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EDUCATION
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Readers' Voice
 Last edition's question:
 To what extent do you think the authority will be able to challenge tribal leaders in carrying arms?
 The state is in control all the way (19%)
 The state is struggling to exercise its decrees (41%)
 Only in certain governorates (40%)
 This edition's question:
 In his speech on Saturday, president Saleh accused the opposition of not being able to win popular grounds, do you think this is true?
 - Yes
 - No
 - I don't know
 Go to our website at: yementimes.com/#poll and have your voice heard

Saleh wants a full presidential system

By: Mohammed Jabri

SANAA, September 26 — During a meeting with a number of political parties held on Monday, President Ali Abdullah Saleh announced an initiative related to constitutional amendments that aim to 'create a full presidential system'.
 Saleh suggested that the presidential term be reduced from seven to five years, and the parliamentary term to four years from six.
 According to the proposed amendments, which include ten points, local police force is to be established in each governorate, with a general central security apparatus representing them. The proposed amendments aim to change the term of the local authority to the local rule, while the head of the local rule is to be elected by the electorate in accordance with the law.
 The local councils will be tasked with controlling taxes and revenues that will be allocated for implementing projects and running works within the local sphere and in accordance with the law.

Saleh's plan also aims to allocate 15 percent of the parliament's 301 seats for women and that is to be stated by the law.
 The supreme commission for elections will be formed pursuant to the Higher Judiciary Council's nomination of 14 judges, seven of whom to be selected by the president of the republic.
 The reforms are yet to be approved by the parliament, the majority of whose represent the ruling party.
 The announcement comes amid a series of protests organized by the opposition nationwide to protest the country's poor conditions, the government's failure to curb price hikes.
 The Joint Meeting Parties, a coalition of opposition parties, didn't attend the meeting, for which Saleh called on Saturday. The meeting was changed from a friendly one on the occasion of Ramadan to an open dialogue about an agenda, without the JMP knowing about it, said the JMP Supreme Council on Sunday.
 The way the meeting is handled reflects the lack of seriousness to discuss

current national issues, the Council added.
 The JMP meeting also warned the government of the continuation of economic deterioration and price hikes during Ramadan, calling it to take extensive and decisive procedures against corruption and the corrupt.
 Saleh, however, said the door is still open for the dialogue with all the political powers. "Dialogue is the best way to get away from crises without resorting to other options as they lead to disasters," he said.
 "We called the political parties and powers for a meeting in order to exchange views on the initiative, and anyone who has comments on these amendments can raise them."
 "We have been teaching you the democracy for 17 years, but you haven't learnt. If we were you, we would have won the street," Saleh addressed the JMP.
Insignificant amendments
 While some political leaders welcomed president Saleh's initiative, experts said

Saleh's amendments don't break new ground and described them as "a new comedy." Alshawa.net quoted lawyer Yassin Abdul-Razzaq as saying there is nothing new in the amendments, considering them a way to show there is a real political reform in the country.
 "Whenever the president finds his term reaches an end, he calls for a constitutional amendment. He tries to find a chance to stay in power through these amendments," Abdul-Razzaq said.
 Head of the Legal Office at the Yemeni Socialist Party, Mohammed Al-Mikhlafla said the amendments will cause more disappointments for the possibility of a peaceful transfer of power.

"No political party can carry out constitutional amendments without dialogue with other parties," he said.
 The JMP leaders haven't yet commented on the amendments. They are expected to announce their stance on Thursday.
Saleh: We called the political parties and powers for a meeting in order to exchange views on the initiative, and anyone who has comments on these amendments can raise them



Saleh: We called the political parties and powers for a meeting in order to exchange views on the initiative, and anyone who has comments on these amendments can raise them

Sana'a "The City of Light"

By: Hamed Thabet
 For Yemen Times

SANAA, September 26 — High-tech lasers and projectors focused their lights on the walls of Bab al-Yemen (Gate of Yemen) displaying images of Yemen's popular and historic heritage. The show reflected cutting edge technology and one of Yemen's most prominent cultural symbols.
 The German and French Embassies in Yemen in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and the Mayor of Sana'a held lighting show on Bab al-Yemen last week. The show is going to continue for ten days during Ramadan. During the opening ceremony, French

music producer and musicians with the support of Yemeni technicians played music.
 The show is taking place in two areas, the first one was held outside the Gate, while the other took place in the inside.
 Before the ceremony started there was a large audience to the point it got so crowded like never before. People were wondering what the performance is going to be about, and how will it be displayed.
 When the lights and music commenced, people were so excited, laughing and screaming. People of all ages: elderly, adults and children and almost every one attended. The majority of people loved the show. They danced with the Yemeni songs and the atmosphere was just perfect to them. Yet a minority got bored complaining that the show had no purpose.
 Julian Clec'h, who is responsible for cultural activities at the French Department of Culture in Sana'a, said "Every year we are used to hold a cultural program. However, this year the program is different than the previous years, as there are more facilities for the festival.
 And of course, in addition to having for the first time, the laser light art creation that is now on show."
 Moreover, he commented that doing this program helps to exchange cultural ideas and views between the countries; Germany, France and Yemen. These types of lighting shows are usually used during festivals in France and

Germany. Because of this, the team behind the project chose to introduce this show here in Yemen.
 "It is worthwhile to mention that the lantern used in this show holds a very similar symbol to the one which is usually used in Germany and France," he added.
 Tobias Rosenberger and Rene Liebert are the new Media Artists. They are well known professional technicians in lights, sounds, videos events and interactive installations. Rosenberger said he has installed various videos in different places in order to have greater possibilities to play them all at the same time, at the Gate. He also mentioned each speaker broadcasts various sounds in order to make the show more exciting for the audience.
 The video shows are made in such a way basically to reflect arts, life and historical places in Yemen, Germany and France, in addition to showing the daily living styles in these countries. These shows are displayed on many walls at the Gate. It is important to mention that everyday some changes are going to be witnessed in the programs.
 The head chief (Aqel Al-Hara) of Bab Al-Yemen, Adul Mallek Al-Khabat said "before the show there were many questions asked by the people in Bab Al-Yemen whether holding such a musical night with light and



The show is watched by both the residents of Sana'a and also the foreigners. The participants and audience can enjoy a unique experience of witnessing Sana'a after becoming so alive with sounds and lightings.

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In brief

NATION WIDE

Islamic Relief launches Ramadan meals festival

Sept 26 — With a total cost of 34 thousand euros, Islamic Relief has launched its charity project to provide Iftar meals for the poor in six governorates around the nation. The charity will distribute meals to 2880 families, rounding a total of 14400 individuals. The meals include rice, wheat, sugar, oil, and dates.

HODIEDAH

Precautionary measures to control fireworks

Sept. 25 — Security authority in Hodaidah has taken some precautionary measures to control and prevent use of fire works in the governorates. Vendors selling fireworks will be fined although there is no particular law that prevents the use of such arms it is just a measure for safety.

Streetlights and old roads pavement project

Sept 26 — The agreement to pave old alleys in Al-Hawak district in Hodaidah has been signed. Around 18 thousand square meters will be covered by this state funded project, which must be concluded in the coming nine months. The total cost of this project is around one hundred and fourteen and half million Yemeni Riyals. Also another agreement worth 27 million Yemeni Riyals had been signed to restore streetlights around the city.

SANA'A

Yemeni delegation to Olympics reduced by half

Sept 26 — The Yemeni athlete delegation to participate in the coming Olympics in China has been reduced to 15 out of 51. Eman Anqad director of the special Yemeni Olympics team complained that this decrease would affect the performance of the team in China especially that some good players were prevented from going suddenly.

Deaf and Dumb Care

Association holds cultural nights

Sept 25 — The Deaf and Dumb Care Association launched its festival cultural nights for the holy month of Ramadan, which would last for another 17 days. The events target the members of the association as well as their families and friends in order to integrate them socially.

TAIZ

More classrooms for girls through Japanese grant

Sept 24 — Six additional classrooms for female students will be added in Bab Al-Mandab School at Dhubab district in Taiz governorate. This comes under the broadening regional initiative fore developing girls education in Taiz for which the Japanese International Cooperation Agency has been working since 2005. The aim of this project is to reduce girl's early marriage and improve females societal conditions.

20 years plan for infrastructure development

Sept 26 — Seventy-infrastructure project with a total cost of 50 billion Yemeni Riyals have been allocated to Taiz governorate. The plan includes paving roads, enhancing the city entry points, car parking lots, barriers to stop land erosion in rural areas, bridges, and restoration projects.

IBB

Social Fund for Development poverty survey

Sept 26 — A field survey to identify poor families in need of the Social Fund for Development services has started in Ibb this week. Ninety six researchers will be participating in this survey in order to cover the maximum number of families and decide on 11,135 cases to be granted support from the fund. The survey will be concluded in two weeks time.

More power cuts to come during the holy month of Ramadan

Yemen goes ahead with nuclear reactor agreement

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, Sept. 25 — First nuclear reactor in Yemen should be ready to produce 1,000 megawatts of electricity by the end of 2012, stated Yemeni Electricity Minister Mustafa Bahran.

Bahran's statement came on Monday when the government signed an agreement with a US energy company to build nuclear power plants over the next 10 years to generate electricity.

Under the agreement, Houston-based Powered Corporation is set to build five nuclear reactors in Yemen that will generate 5,000 megawatts of energy.

"The overall cost of the project is estimated at 15 billion dollars," Bahran told the press. Adding that the Powered Corporation will oversee efforts to secure the financing of the project.

Construction of the first reactor is expected to get underway in early 2009. According to the minister, who also stated that Yemeni government associated with the US firm together funded a three-million-dollar feasibility study and would be launched in the first half of 2008.

Bahran said that the project provides for desalinating sea water, and stressed that the nuclear power will be "economically competitive, that is, cheaper than the electricity we produce today."

He also discussed the country's nuclear program with Mohamed Al-Baradei, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, during agency's general conference of member states last week in Vienna.

Its plan to build nuclear plants has raised serious security concerns over whether the country would be able to dispose of the plant's radioactive waste properly.



The ministry currently produces no more than 800 megawatts of electricity, which serves only 40 percent of Yemeni population.

Moreover, the international environment organization Greenpeace has termed Yemen's decision to pursue nuclear power as "extremely disappointing" and said it would increase instability in the Middle East.

"In a region that is known for its instability and lack of security. This raises concerns for the whole of the Middle East," Paul Horesman, peaceful energy coordinator for the Middle East project at Greenpeace, told ArabianBusiness.com.

Yemen has been witnessing numerous terrorist incidents and attacks with links to Al-Qaeda that targeted governmental facilities and oil locations. Yemen nuclear ambitions raise questions over whether the government would be able to adequately secure the plant.

The country is currently ranked the world's 24th most vulnerable country to "violent internal conflict" and "societal deterioration" in the 2007 Failed States Index drawn up by US magazine Foreign Policy and US-based think tank Fund for Peace.

However, Yemeni government insisted on the importance of building a nuclear plant to generate electricity and to desalinate sea water in order to meet the needs of its growing urban population, and boost the country's industrial development. "The energy issue is a very important one, and it is the main force that drives our development," said Prime Minister Ali Mohammed Mujawar at a ceremony after the signing of the agreement.

The agreement has been inked while the energy electricity ministry declares that that daily electrical breakdowns will begin in main cities during the holy month of Ramadan. It refers these daily power cuts to the additional load on power supplies during summer and Ramadan.

The ministry currently produces no more than 800 megawatts of electricity, which serves only 40 percent of Yemeni population.

Inflation hits new records



While Saudi Arabia was the Arab country with the least inflation rate of one percent, Yemen by far was first at 15.5.

SANA'A, Sept. 26 — A recent report by the Arab Unity Economic Council has stated that inflation in Yemen was ranked the highest among all Arab countries, averaging 15.5 percent during 2006. The Report stated that Yemen is among ten Arab countries which has experienced rapid inflation. However, Yemen's inflation of 15.5 percent is almost double that of UAE's inflation of 7.7 percent, which was described as having the second-highest inflation after Yemen.

The Report attributed the increase in inflation due to government policies that could not accommodate the increasing cost of food imports, as well as the increase in consumer demand and the reduction of government subsidies.

Inflation, which could be described as the increase in the overall price level of an economy, is one of the most lauded disputes in Yemen.

In a speech last month, president Saleh has stated that he is willing to hand over the leadership of the country

to any party which guarantees that it can keep inflation under control, exemplifying the profoundness of the political dialogue regarding inflation in Yemen.

President Saleh has called on opposition parties to assist the government's efforts in controlling inflation in Yemen. This came in an attempt to control public outrage fueled by opposition remarks that the regime's irresponsible economic policies and reforms is increasing poverty in the country and diminishing the middle class.

Several demonstrations took place during the last two months in protest of the increasing inflation especially in the prices of foodstuff.

