Dahl

TEHRAN (Reuters) - Iran told Western powers on Saturday they would regret any attack against the country over its nuclear activities, and it rolled out a display of missiles and other military hardware that underscored the warning.

"Our message to the enemies is: Do not do it," the head of Iran's elite Revolutionary Guards, Mohammad Ali Jafari, said, speaking to reporters less than a week after France's foreign minister publicly raised the prospect of

"They will regret it, as they are regretting it in Iraq," the commander added, speaking on the sidelines of an annual military parade just outside the capital.

Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, gave a similarly defiant message in a meeting with top officials including President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, saying whoever attacked Iran "will face the consequences", state television reported.

The Islamic Republic put on show medium-range missiles it has said could reach Israel and U.S. bases in the Gulf in a parade marking the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war.

Three Saegheh jet fighters, a new generation of domestically produced military aircraft, flew overhead.

Iran is embroiled in a standoff with the West over its atomic ambition, which the United States says is to make bombs but which Tehran says is solely for generating electricity.

Washington has said it wants a diplomatic resolution to the dispute but has not ruled out military action if that

French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner last Sunday raised the spectre of war, but has since backed away from the comment.

Iran, the world's fourth-largest oil producer, has threatened to hit back at regional U.S. interests if attacked.

U.N. sanctions

Major powers, meeting in Washington, said on Friday they had "serious and constructive" talks about new U.N. Security Council sanctions aimed at trying to force Iran to halt its nuclear work, following two rounds of limited sanctions since December.

The officials of the five permanent Security Council members and Germany said they will keep pursuing a "dual track" approach to Iran - trying to persuade it to abandon such activities via negotiations while con-

sidering new sanctions. Ahmadinejad, addressing the parade, the trigger and shoot."

made clear Tehran would not bow to Western pressure. "Those who think, that by using such

decayed tools as psychological warfare and economic sanctions, they can stop the Iranian nation's progress are making a mistake," he said. The Islamic Republic showed among

its weaponry a type of missile, Shahab-3, it has said could reach 2,000 km (1,250 miles) — enabling it to hit Israel and U.S. bases in the region. But the state television commentator

said Shahab-3 had a range of only 1,300 km. Another missile at the parade, Ghadr-1, can reach targets 1,800 km (1,125 miles) away, he said. It was believed to be the first time it has been shown publicly.

Troops, tanks and anti-aircraft guns passed in front of the podium. One truck carried the words "Death to America".

Parachutists dropped from a helicopter over the parade area near the tomb of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the inspiration of the 1979 Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic.

Asked how Iran would respond if any country allowed its territory to be used as a base for an attack, Jafari said: "You have seen the missiles — just pull

More information is available at www.beysterinstitute.ucsd.edu





You can visit any V service center, or main distributors or any sub-dealer showroom showing the following sign starting August 18, 2007.

Don't miss out on this unique opportunity to get the mobile number of your choice.



and Yemen is happy!

Three hours in juveniles prison

By Amel Al-Ariqi amel11ariqi@yahoo.com

ost of the detainees in the juveniles section at the central prison deserve to be out, said official in the central prison in Sana'a. "Some 90 per cent of the people in this section should be released because they were victims in some way. They were victims of being in wrong place or wrong time," said Nashwan Ali an official in this section. "Many of them are here because of delay in the judiciary measures", he added.

The most common accusations against these detainees, aged between 15-19 years old, are murder, robbery, and sexual crimes. Many of these prisoners claim that they have already completed their terms but they still in prison. Others insist that they are innocent and they have been waiting for long time in the custody as their cases haven't been submitted to the court yet.

These statements came during a three hours visit carried out by four female lawyers, who represented the defence committee of the Democratic School, which is a non governmental organization established in 2002 to promote democratic awareness among children.

The lawyers were recently allowed by the interior minister to visit the central prisons across Yemen. The lawyers started their mission in Sana'a central prison which contains 3000 prisoners.

On the way to the prison

As the lawyers showed the interior minister's permission to visit the juveniles section in the central prison, they were

The Yemeni government ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1991. According to international standards, any child over age 18 suspected and accused of committing a crime and found to violate the law can be placed in a detention center. However, the age limit is lower in Yemen at 15. so age category that ranges from 16 to 18 is not included in the juvenile.



shocked to hear an official telling them: "There are no juveniles or children here". To prove the point the lawyers insisted on being shown around the prison. The official agreed to direct them to the department where they keep the "youngest prisoners."

they walked a wide yard, then through four gates, to arrive in a dark hall where there was no light except the daylight which enters through the open door. The official ordered the detention guard to open the iron gate of the room. The guard opened the door, wondering why the female lawyers were visiting the male section of the prison. "These ladies are going to ask you questions ...answer them ...tell them whatever you want," said the official. He turned to the guard saying few words to explain the lawyers' mission and instructed him to cooperate. Then the officer left. But after few minutes other officers entered the room, watching and answering the lawyers' questions.

Some 38 pair of eyes cautiously looked at the lawyers. They seem unsure of what exactly they had to do. Standing in front of their beds, they said nothing, glancing at the security guards and waiting for orders. Silence reigned. These minutes allowed the lawyers' to check out the rectangular room measuring 4m x 8m

tangular room, measuring 4m x 8m
There were 24 shelves on the wall.

These shelves were the prisoners' beds where they can sleep and sit. The beds were packed with the prisoners blankets and belongings(if they had any). Their belongings were mostly clothes. The prisoners wear no uniform. Some were wearing clean thoup (long traditional dress) others were wearing clean trousers and t-shirt. The prisoners were standing on the bar flagstone floor, most were wearing slippers. A few were barefoot. At the corner of the prison there was a 14 inch screen TV, sitting on a small table. Beside the table was a big vessel containing cooked beans for the breakfast. Although there are small six ventilators, it was not enough and the air was full of moisture.

"Tell these ladies every thing, they are lawyers, they may help you" cried the guard in attempt to encourage the prisoners, who moved slowly and hesitantly toward the lawyers.

An official study, conducted by the Ministry of Interior showed that 77 percent of the juveniles in the Yemeni detention without any charges, as they are detained by the prosecution and waiting for long term in the jail

for their trail.

Contrary to the jail official statement, there were prisoners whose features indicted that they are fifteen years old or even younger.

As most of these inmates don't have birth certificates which means that no one can be certain how old they are, the medical examiner is the one who defines the age of the detainees during the investigation and the judiciary measures, said one of the prison officials, insisting that the prison management only applies the orders of the court. He did not want to comment on the existence of prisoners aged fifteen years old.

" I am fifteen years old. I did nothing. The only thing I did was a witness a murder. For some reasons the judge considered that I was involved in the crime. The judge Afrah Badouelan requested to put me in juveniles center three months

ago . However, I'm still here in the central prison" said Saddam Ameen Qaied who pointed to the broken finger of his left hand saying that he was tortured by policemen during the investigation process.

Like Qaied, Fwaz Abdullah saleh, 16, was also accused of murdering someone when he was 14 years old "I have a gun machine. Once I was playing with my gun and I fired to the air, after a while I heard that I killed an old man in my village. I confessed my crime but yet I've never attended any court. I have been in the prison since two years." He added.

There are only nine juvenile centers throughout Yemen, which contains twenty governorates

Torture in the prison

After half hour, the prisoners began to give more information about their conditions in the prison. Some confirmed that they were mistreated and tortured during the investigation process in the police. Two of them only claimed that they were beaten by the prison guards inside the central prison. "The guards can enter any time and beat us on certain parts in our bodies where they leave no marks. They beat us if we raise our voice or create any noise" said S.A talking in low voice in order not be heard by the guards.

However Akrm, 17, contradicted what S.A had said, insisting "they don't beat us, but they punish us by more running exercises, preventing us from getting out the yard for playing, or more cleaning works inside the prison"

"They punish us only if they find us smoking or chewing Qat or creating noise" he added, confessing that he and some of the others smuggled in some cigarettes using money their relatives gave them.

The prisoner's official, Nashwan Ali, confirmed that the prison management doesn't accept sick or injured prisoners. He mentioned some cases where the accused arrived at the jail with serious injures due to the violent investigation methods used by the policemen to get information. The official said that the jail department refused to receive such cases

because it could cause problems in the future.

Low hygiene condition

The residents were more open when they talked about the hygiene conditions inside the jail. They talked frankly in front the officers. "whatever we are suffering, the only medication available inside the prison is two kind of tablets: one is yellow and the other is red. I think they are pain-killers. Once I broke my leg and the doctor gave me four tablets, no more" said Abdullah 18 years old "I'm suffering appendicitis and the only things that they give me is these medications".

The residents confirmed that the prison doctors lacked medical instruments to test the prisoners. They used only stethoscope the medical tests are carried out only when the prisoner asked for them. Moreover there are only two doctors in the whole prison and t hey are available for a limited time. "In many cases we send the prisoners with serious conditions to the hospital" commented the official. "Some jailbirds pretended that they are sick to get out the jail to the hospital". He later pointed out that the medical budget of the central prison, which contains 3000 prisoners, estimated to be 70000 YR.

"We are living in very poor condition. Insects and lice are everywhere. We keep on scratching. The soap they provide us in the prison is not good at all." said Akram.

The room's capacity is twenty four, however, the jail contains 38. Some 14 residents are sleeping on the floor as there is no space for them. The jail provides them with a sponge mattress and blankets.

The same study revealed that the robbery crimes committed by those juveniles topped first with 29 percent. The sodomy crimes came in the second with 23 percent followed by crimes of drinking wines with 14 percent.

"we suffer a lot in winter as the prison becomes so cold and the prisoners suffer cold and coughs." 18 years old Mohammed said. However, the guard said that the prison changes their covers each six months. The floor used to be covered with carpet. However it became dirty and full of insects, so the prison officers preferred to remove it.

The guard said that the juveniles lack breads. The prison management says each prisoner is given only four small loaves a day to be eaten with beans for breakfast and for lunch with rice and chicken. The meals are the same each day.

A report, prepared by the Committee of Rights and Freedoms in the Shura Council, says that there are "500 children" in prisons across the country.

T.V in jail

Regardless the poor conditions, the prisoners do enjoy some rights. According to the prison officer all the juveniles are allowed to finish their education inside the prison class. He did not give more details of the education system inside the prison. However, the prisoners confirmed that the prison management provides them with the books and pens and they were attending classes inside the prison. "Our class start at 7:30 am and finish at 2pm" said one of the inmate.

They also can be in touch within the outside world by watching the T.V,which show 20 channels including news, sport, local, religious channels.

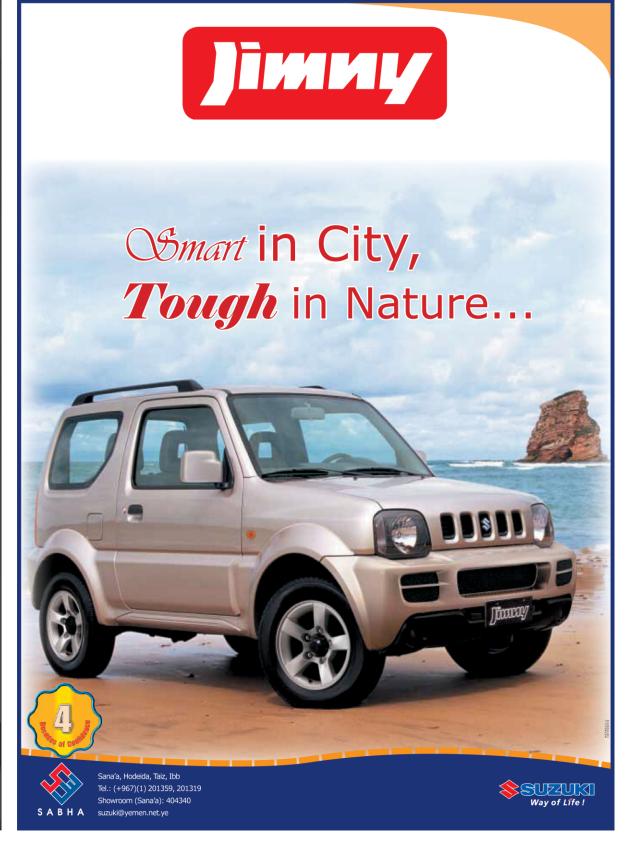
The official said that such channels, which are controlled by the prison guards, help to educate the prisoners, as well as entertain them. The TV shuts down at midnight. They are also received religious lecturers weekly.

The prisoners allowed to walk in the yard - for a hour a day, each afternoon. They also can exercise and play football.

At this point the guard asked the lawyers to stop their questions as it was time for AlDhaher prayer (midday pray); one of the prisoner becomes the muezzin (who calls for prayer). Slowly and peacefully, the young people moved to the small door inside the room. This door leads to the bathroom of the juveniles room. the lawyers feel that it is time to go. They left, giving promises to more than twenty young detainees that the "defence committee " will follow up and adopt their cases in the future. They left shocked, awed and worried about those they left behind.



● الحديدة: تلفاكس: ٢٠٥٨٥٥ ● عدنَّ هاتف: ٢٤١٢٧١ ● المكلا: هاتف: ٣٠٤٦٢٢



This is "Investing in the Future" Programme's 6th Newsletter for September 2007, Ramadan Edition.. The newsletter is published by Free Voice and provides information about Freevioce Arab media programme and Arab partners.

Reported by: Nicolien Zuijdgeest

Middle East and North Africa -Media platform for the Arab world After Ramadan a new website for media professionals in the Middle East and North Africa will be launched: Menassat.com . This Arabic and English site focuses on news, trends and events in the Arab media

Menassat's goal is to promote good journalism in the region by providing a platform for Arab journalism as well as specific tools to empower Arab journalists. Menassat's editorial team is based in Beirut, Lebanon, with correspondents throughout the region. Menassat literally means "platforms" in Arabic, it also holds the acronym for the MENA region. Menassat will be in Arabic and English.

In due time, all subscribers to the current Investing in the Future newsletter shall receive the weekly newsletter from Menassat. The site is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands through Free Voice, a major Dutch media development organization. Free Voice has established a broad professional training program for journalists and lawyers in the Arab world, called Investing in the Future . This program also provides activities focusing on improving legal protection for journalists and promoting press freedom in general. Information on the Investing in the Future program shall be accessible through Menassat.

Menassat's primary goal is to expose the problems and challenges that journalists in the Arabic-speaking world face on a daily basis, and to help overcome them. Menassat intends to be a platform where Arab

views and information free of censorship and political or sectarian agendas. The only philosophy is the promotion of freedom of expression.

Menassat encourages good journalism as an effective means of dissecting the social, economical and political developments in the Arab world. Menassat defines "the media" not only as print journalists, but also TV and radio journalists, on-line journalists, bloggers, photographers, filmmakers and graphic artists. It aims to help produce and distribute innovative media content about the Arab world.

Invitation - Apply for Euro-Mediterranean prize

Journalists from any of 37 Mediterranean countries can compete for the Euro-Med Journalist Prize for Cultural Dialogue, which honors work that contributes to dialogue between cultures. Last day to apply: October

The competition aims to encourage journalism that raises awareness of diversity and tolerance among cultures in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. The Anna Lindh Foundation and the International Federation of Journalists organize the contest. Winners receive a trophy and 5,000 euro.

Morocco - Training of Trainers course for journalists

At the beginning of September, a successful Training of Trainers (ToT) course for journalists was held in Jordan. Free Voice and partner organization Center for Defending Freedom of Journalists (CDFJ) shall organize one more ToT in October in Morocco.

In December an advanced TOT shall be organized for which the best candidates of all previous ToTs in the Investing in the Future program shall

Applications can be sent to info@cdfj.org .

observatory Press freedom

media professionals can exchange An observatory on press and media lawyer who had been convicted of

freedom to monitor the state of press freedom and document the social and professional conditions of journalists throughout the Arab world has been launched in Morocco.

The observatory was opened in Rabat by the Federation of Arab Journalists' (FAJ) and will be run on behalf of the FAJ by the Syndicat National de la Presse Marocaine (SNPM), the FAJ and IFJ's affiliate in Morocco.

The observatory will provide instant and extensive information on events and activities concerning Arab journalists and will publish reports and statistics, commission surveys and undertake studies on all aspects of journalism in the Arab world. "This is major step forward for Arab journalism and journalists' unions", said Younes M'Jahed, SNPM general secretary and vice-President of the IFJ. "For the first time, journalists, analysts and press freedom watchdogs will have at their fingertips extensive information concerning the state of press freedom in the Arab World."

The opening coincides with the release of the IFJ report Breaking the Chains on the problems facing media and journalists in the Middle East. One of the first tasks of the observatory is to publish the most recent annual report compiled by the FAJ's Commission on press freedom. (IFJ)

Tunisia - Journalist's libel case suspended, lawyer's office up in flames



The day after the defamation case against Tunisian editor Omar Mestiri was suspended, one of lawyer's his offices torched. Omar Mestiri

(left), managing editor of the online magazine Kalima, was charged with defamation and faced up to three years in jail for a September 2006 article that criticized the reinstatement of a

fraud and forgery. The lawyer who filed the case withdrew his complaint on 28 August. The court decided to suspend the case two days later.

The following day, unidentified individuals set fire to the office of Ayachi Hammami, one of Mestiri's lawyers and a prominent human rights defender in his own right. Most of Hammami's books and documents, including client's files, were destroyed, along with his personal computer. Hammami believes he was targeted because of his work on a report about Tunisia's judiciary that was to be presented at a seminar organized by the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network (EMHRN) in Paris in September.

Hammami was one of the eight Tunisian human rights activists who went on hunger strike from 18 October to mid-November 2005 to draw the attention of the international community to the rising attacks on freedom of expression and association on the eve of the Tunisia-hosted World Summit on the Information Society. (HRInfo/ OLPEC)

Egypt - Four editors sentenced to prison with labour

An Egyptian court has sentenced four newspaper editors to one year in prison with labour for defaming the Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak and his son Gamal.

The court also ordered Ibrahim Issa, Adel Hammouda, Wael el-Ebrashi and Abdel-Halim Qandil to pay fines of 20,000 Egyptian pounds (2552 euro) each. The court allowed them to pay bail of 10,000 pounds each to stay out of jail pending appeal, if they decide to appeal. The lawsuit against the editors was filed by two members of the ruling National Democratic party (NDP) about a year ago.



September, state security prosecureferred Issa, editor of the daily newspaper Al-Dustour, to trial in a separate case on the same

defamation charge. Issa (right) is to appear in court on 1 October 'for publishing

false information and rumours in bad faith about the president's illness, causing harm to public interest,' said the statement of the prosecutor.

Speculation about Mubarak's health, widely reported in the press, has included his hospitalization, travel abroad for medical treatment, and even death, prompting the president to make several public appearances to quell the hearsay. The prosecutor accused Issa also of harming the country's economy, after the rumors allegedly 'caused foreign investors to withdraw investments worth more than 253m euro from the stock exchange. Criticizing Mubarak or his family is still a risky venture in Egypt. Currently the government is cracking down on other forms of expression, such as political blogs. (EJC)

United Arab Emirates - Internet writers sentenced to 5 months

The Ras al-Khaima court in the Emirates issued a new, harsh sentence against writers Khalid El-Asly of Majan.net and Majan.net boss Muhammad Shouhi. Both received 5 months in prison.

This is the second case against Majan.net. The verdict against El-Asly and Shouhi was based on criminal law on grounds of defamation and on a testimony of Ras al-Khaima electronic government's head which is said not to be based on substantial grounds. The image of the United Arab Emirates as a leading country in the world of virtual and electronic media has severely been damaged by these measures. (HRInfo)

Palestine - Training program for journalists



The European Union recently launched a major program to support and train 220 Palestinian journalists in the next two years, the Palestine News Network reported.

The primary sponsor of the 850,000 euro project is the European Commission, which is contributing 80 percent of the cost while the Dutch government provides 20 percent. The training itself will be a cooperative effort of the BBC, the International Federation of Journalists and UNESCO. Organizers say the program aims to bolster dialogue and networking among colleagues in Gaza and the West Bank as they face hurdles in their news reporting. Journalists also will get training on how to better cover social and political issues. (International Journalists Network)

Egypt - Prize for blogger Misr Digital



Wael Abbas (left) is one of the two 2007 Knight International Journalism Award winners. He is the first blogger winning the

award.

Abbas' blog, Misr Digital, "Egyptian Awareness", regularly breaks stories on subjects generally avoided by local media, such as corruption and police brutality. His vivid first-hand reports, videos and photographs have attracted thousands of readers and the attention of mainstream news outlets, which have begun to pick up his hard-hitting stories.

Abbas, 32, has been arrested, interrogated, and beaten, but remains undaunted. "The bloggers in Egypt are the last independent voice," he recently wrote. "If we are silenced, no protests will be heard in Egypt. And so the choice to blog is not only serious, but necessary." The other winner of the International Center for Journalist's award is Burmese investigative reporter May Thingyan Hein.

A sense of humor

By: Nicolien Zuijdgeest

he presidential elections in Egypt are coming up and president Hosni Mubarak has hired an advisory consultant. A couple of days before the elections the consultant has a meeting with the president. "Sir, I advice you to prepare a farewell speech," says the consultant. "Why?" asks Mubarak, "Where are the Egyptian people going?" This joke was used by two Lebanese journalists in their presentation on election journalism at the end of the Training of Trainers in Jordan.

Both journalists together with colleagues from radio, TV, internet and print media participated from 1-4 September in an intensive Training of Trainers (ToT) course in Amman. The course was organized by the Center for Defending Freedom of Journalist in Jordan and media organization Free Voice in the Netherlands. 30 Media professionals from Morocco, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Kuwait and Yemen were present.

The ToT is part of the bigger Investing in the Future program, which focuses on strengthening grassroots media NGO's in the Middle East and North Africa in three major fields: defending freedom of the press, raising professional standards and increasing legal awareness. The ultimate goal is to create an Arab Media Community for Change in which media professionals can exchange their experiences and knowledge and invest it in a better

The focus of the ToT is on the best way of teaching in adult education and which methods can be used to created the best possible interaction. Scientific facts were shocking and caused laughter among the trainees. The learning capacity of a human being is the highest during the first three years of a person's life. Respect your kids! And a reader's test should cause a smile as well: In which continent is the level of information absorption the lowest? The answer is provided below.

During the training a test was done for all trainees to find out what their dominant style of training was in order to find out what skills are needed with different groups of trainees. Important fundaments to realize, as training will become more and more important in the coming years due to the increasing competition in the rapidly changing media landscape in the Arab world.

The trainees drew up a list of training

needs in their own organizations, indicated the knowledge, skills and attitudes needed and made a draft of the measurable results. After three days of intensive training they had to develop in teams their own training and give a presentation. The most effective learning moment of the training was the giving of feedback. Golden rules included that stressing the negative elements and the use of the word "but" were forbidden. The focus had to be personal, positive and constructive, which created a inspiring atmosphere.

An enlightening moment was the part when trainees had to indicated which problems they encountered in their daily work. A Yemeni colleague: "I didn't realize that Moroccan journalists face such huge problems in censorship." The trainees received three post-it notes and wrote one problem per post-it note. "Three post-its is definitely not enough," chuckled an Egyptian journalist. The laughter in the group agreed upon that an indispensable skill for a trainer is a good sense of humor. Ramadan kareem!

Answer to the question above: The level of information absorption is the lowest in North America (due to impact of television) and the highest in Africa! By: Arab Press Network Muammer Gaddafi, whose regime has

wo new private dailies, Oea and Cyrene, hit the Libyan newsstands on 20 August 2007. Does this, together with the recent launch of the private Libyan television channel Al-Libyah, herald the beginning of a change on the country's media scene?

Oea and Cyrene (the Greek names of the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi), which were launched on 20 August 2007, are printed on blue paper to distinguish themselves from the official papers, which are printed on green paper. They also have a different, smarter, layout.

In August, the Al-Libyah TV channel - the first non-governmental media outlet to appear in Libya - was launched. Is this a sign of change on the Libyan media scene?

Both *Oea* and *Cyrene* are owned by Al-Ghad, the same company that owns Al-Libya. Al-Ghad belongs to Seif el-Islam Gaddafi, the son of Colonel controlled the Libyan media scene for the past 38 years.

Can media owned by Gaddafi's son be free?

"Those who know the nature of Gaddafi's regime also know that they cannot be cheated by the 'reformist simulation' of Seif el-Islam," Farag Buasha, a Libyan freelance journalist exiled in Germany told APN. "How can we pretend those outlets are not owned by the regime when they belong to Gaddafi's son?". According to Buasha, the colonel's son spends millions of dollars taken from public funds as he wishes.

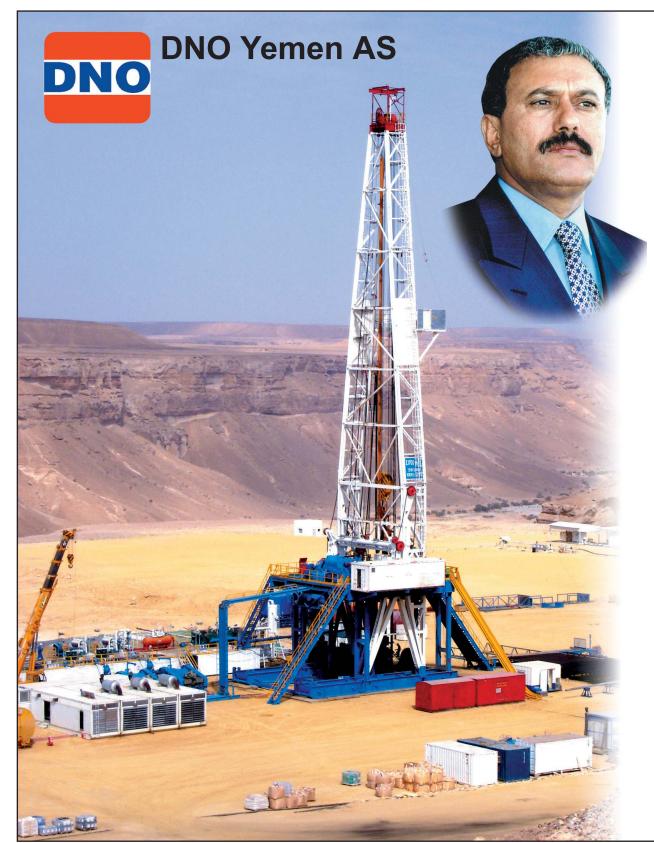
Some observers stress that the new dailies have criticised members of the government, such as the Prime Minister Baghdadi Mahmoudi, and covered topics considered taboo in Libya. The director of Al-Ghad, Mohamed Bussifi, who is a former civil servant, said in news reports he was ready to "push criticism as far as possible". However, he also added that he does not intend to cross the "red line of the leader."

Buasha thinks that the media outlets

owned by the "the future heir of the throne" are only tackling economical issues and making the ministers who are mere "workers in the Gaddafi plant" responsible. "These media are speaking of abstract reforms and are avoiding the real sensitive issues such as Gaddafi and his family, the country's oil revenues and human rights violations, which have lead to the death of 1,200 political prisoners in the Bouslim prison, to give a few examples." Buasha told APN.

Buasha thinks the establishment of a free and independent press in Libya is hopeless as long as Gaddafi's totalitarian regime remains in place.

In September 2006, a delegation from the international press freedom organisation Reporters Without Borders delegation visited Libya for the first time. In a report from 2007 the organisation stated: "The media are still government-controlled propaganda mouthpieces". The very rare journalists who have dared to express themselves freely in the past 38 years have all disappeared or been jailed.s



On the sacred occasion of the advent of
The Holy Month of Ramadhan
and the 45th Anniversary of
September Revolution

DNO Yemen AS

Presents its congratulations to
H. E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh

and to the Yemeni people.

Wishing Yemen great leaps towards achieving its goals.





Learning from Al-Ghad

By: Rashid Ali Al-Saqqaf

n a unique exchange between Arab newspapers, two staff members from the Yemen Times spent one week at the Al-Ghad paper in Jordan at the end of June 2007. Read about their impressions.

In the Arab culture they say travelling has seven benefits. I am not sure which these are, but I am convinced that gaining experience and learning from others must be one.

Together with Nasri Abubakr, the subscription officer at the Yemen Times, we visited the Amman-based Al-Ghad newspaper during one week in June. The trip happened within the framework of a bursary our newspaper received when our editor-in-chief Nadia al-Saqqaf won the 2007 Gebran Tueni Award. The purpose of the visit was to exchange experiences and get exposure to the marketing and advertisement techniques of Al-Ghad in order to benefit from them and apply whatever is suitable to the Yemen Times.