The government of Yemen has made several attempts to provide short-term solutions for this problem. Solutions such as paying all government employees an additional salary — which works out as an 8 percent increase in annual income in order to limit the impact of the increasing prices. While other

remedies included allowing international companies to import foodstuff in Yemen in an attempt to increase supply and intensify competition. However, little impact did these policies have.

Economic Experts attribute the increase in inflation due to the deterioration of the value of the American dollar in recent month, considering that the Yemeni Riyals is pegged against the American dollar, which fixes the value of the Riyal against the dollar. Therefore the decline of the American dollar resulted in the decline in the value of the Yemeni Riyal, which means that imported foodstuff paid for in either Yemeni Riyal or American dollar would significantly increase, thereby increasing the cost of food imports.

The Central Bank of Yemen has time and again sold U.S. dollars in the local market as another attempt to control inflation. However, given the fact that U.S. dollars suffer from decline in value, little impact did this policy do in terms of controlling inflation.

500 Houthi detainees to be released during Ramadan

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, Sept 26 — Despite the meditation by the government of Qatari and demands from international human rights organisations, over 3000 members of Al-Houthi are still in prison. Some of the detainees have been in detention for more than 18 months.

The detainees, who are kept in political security prisons around the republic, are accused of anti-state acts and support of Al-Houthi insurgents in the northern governorate of Sa'ada.

However, sources in Sa'ada claimed last week that president Saleh had met with a number of political and religious figures involved in the Sa'ada conflict and promised to release 500 detainees during the holy month of Ramadan, before mid-November. Government officials refused to comment on this issue.

The Geneva-based Al-Karama Organization for Human Rights called on the United Nations to put pressure on Yemeni government to release 37 detainees in Hajja who had been charged with "Houthism". Among the detainees two are 15 years old and another two less than 18 years of age. Security authorities in Hajja accused the 37 detainees in January of supporting Al-Houthi insurgents but had not been able to prove the charges yet.

The organization stated two particular cases (detainees number 36 and 37) who had been in prison over one and half a year.

"All of the detainees belong to the Zaidi sect and are from or reside in Hajja governorate. They have been arrested illegally because of the conflict in Sa'ada," the organization said.

Relatives of the detainees said the arrests are based on flawed accusations or personal grudges. Relatives of Abdulrahman Saba one of the 37 detainees, had personal issues with a local sheikh who tipped the security on Saba and accused the later of rebelling against the state.

The organization feared for the life of those detainees especially that some of them have started a hunger strike, while many others are being abused during their detention. Some of the detainees managed to convey to

their relatives outside prison about the inhumane conditions they are living in and the lack of medical conditions.

On Sept. 20, despite the president's instruction to release 500 detainees, only 67 detainees who had been arrested on charges of supporting Al-Huouthi were released.

And although the military action has officially been stopped in Sa'ada, for negotiation purposes, many locals reported that the attacks are still going on. Houthi rebels had ordered to surrender their weapons, and give up control of the towns they are basing their fight from.

However, clashes have reached the homes and livelihood of the locals. On Friday night, government militia attacked a village at Haidan district and killed two and seriously injured another villager.

Mediators still in detention

Abdulkarim Al-Houthi and his brother were part of the mediation committee to help settle the Sa'ada conflict in January 2007. However, their families reported their sudden disappearance after they had been arrested by the Ministry of Interior early 2007.

"Abdulkarim Al-Houthi had tried to assist the government in reaching a compromise with the Houthi rebels, and now he is the one missing. "Four months ago we heard he is in the political security prison but now we have no idea where he is," complained a member of his family.

His family is concerned about his health especially that he has Asthma and had just undergone a stone removal operation from his kidney before he was arrested.

Three more members of the family had also been arrested and are missing despite rumours that they are detained at the political security detention.

Forty-seven detainees in Nasiriyah prison of Hajja governorate had been humiliated and chains were put on their legs inside the cells because of their refusal to break the fast in the same time with the prison security.

The fast breaking time difference, which is around 5 minutes, is based on a religious belief in the Shi'a sect. The religious difference caused dismay among the security and hence they lashed out on the detainees.

Open protest in Aden, and Mareb governorate joins in the campaign

SANA'A, Sept. 26 — The pensioners association in Aden decided on an open protest, which started Wednesday at Freedom Square. They demand the release of all the protestors arrested during their previous demonstrations and to bring those security officials who arrested and harassed the protestors to justices. They also demanded the state to provide medical treatment of the protestors injured by the security.

On the same note, an opposition lead demonstration took place in Mukalla, Hadramout governorate on Tuesday evening. Thousands of protestors beckoned the call of six opposition political parties demanding the release of the remaining Yemenis imprisoned during previous protests a few weeks ago. Eighteen protestors were released Monday after about a month of imprisonment because of their participation in protests early September. Ba Ume, one of the fundamentalist socialist leaders and an influential figure in Hadramout and three of his sons were among the released, due to pressure from the opposition, protestors and through meditation from Hadramout governor. The protestors were charged with high treason a penalty to which could be the death sentence. However, the protestors were acquitted and now demands for releasing more of the detainees on similar grounds are being voiced around the republic.

The protest was attended by a number of lawyers to educated the public on the legal procedures that should have taken place during the arrest, interrogation and imprisonment of Yemenis, all of

which according to the lawyers were violated by the state security.

In Dhale governorate, another congregation took place whereby the death of the two young protestors was condemned and support to their families was displayed. The two dead men were victims of the security police bullets who tried to disperse a demonstration over ten days ago in Al-Dhale. The authority cut electricity in the square where the congregation took place in order to dissuade the participants from demonstrating, however they remained until the early hours of Tuesday morning.

For the first time in Mareb a similar protest took place, only this was accompanied with a petition signing campaign aiming at one hundred thousand signatures from around the governorate. The petition and protest both lead by the Joint Meeting Parties, a coalition of opposition political parties, demanded 20 percent of the oil production coming from Mareb governorate to be reinvested in the city's development. They also demanded clean water, sanitary system, power supply and other basic services to be available to the local citizens. The protestors also called for compensation for the local farmers whose crops had been damaged because of the extractive industries.

The demands also included employment opportunities to at least half of the unemployed youth in the governorate and increasing the number of social welfare beneficiaries keeping in mind that the governorate produces 400 thousand barrels of oil daily and is the source of over 65 percent of the state's budget coming from oil industry.

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Yemeni orphans are deprived from society's care

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam
bin_sallam49@yahoo.com

It is commonly known that orphans are those children who lost one of their parents or both of them before the age of puberty. They may descend from a poor family or having a disabled father.

However, Islam does not present them as victims of destiny or remains of the society, as it is familiar in other societies. They are our sons, brothers in Islam. Thus, it is a must to build a good relationship with them. This is one of the best concepts of peaceful coexistence and social normalization.

If you question people who know orphans' circumstances and suffering in Yemen, they answer that orphans are in need of accommodation, care as they are human beings and Muslims. They are entitled to receive care and attention from the state and the rich.

Islam always has a positive viewpoint toward orphans. Belief also plays an essential role in this respect. They are neither a parasite on the society nor a burden on its citizens. They are a part of the society. However, negligence, injustice and oppression as well as agonies and psychological turmoil have afflicted them. Furthermore, these factors are created by the society itself.

Yemeni orphans are in the most miserable conditions in our community. The capacity of the orphans building which does not exceed 600, takes 1700. Orphans outside this care house are strays in this messy and corrupted country. Most of them have streets as their own homes. Rubbish provides them with food. Moreover, they are exposed to outrageous exploitation.

I met Abdull-Malik M. Al-Wada'i, director of the Orphans Care house, who has been working there for 29 years. Employees as well as orphans respect him highly. He said, "when The Orphans Care house was founded, it was a primary school in Yemen. Thousands of orphans got some advantages from this care house. Some of them became ministers, leaders and rulers. Despite the fact that schools emerged after the revolution, the orphans care house did not lose its vital role in sustaining orphans."

"The real role of the care house is observed through offering assistance to the needy", Al-Wada'i added.

"According to the 2005 official statistics of the CO, Central Organization for statistics, there are more than 400,000 orphans in Yemen. However, it might increase during the last period", he said. He also pointed out that private care houses have spread over the two past years.

General condition and obstacles of the Care house

"The problem is that the government did not form a board to be responsible for orpha care houses. There are 1700 orphans in the care house. They are living in a miserable condition. The Ministry of Social Affairs has no tangible role with respect to investing in facilities. It does not coordinate with orphans care houses whether public or private. The local councils do not participate in

offering support in any way either. These bodies should play their important roles as far as they are concerned," Al-Wada'I, added.

"If the care house receives an orphan, it will be highly responsible for him. It trains him socially and educationally. There are so many difficulties and obstacles facing the care house whether its programs, capabilities or facilities. Subsequently, the care house is unable to provide the orphans with what he might have been given regarding knowledge and sciences," he maintained.

He elaborated, "the state does not offer any more than 40% of the support including food and drink: a prerequisite of the care house. It provides orphans with three suits only. Two suits for the winter and the other one for summer. This is not enough to clothe orphans during the whole year. The care house bears extra burdens whether in medications or in the operational processes. It is also in charge of school activities, sports, and education. The wealthy make up 25% of the difference, which leaves a deficit of 35%.

The cabinet attitude

"We presented a comprehensive report to the cabinet. The orders given by the prime minister to the concerned parties are null and void.. The state as well as the local councils do not play their role. Donors do think that the state as well as the local councils provide the care house with its complete requirements," he further declared, adding: "We are in charge of a noble humanitarian message. Islam imposes this upon us. We are very moved by this obligation. Every body understands our message. We fulfill our duties regardless of rewards and funding."

Admission criteria

Al-Wada'i said, "Admission starts at the age of six to eighteen until they become high secondary school graduates. The school attendees go to Sana'a University. Some of them are to be sent to the vocational training centers so as to study technical specializations in the capacity of numerous occupations. We have now around 9350 attendees in technical training.

Health Services

"Ath-Thawrah hospital cooperates with us. It presents inspection free of charge. However, it does not provide medications. Azal Hospital is also a helping hand in this respect. It annually allocated YR one million for medical tests for the patients. It does not give medicines as well. If an orphan undergoes a surgery, the hospital frees him from physician wages and boarding. The care house bears medications, Al-Wada'i explained." Furthermore, he added: "we have a clinic inside the care house for relief. There are two physicians, in addition to the lab and three nurses."

Where orphans come from

The majority of orphans come from Dhamar province followed by Sana'a and other governorates such as Raimah, Ibb though they have care



Orphans in their class, looking forward to more attention and better society care.

houses for orphans. Few orphans come from Taiz, Sa'ada and Al-Jawf.

Media activity in the care house

"We do not need to announce that there are orphans in Yemen. Everybody knows that there are thousands of orphans in our country. There are care houses for orphans in Sana'a as well as other governorates. Needy people are available in these facilities. Those who love charity and believe in the holy books do not need people to recommend or direct them to do good for orphans," he indicated, adding: we do not use media as some partisan institutions do. They pretend that they sponsor thousands of orphans. They gain millions from inside and outside the country. We heard about the sum donated by the president to the orphans. However, the amount will be given to one of those aforementioned institutions, as we were informed about. We need a good and sincere party to fulfill its duties for the sake of Allah. We don't need selfish ones. Yemenis are socially good. They can donate money to orphans."

Employees of the care house

Al-Wada'i went on to say, "Employees with accumulative experiences being trained over the last years do not exceed 26, of whom three are university graduates. The 26 employees include teachers, specialists, social workers, administrative staff, cleaning and maintenance workers. The care house needs more than 35 social workers, researchers and teachers so that it can



Mohammed H. Al-Faqeeh, coordinator of the projects and programs in the Orphans care house.



Abdull-Malik M. Al-Wada'i, director of the Orphans Care house,

do its job perfectly."

Role of Ministry of Social Affairs

"Ministry of Social Affairs is too apathetic in this respect. It should take a look at the reports of the local councils regularly regarding the living standards of citizens in every city. Unfortunately, the ministry does not care a bit about the orphans and the care house is not its concern," he said.

Al-Wada'i in brief said, "the orphans' care house is represents a home. It must be given social care provided with competent workers able to develop skills of orphans so as to be good enough to join the society. By teaching them Holy Quran and other subjects, we can create a new human being that has a future and prosperous aspirations.

However, Mohammed H. Al-Faqeeh, coordinator of the projects and programs in the Orphans care house shared with us saying: "the state should be engaged in this issue. It should tackle the orphans situations based on clear and specific strategies and visions. The Ministry of Social Affairs, along with other concerned ministries, should also play their roles competently. When these roles become united, orphans' lives will be better."

He added that social diseases do not appear early in children but when the later grow up. The state as well as the society does not adequately care about children. So, they take revenge against the community. Then, who is responsible for this imbalance?

He urgently appealed to civil society organizations along with all society categories to have an effective role in

guaranteeing orphans, male and female alike, an opportunity. He also called on charities to cooperate with social foundations, monitoring activities and performances. It is not enough for them to give money only without taking part in planning and monitoring care houses. However, there is no a system that regulates this process whether by the state or by the civil society organizations. There is not any legislation coordinating this. So, it will result in bringing social imbalances making the society suffer in the future.