The reason we chose this newspaper, although it is not in English and Amman is definitely not Sana'a, is because Al-Ghad is an up-and-coming newspaper in the Arab world, which has made its marks in a remarkably short time, especially in the area of marketing and advertisement.

Customer satisfaction

The first thing we did, was to take a tour of the newspaper to see the different sections and get an overview of the way work is carried out at Al-Ghad. Needless to say, it was impressive!

I was impressed by the huge facilities and the large number of employees at the headquarters in Amman as well as around Jordan. I was also impressed by the common attitude that all of the staff shares

regarding the establishment's strategy, which is customer satisfaction.

The newspaper is technically well equipped, and also has many cars and buses for transportation, marketing and distribution. Moreover, Al-Ghad uses a special software to coordinate between the various departments and to monitor the progress of tasks, as well as record the files of clients and update their information regularly.

Our visit in Al-Ghad included an introduction to the different programmes used in marketing and advertisement, as well as the client archiving and subscriptions database. We also visited the technical and design departments and saw how advertisements are designed and approved, and how the newspaper layout is done. The process is rather similar to that at the Yemen Times.

Connecting with clients

A good point of learning was how the marketers and the salesmen connect with their clients on a regular basis, and how they create personal relations that involve more than just business. I believe this is a successful way of marketing since it leads to the client trusting the newspaper more and becoming attached to it.

Other marketing strategies, which we also use at the Yemen Times, were the discounts for special clients, free advertising space for regular clients, and the complimentary gifts.

We then focused on the marketing, sales and subscription departments, and met with the heads of departments and some of the staff. We learned about their strategies and what they do to stay above competition and gain customer loyalty. Although some of the things they told us are not applicable to the Yemen Times, it was interesting to see how another newspaper operates.

We asked the staff of Al-Ghad about their customer satisfaction strategy and how to maintain the loyalty of clients. We also asked them about how they go about gaining new advertisers and the difficulties the marketing and distribution departments face in their work.

We also asked detailed questions about the daily routine such as assignment of daily tasks, reporting mechanisms, extent of independence given to the salespeople in terms of giving discounts and making agreements, and what other privileges are given to clients.

Differences between Jordan and

Following the discussions, we went on field visits with some of the employees. We accompanied them while they were doing their everyday work and learned from observation and direct questions.

They also asked us how we do things, and we explained to them the differences between our two newspapers, and how this influences the way we work.

Yemen Times gets 90% of its advertisements through direct marketing, compared to 10% through advertising agencies. Al-Ghad depends on indirect marketing where agencies generate around 80% of their advertisements, and only 20% through direct marketing.

Another difference is the high number of staff working within the subscriptions department, which is one of Al-Ghad's strengths. The Yemen Times depends on sales points much more than subscriptions, and this is one of the aspects we hope to work on in the coming months - how to increase our subscriptions.

An additional difference has to do with the economic differences between Yemen and Jordan. The purchase power in Jordan is much higher than in Yemen, and hence, the advertising agencies in Jordan can update the



Rashid Ali Al-Saqqaf: This experience helped us expand our knowledge of other media establishments and other

advertising agreements on an annual basis and adapt to the increase in prices without fear of losing clients. In Yemen, the number and strength of the advertising agencies is smaller, and because of the instability in the national economy, clients fear committing to one advertising agency for a longer period, and even fear committing to advertising in a newspaper on a long term, usually not exceeding one year.

Another significant difference is the readership and thus the difference in target market between the Yemen Times and Al-Ghad. Since the Yemen Times is an English-language

newspaper it targets a different readership and market than Al-Ghad, which is in Arabic. This influences the advertising techniques and the products or services advertised.

The awareness regarding the importance of advertising is more mature in Jordan that in Yemen. Many businessmen in Yemen still do not acknowledge the importance of advertising to their business. In Jordan it is a growing industry and companies dedicate large sums to advertising and marketing every financial year.

Throughout the six days we stayed in Amman we benefited both professionally and personally, as we also visited several tourist attractions and met the delightful people of Amman. The infrastructure of the city made a strong impression on us.

This experience helped us expand our knowledge of other media establishments and other cultures. It is interesting to compare our work and our environment with others so that we can get a better sense of direction about where we are going and where we should be heading.

Rashid Ali Al-Saqqaf is the Marketing and Advertisement Manager, Yemen Times. This article was written to the Arab Press Network.



MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES France

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is a medical humanitarian organization that delivers emergency aid to people affected by armed conflict, epidemics, natural or man-made disasters. MSF provides assistance irrespective of race, religion, creed or political convictions..

MSF French section is opening a program in Saada Governorate to provide healthcare services to the population mainly in Haydan and Razih Districts and will runan office in Sanaa.

POSITION	REQUIRED KNOWLEDGE AND EXPEIERENCE
MEDICAL DOCTOR	Valid medical diploma (GP and/or specialist). At least 2 years of proffessional experience. Good communication skills. Good skills in English (spoken and written).
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	Valid medical diploma. At least 2 years of proffessional experience. Good skills in English (spoken and written)
MIDWIFE	Valid medical diploma (licensed midwife). At least 2 years of proffessional experience. Good skills in English.
NURSE	Valid medical diploma. At least 2 years of proffessional experience. Good skills in English.
PHARMACISIT	Valid pharmacist diploma. Registered pharmacist according to the Yemen regulations. At least 3 years of proffessional experience in a similar field.
HR ADMINISTRATION MANAGER	University degree or business administration education. At least 4 year experience in similar function. Fluent in written and spoken English. Good knowledge of Yemen labour laws.
ACCOUNTANT MANAGER	Accounting degree. Work experience with an INGO. Computer skills. Fluent English
EXCUTIVE SECRETARY	Secretary diploma or university degree. Fluent in written and spoken English. Excellent computer skills.
TRANSLATOR (both females and males)	Good translation skills. Good communications and organization skills.
LOGISTICS ASSISTANT	University degree or similar diploma. At least 1 year experience in similar function. Engineer or technical degree. Work experience with INGO. Computer skills. Fluent English. Good organizational skills.
DRIVERS/MECHSNICS	Driving license over five years and valid. Experience with truck driving is an asset. Good English skills. At least two years experience in mechanic work.

Applications and CVs must be in English language. Last date for applications: Saturday 29 September 2007 Please note that only short listed will contacted. Phone call will not be attended.

applications must be sent to: Medecins Sans Frontieres France P.O.Box 12565- Old University Post Office, Sanaa

UNICEF YEMEN

P.O. BOX 725 SANA'A, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN TEL: (967.1) 211 400 FAX: (967.1) 206 092

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT 10/07

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites applications from qualified Yemeni national for the following position:

Programme Assistant Title: Level: **GS-6**

Type of Contract: Fixed Term Duty Station: Sana'a

Under the supervision and guidance of the Programme Officer MNH of UNICEF Sana'a office, the Programme Assistant shall be responsible for the following duties

- Collects information mainly from records and reports and prepare periodic and ad-hoc reports on programme and project activities.
- (2) Organizes data and information, prepares and maintains records, documents and control plans for the monitoring of project/programme implementation.
- Contributes to the preparation of reports, project documents and submissions to government by (3) providing information, preparing tables and drafting relatively routine sections. Prepares background information for use in discussions with governments and other organizations. Participates in the briefing and debriefing of project personnel.
- Scrutinizes plans of operations, exchanges of letters and takes appropriate follow-up action. Assists in the administrative process of government requests for assistance.
- May be required to carry out specific administrative operational/control tasks for project/program (5)
- Performs any other duties assigned by the Supervisors.

Qualifications and Skills required:

- Completion of secondary education preferably supplemented by technical or University courses in a field related to the work of the organization.
- Six years experience and progressively responsible clerical or administrative work, of this at least 2. one year is closely related to support of programme activities.
- Proficient computer user and good knowledge of common computer applications. 3.
- 4. Fluency in written and oral English and Arabic.

Interested and qualified individuals should send their application along with the curriculum vitae to: Chief of Operations, UNICEF Sana'a, P.O.Box 725

Applications received after 29 of September 2007 will not be accepted. Only the short listed candidates will be contacted.

Qualifications women candidates are encouraged to apply

'UNICEF is non-smoking environment"





Ramadan Festive Offer





GRAND VITARA





SWIFT



CARRY PICK-UP





APV-GLX



APV- PANEL VAN

- * Down payment 30% only. * Full insurance for One year.
- * Free Pms Service for 60,000 Km (Engine Oil, gear Oil, Oil filter, Air filter, fuel filter
- * Offer valid till subject availabilty.



*Aden: 02 346000 - 340042

Mukalla: 05 314614/5

Words of Wisdom



If more meaningful change is to be made in respect for human rights, the daily violations against the rights of ordinary citizens have to be addressed. This means introducing new values through education and re-education. One clear target is to train law-enforcement agencies and officers on the rights of citizens and how to respect them. Another has to do with re-training of prison wardens and personnel.

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



Realizing Yemen's power

emen is a very significant country in the gulf region, Arabian Peninsula, and Middle East as a whole. Not only are we strategically located we also have numerous income sources to build on, such as fishery, mining, tourism, agriculture...etc. We even have one of the largest manpower in the gulf, which means we can also build on human resources to create opportunities and growth.

This power has been understood by the Russians, the Indians, the British, the Americans, and the Saudis...etc. However, Yemenis have never understood it, and never had any Yemeni leader created even a fraction of the potential this country could become.

One of the many complaints by the current ruling system is that there are external forces interfering in Yemen's affairs causing the current havoc. This excuse, although true, is not acceptable because it is our responsibility as Yemenis, and it is the president's responsibility as the leader to protect the country against any external threat.

This excuse is like a weak student blaming a hard exam as the reason behind his failure. No body said running a country was easy, and this is why there are democratic systems, which allow the election of the best candidate. And when he or she fails, there are alternatives. For us in Yemen, during the past 30 years we have not seen alternatives, and we definitely do not trust in the current so called democratic system.

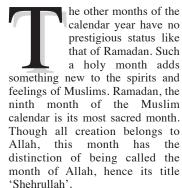
Therefore, decentralization has been the demand of many protestors in the south. They demand for what they call local governance. Which means delegating authority and judiciary to governorates away from the Capital's control. This does not mean the Yemen will be divided, it only means the strong control and manipulation of the ruling system in Capital Sana'a will not be the same as used to be. And this is definitely a good thing because the current system is very corrupt, and by delegating authority there is a window for alternatives.

This is the only way facing the president and his cabinet in order to calm the angry/hungry masses. There is no wisdom in handling protests with force, because violence begets violence and there are so many desperate people in Yemen today who have nothing to lose.

In Yemen Times, we had an exercise with a number of Yemeni youth from around the republic where we asked them to imagine Yemen's future in five years. The picture was so bleak that we are hesitating to publish it. It is not fair that teenagers and young men and women are so pessimistic about their future. It simply isn't right, because Yemen has so many potentials and could easily become one of the strongest and most prosperous countries in the region. This is of course, provided it has a good leader to lead the way.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf Editor-in-Chief

Ramadan Karim



Allah chose to reveal His final Message to mankind in this month, for in the night of Qadr, its 23rd the Qur'an descended upon the heart of His Messenger and Prophet, Muhammad Al-Mustafa (SAW). It is said that the Prophets Ibrahim (SA), Musa (SA), Dawood (SA) and Isa (SA) also received their first revelations in this month.

Muslims all over the world welcome this month as one that is a time of increased piety. The lapses of previous months are corrected and even the most negligent of adherents makes a special effort in this month to focus on those deeds and acts of worship that fulfill the higher purpose for which he was created. It is a time of reflection and renewal, a time for overcoming the desires of the flesh by denying the body nourishment and pleasure, and enhancing the status of the soul by engaging the spirit in prayer and meditation.

This month has it own image of the world and is an annual spiritual station for Muslims to rejuvenate their inner feelings. This month's image requires man to contemplate



on what he has achieved throughout the past year. This image is accompanied by a strong feeling of the significance of preparing the new year's strategy and testing it prior to applying it in real-life situation. The ambitions and imaginations of man mustn't have influence on this strategy.

At this point, the most important question is that 'Does time have value in the eyes of Muslims, or has time become merely composed of similar days that pass one after another without being perceived by Muslims?' There are numerous answers to these questions such as the fact that Muslims give no value to time. They don't perceive the passage of time, however, there are a few exceptions that hardly make change to what happens in the reallife situation due to several factors, the most prominent of which is that Muslims are being unable to understand the value of time.

Had time had a value in the eyes of contemporary Muslims, they would have avoided the gloomy situation they are suffering now. If Muslims pay closer attention to

time, they would realize that their conditions are going from bad to worse and then correct their perception of time.

A quick glance at the situation of Muslims before Ramadan of last year, compared to their situation as they were awaiting Ramadan of this year, raise many questions such as: "What change was made to the Palestinian Cause, which has been inflaming popular feelings for more than 65 years?" Another question is that "What change was introduced to the situation of occupied Iraq?" There has been nothing new under the sun of Baghdad, which the enemies insisted to destroy and occupy in order to insult the glorious history and unique achievements of ancient Arabs. Such a bad situation in the life of Arabs has expanded, thereby reaching other Arab states like Lebanon, Sudan and Somalia.

Catastrophes of the past year are more destructive than those of the year before. And, if the situation of Arabs and Muslims continues to exacerbate in the same rhythm, the years to come will be worse. The main reason behind deterioration of the situation of Arabs and Muslims is that one of those in charge of running the daily affairs of the Islamic Umma has not yet taken a lesson from what happened in the past in order to correct his vision toward a better future.

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh is Yemen's prominent poet and intellectual. He is the director of the Yemeni Center for Studies. Source: Al-Thawra State-run Daily.

SILVER LINING

Appreciate but do not criticize!

ast week, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), a US agency, approved a \$20.6 million grant to help Yemen fight corruption and improve the rule of law, political rights, fiscal policy and government effectiveness through institution building and improving administrative systems. The staterun media made a big fuss about this decision. It also hailed a US report praising freedom of religion in Yemen. Of course, the state or opposition media usually pick what they like



By: Mohamn Al-Oadhi

of these reports. However, when State Department Deputy Spokesman Tom Casey criticized in a press statement September 7, the abduction of journalist Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani, hell broke loose. The response of the Yemeni government was very apprehensive indeed. The unidentified official told the state media the US Spokesman was not accurate and "Yemen does not need anyone to advise it how to respect press freedom." This is also similar to the annual human rights reports issued by the US government as well as other agencies. Here we see the double standard of the Yemeni government in responding to such kinds of reports or statements. Whenever there is appreciation, the state media begin to tease the opposition and to ingratiate the government. However, when others criticize, they are considered inaccurate.

The government should not expect the US or other Western countries to always praise and never give critical comments of mistakes here and there. Praising is psychotically effective as it encourages further good performance and improvement. However, criticism is also important as when mistakes and shortcomings are pinpointed. Several international reports have warned of the collapse of the system in Yemen if such wrong policies and corruption continue. Now we are facing a real impasse and if the government does not take serious steps to address those challenges, the whole system will fall down.

It seems, however, the political regime thought after Yemen's democratic drive has been valued, it could relax and that the international community would be satisfied with the elections and turn a blind eye to other wrongdoings. When the government does something good, though not sufficient, like passing the anti-corruption and bids and tenders codes, everybody was happy about it.

We, as journalists and democracy activists, have been pleased with the comment made by the US State Department in particular on the harassment of journalists. The mainstream opinion among democracy activists is that the US government's primary concern in Yemen is security and the fight against terror. However, the recent statement of Mr. Casey and the emphasis of the new US ambassador Stephen Seche on "the right of all citizens to be able to express freely their opinion of their government's performance and the right of journalists to be able to inform the public regarding the government's performance" demonstrate there are issues other than security where Yemen-US relationship can match.

This reminds me of a statement made by former US embassy deputy chief of mission Nabil Khoury who once said that "democracy and freedom of media would no longer be a secondary issue for the US policy in Yemen." The role of the international community, primarily the US in boosting democratization is quite important as the Yemen government responds to their advice and pressure more than those of its people inside. It, therefore, should not act with double standard policy in responding to such reports or comments, considering them blackmailing when they criticize and a testimony when they praise.

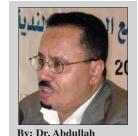
Mohammed Al-Qadhi (mhalqadhi@hotmail.com) is a Yemeni journalist and columnist.

Executing the Yemeni people

t is impossible for the National Unity Protection Law, which the government declared to present to Parliament for approval, to be discussed very soon. The law is a heavyweight joke coming from the black comedy.

If the government brought a group of horses, took them into a stable and named this stable "Parliament", and then presented to it the draft National Unity Protection Law, it would be impossible for the horses to put their hoofs on this Law. So, how the situation will look like when the draft law is presented to a parliament made up of 301 members, among them sheikhs, scholars, patriots and strugglers. It is impossible for any Yemen citizen, irrespective of his circumstances, to accept the political paganism, nor will he accept the political slavery, which the Yemenis got rid of in 1962.

As there are many people who say that the law aims to prosecute some of the prominent symbols in the



ne, a speech like this make

regime, a speech like this makes us reject the draft law twice and not once. Any laws or legislations that target certain individuals or groups usually turn to target everyone without an exception.

No wonder that the biggest threats to the national unity are the acts of looting, land plundering, waste of public money and state's property, political nepotism, destroying the national economy and discriminating among citizens. All these acts are exercised by the government officials. But, it is true that these officials are over the Constitution and the Law. If they are not over the Constitution and the Law, they would have been prosecuted since a long time ago in conformity with the Constitution and the Law, particularly as they commit crimes known to everyone and tread the constitutional articles with their

The problem of such a draft law that was cloned from the Egyptian Fault Law, which was enacted by the former Egyptian President Mohammed Anwar Al-Sadat in 1980, is that it has been designed in a loose manner. This manner gives the chance to anyone, having the desire to sentence the Yemeni people to death, to do so under the cover of the Constitution and the Law.

Under this law, Taiz locals may be named criminal regionalists if they claimed a water project, their share of

government jobs and good living with no starvation, which Taiz suffered a lot more than any other Yemeni governorates.

When it comes to locals of the southern governorates, who claim the equal citizenship rights that were confiscated in the years following the 1994 Civil War, they may be prosecuted as secessionists and face a tribunal similar to that which their leaders faced earlier.

The sheikhs of Hashid and Bakil tribes will be necessarily sued on suspicion of fomenting tribal conflicts while the Hashemite people are convicted of provoking racism, and what will remain is merely a law formula that permits prosecuting anyone over his identity.

As the law exploits democracy and attempts to change democracy from a man-made system into divine religion, it is impossible for any judicious Yemeni, though madly fund of democracy he is, to accept such 'Sadati Fool', which the Egyptians have overcome while their students in Yemen in couldn't, even it has been more than quarter a century since Al-Sadat passed away.

Yemen is not in need for a law to protect the national unity. What Yemen needs is a collective commitment and abidance by the Constitution and the Law. Such commitment must include President of the Republic, his retinue, influential persons and the ordinary citizens as well. And, any talk about the national unity, in the absence of senior government officials' commitment to the Constitution and the Law, will only lead to increasing the national hemorrhage.

The author is an activist, analyst, and professor of politics at Sana'a University. He welcomes comments by email to: draflfaqih@yahoo.com Source: Al-Ahali Weekly.

Letter to the Editor

The gloomy Ramadan
Il Muslims in Arabic and Islamic countries receive Ramadan with happiness and merry .Laughs and joyfulness fill up the mouths and faces for this hospitable month.

They prepare the different foods, meals and sweets .However, in Yemen, we receive it with moaning agonies and saddens. People her got like crazy and dull persons . It is difficult nowadays to differentiate between the normal individuals and the mad ones.

This is because they walk talking themselves and humming as crazy

They wonder in the streets with misery faces as blind people. Sometimes, may one rides a bus to Al-Zubairy.st, but he finds himself at Al- Hassaba station.

It is this the Holy Ramadan and it is this the way our great government celebrates on the occasion of its coming. It prepared this wonderful carnival f price hikes to express its warm feelings for this loyal society It turned it actually into gloomy month.

It stole the smiles from the fathers' faces and the innocent laughs from the children's'. lips .All dark and gloomy feelings reflect on all . Look at the faces around you to find the size of disaster. You now hear everywhere the scandal of price hikes .

Believe or not that my kids said: 'Do not worry Dad, it is enough for us on the occasion of Aid to buy us shirts and trousers, this year, as we know the price hikes.'

Oh God! What kind of heats those in responsible chests to exploit this humble society with this greedy and cruel way. Beside, what kind of future wait us and our sons! Nevertheless, it is not their faults merely. We shared in their tyranny continuation as we vote them though the Great Prophet Mohammad says: The true faithful Muslim can not be stung from one hole twice.

Abdul Kareem Al-Aawage abdulkreem_h_alawage@yahoo. com

S K E T C H E D O P I N I O N

YEMEN TIMES

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-Sakkaf

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

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.

under any circumstance.

- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices

ايتاهب لهجوم كاست والعدار



Al-Sahwa Weekly, Mouthpiece of the Yemeni Islah Party Thursday, September 20

Main Headlines

- Joint Meeting Parties demand authorities to tackle electricity and water problems in Taiz within 4 months
- Mahweet's JMP leadership calls for sit-in on Saturday, warns authorities of machinating obstacles
- RAFD for Human Development launches Milky Cow Project in Hodeida rural areas
- MP Mohamed Abdullah Al-Qadhi: are ready to publish documents convicting looters of the nation
- Raima Teachers are awaiting Ramadan bonus, Sana'a teachers syndicate suspends sit-in
- Father commits suicide over skyrocketing prices
- Al-Dhale' Council Local Leadership refers rioting case to Public Prosecution
- condemns murdering prominent sheikh, injuring his son and two others

The weekly newspaper reported in a front page article that the Joint Meeting Parties condemned on Wednesday the killing of Sheikh Abdul-Salam Al-Qaisi and wounding his son and two others. opposition parties asked the authorities to end such acts and shoulder their responsibilities toward protecting citizens and preventing murder crimes.

According to the newspaper, Sheikh Abdul-Salam Al-Ansi was killed by security forces Tuesday in Taiz. The

sheikh's relatives ruled out what was claimed by the security forces alleging that the sheikh's aides refused to hand over their weapons while entering Taiz city. After the incident, dozens of gunmen spread in Taiz city, blocked roads and streets and seized eight government vehicles.



26 September Weekly, Organ of the Yemeni Army Thursday, September 20

Main Headlines

- Nation marks First Anniversary of September 20 democratic Main Headlines elections, platform applied in real-
- life situation Authorities release 67 people of
- those detained over Sa'ada events Supreme Security Committee discuss procedures of regulating arms bearing
- President Saleh to give national address on Tuesday evening
- Yemen to participate in United
- Nations' meetings on Monday Yemen-Saudi Coordination Council to discuss 14 agreements and programs in Jeddah
- Cabinet refers land grabbers to Prosecution

The cabinet gave orders on Tuesday to refer people who are responsible for plundering state and people lands to Prosecution to take legal punitive actions against them, the weekly reported. It added that the decision came after listening to a report presented by head of the committee in Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, to tackle issues of lands in governorates.

The cabinet gave directions for

who could not get their granted lands in the previous period because of domination of influential people over these lands. It asked the General Authority of Lands, Survey and Urban Planning to prepare a plan to tackle issues of the agricultural lands which have been granted to the agricultural societies and people to be approved by the cabinet soon.



Al-Wasat Comprehensive Political Wednesday, September 19

- President of Yemen protects wanted Al-Zindani for political purposes, U.S. report says
- U.S. report warns Yemen of becoming a failed state
- Mukalla Court continues discussing case of protests' detainees
- Yemeni regime has only one year ahead to survive, ruling party responsible for civil wars, says Al-Hakimi
- Former YSP Secretary General criticizes the way government deals with protests, calls for commitment to Document of Pledge and Accord
- A Libyan envoy arrives in Sana'a Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council holds meeting
- Yemeni universities have new unified student affairs bylaw
- Armed clashes between Hamdan and Shulan tribes resume

The truce reached and signed by the two conflicting tribes of Hamdan and Shulan in Al-Jawf governorate under handover of all lands to beneficiaries the supervision of President of the

Republic Ali Abdullah Saleh hasn't survived for one month, as armed confrontations broke out once again on Monday, the independent weekly reported in a front page article. It added that clashes are going on as both tribes broke the truce which they reached after President Saleh detained their sheikhs Amin Al-Ukaimi and Abdullah Al-Iraqi in the Ministry of Interior.

According to the weekly, Saleh released the pair after they both agreed that Sheikh Gahlib Al-Ajda'a and Sheikh Naji Al-Shayef intercede to settle the 25-year-old conflict and that BG Ali Muhsin Al-Ahmar supervises the arbitration process. The two tribes signed a four-month truce, but the clashes broke out after one month of the truce' age.



Al-Wahdawi Weekly, Mouthpiece of the Nasserite Unionist Popular **Organization (NUPO) Tuesday, September 18**

Main Headlines

- JMP Spokesman: Opposition is concerned with defending people's rights, has no intention to overthrow the regime
- Yemen exerts efforts to repair its relations with Iran and Libya, resends its ambassadors to Tehran and Tripoli
- Marib JMP condemns detention of Sheikh Ghaleb Al-Ajda'a's son at Sana'a Airport
- 85% of Yemen's agricultural land exposed to deterioration, study finds
- Monthly income of 40% of Main Headlines Yemeni families is less than 50 dollars, poverty is a rural phenomenon

- Sana'a University Teaching Staff Syndicate condemns detention of two staff members
- Abdulbari Atwan: Osama Bin Laden lives either in a big city or a mountainous area in Yemen

The weekly reported that the outspoken author Abdulbari Atwan said that Osama Bin Laden could be living in disguise in a big city or in the mountains of Yemen. Atwan is the last western journalist to interview the Al-Qaeda leader. The outspoken journalist addressed the Brisbane Writer's Festival, after Australian immigration authorities in London finally granted him a visa. He blamed "Islamaphobia" in the Australian Government for the delay in his visa approval, but he left the controversy behind and was received warmly by his Brisbane audience.

As the editor-in-chief of Londonbased newspaper Al-Quds Al Arabi, Atwan was invited to interview Bin Laden in the Tora Bora caves in 1996. He said he was "reluctant" to accept the invitation, but after a perilous journey, he met the man who would eventually become the world's most wanted. "He was a really peaceful man at that time, and he was handsome, I admit, so I wasn't surprised when British women voted him the sexiest man in the world," he joked.



Al-Methaq Weekly, Mouthpiece of the General People Congress (Ruling Party) Monday, September 11

Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council to hold meeting on Thursday

- Sa'ada Preparatory Committee discusses arrangements celebrating anniversaries Yemeni revolutions
- Authorities to construct an entertainment city in Aden at a cost of \$5 million
- Returns from Yemeni tourism up to \$178 million within six months
- Yemen receives funds from U.S. government to conduct rural electricity study
- Committee to Follow President's platform begins its activities
- Minister of Planning and International Cooperation visits East Asian countries to discuss their support for Yemen
- World Bank funds project of protecting Taiz from flooding
- International Fund for Agricultural Development supports the poor in Yemen's rural areas

The ruling party's mouthpiece reported in a front page article that International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), affiliated with the United Nations, pledged nearly \$200 million, as grants and loans, in support of the initiatives that help improve living standards of the poor in rural areas in several African, Asian, South American and Near East countries including Yemen. The UN news center mentioned that the fund will extend grants and loans to many including countries Yemen. Bangladesh, Pakistan and Morocco.

According to the paper, the UN news center will extend grants to 28 thousand farmers in Congo in order to help ensure a fair distribution of income via developing and marketing new products such as banana and beans. The news center added that IFAD agreed to extend six grants to international centers concerned with conducting agricultural researches in rural areas of poor countries.

Death by religion

By: Claude Salhani

ashington, DC religion is a fundamental right. human That includes the right of individuals to practice, preach and proselytise without fear of persecution or retribution.

Over the centuries, thousands of missionaries braved have persecution, discrimination, wars, revolutions, inclement weather and tropical diseases to bring the word of their God to others, convinced that their actions were justified in the name of a greater good. Yet, in the past the lives imperilled by the missionaries were usually only their own.

Today, however, with changing norms, the actions of a few can precarious affect geopolitical situations, and in the process force the hand of governments into regrettable and/or embarrassing situations. This begs the question of just how valuable - or detrimental - to society as a whole proselytising becomes in areas of recognised dangers, such as countries engaged in war. Should this practice not be put into question when those who set out to convert others venture into troubled parts of the planet, and in so doing place not only their own lives in danger, but also the lives of others.