The quality of delivering services to

society will remain poor regarding the orphans care house. There must be qualified employees in the house delivering good services. In this house, teachers suffer from the ignorance of the Ministry of Education. They are deprived from their bonuses given in the governmental schools. They are also deprived from training courses that enable them to deal properly with this category. In conclusion, Al-Faqeeh urged officials and traders as well as those able to offer assistance whether morally or financially to participate in supporting the orphans care house.



Three of the orphans waiting for the doors of their asylum to open.

تعلن سفارة اسبانيا بصنعاء عن حاجتها لشغل الوظائف التالية- مدير اداري - المؤهل جامعي - الراتب السنوي ١٦٨٧٠ دولار- سواق - الراتب السنوي ٥٤٨٨ دولار- طباطخ أو طباطخة - الراتب السنوي ٤٦٤٨ دولار- عامل أو عاملة نظافة - الراتب السنوي ٣٦٦٨ دولارآخر موعد لإستلام السيرة الذاتية يوم ١٠ أكتوبر ٢٠٠٧ العنوان خلف فندق حدة

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Oficial Administrativo	16,870 USD
Ordenanza-Chofer	5,488 USD
Cocinero/a	4,648 USD
Empleado/a de servicio	3,668 USD

El plazo de la convocatoria se extiende hasta el 10 de octubre de 2007.

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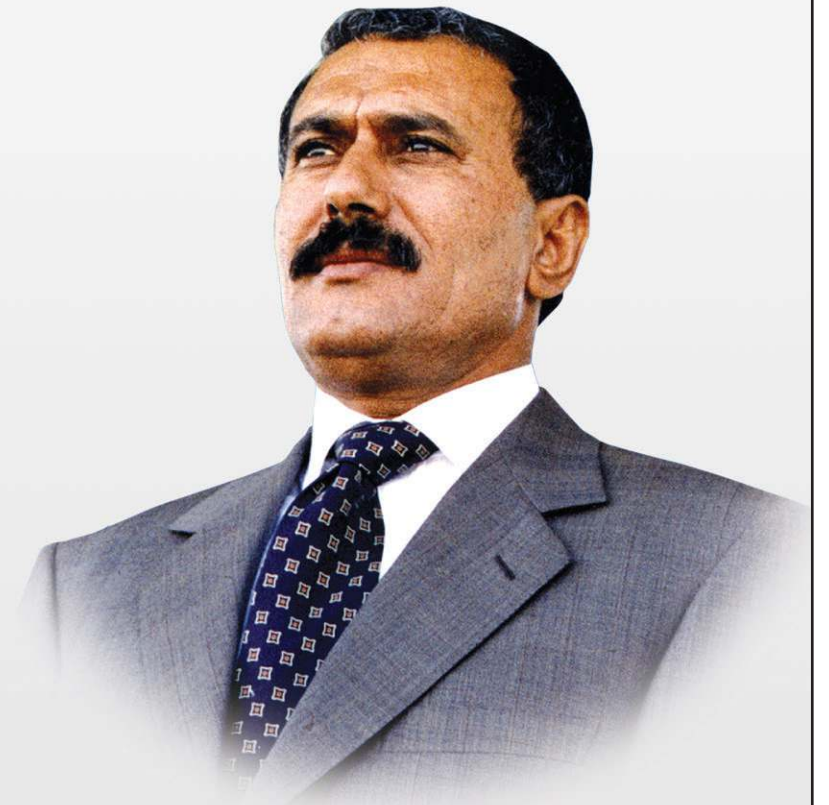
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علي عبد الله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبة الذكرى الـ ٤٥ لثورة الـ ٢٦ من سبتمبر الخالدة

كل عام وأنتم بخير



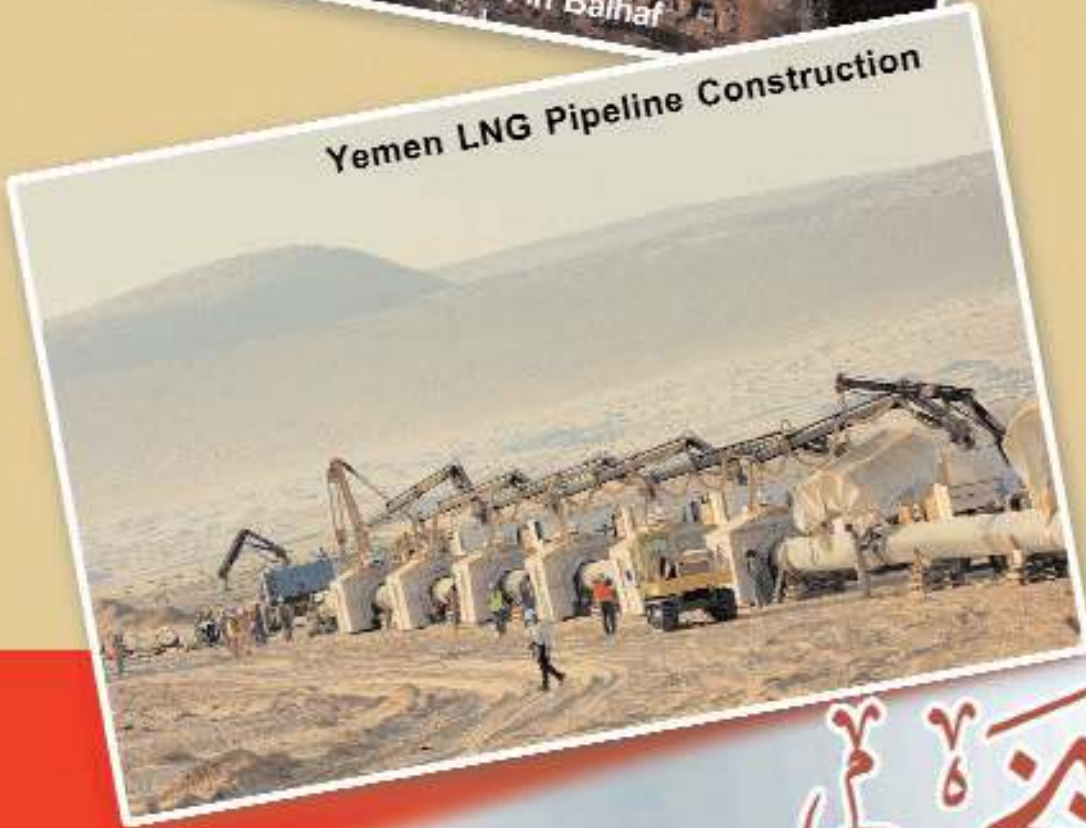
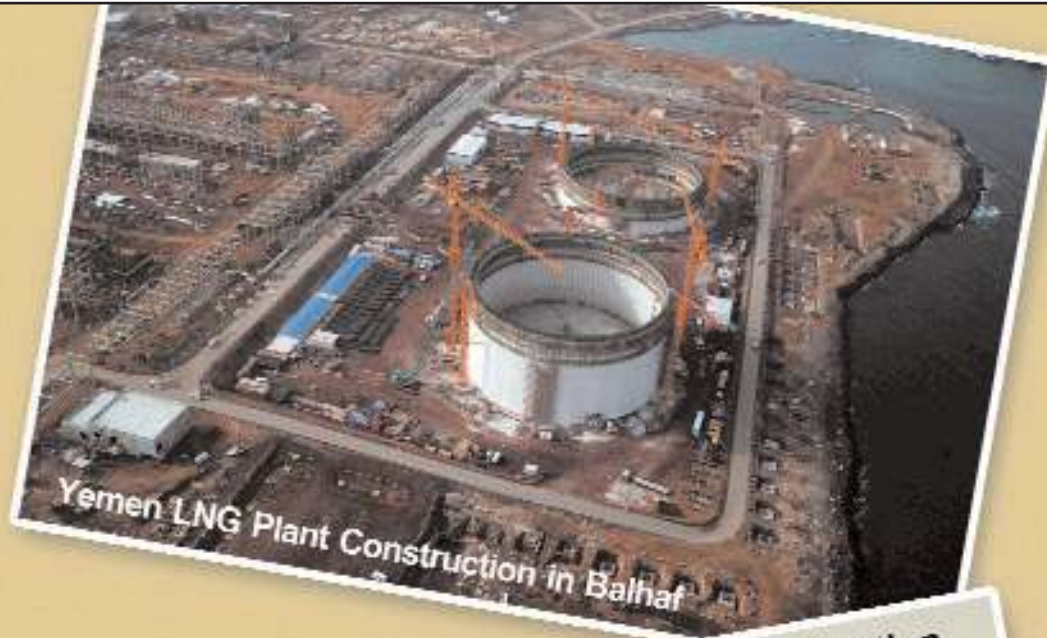
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Street beggars and vagrants

By: Saddam Al-Ashmouri
For YemenTimes

We have gotten used to seeing children between 9-15 years of age begging; however not in groups. For the first time, I found a group of begging children in the streets that they call home. Some of them are orphans, with nowhere to go. Others found the street to be kinder than their homes and their families.

Father's absence and stepmother's wrongfulness

Mohammed Yahya Al-Sa'eri, 12, who joined the ranks of the impoverished three months ago, noted that he left the house and came to this street to escape the problems with his stepmother. He hinted that she abused him and did not want to take care of children of other women.

He added he left school after the second grade and now he just searches for food and then returns back to spend the night with his fellow comrades in the street.

Abdullah Ali Azab, 14, who washes cars, declared he spent a couple of nights in the street and none bothered him, main-

taining he resorted to the street to escape harassment by some shop owners.

Azab noted he gets a fair amount of money; however, he is exploited by some people as they know he has none to protect him. For this reason, he decided to gather as many followers as possible and now they are 17 divided into groups. He left his house three years ago and knows nothing now about his family, or the place in which they live.

Omar Nasser Al-Hafashi, 12, left his house after his father abandoned him. Now he roams the streets, searching for things to eat.

Unlike other vagrants, Omar, does not like to beg, wash cars or do the jobs his other fellow vagrants do. He waits for his friends' coming back as to bring him food. He stated that he was many times subjected to sexual harassment.

Prior to his coming to this street, Al-Hafashi used to sleep in an old car in a workshop. He noted he dreamed to be a teacher, however, in vain. Now, he wished he could find his family.

Struggle for life

Struggling for life is a norm and living on waste is the last option for Hasan Al-Harazi, 14. He spends his day collecting empty water and Pepsi cans from



Over fifty percent of Yemeni population is below 15 years of age. With more than 40 percent below poverty line this makes 4 million Yemeni kids vulnerable because of socio-economic conditions to living in the streets.

garbage.

Al-Harazi is attacked by dogs when searching the garbage and he was many

times beaten by cleaning workers who believe that they have the sole right to these recycled materials.



Al-Harazi's father's mental illness caused him to leave the house and he knows now nothing about his family;

however, now, he wishes he can meet his family once again and bring them together under one roof.

Money, Wealth, and personal finance

By: YemenTimes Staff

Although an extremely underdeveloped economy, Yemen is a country struggling towards making it in an increasingly globalized and competitive world. Yemeni traders dominated trade routes into the eastern parts of Africa all the way to the Philippines in south east Asia, and generations followed by migrating into neighboring Oil-rich countries in the 50s through the 80s. However, the post World War 2 world has seen fundamental changes and restrictions in the movement of people across countries, nowadays it is very hard to get a Visa in order to migrate to another country to work, while employment opportunities are increasingly less lucrative in Yemen given the economic circumstances. YemenTimes took the time to survey a wide number of people asking them a very tricky and peculiar question: How can one create wealth?

Sami Abdullah, an entrepreneur, found a handy answer to this question, he said that business is the route to creating wealth, the more you do business and succeed, the more money you make and in turn you become increasingly wealthy, but he added, it isn't as simple as it seems, saying that you must have the business sense and the skills to compete, negotiate and deal within the local market; "money doesn't grow on trees, unless you plant the tree," he says.

Along the same lines, Mazen Mahmoud, an employee in the privet sector, says that you have to invest in order to create wealth, you make an investment which you think is viable, you work hard to make it succeed, you spend a lot of time and effort in making it bear fruit, and eventually it will pay back.

However, a pessimistic view was also present, starting from the notion that you cannot create wealth in Yemen, says teacher Mohammed Ghalib, "no matter how much you work and how many jobs you might have, you always end up needing to spend the little extra money you have saved, I work two - sometimes three - jobs and I end up with barely enough money to sustain my family at the end of the month. How could you save any money to invest it or do anything with it if you barely make ends meet? And this is the situation for

many people in this country..." he explained.

The books of Microeconomics and Personal finance state that in order to accumulate wealth one must do one of two things, either decrease his spending, or increase his earnings. Most opinions which talk about creating wealth start from the notion of increasing wealth, except for Saeed Al-Mou'men, who works within the banking industry. Saeed indicated that the total amount of money one spends during a year is very large compared to expectations, he proclaimed, "we spend a lot of our income here and there then we shout and say where is the money going, most people don't have a savings plan, know nothing about personal finance, and cannot organized their finances in a manner that allows them to save some money



and improve their quality of life."