A case in point was the work undertaken by the group of 22 South Korean Protestants who made recent headlines when they were kidnapped - and two of them subsequently killed – by the Taliban in Afghanistan.

The group that set out from Seoul undoubtedly had honourable intentions. Mostly teachers and nurses, they undertook their relief mission with the aim of helping the

people of Afghanistan, who have suffered much due to decades of conflict. Despite this goal, after having been kidnapped, the missionaries were widely criticised in both South Korea and the rest of the world for going to Afghanistan for the purpose of proselytising.

humanitarian in origin as it might have been, not carry more risk than was worth the effort? By venturing into a country at war, where even the soldiers of the multinational force have become targets, a country where kidnappings - especially of foreigners - has become common practice, the group endangered not only themselves, but in the process put the lives of those who went out seeking their safe release in equal

Additionally, their actions required their own government to make painful concessions to groups operating outside of the law, and who are engaged in a war of terror with most of the civilised world. By negotiating with groups recognised to engage in terrorism, the missionaries have - albeit unwillingly - upset international treaties and established dangerous precedents.

The outcome of the South Korean hostage drama, although it had a relatively happy ending, except for the unfortunate two who were killed. is certain to encourage further hostage taking. Why not? After all, it paid dividend. And quite a decent amount, particularly for the frugal Taliban, who we know are not about to squander their hard-earned dollars – hard-earned by the hostages, that is. Pointing an automatic machine-gun at a group of unarmed and terrorised foreigners is by no means backbreaking labour. Given the lucrative return on their investment, it

would only make sense for the

Taliban to repeat their actions.

For the moment, no one but a handful of South Korean government officials and the kidnappers know exactly what concessions the South Korean government had to make in order to secure the safe release of the remaining hostages. What seems However, the question needs to be certain is that the Taliban collected a asked: did their mission, ransom of several millions of dollars. While the Korean government chose to remain silent on the issue, the Taliban did not hesitate to boast over their accomplishment. With the ransom money, said a Taliban spokesman, they would be able to purchase more explosives and carry out new attacks.

As is typically the case in such circumstances it is only a matter of time before the full details of the negotiations leak out, and the truth as well as the damage caused becomes known. In the interim, the government in Seoul will attempt to stop other missionaries from travelling to Afghanistan, therefore reigning in freedom of religion.

The moral of this story is that when practised in hostile lands in unstable political climates, even the wellintentioned work of a few, can - and often does - lead to even more complex situations.

This particular episode had, for the most part, a happy ending. Except this is by no means the end of the story: that ransom money, as the Taliban admitted, will be put "to good use", meaning that more innocent lives will be jeopardised and more innocent people killed, once again in the name of one's god.

Claude Salhani is a political analyst and editor of The Middle East Times. This article is part of a series on apostasy and proselytism distributed by the Common Ground News Service (CGNews) and can be accessed at www.commongroundnews.org.

It's all about oil

By: Gwynne Dyer

ustralia's defence minister, Brendan Nelson, is not the sharpest tool in the box, so people were not really surprised in July when he blurted out that oil: "Obviously the Middle East itself, not only Iraq but the entire region, is an important supplier of energy, oil in particular, to the rest of the world. Australians and all of us need to think what would happen if there was a premature withdrawal from Iraq."

Silly old Brendan, off-message again. Didn't he know that Australia invaded Iraq because of its weapons of mass destruction? No, wait a minute, it was because Saddam Hussein might help Islamist terrorists. Hang on, forget that, we really went there to bring the blessings of democracy to the Iraqi people, dead or alive. Brendan just misspoke himself about the oil.

Fast forward two months, and a rather sharper tool has just offered the same analysis. Alan Greenspan, chairman of the US Federal Reserve banking system for eighteen years and the high priest of capitalism, puts it quite brutally in his new book, "The Age of Turbulence."

"Whatever their publicised angst over Saddam Hussein's 'weapons of mass destruction'," Greenspan wrote, "American and British authorities were also concerned about violence in the area that harbours a resource indispensable for the functioning of the world economy. I am saddened that it is politically inconvenient to acknowledge what everyone knows: the Iraq war is largely about oil."

"What everyone knows"? No, what everyone has been encouraged to believe, by the protestors and the manipulators alike. And poor old Alan fell for it too.

In interviews following the publica-

tion of his book last week, Greenspan explained that Saddam Hussein had wanted to seize the Strait of Hormuz, and so control oil shipments through the only sea route out of the Gulf. It would have been "devastating for the West," he said, if Saddam had done that. The Iraqi dictator could have shut the real motive for invading Iraq was off 5 million barrels a day and brought "the industrial world to its knees."

Actually, more than twice that amount of oil leaves Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates each day in tankers and passes through the Strait of Hormuz, so it really is a crucial waterway. But Saddam Hussein couldn't close it.

Saddam Hussein was a bad man. He probably held the record in the modern Middle East for the number of citizens his army, secret police and torturers had killed. But control the Strait of Hormuz? He had about as much chance of doing that as he did of controlling the English Channel, and anybody with access to a map should have known it.

Iraq lies at the north-western end of the Gulf, one thousand kilometres (600 miles) from the Strait of Hormuz. It has only fifty km. (30 miles) of coastline, and most of its naval and air assets were destroyed in the Gulf War of 1991. It had NO strategic ability to reach that far east. Even if the US Navy had not been permanently present in the Gulf in overwhelming force, the notion of an Iraqi military threat to the Strait of Hormuz was sheer nonsense.

The only country in the region with the military ability to shut the Strait of Hormuz is Iran. Since it depends on oil income to support its domestic economy and feed its population, it won't do that unless it is attacked. It may call the United States the "Great Satan," but it has pumped oil as fast as it could and sold it at the world market price every year since the 1979 revolution. It can't afford to care where the oil ends up.

That is true of all the major oil

exporters, whatever their political convictions. They HAVE to sell their oil, so it does not really matter much to the West who rules these countries (although it obviously matters greatly to the local residents). You don't need to invade countries to get oil from them. Just send them a cheque.

There's no point in invading Iraq to control the oil price, either. The price is set by a very efficient global market, and not even all of Iraq's oil will give you enough leverage to force the price down. Besides, why would an administration whose closest friends are in the American oil industry want to force the price of oil down?

Greenspan doubtless believed what he said, but it doesn't make sense. He just fell for the cover story that "it's all about oil," which serves to distract Western electorates from the more complex and often even less defensible motives of their governments.

So why did they invade Iraq, in the end? One motive was certainly the desire for permanent American military bases in the Gulf from which the United States could, at need, stop oil flowing to China. The strategic community in Washington has identified China as America's new strategic rival, and it is becoming more and more vulnerable to interference with its oil imports. (Those "enduring bases" are still being built in Iraq.) But that is not a big enough reason to explain what happened.

I have written tens of thousands of words on the Bush administration's motives for invading Iraq, but in the end I do not know why they did it. I suspect that they don't, either. It just seemed like a neat idea at the time.

To shorten to 725 words, omit paragraphs 2, 7, and 12. ("Silly...oil"; "Actually...it"; and "There's no...down")

Gwynne Dyer is a London-based independent journalist whose articles are published in 45 countries.



MTN Yemen celebrates Group Wedding of 50 Employees



onsidered the first Group Wedding sponsored by the Company, MTN Yemen celebrated the marriage of 50 bridegrooms of its employees on Thursday, August 30. The celebration was held in Al-Madinah Hall in the capital city Sana'a.

Such a unique social event highlights MTN approach to bring all employees together as one family and promote sense of belonging, and reflects the Company initiatives to positive social impact.

The ceremony started early afternoon when the grooms were gathered at a hotel in the city center to get ready for a short tour before heading for the wedding hall. Led by 25 cavalry horsemen dressed in MTN Yellow T-shirts, they marched in procession throughout the main streets of the capital city, creating a fascinating moving yellow portrait which captured the masses' admiration.

At the hall entrance gate, the grooms were warmly welcomed by their relatives accompanied by Yemen traditional music and folk dances. Then, several memorial photos were taken to frame these joyful moments.

Soon the grooms moved into the hall that was overcrowded with hosts of guests. Chief Executive Officer – Mr. Raed Ahmed and Human Resources General Manager – Mr. Mohammed Nasher



Mr. Raid Ahmed addressing the gathering on the occasion of 1st mass marriage

received them at the stage, wishing them happy marriage and bright future.

In his speech, CEO- Raed Ahmed expressed his great happiness on this occasion, noting that the company always attempts to support the Yemeni



community through such upliftment activities. He further indicated that Group Wedding would be an annual tradition and this blessed congregation encouraged the company to continue donations. Concluding his speech, he thanked all those participants who made this event a great success.

To increase the level of happiness, seven flights to Cairo with accommodation for one week each were announced through a draw as special gifts for the grooms. Others were granted one week accommodation at Sheraton Hotel in Aden.

Meanwhile, the guests expressed their gratitude for the well-organized preparation and the hospitality presented by MTN Yemen, hoping such initiatives would continue as they have positive impact on the Yemeni society.









Yemen Times holds Iftar with clients

In a friendly atmosphere, Yemen Times held an Iftar session at the Movinpeck Hotel with a number of its clients on Wednesday.

During the event, Mr. Amer Toqan General Manager of the Al-Bahrain Shamel Bank presented Nadia Al-Sakkaf editor in chief of Yemen Times with an honorary souvenir in appreciation of the paper's professionalism and efforts in promoting development in Yemen.

Photos by: Nasri Abubaker Al-Saqqaf





























Only 4% of Yemeni land is used to feed the country

By: Hamed Thabet For Yemen Times

ide areas of agricultural lands in Yemen are exposed to deterioration, said official report published last week.

According to the report, which was issued by the Centre of Natural Resources at the Ministry of Agriculture, 85 percent of the agricultural lands are subject to deterioration due to natural causes such as water shortage and desertification.

The report said that the percentage of deteriorating lands increases by 5 percent because of human expansion and 3 percent because of desertification annually.

These numbers are very significant especially that only 13.6 percent of

Yemeni land (about 6.2 million hectares) is fertile. Moreover, only 1.2 to 1.6 hectares is actually used in agriculture.

Construction and deforestation are the main challenges in the agriculture sector in Yemen. Additionally wrong methods in land cultivation, cutting down trees, dry weather conditions, low rainfall, national and international emigration of people are also hindering this sector.

Moreover, random well drilling, overpopulation and land pollution due to sewers and other pollutants are additional disadvantages facing the agriculture industry in Yemen.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, called on Yemenis to invest more in agriculture especially that around 80 percent of the country's poor

Last week, IFAD held a workshop in Sana'a to discuss cooperation strategy between the Republic of Yemen and the UN agency for agricultural developments during the period 2008-2013. Yemeni Agriculture Minister

people live in rural areas and most of

them depend on agriculture for their

the UN agency for agricultural developments during the period 2008-2013. Yemeni Agriculture Minister pointed out that there are preparations underway to inaugurate new agricultural projects particularly in Lahj, Mahra and Hodeida governorates, which are considered the poorest coastal and agricultural areas in Yemen.

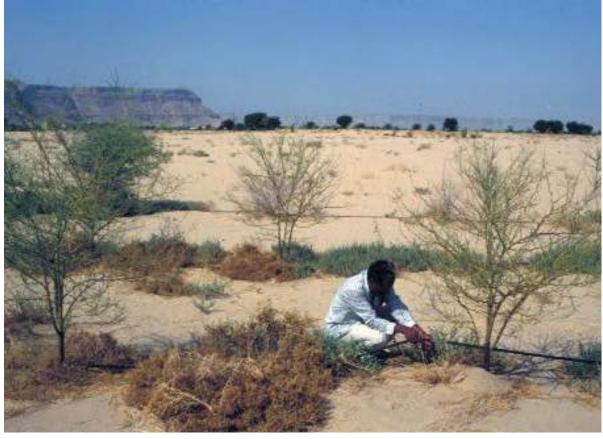
"Such projects would help in fighting poverty and employing poor rural women and men to generate income and for food security." Said the Minster at the event.

"The project particularly is going to help poor producers to upgrade and diversify their agricultural and livestock production, strengthen their processing and marketing systems, in addition to protecting their assets (soil, water, rangelands, seeds and animals) and increase off-farm household income through the development of new income-earning activities. The project also aims to empower rural communities community-based development planning and project execution. This will result in improving their access to public and private services and to the local and international markets." He

The official report stated that over 54 percent of Yemeni labor works in agriculture. Which increases the importance of developing this sector.

IFAD confirmed that low-level technology, poor of production support services, difficult access to markets and financial resources, which are main problems that must be tackled in the near future.

In its early stages, IFAD-funded projects that supported the nation's development strategy of the 1970s, promoting crop intensification in the most suitable areas and fostering institutional capacity building. The primary goal was to improve food selfsufficiency. However, in its later stages the projects have adopted a sharper focus on reducing poverty by addressing the isolation and marginalization of poor rural people and their exclusion from the benefits of economic activities. Since 1979, IFAD has financed 19 projects in Yemen through offering loans for a total value of US \$174.3 million with a total cost of some USD 600 million. Of these



85 percent of the agricultural lands are subject to deterioration

projects, thirteen have been completed, six are still on-going projects and one is just got approved (Sept. 2007). Within the period of current country strategy opportunities program COSOP (2000-2007), the interventions that funded by IFAD- have provided benefits to some 160 000 poor rural households throughout the poorer governorates in Yemen. The program helped participating communities to establish some 450-community development committees.

"The Yemen program has shown some improvement within the period (2005 - 2006) as a result of active involvement of the Yemeni authorities and IFAD to resolve problems facing projects. It is through learning from experience that better implementation and better future program design and impact can be achieved. Also, the impacts of Knowledge sharing and learning through farmer exchange programs both in Yemen and the agency's projects are highly recognized. It is worthwhile to mention that IFAD's experience in Yemen indicates fragile institutional and management capacity, which is being addressed through a comprehensive training program under NENAMTA (Yemen) grant," said, Mr. Avraam louca, a consultant with the agency.

The IFAD Director in the Middle East and North Africa division Ms. Mona Bishay said "IFAD also promised to donate \$70 million in order to support the development projects in Yemen". She explained that the projects include the establishment of 90 school classes, 18 primary health units, 15 women community centers, 25 village electricity supply systems, 6 village sewage and sanitation systems and a number of economic infrastructure facilities and services that would help living conditions to about 120,000 households from 163 villages."

Mr. Abduallah Rahman, consult in the agency, said that its strategy is to support the government's development plan, and to work at influencing changes and improvements for poor rural people with farm support services such as credit, extension and roads in order to improve their living standards and income by better management of the resource base and increased opportunities for income. Moreover, to enhance food security of rural households, it must enhance agricultural productivity, and invest support for water harvesting for irrigation to increase crop yields.

The UN agency also stressed on the importance of investing and improving

on the fishery industry which is considered also a major source of employment for the country's poor, especially those inhabiting coastal areas. As it is the biggest source of foreign currency, second to petroleum.

According to Ministry of Fisheries statistics, the fishing sector provided 316,000 job opportunities; 65,000 job opportunities for fishermen and 250,000 for those working in marketing and other fishing industry activities. Workers in this sector provide for 1.7 million people, that is 8.6 percent of Yemen's population.

"Therefore the strategy also intends to give support to poor fishermen in order to increase fish catch through investments in boats, fishing gear and marketing cold chains. As for marketing purposes, it is planning to build private institutions as farmer organizations, trade organizations and apex institutions." Said Abduallah Rahman

Supervision of the IFAD funded projects is currently undertaken by UN office for project serves (3 projects), World Band (2 projects) and IFAD direct supervision (1 project). Supervision will focus on providing implementation support towards the attainment of results and the realization of IFAD requirements.

Fishery industry is the biggest source of foreign currency, second to petrole-

Fishery industry is the biggest source of foreign currency, second to petroleum. Workers in this sector provide for 1.7 million people, that is 8.6 percent of Yemen's population

Money can't buy you health

By: Adam Gonn, The Media Line Ltd.

Sahha, tihye bari, a votre santé – live long and prosper.

here are many ways of wishing someone good health, but what makes a life a healthy one? Some argue a long life is a healthy life; others suggest it is the quality of those years and not the quantity that counts.

The Media Line (TML) has tried to come up with an answer to the question of which is the least healthy country in the Middle East and North Africa.

One of the simplest, but not necessarily the best, ways to measure is by comparing life expectancy. The World Health Organization (WHO) in its statistics differentiates between life expectancy at birth and healthy life expectancy at birth (HALE).

HALE is defined as the number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health "due to disease and/or injury."

According to this measurement the least healthy country is Afghanistan, followed by Somalia and Djibouti. However, one could argue that the reason these countries rank the way they do is not because of unhealthy lifestyle but simply due to a poor standard of living in general.

At the other end of the HALE index Israel ranks first, followed by Kuwait and Qatar, all wealthy and well-developed countries with high standards of living and quality medical infrastructure.

WHO's statistics do not answer the question of whether or not the citizens of these countries live longer and are healthier because of their lifestyle or because of the structure of their society, meaning they might live an unhealthy life but the healthcare infrastructure, public or private, helps keep them well as opposed to similar lifestyles in less-developed countries.

Poor lung health is a major public problem that affects millions of people in the Middle East. It is estimated some 20 percent of all deaths in the region are attributed to lung diseases, according to Dr Akihiro Seita, the head of the WHO's Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, located in Cairo.

Tuberculosis, or TB, is still the leading communicable disease in the Middle East, spread through sneezing, kissing or spitting, killing an estimated 100,000 to 120,000 adults every year. WHO statistic shows that overall one-third of the world's population is currently infected with the TB bacillus and that 5-10% of people who are infected with TB bacilli become sick or infectious at some time during their life.

Currently no vaccine against TB is available but once discovered there are treatment drugs available. The problem with many of the medicines is that when not taken as instructed, the bacteria becomes resistant and another round of more expensive drugs is needed in combination with chemotherapy.

The country with the highest prevalence of TB is Djibouti, followed by Sudan and

Pakistan. At the other end of the scale are Israel, Jordan and UAE.

Smoking is increasingly becoming a problem throughout the region according to Seita. Awareness has only recently increased among the public and officials. In Cairo airports and shopping malls are now smoke free. Reports claim that there are similar plans in the UAE.

The country with the highest percentage of male smokers over the age of 18 is Jordan (66.8%), followed by Yemen (60%) and Tunisia (52.9%). For females, the highest tobacco counts are in Yemen (29%), Israel (19.7%) and Syria (16.7%). Despite the fact that so many Israeli women smoke, they still have the longest life expectancy in the region.

Sieta points out a third factor affecting the lungs of Middle Easterners: traffic pollution. Among the worst offenders is Tehran, which is

also one of the most polluted cities in the world.

Much of the problem in Tehran emanates from the fact that gasoline used to be so cheap that people used their cars far more then they needed, said Seita. Gas rationing was imposed in mid-2007, and while people have started to drive less there are no conclusive studies yet on the effect on air quality.

In May 2007 fighting diabetes was listed as top priority among a series of recommendations from the 63rd Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) meeting of health ministers held in Geneva on the sidelines of the 60th Annual World Health Assembly, organized by the WHO. The GCC is comprised of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, U.A.E., Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

"Thirty years back we were talking a prevalence rate of 2% and now we are approaching 24%" in Saudi Arabia, says Dr. Khalid Al-Rubeaan, the director of the University Diabetes Center at the King Saud University in Rivadh.

This increase in the incidence of diabetes has also been detected in Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco.

Much of the increase, especially in the Gulf, can be explained by the double-edged sword of development funded by huge oil revenues. On the one hand, it has changed the region from an arid desert to an expansive modern hub. On the other, many new and unhealthy habits have gained a foothold in the region.

"I think it can be attributed to basically lifestyle change... in dietary habits, physical activity and the spread of obesity," says Al-Rubeaan.

Many Saudis have stopped eating traditional foods, which are rich in fiber and plant protein, turning instead to a diet of animal protein, fried food and cream, all new ingredients in the Saudi diet.

Recent studies show ethnic Arabs have a genetic predisposition to developing diabetes, Al-Rubeaan adds. For example, a review of Yemenites living in Detroit also showed an above-average prevalence of diabetes.

At the moment most of the countries in the Gulf region are spending a lot of money on healthcare, says Callan Emery, the editor of *Middle East Health Magazine*, based in Dubai. The region's governments are using part of their huge oil revenues to improve the healthcare infrastructure in general and deal with a rise in lifestyle diseases, such as obesity and type-2 diabetes.

Emery also points out that while the various governments are aware of their populations' health problems, building new hospitals and running awareness campaigns, the public itself does not seem equally alert when it comes to

health matters.

Asked to name the least healthy

country, Emery encapsulates the problem of trying to determine the criteria for making such a choice.

He offers the example of Yemen. It is one of the poorest countries in the world and lacks a sophisticated healthcare system. It is not the place you want to be if something happens to you, yet its people are not succumbing to lifestyle diseases.

The truth is there is no complete answer to our initial question. It is clear the people in the poorest countries in the region suffer from a lack of advanced healthcare and fall well short of other nations in the longevity stakes.

However, such a measure is not an absolute indicator. The Saudis seemingly have the wealth to put in place a modern system of hospitals and clinics, but the lifestyle in the kingdom has left doctors fighting one of the world's highest rates of diabetes.

Experts are convinced in all cases that money must be injected into the system, but where it is expended will vary from one country to another. Basic infrastructure is a necessity in Sudan, Somalia and Afghanistan, but in the richest of nations in the Middle East there is a desperate need for education – for the good of future generations.

©2007. The Media Line Ltd. All Rights Reserved.

TIMES

Islam and the West: "Allah's Long Shadow"

German Islam scholar Michael Lüders has written a new book to counter the skewed perception the West has of Islam. It is an attempt to dispel prejudices and point toward a path of dialogue. Kathrin Erdmann has reviewed the book

veiled woman stares up at the reader with big eyes. The first impression of Michael Lüders' new book seems no different from the many others on the market that address the world of Islam, whether fiction or non-fiction. The table of contents boasting chapter titles such as "Mohammad and the Koran" or "Enemies and Brothers: Sunnis and Shiites" also seems to promise few new insights and even appears somewhat haphazard.

But the 220 pages of the book are not haphazardly written. Lüders delivers some harsh critique, and he clearly aims to provoke.

Already in the first chapter he draws a parallel between Islamophobia and anti-Semitism: "To a certain extent I

see Islamophobia as a new form of anti-Semitism under different auspices. In both cases a group is collectively under accusation and a majority declares a minority to be a threat. Qualitatively, the statement "The Jews are our misfortune" is no different from saying "Islam is a fanatic religion."

Lüders says he by no means intends to relativize the Holocaust, but he finds a certain "parallel in the demonization" of both minorities.

Straightforward information plus analysis

This is a cumbersome comparison that does more harm to his arguments than help them along, given that the explanations on the development of Islam that follow come across to the average layperson as a didactic lecture. Lüders offers insights to Islam as a religion that are formulated with clarity and sensitivity, and he elucidates many key terms. He mingles straightforward information with analysis, for example in addressing the subject of sharia.

The Islamic legal code is applied in full only in Saudi Arabia today, yet

Turkey is the only Islamic country to have completely abolished it. For Lüders, fully abolishing sharia is important in order to protect the individual in relation to society and the state.

What he finds problematic are the various interpretations of the Koran and its prescriptions, which do not lead the way toward modernity.

This becomes particularly apparent in regard to the contentious issue of headscarves. Lüders points to two passages in the Koran to show that the holy Islamic text does not necessarily prescribe a partial or full veiling of women's bodies, but he also shows that there are grey areas open to interpretation. Women who decide to wear the veil should not be dismissed as subjugated.

Lüders suggests that the decision to wear the veil may be a sign of Arabic women's self-assertion in the struggle against Westernization.

Islam as a kind of "American way of life"

But the issue of why many Muslims react to Western culture with skepticism or outright rejection is more fully addressed at a later point in the text. He first reminds us of famous scientists such as the Persian physician Avicenna, whose work in the medical field was influential from the twelfth through the seventeenth century. Islam was once a cult in the same way that the "American way of life" is today, Lüders tells us. It is thus inaccurate to characterize it as medieval.

In the third part of his book Lüders points first and foremost to colonization to explain the downfall of Islam. Borders were drawn in straight lines, without consideration of the various clans and their respective cultures. A civilization that could have continued to thrive was brutally wiped out.

What these countries are missing, says Lüders, is a solid middle class. But only democracy would be able to conjure one and thereby lead the Arabic nations and Iran into modernity.

The Islamic people are suffering today, and their frustration has led them

to turn to the ruling elite in the mosques because that is where they find aid in daily life, from social services to food and clothing. Lüders offers a sobering series of examples of how this elite is becoming stronger and hindering progress.

The Western nations' greed

But this is not the only reason the people are turning to fundamentalism, he says. The Western nations are also responsible for the current trend because they continue to support the fundamentalist elite out of pure greed, for example in Libya. French Premiere Nicolas Sarkozy has further set the tone by recently entering into nuclear negotiations with the Libyan head of state.

Whether in Libya, Iraq or Afghanistan, Lüders systematically lists the failures and mistakes of Western nations in the past and present. His main criticism is the lack of inclusion of the various ethnic groups as well as neighboring states in approaching these issues. Only common dialogue can promise an eventual solution to the various crises.

Germany in particular, he notes, should participate in this dialogue, given its many Muslim citizens. Distrust and ignorance characterize current interactions. This leads to frustrations and only plays into the hands of fundamentalist forces.

"The Long Shadow of Allah" is well structured and addresses the many different crises in the Arabic world in a concise manner, going far to explain the key terms in Islam today. Anyone who has little previous knowledge of these issues will find a good overview and many insights.

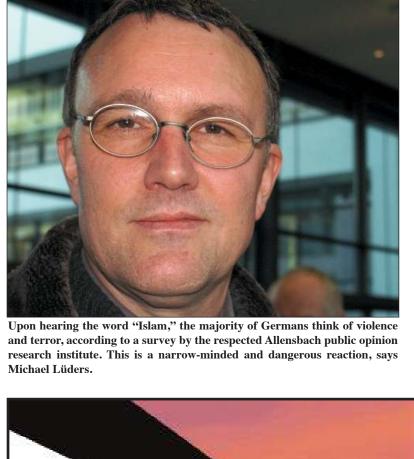
Lüders shows that he has a solid grasp of the various developments and a differentiated take on politics in the region and the terms such as fundamentalism and Islamism commonly used to describe them. And given the current climate, this alone is worth a lot.

© Qantara.de 2007. Translated from the German by Christina M. White Allahs langer Schatten ("The Long Shadow of Allah") by Michael Lüders has been published by Herder and is available for 19.90 euros.