Saeed added that if one keeps a simple ledger of one-month's spending, and at the end of the month analysis where he/she spends their money, many would be surprised, "I did this with a friend and found that he spends around 25 percent of his money on eating out and entertainment, now he is able to save 15 - 20 percent of his monthly income and he will be buying a car soon, something which he never thought he could afford to buy a few months back."

The issue of personal finance has become more relevant not only to employees but also to employers as well, several of these have adopted schemes to encourage their employees to save in order to be able to afford more things and in turn have a better quality of life.

Rod T. Georges, Director of Human Resources in Occidental Petroleum in Yemen, has emphasized the importance of saving, stating that his company has introduced a savings plan where the company matches whatever contributions this employee puts into his savings account with the company, which means that the savings eventually double providing an incentive for the employees to save more eventually. Rod

Stated: "this savings plan will make employees more secure in any unfortunate event, and will also provide the funds needed if this employee wants to get married, buy a car, or even buy a home."

Making a Personal Investment Decision

The second question which followed in the survey asked how would the respondent invest any amount of money he/she has been saving, and what is the best way to invest in yourself?

Rouida Ahmed, a professional, stated that the best investment one can do is an investment to develop oneself, she explained that investing in education such as earning a higher degree, or developing one's skills such as learning a new language or computer skills, can help her get a better job which might double her earnings and career perspective.

Hani Hassan, a government cleric, stated that the best investment one can make in Yemen is in real estate, he justified this by saying that urban centers are expanding very rapidly, and with the growing population, investing in land or property is almost risk-free and a guaranteed investment that will have capital gain in its value or - if developed - can provide sustainable income through rents.

Nabil Yahya, unemployed, had a pessimistic approach, he said that if you had some money aside put it in the bank as a fixed of term deposit and receive interest on it, he says that interest of up to 16 percent per year is a risk-free and a good return on investment, he said that from his experience it is very hard to start a business, make it profitable enough to cover its expenses such as rents and salaries, and eventually maintain a net profit of 16 percent by the end of the year, it has become a challenge for many businesses to break even in Yemen, even banks, he says, they make most of their investments outside the country.

What the expert says

Renown personal finance expert, Peter Sander, has the following advice for anyone who wants to create wealth, he says:

1. Budgeting and Spending: he advises everyone to make and maintain a budget and adhere to it, ensure that the budget is reasonable and that you will be able to stick to

it, while ensuring that your budget must have a surplus for savings.

2. Use reason, not emotion: Allowing emotions to cloud your mind will result in poor financial decision-making, and this sort of decisions will damage your budget and ruin your financial standing.
3. Develop a financial plan which includes medium and long-term financial objectives which you strive to achieve, the plan should be doable and must allow room for surprises and unfortunate incidents.

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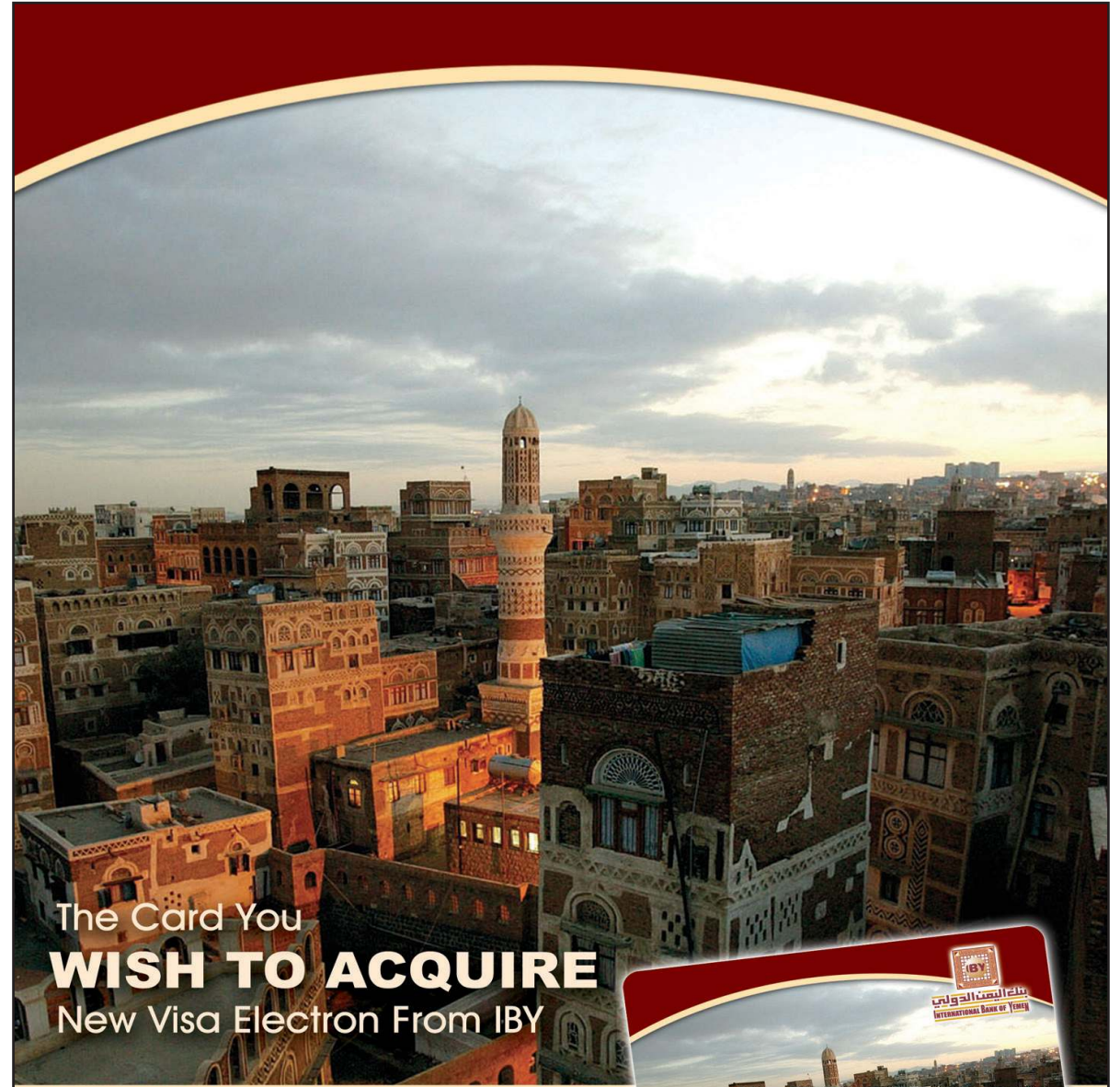
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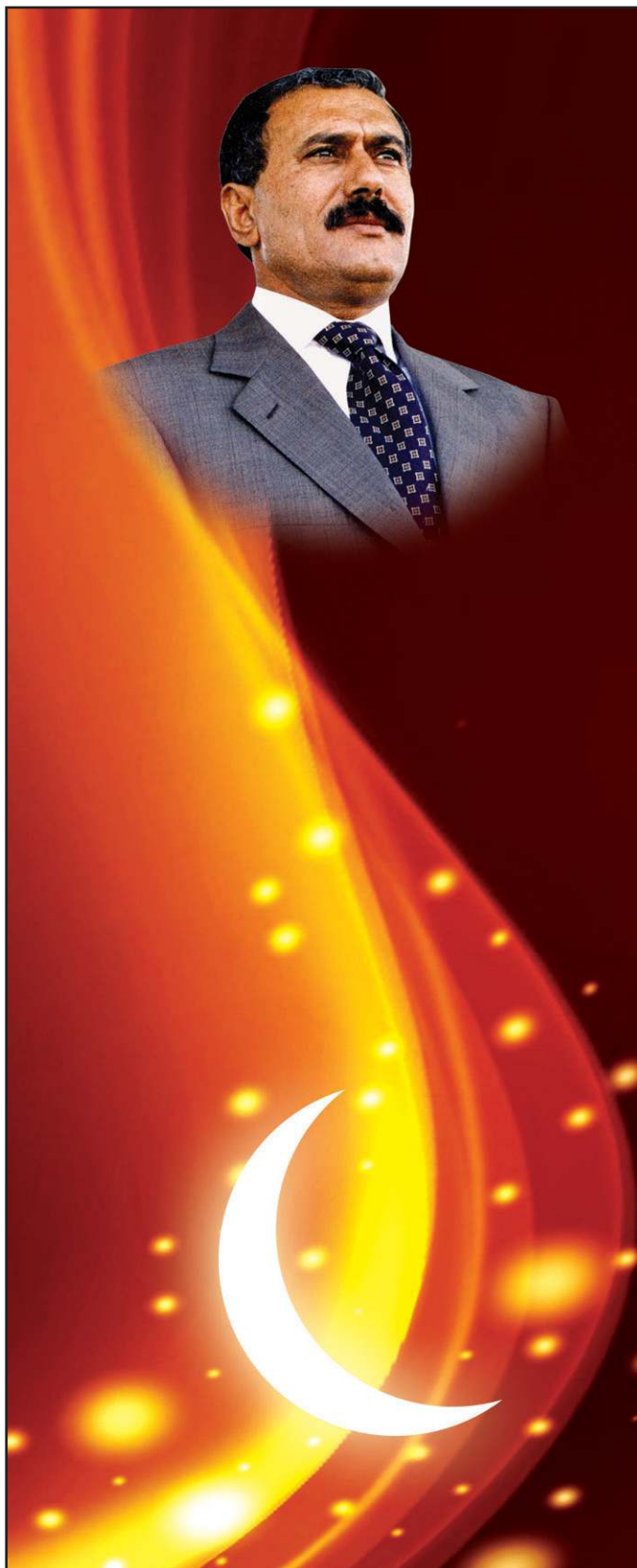


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علي عبد الله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبة الذكرى الـ ٤٥ لثورة الـ ٢٦ من سبتمبر الخالدة

والذكرى الـ ٤٤ لثورة الـ ١٤ من أكتوبر المجيدة

وحلول شهر رمضان المبارك

كل عام وأنتم بخير

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H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic of Yemen

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of September Revolution

the 44th anniversary of 14th

of October Revolution

And the advent of the Holy Month of Ramadhan

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SEPTEMBER



Actual patriotism is the only solution to the crisis

On the second day of the military retirees' protest in Khor Maksar in Aden, the regime organized an oratory festival in Al-Dhale'e city as a response to the festival. Via the festival, the regime wanted to show off that it has a large number of supporters who back it and repeat its hollow unity speech, through which it attempts to escape real issues encountered by citizens in the southern governorates. In addition, the regime attempts to transform the issue by eliminating the consequences of the 1994 Civil War.

At the festival, the orators inflamed national feelings and confirmed their adherence to national unity and determination to confront anyone doing harm to it. They don't bear in mind that the real harm paid to unity

was the result of discriminative practices, which the authority exercised against military and civil servants in the southern parts of the country. The regime has forgotten that it took oppressive procedures against these servants and forcibly referred them to pensions in an illegal manner.

All the speeches agreed that such procedures are unintentional mistakes or are the result of good intentions. The speeches added that it is necessary for such mistakes to be modified and corrected.

Anyone doesn't need much experience to perceive the nature of contradictory conduct, which the



By: Ali Al-Sarari

opportunists exercise with the aim of secretly inflaming the feelings of hatred and animosity toward citizens of North Yemen and damaging national interests. These opportunists put on loose dresses of hypocrisy in order to reach certain personal gains at the expense of thousands of noble men, who never reacted to such foolish slogans. Instead, these noble men remained adherent to their legal rights that put them on the queue of patriots and reserve the right of their affiliation to the country of unity, democracy and equal citizenship.

At this point, there is no need for establishing a comparison between conducts of unity hypocrites and retirees who claim their constitutional

rights and voice their concerns via peaceful means. What does matter here is the noble feeling of A-Dhale' locals, who confirmed their deep relation between citizens' rights and the national interests.

The arbitrary practices that removed military and civil servants from their jobs after the 1994 Civil War and referred many of them to pensions forcibly are not a mistake. Mistakes of this size are unlikely to be a fruit of good intentions. Instead, they are the production of the type of political conduct that triggers animosity toward national unity and insults the principles of patriotism.

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

COMMON SENSE

One can only be wealthy at the expense of another being poor

There is no doubt that Ramadhan entails among other things abstention from food and drink. This is one of the most significant worship rites that a man (and woman) can find an opportunity to have a stronger expression of faith to the Lord and a chance to contemplate on the agonies of poverty and deprivation from which so many human beings must suffer here in Yemen and throughout the world.