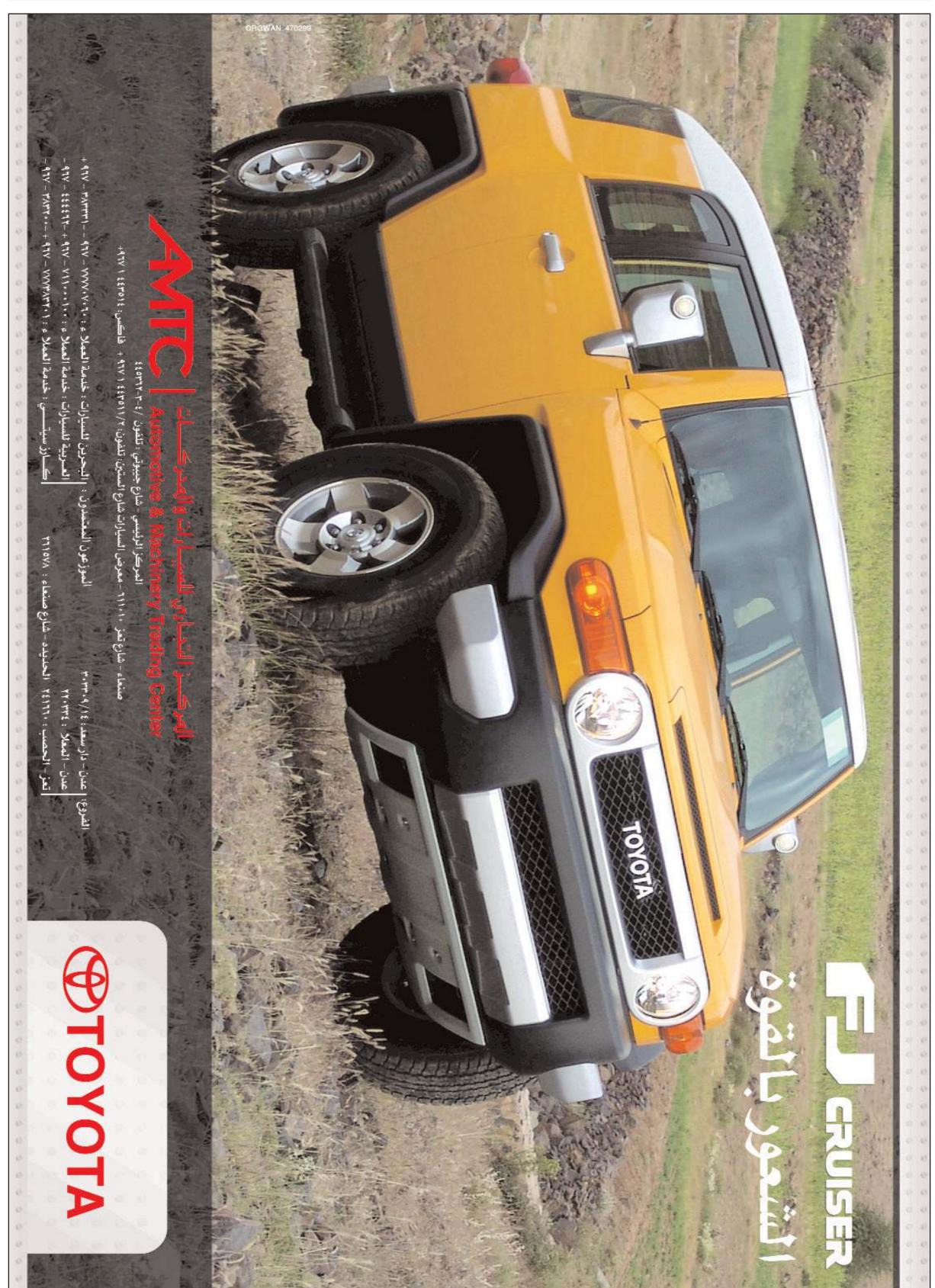
In the first chapter of his new monography Michael Lüders draws a parallel between Islamophobia and anti-Semitism.





تتقدم شركة هنت جنة للنفط بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ/ علي عبد الله صالح وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني بمناسبة حلول شهر رمضان المبارك والذكرى الـ 45 لثورة الـ 26 من سبتمبر وكل عام والجميع بألف بخير On the sacred occasion of the advent of The Holy Month of Ramadhan and the 45th Anniversary of September September Revolution Jannah Hunt Oil Company Presents its heartiest congratulations to H. E. President Alt Abdullah Saleh Jannah and to the Yemeni people Wishing Yemen great leaps towards achieving its goals غركة هندجية للنف





RAMADAN 2007



By: Harun Yahya www.harunyahya.com

Only love can defeat terrorism-3

Atheist Ideologies and the Rise of Terrorism

f a sick person is to be treated properly, an accurate diagnosis is essential. Whatever treatment follows that diagnosis must be followed meticulously and decisively, until the sickness is finally expelled from the body. If not, the illness will inevitably recur. The same applies to one of the most serious ills affecting society. One of the chief reasons why we can't find effective solutions to this century's social problems is that their causes aren't properly identified. When dealing with any social problem, the first thing to do is establish what causes give rise to it. Otherwise, whatever measures are taken can only be temporary.

The roots of terrorism are often sought in concrete matters; and thus the fight against it, aimed at these superficial targets, cannot provide lasting results. In order to free the world from terrorism, the principal factors behind it must be identified and eliminated.

The Tangled Web of Terrorists' Logic

It's not possible to defeat terrorism by security measures. By itself, military force is only likely to meet with increased violence, pro-

ducing a vicious circle in which bloodshed continues to be answered with more bloodshed. When embarking on the fight against terrorists, we need to understand-and then combat-their way of thinking, the way they view life and other human beings, and how they justify their use of violence.

A terrorist believes that he can succeed only by using violence. He wants people around to fear him, and cloaks himself in pitilessness, ruthlessness and aggression to bring that fear about. Anyone opposing his ideas is an enemy, whom he regards as an object that needs to be eliminated. In his article, "Terrorists View us as Targets, not as Humans," psychotherapist and Journal Sentinel writer Philip Chard examines the terrorist mindset and how they justify violent attacks aimed at defenseless people:

"Researchers have glimpsed aspects of [the terrorists'] psyches. Most prominent among these is their capacity to view their victims as things, as objects, as statistics that, they hope, will show up on a casualty list.

"They don't want to experience their victims as human beings, as they would a friend or loved one. Rather, they strive to view them as pawns on a political chessboard. Consequently, from their own vantage point, terrorists don't perceive themselves as killing 'people.' In order to slaughter with ease and callous indifference, they mentally dehumanize us into 'targets' ... Their 'cause.' whatever it may be, is sufficiently sacred, noble or desperate that it justifies the carnage they instigate ... For most terrorists, their chief interest resides in effects, not persons ... They are after ... the impact of the massacre, not the experience of the massacre itself. Terrorists want to murder hope, or a way of life, or the spirit of a Photosynthesis light response curve Light saturation point Irradiance level

group of people or an entire nation. They destroy human beings because they believe doing so is the fastest and most direct route to that goal."1

Philip Chard draws our attention to a most important matter: that terrorists feel not the slightest pang of remorse at the death of others. On the contrary, the more they can kill, the more successful they consider themselves to be, and rejoice in that fact. Such minds can quite happily shoot innocent people and bomb small children. For them, shedding blood

... It may be that you hate

something when it is good

for you and it may be that

you love something when it

is bad for you. God knows

al-Baqara: 216)

becomes of source pleasure. They cease to be human and turn into savage monsters. If one of them and you do not know. (Surat does evidence the slightest remorse, he is immediately

> branded a traitor by his more radical comrades. Being more radical and more bloody is considered to be more devout in the cause, so the zeal to kill increases constantly. Since any dispute can easily be defined as treacher, terrorists invariably use guns against each other, and carry out attacks on other splinter groups within their own ranks.

This passionate attachment to violence goes deeper beyond political ideologies and in fact stems from an underlying misconception about human nature. The terrorist mindset finds its inspiration from the materialist philosophy and Darwinist thought. Darwinism regards human beings as animals and maintains that living things evolve through a struggle for survival in nature. Eliminating the weak, so that the strong can emerge victorious, forms the essence of any terrorist's twisted thinking.

Moderate Islam-In Other Words, True

For half a century after the first verse was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (may God bless him and grant him peace), Islam underwent such an expansion as has seldom been seen. It spread from the Arabian Peninsula to the whole of the Middle East, North Africa and even Spain, drawing the attention of many in the West. In the words of the famous Islamic expert John L. Esposito, "What is most striking about the early expansion of Islam is its rapidity and success. Western scholars have marveled at it."ii

Over the next centuries, Islam reached all corners of the world, from Indonesia to Latin America. Today, Islam is accepted as the fastest growing religion, and its roughly one billion followers represent about one-fifth of the world's population. Interest in Islam particularly increased after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. (For more details, see The Rise of Islam by Harun Yahya).

Looking at today's Islamic world today, we see a wide range of religious practices, depending on societies' different customs and traditions, their cultural heritage, and world views. This has led some individuals researching or trying to understand Islam to form mistaken impressions. Those differences may symbolize only the traditional values of the society under examination, but Islam itself. The only way of arriving at an accurate opinion of Islam is to put aside these differences and turn to the Qur'an, where the essence of Islamic morality is set out, and to the actions of our Prophet (may God bless him and grant him

Even if Muslims comprise the majority in a community, that does not mean that community's behavior, views and judgments will necessarily be Islamic, nor that they need be defended in the name of Islam. When evaluating an indi-

vidual's-or community's-view of Islam, that must always be borne in mind. Differences may stem from prevailing conditions. The only way to whether those views are correct is by turning to the Qur'an, the most accurate source of truth about Islam, and to the

actions of our Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace).

It is most unfair to pass judgment on Islam and Muslims without studying the Qur'an to learn whether a particular practice appears in it. Examining the lifestyle of a single community only can seriously mislead anyone who tries to understand Islam and form opinions about it. First, what needs to be done is to learn about Islam from its true source. Then, once the various models in different parts of the world are considered in the light of those criteria, many who only imagined they knew about Islam will actually come to do so for the first time; and can free themselves from the errors they have



been laboring under so far. (To be continued)

Quick grasp of faith * Does Allah reward the believers in this world for their faith?

Allah provides great rewards to His sincere servants during their lives in this world. He guides them to the right path, provides them with ease in their affairs, sends down serenity and peace upon their hearts, multiplies His blessings to them many times over, and helps them in return for their services in His way. He may also send them some difficulties to test their faith. However, in addition to all of these, He provides them with a good life. Allah states that He will reward the believers' good deeds:

Anyone who acts rightly, male or female, being a believer, We will give them a good life and will recompense them according to the best of what they did. (Surat an-Nahl, 97)

Say: "O My servants who believe. Be in awe of your Lord. For those who do good in this world there is good, and Allah's Earth is spacious. The steadfast will be paid their wages in full, without any reckoning." (Surat az-Zumar, 10)

So Allah gave them the reward of this world and the best reward of the Hereafter. Allah loves good-doers. (Surah Al`Imran, 148)

* Can any reward be expected from people in return for conveying the religion's message?

The believers convey this message in order to earn Allah's good pleasure and to fulfill the related Qur'anic command. In return, they expect no worldly wage, but only Allah's good pleasure and Paradise. All Prophets strove with this purpose in mind until the end of their lives; however, they never asked for any worldly recompense from the people and made it clear that they expected none. This greatness of spirit is exemplified in the

Those who are merciful

have mercy shown them by

the Compassionate One, if

you show

mercy to those who are in

the earth, He Who is in

heaven will show mercy to

you. (Abu Dawud, Tirmidhi)

So heed Allah and obey me. I do not ask you for any wage for it. My wage is the responsibility of no one but the Lord of all the worlds. (Surat ash-Shu`ara', 179-180)

reference, please

see, Quick Grasp of Faith 1-3, by Harun

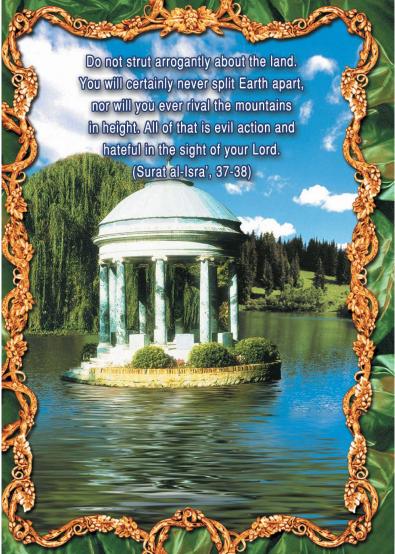
Miracles of the qur'an How the process of photosynthesis begins in the morning

And [I swear] by the night when it draws in, and by the dawn when it breathes in. (Qur'an, 81:17-18)

When plants undergo photosynthesis, they take in carbon dioxide, a harmful gas that human beings cannot consume, from the air, and give off oxygen instead. Oxygen, which we breathe and which is our basic source of life, is the main product of photosynthesis. Some 30% of the oxygen in the atmosphere is produced by plants on land, the remaining 70% being produced by plants and single-celled liv-

ing things in the seas and oceans. Photosynthesis is a complex process, and one which scientists have still not yet fully understood. This process cannot be observed with the naked eye, because the mechanism employs electrons, atoms and molecules. However, we can see the results of photosynthesis in the oxygen which enables us to breathe, and in the foodstuffs that keep us alive. Photosynthesis is a system which involves complicated chemical formulae and units of weight, and on very small scale, and consisting of the most sensitive equilibriums. There are trillions of chemical laboratories that carry out this process in all the green plants around us. Furthermore, plants have been meeting our oxygen, food and energy needs nonstop for millions of years.

The productivity of photosynthesis is measured by the level of oxygen output. The greatest point is in the morning, when the Sun's rays are most concentrat-



ed. At dawn, the leaves begin to sweat, and photosynthesis increases accordingly. In the afternoon, however, the opposite applies; in other words photosynthesis slows down, and respiration increases because as the temperature rises perspiration also increases. At night, as the temperature falls, perspiration declines and the plant rests.

The term "itha tanaffasa" in Surat at-Takwir, in reference to the morning hours, in other words, "when it breathes in," is a metaphorical reference to breathing, respiration, or breathing deeply. This term particularly emphasises the way that the production of oxygen begins in the morning, and that the greatest levels of oxygen, essential for respiration, are given off at that time. The importance of the phenomena is also

erence, please see, Miracles of the *Qur'an, by Harun Yahya)* To purchase the works of Harun Yahya, please visit www.bookglobal.net

emphasised by the way that Allah swears

upon it. The way that Allah indicates the

action of photosynthesis, among the most

important discoveries of the 20th century,

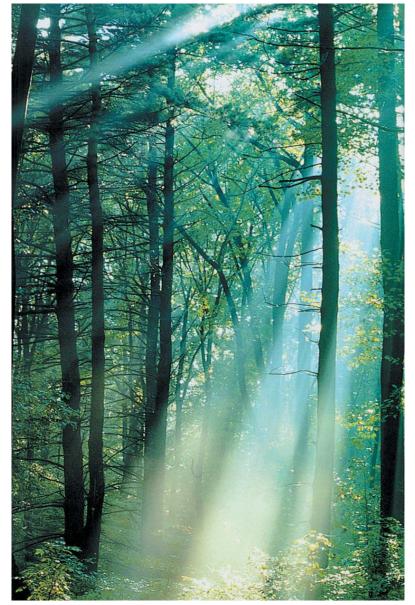
in this verse, is another of the scientific

miracles of the Qur'an. (For further ref-

¹ Philip Chard, Journal Sentinel, 24

September 2001, http://www.jsonline.com/lifestyle/advice/ sep01/charcol25092401a.asp (emphasis

ii John L. Esposito, Islam: The Straight Path, Oxford: Oxford University, England, 1991, p. 33







Ahmed Muraisi

Real Estate Rentals Tel: 733802855

Al-Zahra Stationerv

For School & Office Supplies ALL YOUR NEEDS UNDER ONE ROOF.

Hadda Str. Sana'a Infront of Yemenia Airline, Tel: 240207 Fax: 268041,E-mail:ALZAHRA@Y.NET.YE

Relax-Inn

daily . weekly . monthly . yearly The best place for you and your fan

Diplomatic Area-Hadda - Sana'a

Must speak English.

Call 713160838

سيار: Mobile: 711941279



Luxury Furnished Apartments

أجنحة وشقق عائلية مفروشة

The advertisement

Required live in house keeper/cook.

كل ما تحتاجونه، تحت سقف وأحد. شارع حدة، امام الخطوط الجوية اليمنية ت: ۷۹۸۰۶۷ - فاکس: ۱۹۸۸۶۷

ريلاكس إن

يومي . إسبوعي . سهرب . المكان الأفضيل لك و لعائلتان

صنعاء - حدة - الحي السياسي

ت: 449871

Cargo

M&M Logistics & **Aviation Services**.

International Freight Forwarding (Air/Sea/Land) International Packing Standard Warehousing (The biggest in

Sana'a) International Worldwide Door to Door Services. (Airports/Ports/Border)

Arranging of Exemptions. Over flying & Technical stops for aircrafts at all Yemen Airports. Tel: 01-531221/531231

Fax: 01-531130 Hot line: 733030062 (24 Hours) Address: 36 Amman St, Sana'a Republic Of Yemen. P.O. Box 15053, Sana'a – Republic Of

E-Mail: m&mgenservices@y.net.ye Website: www.mmlogisticsyemen.com

Cargo

Trans Global Logistics & Services Ltd.

- We bring your World Closer
- Air/Sea/Land forwarding. Packing/Land Transportation.
 International door to door services
- Warehousing /Logistical planning. Customs clearance/Local
- Visa/Documentation handling Real Estate Services. Ticking Reservations & General
- Tourism Services. Courier Services

Tel:-967-1-444226/440460 Fax:-967-1-445696 P.O.Box 16884, Sana'a Rep.of

Email:transglobal2@yemen.net.ye

Cargo

■ Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders for packing, customs clearance, domestic & international forwarding air & sea Contact: Al-Nasim cargo forwarder. Al-Zubairi St Sanaa. Tel: 275903 /

Situation Vacant

established Applicants should speak in secondary certificate. Apply to our documentation, representative office in administration and Hadda - Almadina-Iran office secretary.

Contact: 777313444

Details:

Contact Address:

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني AI-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT SUPER DELUX باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

صنعاء - شارع حده - أمام مركز الكميم التجاري Haddah st. infront of Al- Komaim Center تلفون: ۲٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠ Tel: 266375 - 505290 فاکس: ۲٦٧٦١٩ Fax: 267619 ص.ب:٥٤٦٥ P.O Box: 5465 Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

experience. Contact: 733770952 -537652

Job Seekers

Khalid Announcing for job experience in reception any job. and operations for 7 Contact: 733409652 years. Huge knowledge Mused Ali Abdullah, University.

school maintenance, Contact: 711239117

■Shawki Amen, high years. Required marketing school graduate, Sana'a Contact: 777883985 or company.

☐ Job Require ☐ Situation Vacant ☐ Others

management university(faculty of 01/482093 commerce), level 3, Abdul-Kader Al-

Nahshall, purchasing for six Contact: 734159074

computers, bachelor degree in Contact: 734812869 Engineering Engineer), university.

Coupon for Free Classified Ads. (All Personal Ads - All Free of Cost)

For Sale Required Available For Lease For Hire/Rent

good in English Saqqaf, bachelor degree language, diploma of in English language, secretary(computer), Aden university. He experience(inventory wishes to work at any control-store keeper- suitable position.

fluent in English. years), he is looking for Ghailan Al-Kawaty. Bachelor in English

language, Sana'a

English and has the networking, internet and information technology Fuad Al-Mutawkel, (IT bachelor degree in language, CCNA diploma in computer +

certificate & experience courses in network from in host company 3 cisco academy, looking for a job at any



◄ الفيظة - المكرا - سيؤن - شبوة - والعودة

الفروع : الغيظة: ١٥/٦١٠٠٩ - المكلا: ٥/٣٠٧٨٠ - سيؤن: ١٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبوة: (عتق)٢٠٠٧٥٧.

المكلاء عـدن ـ تعــز ـ والعكـس

وترجب بكلم على ركب إسطولها المديث ورطائلها المنتظمة وعلم بُسَاطَ الرافَةُ تَدْعُوكُمُ الَيْ رَفَايِنَا لَنَشَدَ الرَفَالَ فَفَا صِيافًا وَمَسَا، إيتَدَا، مَنَ

سنعاء الإدارة العامة: ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٢٣٠٨١

>> Natural Flowers >>> Wedding Pockets >>> Wedding Invitations » Cars ornament » Organizing and arranging parties & conferences >>> Free transportation to all companies, corporations & embassies Tel.: 712509990

Contact: 777733607

Tel.: 733333239

Sana'a - Hadda St. - Next to Haway Loung

A b d u l k a r i m, physiotherapy wants to toilets and a kitchen. computer, be employed in Yemen. contact: 733603382 CCNA1,CCNA3 from Contact through email at For rent in Al-Academy, has an le.info. experiences in computer T e c h n i c a l Excellent and networks consultation maintenance.

Contact: 777 504 558

Russian physiotherapy specialist, has certificate from

more than 5 experience, English

Contact: 711 474 143 Mohammed

years of experience. Contact: 733 236 746

Real Estate & Furniture

networking lonely_margo@mailgog Asbahi, 2 floor. Contact: 777 408 711

and rooms, large hall, 2 w.c, programming 2 bath rooms, kitchen) English writing and (maintenance computer, in clean and secured administrator network), building, behind the

Qalisi, bachelor degree in accounting, diploma in computer, specialized in Yemensoft accountant system, English very good, accountant with 6

■Villa for rent, it's located in Aden, in front of the sea, it's first floor consists of four rooms and guest house with Habarovsk University in nice sallon and two

Contact: 733 817 494

Vehicles

condition, Tip tronic

For rent

Hadda and Diplomatic Areas

villa, Hadda, near zero st. Each floor 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen, Hall. 3 cars parking. Suitable for office use or multi-residence. monthly rent \$ 1,500. Fully furnished villa, Madina Sakaniy, Hadda, 4

rooms, 2 baths, kitchen, dining room. monthly \$ 700 Two story villa, nice garden, Bait-Bous area. 8 rooms, 4 baths. Nice family home. Only \$ 800 a

Super-Lux two story villa, Al-Asbahi, near Al-Magaleh and 50 meter. RD. Completely renovated new floors, new wood doors electrical fixtures, lovely large garden. monthly rent \$ 1,500

2nd story flat, Hadda, 5Rms.,3 baths, monthly \$ 350





central bank.

Toyota Corolla, model 1989, in a good condition, white color. Contact: 733883555

For sale, Hundai Santafee, model 2002, blue color, very good

suitable transmition,

For sale: Car Hundai accent model 2004 good condition.

Contact: 711 593 459

Numbers

nquires 118, Accident (Traffic) 194, Foreign Affairs, 202544/7, Interior Affairs 252701/7, imigration 250761/3, Inter-City Bus Co. 262111/3, Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3, Radio tation 282061, Tourism 254032, TV Station 332001/2, Red Crescent 203131/3, Tel-Yemer 7522202, Y.net 7522227

AIRLINES

Gulf Air

273452/275061 440922 213400/219252 Qatar Air ways Fax: 506038, Tel.506030/5

BANKS

Tel.967-1-260823 Fax:260824 02 - 270347 fax 02 - 237824

274314/1

Tel: 01 277224

Fax: 277291

Tel: 01 407030

Tel: 01 563813

Tel: 01 276585/2

Tel. 264775 ,264702. Fax. 264703,503350

Yemen Commercial Bank

entral Bank

Arab Bank CAC Bank

CAR RENTAL

Hertz Rent a Car Sana'a: 01-440309 Aden: 02-245625 Budget Tel: 01 309618 / 506372 Fax: 01240958 Europ Car Tel: 01 270751 Fax: 01 270804

& SPARE PARTS

MERCEDES-BENZ 01 - 330080 NISSAN Hodeidah: 200150/49, Sana'a: 400269 OPEL / GM 203075 TOYOTA 445362/3

AND INSTITUTES

Computer Education Infinit Education Tel:444553 NIIT Quality Computer Education Tel. 445518/7-442073 British Institute for languages & Computer
Tel: 266222-Fax: 514755

COURIERS Sana'a: 440170, Aden: 248177 Hodeidah:234982, Ibb:411988

Mukalla 302641 Seuyn: 402469 FREIGHT **FORWARDERS**

Tel: 01 531221/531231 Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders 407905 World Link Tel: 01 444550/441935

HOSPITALS Yemen German Hospital (open heart sur-

Tel. 418000, Fax: 418116 Modern German Hospital Tel. 600000/602008 E-mail:felixpene@hotmail.com Fax. 601889 Tel: 01 274286/87 Al-Jumhury Hospital Hadda Hospital Tel: 01 412981 Al-Thawra Hospital Tel: 01 246967/66

Versailles Hotel Tel: 01 425970/1/2

Sheraton Hotel Tel: 01 237500 Movenpick Hotel Tel: 01 546666 Fax: 01 546000 Taj Sheba Hotel Tel: 01 272372 Relax-Inn Hotel Tel: 01 449871

INSURANCE COMPANIES Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.)

Sana'a 272713/874 Aden: 243490-242476 Taiz 250029 Hodeidah 219941/4/6 Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/8/13

Contact: 711774438

Price 6000\$

Taiz:240927/34

Hodeidah: 219545/8

Aden: 244280

Sana'a: 272806

7 Taiz: 250345 Hodeidah: 261839/17

CAR SHOWROOMS FORD/HYUNDAI 267791

RESTAURANT Tel: 266375 - 505290

5 lines, Taiz: 258881,

Yemen Insurance company

272962/43, Aden: 247617 Mukalla: 304292.

Fax:267619 **SCHOOLS**

Sana'a International School Tel: 01 370191/2

Fax 370193 International Turkish Schools Sana'a 448258/9 205593 Tel: 206159

Supermarket AL-JANDUL Supermarket. Tel: 01-422610

Urwa Wautqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English Dutch- Iranian-Turkish-Eriterea-Amharic.

Tel: 01-240515

Translations

TRAVEL

Falcon Holidays Tel: 444118 Al-Nasim Travel Tel: 270750 Universal Business Travel Center Tel: 441158/9/60

American World University, Rep. by IS academy Tel. 01 - 417441 Fax: 412039 University of Applied and Social Science Sana'a: 412442 Fax: 412441 Aden: 234533 / 234960 Queen Arwa University Tel: 449971/2 Tel: 250553/4/5

Tel:675567, Fax:675885

To particepate

contact: 71200540

Alandalus University

268276 or P.O. Box 2579 - Sana'a For more info. contact: 268661/2/3

Send your Free Ads by Fax: 268276 or by P.O.Box: 2579 Sana'a

Please cut this coupon and send it to **Yemen Times** fax:







Female Pioneers in the medical field

By: Yemen Times staff Curtsy of the directorate general for working women

Atiqa Al-Shami



he first female nursing services in northern Yemen was initiated by a woman with chains in her legs. She was Atiqa Al-Shami who established nursing homes in Sana'a. Post the revolution in 1962 she started nursing homes in Taiz, Hodaidah, Ibb, Dhamar and Hajja governorates.

"I found myself desperate for work after the death of my husband leaving me with a new born baby girl, a widowed mother and a young brother to support. During that time, no one would approve of women's work in public place. The soldiers of Imam Al-Badr put chains in my legs because of my work in nursing and still I continued," described Al-Shami the

beginning of her career. The soliders upon instructions from the Imam came to the center and put chains in her legs, although she along with 15 young women received training in nursing. However, she was the director of the center and was the one to face the music, as they say.

The World Health Organization sent at that time trainees, from Lebanon, Egypt and Syria. "Bait Al-Halali" a small house near the Imam Al-Badr's residence was the place from which female nursing movement was launched. That was in return to a monthly rent.

The other pioneer women were also oppressed, but they continued providing health care services to women. She used to walk from her home to the center with restricted steps, and when the soldiers came to remove the chains after some time, she refused. She wanted more people to see her struggle so that she conveys a message to the world. And the world did hear. With time she gained respect and positions in the republic, until she headed the nursing sector in the republic of Yemen as a whole.

Zainab Laliji

he is a bilingual woman, who was ahead of her time. She spoke in both English and Arabic and was of the pioneer women educated in south Yemen. After Zainab Laliji graduated from high school in 1955 she talked her father



into letting her study nursing.

"During that time the society did not receive women working in nursing with open arms. But my father was very liberal, and not only did he allow me to enter nursing collge, he also convinced other parents of the same," said Laliji.

For the first time, the college of nursing received 10 female students to study side by side with ten male students in 1956. Laliji did not waste time, for in that year she also enrolled in a nursing training course at the Queen's Hospital in Aden. She also trained as a midwife in the motherhood home and started working there after completing the course in 1958.

When she graduated from college, she took a high level midwifery course for two years. In 1963 she flew to London to study at the Royal University for Nurses which required an entrance exam conducted by the World Health Organization, needless

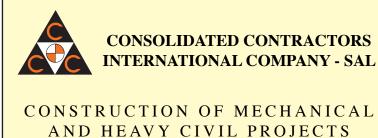
to say, she passed with flying colors.

Laliji came back as head of nurses at the Motherhood Hospital (today known as China Hospital). However, in 1966 she changed careers and moved to teaching at Ameen Nasher's Institute for Health Sciences.

Despite the long experience and continuous giving, she does not feel well cared for after retiring in 1996. Such is the story of many pioneer women in Yemen.







- Petrochemical plants, refineries.
- Heavy, light industrial plants.
- Power and desalination plants.

 Fuel and water storage tanks.
- Oil fields ancillary installations.

 Air purification for industry
- Air purification for industry
 Marine docks, harbours, deep set
 berths & refinery terminals.
- Offshore structures and underwater works.
- → Pipelines construction and maintenance.
 → Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities
- Sewage treatment plants & collection networks.

 Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs.
- High quality buildings & sports complexes.

Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution systems.

Sanaa Tel: (967-1) 441638 Fax: (967-1) 441630 E-Mail: ccc@cccyemen.com

Tel: (967-2) 377328 Fax: (967-2) 377716 E-Mail: cccaden@y.net.ye





Aden: Telefax: 247387, Hodeidah: Tel. 208829, Fax: 205817,