It goes without saying that wealth is not abhorred in Islam. In fact, the rise of Islam owes its success to the strong support that some of the early rich Moslems provided to the Prophet Mohammed [peace and Blessings of Allah Be upon him (PBAUH)]. Surely, the support of the likes of Abu Bakr Ibn Quhaza and Uthman Bin Affan (the first and third Caliphs, or Succeeding Ruler after the Prophet, respectively) was instrumental to the early sustenance. The two are also among the "Ten", who have been told that they have been guaranteed a place in Paradise for their unflinching support for the early rise of Islam.

Thus, in Islam, it is essential that the wealthy recognize that whatever resources or capital means they possess or are entrusted with, they must handle with extreme care. These resources should not be misused or squandered simply for the betterment of the life of its holder or for the building of extravagant mansions with 25 bathrooms, when one only has 2 or 3 children. In fact it is forbidden to waste funds even if they are fully possessed by the holder. If one possesses significant amounts of capital means, most of it should be used to further the cause of Allah or to establish enterprises that work to further the economic welfare of the society. In our society, regrettably, many of those who have been entrusted with large means tend to have forgotten that they are Moslems and that Islam expects them to remember that the funds at their disposal are not theirs, but the Lord's and they are bound to use it prudently for furthering the welfare of their society. If this is the case with means in the hands of people who rightfully own these means by their hard work, inheritance or simply good luck, one can imagine the awesome responsibility that those who hold significant amounts of public funds or are in control of the resources of the state must have before their people and the Lord Al-Mighty.

Many people are wondering, why is there so much poverty and destitution in the Moslem World today? This is despite the considerable bounties that the Lord Al-Mighty has bestowed upon the vast expanse of the Earth that makes up the Moslem nation. The answer is really rooted in the fact that Moslems, whether in public life or private life, who have been entrusted with the resources of the land or with significant capital means, have regarded this as being their very own. Those who are in the private sector tend to direct all the means at their disposal to further amass wealth by usually pursuing the most exploitative enterprises that work to further impoverish their people. As for those who are in public life and have managed to control all access to the resources of the land that are deemed to be "shared" resources, which should be accessible to all the citizens of the country, it is not difficult in this country and in several Moslem countries to see that all these resources have simply fallen in the wrong hands. Anyone looking at the vast mansions and other structural assets as well as the fast moving fancy vehicles, will find that they are mostly owned by public officials, who have ignored the basic meaning of trust and tend to regard all the resources deemed as public resources are their very own to do as they please and spend as they please, as though they were chosen by God among all their fellow citizens to enjoy these resources and to squander them as their whims dictate, without any economic principles to guide them, let alone the guidance of the dictates of Islam to deter them, since the fear of accountability by the Lord should act as a deterrent to any evil inclinations that the latter could be driven by.

Thus it is not the rise in prices internationally that is bringing suffering to untold millions of Yemenis, who have now reached the point that a piece of fresh bread and a canister of imitation yoghurt would become an almost inaccessible luxury to break the fast with. It is really the small elite of corrupt officials that cross all levels of military, as well as civilian authority to blame as they are lavishly lavishing on feasts that would make Haroun Al-Rashid turn in his grave if he could see them.

When one learns that these officials then entertain "breakfasts for the poor" or donate an insignificant part of their illicit wealth to charity, this just adds insult to injury.

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



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

No reaction to prohibitive prices

I don't know why the Prime Minister and the President of the Republic haven't shown any reaction to the skyrocketing prices of foodstuffs in the local markets and the inhuman exploitation exercised by tradesmen against the rights of consumers. I haven't found even a single justification for the government's remaining silent without any reaction to what is happening inside the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Since the most recent presidential elections, the President and the government has made pledges to give top priority to price hikes. But the foodstuff prices doubled and greediness of tradesmen exacerbated the living standards of the poor and the needy who account for more than two thirds of Yemen's population. The government had nothing to do with skyrocketing prices in the local markets while people remained chanting

slogans denouncing the conducts of tradesmen, who exploit news that there are international factors behind prices increases.

Today, after the government quit its responsibility toward its people and left them to fall as prey to greediness under the guise of liberating

trade movements, the situation necessitates a great change in the performance of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the General Authority for Specifications, Standards and Quality Control. In addition, the situation necessitates breaking the illicit marital relations between this authority and Consumer Protection Society, which is a non-governmental organization.



By: Mohammed Al-Ghubari

As destiny placed Yahya Al-Mutawakil in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, those who know about the man's abilities understood that he was appointed to fill a vacant position and that the suffering of employees at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, for which Al-Mutawakil worked for a while, will accompany the man to the new ministry.

The Minister's office and people inside began to run everything while the general administrations and sectors were emptied from their content. The government employees have received an extra monthly salary on the advent of the Holy Month of Ramadan, but such doesn't have any positive impact on prohibitive prices that exacerbated living standards.

The General Authority for Specifications, Standards and Quality Control only approves that wheat that is still useable because we announce that there are various kinds of wheat in terms of quality and protein rate. A ton of Australian wheat is more expensive than the U.S. wheat and flour which are milled in Arabia Flex Mills in Yemen. The U.S. wheat comes from Pakistan with low prices, compared to other wheat products imported from the U.S. and Australia.

Despite this, we have unified pricelists of all wheat products of different qualities, GASSQC grants quality certificates to importers who cheat, and the Consumer Protection Authority, which is supposed to oversee and examine credibility of these certificates, does something else that is totally different from its expected role.

Source: Al-Nihar Weekly.

Leadership vs. Ignorance

By: Nasser Yahya

The difference between the official news story about the two telephone calls, which the Yemeni President, Ali Abdullah Saleh, made with Mahmoud Abbas, President of the Palestinian Authority and Ismail Haniya, Head of the National Unity Government, on the one hand, and the irresponsible reports and articles published by some Yemeni official newspapers, on the other, is that Mr. President has a patriotic stand while others' stances tend to trigger sedition. Some of Yemen's official media attempted to spark sedition without taking into consideration that they officially represent the Yemeni government and should reflect state's policies. The official media institutions were not needed to change their newspapers into platforms for those having animosity toward Islam. The Hamas Movement, which has contributed to increasing the sense of enthusiasm among Muslims since 1987 is now suffering aggression from worldwide enemies.

We have learned that some official media, specifically newspapers, are controlled by officials, who make no distinction between their personal satisfaction and public responsibilities. Also, these responsibilities are supposed to teach them how to value the state that trusted them and gave them important responsibilities such as running dailies and weeklies. The state

doesn't know that it is in a dilemma at the hands of those lacking the capacity of making any distinction between what is right and what is wrong.

The one, who listens to some of Fatah Movement's statements denouncing separating Gaza from the West Bank, has to bear in mind that the Gaza Strip and the West Bank had been a single body. He/she is supposed to realize that the Zionists haven't separated the two areas from each other for many years. He/she is expected to understand that the President of the Palestinian Authority sometimes finds himself compelled not to go to the Gaza Strip for security reasons.

The surprising fact is that no one in Gaza speaks of separating the two areas from each other. Since the very beginning, the Hamas Movement confirmed its recognition of Abu Mazen's legitimacy while Haniya's government was formed by the main law. Despite all this, the Palestinian people talk a lot about the separation between Gaza and the West Bank as if they are twins whereas the Zionist butcher has destroyed everything inside the West Bank and they don't show any reaction.

Isn't it ironic for the Arabs to hear Ureiqtat announcing that his state will resort to International Law to condemn the Hamas Movement while they haven't shown the same or relatively similar reaction to the Zionists, who are occupying Arab land by force.

Since his return to the country, Mr.

Abdurrahman Al-Jefri, Leader of the Yemeni Sons League Party, has been giving statements and talking with the official press about the reasons that forced him to join the strong opposition to President Ali Abdullah Saleh although he has been praising the President for a long time. He has been affirming that there is no real difference between his modest party and the ruling party of President Saleh.

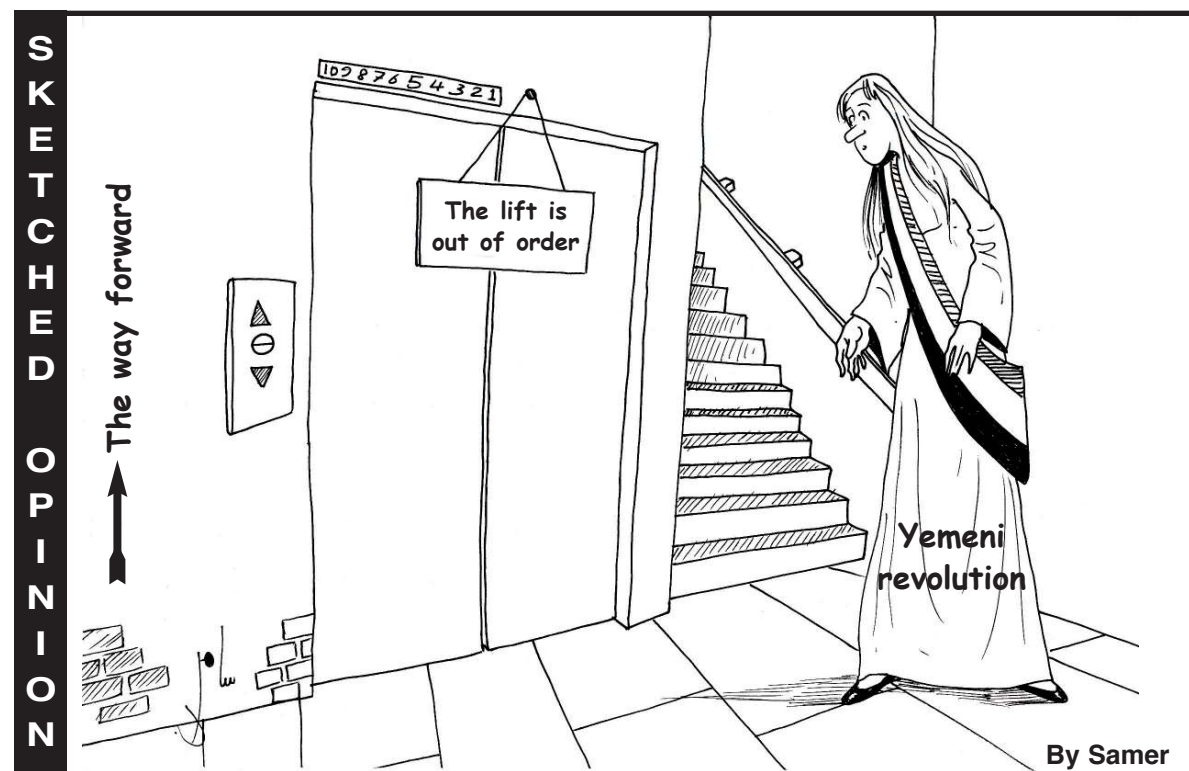
No doubt that this is a political situation with its unique characteristics. We understand Al-Jefri's plan to exercise his right of joining the legal opposition as others like the late Jarrallah Omar and Yasin Sa'eed Numan.

The kind of enthusiasm on the part of the governmental parties concerned with resolving the problems and issues of military pensioners deserves the highest attention. These pensioners have been shouting for a long period of time while the official parties have been treating them as if they are deaf, mute and blind. The situation was exacerbated by the negative impacts of ignoring citizen's issues and has escalated into an armed rebellion. In addition, there has been a plan to stage a military parade including thousands of military pensioners and those having no jobs. At this point, enthusiasm appeared strong for implementing the President's measures in this regard, however such direction was not on top of the list.

The suffering of citizens, be they military or civil, due to such practices

are well-known and long-lived. Their single result was killing any loyalty to the homeland and its unity, particularly among the affected ones. Don't expect the affected people to be ready to interact with any national poems and songs, which are usually chanted by the millionaires. If these millionaires suffered like the effected citizens, they would be rebels and raise the flags of Imamate and the British Occupation.

Source: Al-Nass Weekly.



By Samer

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Soaring Prices bite Jordanians

By: **Mohammad Bin Hussein,**
The Media Line

Abu Jihad, 62, drives his dilapidated Toyota pickup around the petrified desert of Jezeh, a stone's throw from Amman International Airport, as he desperately tries to eke out a living by raising his small herd, but it's getting more difficult every day.

Wrinkles have turned into cracks in Abu Jihad's brown rugged face, burnt by the scorching sun and chiseled by the daily sandstorms.

Now, with the recent wave of high prices, the very animals, which a few weeks ago were his only source of bread and butter, have become a burden on Abu Jihad's shoulders.

Abu Jihad plants a small plot of land to provide for his animals, but it is not enough for the entire year. He has to buy animal feed from the market, which had, until now, been fine by him.

But a 300-percent rise in the price of animal feed means Abu Jihad can no longer afford to keep his animals.

In his house, turned into a vibrant oasis, Abu Jihad lives with an army of 24 grandchildren. They keep company with three cows, 20 goats and a few chickens that can barely provide enough eggs for the hungry children.

"The moment I get someone to buy the animals, I will sell. I cannot afford to keep them. I am putting out money from my pocket for them, while they were supposed to help me feed my family."

Thousands of villagers across Jordan, who solely depend on domestic animals, a cow or two and a few goats, have been forced to part with their animals. Many more herders are desperate to sell their animals, but there are no buyers.

Latest figures show prices of live-stock have plummeted by 18% as hundreds of herders try to sell their animals.

The government, concerned by an inflated budget deficit, decided to raise subsidies on animal feed, prompting angry reactions from herders who took

to the streets in the southern part of the kingdom, venting their anger and pleading for help.

But the decision has been taken, and there is no going back, says the government, desperate to trim the deficit by all means possible.

When the prices of milk and other animal derivatives increased, the population was angered and following mounting pressure on firms that produce milk and dairy products, the prices were reduced again.

The news was music to the ears of most of the nation, but to Abu Jihad and thousands of others, it meant condemning them and their animals to an uncertain future.

"We are glad to have prices go down for other people – they are our brothers – but what about us, what do we do?" he asked.

The herders are only a segment of Jordanian society, where the majority is pulling in their belts to the last notch to keep pace with skyrocketing prices.

Over the past few weeks, prices of several products soared from 50-3000 percent.

Businessmen say sudden increases, which happened a few days before the holy month of Ramadan commenced, can be blamed on lack of supply and increasing costs of shipments.

Economist say the absence of local alternatives and the weakness of the dollar against the euro and other currencies, played a great role in the surge of prices.

"There isn't much that the government can do to stop the price hikes. The government is even planning another increase to fuel in the first months of next year," said economist Yousef Man'sour.

Jordan lacks natural resources and its local industries are struggling to compete with stiff competition from foreign products, as many factories have been forced to relocate to neighboring countries, downsize or shut down.

"We always said that the government must provide all support possible to local industries, because now everything has become unbearably expensive for ordinary citizens and we can-



not give people other options," Man'sour told The Media Line.

Man'sour believes citizens will suffer more, but this does not mean a reprise of the violent riots that erupted 10 years ago in southern cities as citizens protested an increase in bread prices. Hundreds were arrested as demonstrators clashed with police before the situation was brought under control.

"If the price of bread – a basic component of a Jordanian diet – increases, we might see riots like what happened in Maan," said Man'sour. "But there are no signs the government is planning to remove bread subsidies."

The government recently took a number of measures to control the market and prevent price manipulation.

Prime Minister Ma'rouf Bakhit ordered his cabinet to take tough measures against profiteering businessmen.

"We will not be lenient with any businessman who increases the prices without justification," the premier said this week.

The government has also established alternative markets in heavily populated cities and towns, where citizens can buy directly from farmers and importers, and thus cut out the middle-man role.

But Man'sour believes the government's hands are basically tied and citizens must try to find alternative sources of income to cope.

Jordan's King 'Abdallah has been deeply concerned by the impact of the sudden surge in prices of basic commodities on the well being of the majority of his population of 5.6 million. He sent a clear message to the government in a rare meeting of the cabinet, where he told ministers to prove their worth or resign.

"I heard by chance a citizen complaining on a (local) radio station that his salary is JD160 (≈162), which is not enough for him to provide his family with its needs. We stress that there will be no leniency or going back on plans to work out a mechanism to rein in prices," the king told the ministers during a closed meeting of the cabinet.

The royal court has commenced a special program to aid thousands of citizens suffering from chronic severe poverty, with funds coming from the private pocket of the king and donations from friends.

Dozens of vans cruise through the busy streets of the capital loaded with sugar, rice, cooking oil and clothes, heading towards squalid refugee camps or desolate villages in the desert.

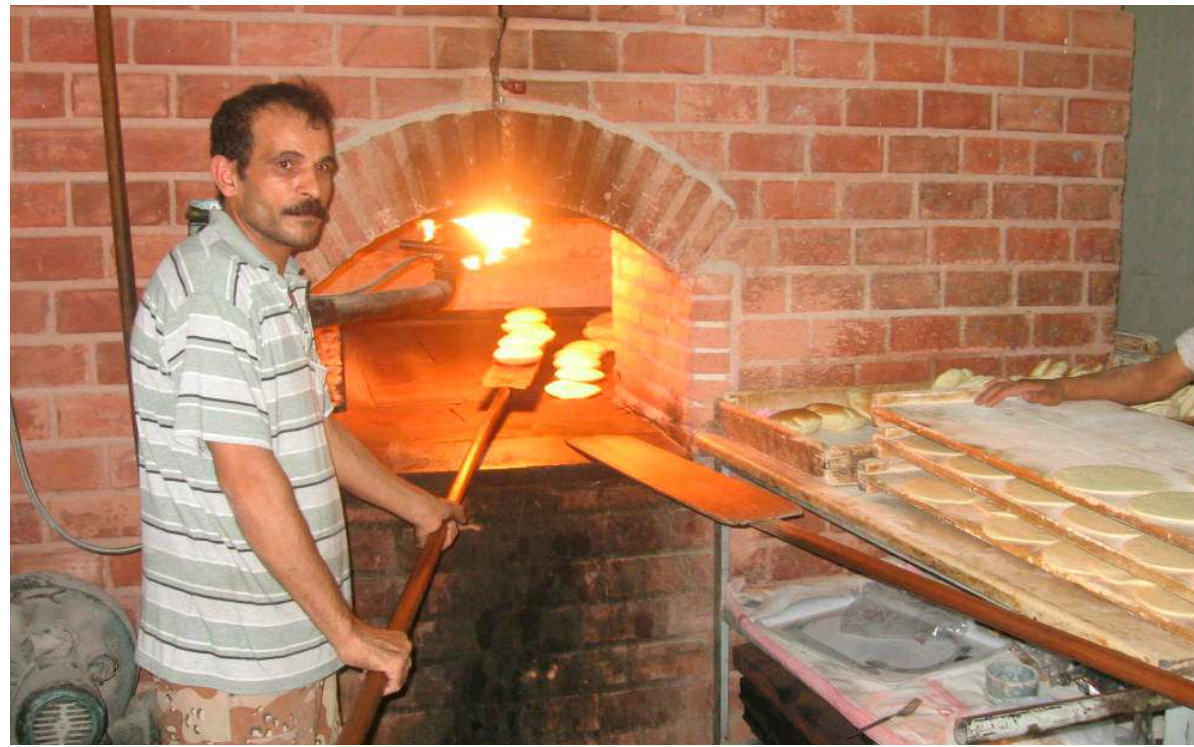
The parcels are designed to meet the needs of the 21,000 targeted families for six months.

Each of the country's 12 governorates will have a share of 1,200 parcels, while 200 families in each Palestinian refugee camp will also benefit from the king's humanitarian gesture.

But fear is growing that many citizens, who used to be able to earn a decent living without the need of outside help, will soon find themselves on the other side of the fence.

Other parts of the region have been hit by high prices: in Syria, Lebanon and Egypt the price of wheat was hiked by nearly 50%, and other basic commodities are also on the rise.

Local governments are taking several measures to keep a tight leash on the burgeoning prices, but with oil prices reaching a record high and lack of alternative resources in the international market, it is not looking promising that the crisis will abate any time soon.



Constructing for 2008 Olympics

By: **Rong Jiaojiao** (China Features)

As Beijing prepares to host athletes throughout the world to participate in the 2008 Olympic Games, the city's Olympic new look begins to unfold.

Of the 31 new and refurbished venues for the Olympics, the iconic "Bird's Nest" National Stadium and the "Water Cube" Aquatics Center are the landmark showpieces.

The main stadium for the Games, the National Stadium is located at the Olympic Green, east of the city's north-south axis and to the north, covering an area of 258,000 square meters (63.8 acres).

Its twisting structure, which gives the 91,000-seat stadium its nickname, is made of 45,000 tons of steel. It will host the opening and closing ceremonies, track and field events and football finals.

The "Bird's Nest" has the world's most advanced screening and omnidirectional systems and mobile seating. It will be used for large sports events, conventional competitions and non-competitive events as well as provide wide-ranging entertainment and sporting facilities to residents after the Games.

The glittering National Aquatics Center is another highlight of the Olympic Green. It covers an area of more than 65,000 square meters (16.1 acres) and boasts 17,000 seats.

The center will be a venue for swimming, diving, synchronized swimming and water polo games during the Games. After the Games, the center will become a water recreation center for the public.

Together, the two structures are the heart of the 2008 Games layout and reflect the Chinese philosophy of harmonious balance. The steel stadium is circular and red hued. The water-covered swimming center is square and blue. Fire and water, masculine and feminine. An aerial photograph of the site reveals the two key Olympic venues forming a giant yin and yang symbol.

The north-south city axis, which runs through Tian'anmen Square, the Forbidden City and the Drum and Bell Towers, perfectly dissects the

two modern landmarks, which are born from a mix of deep-rooted Chinese culture and free-flowing modern ideas.

Environmentally friendly technology and materials have been used to construct the new venues and 69 new energy "schemes" have been implemented, including the use of solar, geothermal, waste water, wind and other sources.

Of the 31 Beijing venues, 12 are new, 11 are older buildings being refurbished and eight are temporary structures. Except for the National Stadium due to be completed next March, all the venues will be completed by the end of the year, with a total of 300,000 migrant workers making up the construction squad.



Night scene of the National Stadium, which is also known as "Bird's Nest" and functions as the main stadium for the 2008 Olympics. It will host the opening and closing ceremonies, track and field events and football finals. Photo by Xing Guangli



September 1962

26

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مجموعة شركات الرويشان

أن تتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات

إلى فخامة الأخ المشير /

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة الذكرى الـ 45 لثورة الـ 26 من سبتمبر

وكل عام والجميع بخير

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عنها الشيخ / محمد بن يحيى الرويشان

رئيس مجلس الإدارة



The role of charities in Yemen's development

By: YemenTimes Staff

Social Capital is a very new concept to Yemen, it stands alone as an isolated understanding of Yemen limited to several micro-developmental organizations, known also as charities. Although splendid in numbers, according to statistics by the Ministry of Social Affairs, little impact do the people of Yemen see as a result of over 3,000 registered charities, with an exception of a handful charities which have a contribution towards poverty reduction in the Country.

Although poverty in Yemen has been reduced from 41.8 percent in 1998 to 35.5 percent in 2005, according to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. Ironically, the key issue is that 41.8 percent of the population in 1998 was 7.5 million people, while 35.5 percent of the population in 2005 was 7.7 million people, considering the annual population growth rate of 3.4 percent.

The Holy month of Ramadhan is an excellent occasion to study the role of charities in building social capital and reducing poverty. Most recently Al-Islah Charitable Society for Social Welfare has proclaimed that its activities directly affect half a million people. Since its establishment in 1990 in Hodieda governorate, which is the most impoverished governorate in the country, Al-Islah charity has grown to become the country's largest charitable organization, with operations ranging from Orphan care and vocational training to reproductive health and humanitarian assistance.

Secretary-General of Al-Islah charity AbdulMajid Farhan stated that the charity has distributed meats and foodstuff for over 120 thousand families all over the country during the last Eid occasion. He stated that they target the most impoverished families, orphans and students across the country for their assistance programs, which are run with highly levels of efficiency and proficiency.

During the on-going month of Ramadhan, Al-Islah charity is distributing foodstuff in Al-Hodieda and Sana'a governorates to over 60 thousand families. Farhan stated: "The foodstuff include sacks of wheat, flour, sugar, rice and quantities of cooking oil among other food stuff which will sustain these families at least throughout the whole month of Ramadhan, in addition to the Iftar meals which are provided to students, scholars, orphan and elderly homes among other locations."

The Other big and rival charity is the



Several Youth organizations focus on youth development and educating the youth of the prosepcts of a better life through education

President's Al-Saleh foundation, which was established less than two years ago and is funded by the president himself and the government, with initiatives such as the president's instruction to the treasury to pay up the sum of 100 million Riyals for an orphans program to the charity, which is chaired by the president's son.

Political analyst Nabil Al-Soufi comments on the recent developments in the political economy of charity work saying: "we were invited to Al-Islah's charity to learn about its activities, and I was amazed by the wide span of activities the charity undertakes, ranging from reproductive health, general health services, illiteracy eradication, girl education, basic education, humanitarian assistance to impoverished families, constructing and renovating schools and health clinics, constructing roads, and most importantly, investing in the Youth".

Nabil added that political parties do not have developmental agendas as reliable and diversified as this charity, which indicates that this charity touches the lives of many Yemenis more than many political parties in the political arena in spite of whatever activities they do and slogans they shout.

Al-Soufi reinforced the notion that Al-Islah charity among others are very much involved in the political life, as evident in the intensification of relief and assistance activities during last years election campaigning period mainly between the two rivals, Al-Islah and Al-Saleh charities, with the understanding that a relief makes people happy voters. The most recent involvement was Al-Islah's charity statement

with regards to Yemen's acceptance into the Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold program, where the secretary-general emphasized the role of the charity in developing Yemen's standing on the Health indicator.

Government Involvement:

The Third five-year strategy for poverty reduction includes a component on building capacity for the impoverished segments of the society through improving basic services and developing programs and schemes that aim at equipping these segments with the necessary skills in order to break the vicious cycle of poverty. Unfortunately, no such activates have been implemented with the exception of the Social Fund for Development and ad-hoc activities by several local councils.

Although the Social fund for development is a government agency, it mainly implements its social relief and devel-



The holy Month of Ramadhan is an occasion for the most impoverished and homeless to get a decent meal, thanks to charity programs.

opment strategies through several associations and charities located in several parts of the country, using survey data in order to reach the most vulnerable segments of the society, and serving them through local charities and development associations which can result in a synergetic impact, growing the charities while benefitting those most in need.

The Social Fund for Development has developed five programs for community development through cooperative charities, where these charities submit a proposal to the fund on how they aim at achieving development for their communities, was it through education program, health services program, water infrastructure scheme, feeder-roads construction, or providing



There is a large number of smaller charities scattered around the country which activity play a role in building social capital.

tiny grants. The fund has successfully worked with 1,395 small charities during 2006 alone.

Specializing Charities

Apart from the large two rival charities which have cross-cutting operations, there are a number of other charities which are smaller in size but, nonetheless have strong impact on the society, Such as the Yemeni wisdom charity which specializes in cultural programs and organizing contests among the youth for sizeable prizes, in addition to distributing copies of the holy Quran to schools, mosques and religious centers, in addition to educational books, leaflets, educational cassettes among other materials.

There is also the Yemeni Medical Charity which educates the Yemeni public on health and hygiene issues, as well as carries out programs involving the youth in targeted communities, in order to use them as focal points to publicize best health practices which they have been trained on.

More specialized charities include

the handicapped charity, the cancer charity, the disabled support charity, support for women charity, rural development charity as examples of many other charities which have a very specialized mandate.

Future Plans

The government of Yemen represented by the ministry of social affairs has drafted a strategy to coordinate the efforts of all operating charities in order to ensure maximum coverage and illuminate redundancy of operations, especially in terms of humanitarian support distribution and food aid. The Ministry also aims at limited the interference of political parties into the operations of such charities as an attempt to maintain these charities independent of affiliations and partisan politics.

Undersecretary Ali Saleh Abdullah stated that the ministry's plan includes strict monitoring and follow up of the operations of charities, as well as providing additional support and funding for charities which operations yield high success rate in building social capital and increasing social welfare within targeted communities.

Business In Brief

Pilot research increases agricultural production by over 400 percent

A pilot agricultural development project in Sayun has resulted in increasing the production of wheat from 15 tones per hectare to 70 tones per hectare. The Director of agricultural research station in Sayun stated that this resulted from using improved crops which are suitable for the agricultural land and has stronger immunization against diseases.

Central Bank concludes another training workshop

The Central Bank of Yemen has recently concluded a training workshop for its staff on banking and bank management with special emphasis on the reforms currently undergoing within the central bank. The next training workshop will be held towards the end of upcoming October.

Investment Authority to increase efficiency in Aden

The General Investment Authority has issued directives in order to reform its Aden office and make it more efficient through the adoption of the one-stop shop service for investors and businessmen in Yemen, as well as enhance the monitoring mechanism in order to follow up the progression of projects and facilitate

the work of investors in Aden.

WB: US\$194 million in 2008

The Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Al-Arhabi, stated that the World Bank has allocated the equivalent of US\$ 194 million to be spent on development projects during 2008, with special focus on administrative reforms, girls education, road construction among others.

Dhamar governor invites investments

The Governor of Dhamar, Mansour AbdullRab, has invited businessmen to invest in the governorate, indicating that the governorate still has a lot of potential with several undiscovered assets which can make investments very lucrative, he also emphasized that his administration would do what it takes to ensure that investors are welcomed.

A new soft drink factory in Lahej

Sources at the General Investment Authority stated that a new license has been issued for a soft drink factory to be established in Lahej governorate, at the cost of 3.6 billion Riyals. The plant will start operation in mid 2009 and is expected to provide 125 direct employment opportunities.

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صالح سالم باثواب

وجميع موظفيها وعمالها

تتقدم بخالص وأطيب التهاني والتبريكات

القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ المشير /

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

والى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني الكريم

بمناسبة الاعياد الوطنية المجيدة

٢٦ سبتمبر و ١٤ أكتوبر و ٣٠ نوفمبر

كل عام وأنتم بخير

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و
الأستاذ / علي محمد السحاقي
المدير التنفيذي

لشركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن - قطاع المسيلة " ١٤ "
وشركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة - قطاع شرق الحجر " ٥١ "
والإدارة العليا وجميع موظفي القطاعين
بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى

فخامة الأخ / **علي عبد الله صالح** حفظه الله

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية
بمناسبة الذكرى الـ ٤٥ لثورة الـ ٢٦ من سبتمبر الخالدة
وحلول شهر رمضان المبارك
كل عام وأنتم بخير

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H. E. Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic of Yemen

**On the occasion of the 45th Anniversary of the 26th
of September Revolution.**

**And the advent of the Holy Month of Ramadhan
Many Happy Returns**



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كريم

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قطاع المسيلة " ١٤ "

CANADIAN
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قطاع شرق الحجر " ٥١ "

RAMADAN 2007



By: Harun Yahya
www.harunyahya.com

Only love can defeat terrorism-4

Islam Forbids the Killing of Innocents

According to the Qur'an (5:32), it is a great sin to kill an innocent person, and anyone who does so will suffer great torment in the hereafter:

... If someone kills another person—unless it is in retaliation for someone else or for causing corruption in the earth—it is as if he had murdered all mankind. And if anyone gives life to another person, it is as if he had given life to all mankind. Our Messengers came to them with Clear Signs, but even after that, many of them committed outrages in the earth.”

This verse equals the killing of one innocent to slaughtering all of humanity! Another verse (25:68) expresses the importance that the faithful attach to life:

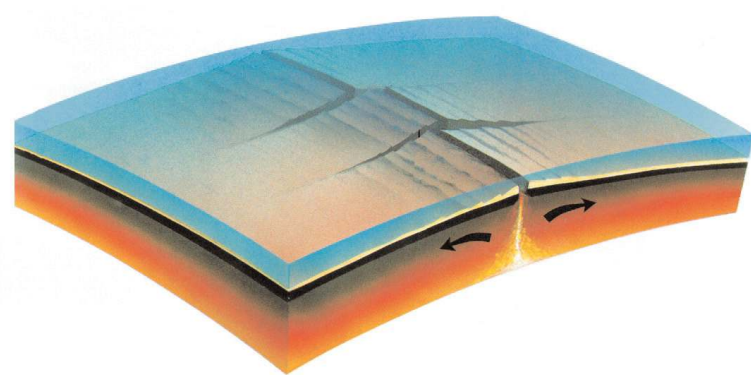
Those who do not appeal to any other deity besides God [alone]; nor kill any soul whom God has forbidden [them to] except with the right to do so; nor fornicate. Anyone who does so will incur a penalty.

Any Muslim who believes in God with a sincere heart, who scrupulously abides by His holy verses and fears suffering in the hereafter, will avoid harming even one other person. He knows that the Lord of Infinite Justice will suitably reward him for all his deeds. In one of the hadiths, our Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace) listed the kinds of people who are not pleasing to God:

“Those who act cruelly and justly in the sacred lands, those who yearn for the ways of the ignorant, and those who wrongly shed human blood.”¹

Islam Commands People to Behave Justly

Islamic morality commands believers to behave justly and morally in making a decision, speaking, or working—in short, in every area of their lives. God's commandments in the Qur'an and the sunnah of our Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace) describe that understanding of justice in great detail. With their warnings, all the Messengers revealed to us in the Qur'an brought peace and justice to all the communities where they were sent. The prophets helped lift cruelty and despotism from the shoulders of the community of the faithful. As God has



revealed in one verse (10:47):

Every nation has a Messenger, and when their Messenger comes, everything is decided between them justly. They are not wronged.

A most important feature of Islamic understanding of justice is that it commands justice at all times, even if one is dealing with a person who is near and dear. As God commands in another verse (4:135):

A wise person is one who keeps a watch over his bodily desires and passions, and checks himself from that which is harmful and strives for that which will benefit him after death... (Tirmidhi)

You who believe! Be upholders of justice, bearing witness for God alone, even against yourselves or your parents and relatives. Whether they are rich or poor, God is well able to look after them. Do not follow your own desires and deviate from the truth. If you twist or turn away, God is aware of what you do.

That verse clearly states that to a believer, the wealth or social status of whomever one deals with is of no importance. What is important is fairness—no one should be treated unjustly—and to scrupulously implement the holy verses of God. In another verse (5:8), it is commanded:

You who believe! Show integrity for the sake of God, bearing witness with justice. Do not let hatred for a people incite you into not being just. Be just. That is closer to heedfulness. Heed God. God is aware of what you do.

In that verse, God orders the faithful to act justly always, even with their own enemies. No Muslim can make a spontaneous decision, based on the fact that the person he's dealing with has once harmed him or left him in a difficult situation. Even when he is a personal enemy, if the other side is genuinely in the wrong, any Muslim has the duty to respond with good will and to display the morality God has commanded.

To believers, God has issued the following commandment (60:8): “God does not forbid you from being good to those who have not fought you in the religion or driven you from your homes, or from being just towards them. God loves those who are just.” Here, He informs Muslims how their relationships with other people should be. These verses are the very foundation of a believer's attitude towards others, formed not by the nature of the people he is dealing with, but by God's revelations in the Qur'an. That is why Muslims with pure hearts always support what is right. Their determination on this matter is revealed in these terms (Qur'an, 7:181): “Among those We have created, there is a community who guide by the Truth and act justly according to it.”

All over the world, people are subjected to cruel treatment because of their race, language or skin color. Yet according to the view of justice as set out in the Qur'an, a person's ethnicity, race or gender are of no importance, because Islam maintains that all people are equal. Our Prophet's (may God bless him and grant him peace) words, “All of you belong to one ancestry of Adam, and Adam was created out of clay,”ⁱⁱ stress that there is no difference between people. Skin color, social status and wealth confer no superiority on anyone.

According to the Qur'an, one reason why different tribes, peoples, and nations were created is so that they “might come to know each other.” All are servants of God and must come to learn one another's different cultures, languages, customs and abilities. One intent behind the existence of different nations and races is cultural wealth, not war and conflict. All true believers know that only godliness—in other words, the fear of God and faith in Him—can impart superiority. As God has revealed in the Qur'an (49:13):

Mankind! We created you from a male and female, and made you into peoples and tribes so that you might come to know each other. The noblest among you in God's sight is that one of you who best performs his duty. God is All-Knowing, All-Aware.

Islamic morality aims at a society built on brotherhood and peace, freedom and security. That is why all communities that come into contact with Islam have given up their oppressive, cruel and aggressive ways and have, instead, built peaceful and civilized societies. (For further details, see *Justice and Tolerance in the Qur'an* by Harun Yahya.) In their

works, many Western historians have documented Islam's deep and positive affects on communities that came into contact with it. In *The Making of Humanity*, Professor Robert Briffault discusses the relationship between Western society and Islam:

The ideas that inspired the French Revolution and the Declaration of Rights, that guided the framing of the American Constitution and inflamed that struggle for independence in the Latin American countries [and elsewhere] were not inventions of the West. They find their ultimate inspiration and source in the Holy Qur'an.ⁱⁱⁱ

Down through the centuries, Islamic morality has taught people about peace, tolerance and justice. Nowadays, nearly everyone is seeking just such a model, and there is no reason why such a culture should not come about once again. All that is needed is people's desire to live by the morality of the Qur'an, starting with themselves and later, making efforts to convey it to others. When everyone, from the highest ranks to the very lowest, begins to implement the morality commanded in the Qur'an, they will become just, compassionate, tolerant, full of love, respectful and forgiving. That, in turn, will bring peace to all of society. (To be continued)

Say: “My prayer and my rites, my living and my dying, are for Allah alone, the Lord of all the worlds. (Surat al-An'am: 162)

Quick grasp of faith

* What does “wisdom” mean?

Wisdom is the ability to determine what is right and most appropriate. All speech, decisions, and behavior of people of wisdom are wise and proper. They can explain a subject in the most correct, most concise, and wisest manner; can make the right diagnosis of an event, a person, or a behavior; react to events wisely; and can exhibit the finest behavior. Therefore, people of wisdom are also people of high intelligence.

One can have wisdom only through belief in Allah and following the Qur'an, for the Qur'an is the only source that teaches humanity the truth of events, good and wise behavior, thought, and speech.

Allah gives wisdom as a blessing to His sincere servants who turn to Him. The Qur'an points out that Allah grants this gift to whom He wills:

He gives wisdom to whoever He wills, and he who has been given wisdom has been given great good. But no one pays heed but people of intelligence. (Surat al-Baqara, 269)

* Can one refrain from enjoining the right and forbidding the wrong because of one's environment or the people one knows?

Allah commands people to call one another to good and to forbid wrong. When the believers notice a person exhibiting a behavior that Allah does not like, they should obey His command by calling that person to

what is right. They should never hesitate to remind people of what Allah says and to invite them to righteousness, because Allah has told the believers to continue to remind people about His commands:

It is a Book sent down to you—so let there be no constriction in your breast because of it—so that you can give warning by it and as a reminder to the believers. (Surat al-A'raf, 2)

(For further reference, please see, *Quick Grasp of Faith 1-3*, by Harun Yahya)

Miracles of the Qur'an

The relativity of time

Today, the relativity of time is a proven scientific fact. This was revealed by Einstein's theory of relativity during the early part of the 20th century. Until then, it was not known that time was relative, nor that it could change according to the circumstances. Yet, the renowned scientist Albert Einstein proved this fact by discovering the theory of relativity. He showed that time is dependent on mass and velocity.

However, the Qur'an had already included information about time's being relative! Some verses about the subject read:

...A day with your Lord is equivalent to a thousand years in the way you count. (Qur'an, 22:47)

He directs the whole affair from heaven to earth. Then it will again ascend to Him on a Day whose length is a thousand years by the way you measure. (Qur'an, 32:5)

The angels and the Spirit ascend to Him in a day whose length is fifty thousand years. (Qur'an, 70:4)

The fact that the relativity of time is so definitely mentioned in the Qur'an, which began to be revealed in 610, is more evidence that it is a divine book.

The splitting earth

[I swear] by Heaven which returns and the earth which splits. (Qur'an, 86:11-12)

The Arabic word “sada” in the above verse means “cracking, splitting apart.” Allah's swearing by the splitting of the Earth points to an important phenomenon, as do the other scientific miracles in the Qur'an. Scientists first descended to the depths of the seas and oceans in order to study mineral resources in 1945-1946.

One of the

most important facts to emerge from that research was the fissured structure of the Earth. The rock layer on the external surface of the Earth was split by large numbers of cracks (faults), tens of thousands of kilometres long, running from north to south and east to west. Scientists also realised that there was molten magma under the sea, at depths of 100-150 km.

Due to these splits and cracks, lava flows from volcanoes on the sea bed. Due to this fissured structure, a significant amount of heat is also given off, and a large part of molten rocks forms the mountains under the oceans. If the Earth did not possess this structure, which allows large amounts of heat to escape from its crust, life on Earth would become impossible.¹

There is no doubt that such information, which required such advanced technology to be discovered, being given 1,400 years ago is yet another proof that the Qur'an is the Word of Allah. (For further reference, please see, *Miracles of the Qur'an*, by Harun Yahya)

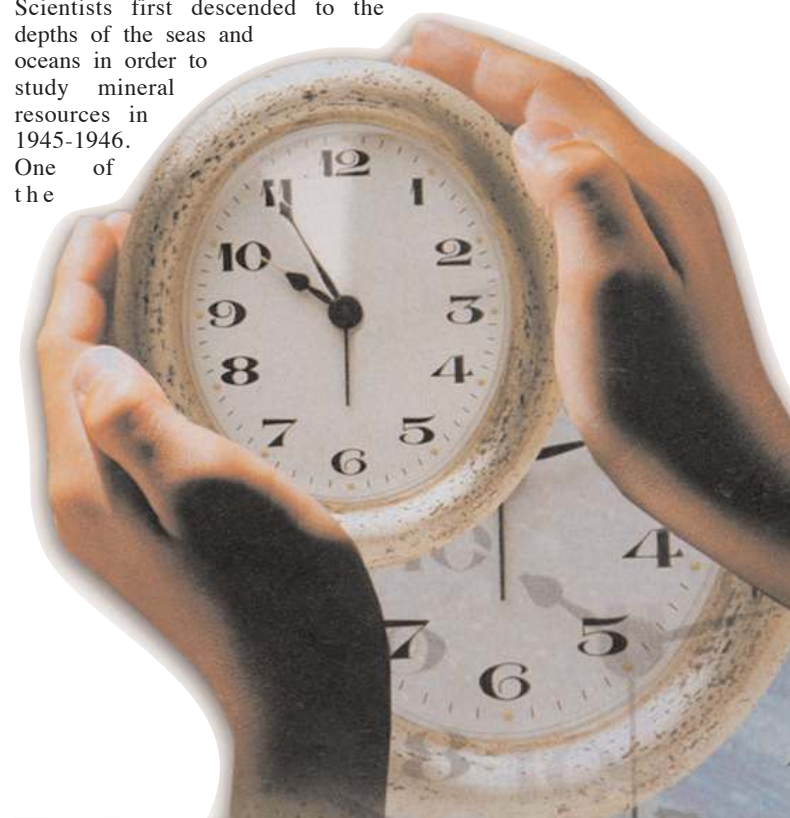
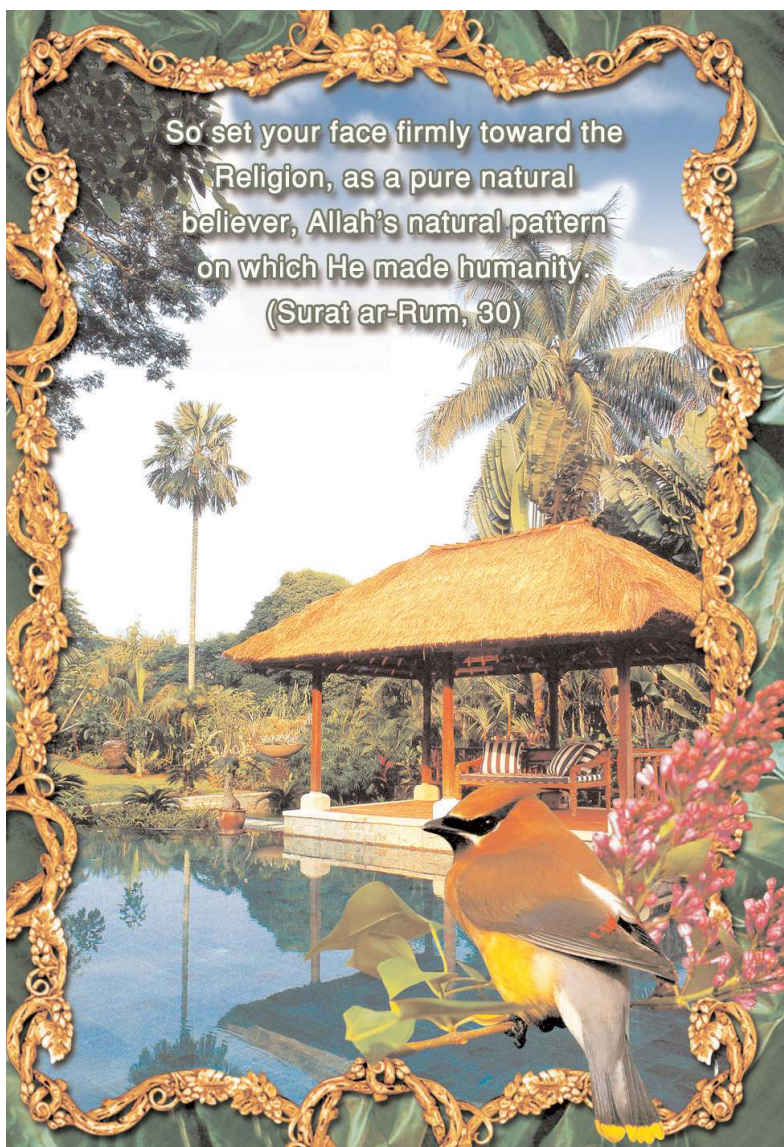
To purchase the works of Harun Yahya, please visit www.bookglobal.net

¹ “Arctic Explorers,” 23 June 2000, <http://tea.rice.edu/schauer/6.23.2000.html>; Tetsuzo Seno, Satoru Honda, “Mantle Convection and The Global Sea Level: When Did Plate Tectonics Begin on The Earth?,” www.eri.u-tokyo.ac.jp/seno/sealevel_abst.html; “Mantle Convection,”

http://theory.uwinnipeg.ca/mod_tech/node195.html; Prof. Zaghoul El-Naggar, “Scientific Signs in the Qur'an: Examples from the Area of Earth Sciences,” www.nekkah.com/Main/EngPage/Scientific_Signs_in_the_Quran.htm.

ⁱ Sahih Bukhari Hadith

ⁱⁱ Prophet Muhammad's Last Sermon
ⁱⁱⁱ Prof. Robert Briffault, *Inanligin Gelisimi (The Making of Humanity)*, http://www.tolueislam.com/Shabbir/S_A_WINC_4.htm, Andy Thomas, *Islam Inanligin Ruhu (Islam is the Spirit of Humanity)*, Timas Yayinlari, Istanbul, 1997, p. 38

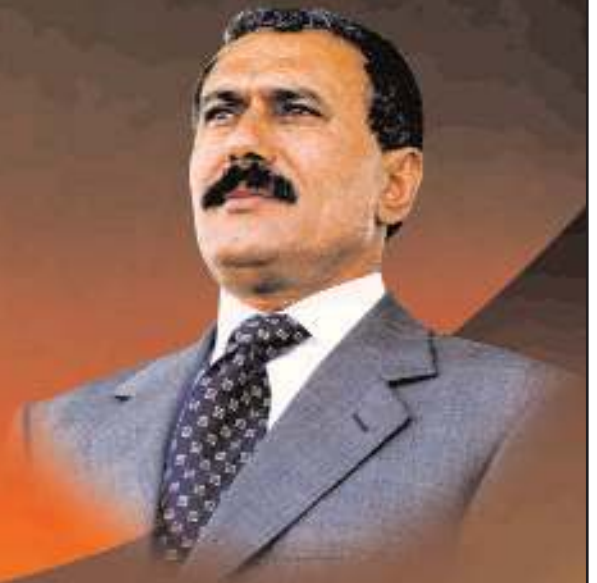




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of 26th September Revolution
and Holy Month of Ramadhan
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سيارات

• للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢
• صادق - دبلوم محاسبة (المعهد الوطني) - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر نظام محاسبي - يمن سوفت - محاسبة فنادق سابقاً - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه أو في أي مجال آخر - قادر على توفيق ضمانته.

• علي - بك سياحة وإدارة فنادق - تعز + تطبيقات يمن سوفت تعز - خبرة في إدارة فنادق ٣ نجوم - يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص أو في أي مجال آخر. واصل: ٧٧٧٢٦١٣١٢-٤/٢٦١٣١١
• عادل - ليسانس آداب جغرافيا - تعز - خبرة في مجال المخازن - قادر على توفير ضمانته.

عقارات

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• للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١

مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي
للخدمات العقارية
حده - الحي السياسي - الأصححي - بيت بوس
سيار: ٢٨٥٥ - ٧٣٣٨٠

رمضان كريم Ramadan Karim

* للبيع: ١٥ لبنه حر، تجاري، على شارع الأربعين المؤدي من ٢٢ مايو إلى حده. المثلث القريب جداً من حدود مدينة حده، الواجهة التجارية حوالي ١٨ متر. سعر اللبنة، سعر المنطقة، * للبيع: ١٤ لبنه، حده حر ومسوره، سكن تجاري، إتجاه غربي. سعر اللبنة ٤,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ مليون ريال يمني، قابل للتفاوض
* للبيع: فيلا في المدينة السكنية، حده. مساحة الأرضية ٨ لبن حر، موقع ممتاز في الشوارع الأولى.
سعر اللبنة: ٣٥ مليون ريال يمني.
* للبيع: دورين مسلح من حق المدينة السكنية حده، ٥٠ مليون

وظائف شاغرة

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- ٢- طبيبة نساء وولادة (ماجستير أو دبلوم تخصص بعد البكالوريوس)
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ولد ليناك

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة: ٠١/٢٤٩٦٦٧-٦٦
مستشفى الجمهوري: ٠١-٢٧٤٣٨١/٧٠
مستشفى سدة الأهلي: ٠١-٤١٣٨١
مستشفى الاماني الحديث: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٠١-٢٠٠٠٠٠
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فنادق

فندق فرساي: ٠١-٤٣٥٧٧-١/٢
فندق شيراتون: ٠١-٢٣٧٥٠٠
فندق موفيك: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
فندق تاج سبأ: ٠١-٢٧٣٣٧٣
فندق ويلكس ان: ٠١-٤٤٩٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي: ٠١-٦٠٣٣٥٠-٦٠٣٣٥٠/٨

معاهد

معهد يالي: ٤٤٨-٣٧-٢٧ فاكس: ٤٤٥٤٨٢ ٣/٤-٤٤٨-٣٩
معهد اللغة الألمانية: ٢٠٠٩٥٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر: ٢٦٦٣٣٣
فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥
معهد كاروكوس: ٥٢٤٣٤/٥ فاكس: ٥٢٤٣٦٦
معهد كينك: ٢٤٠٨٣٣-٥١٠٦١٢-٢٤٠٨٣٣ فاكس: ٢٦٥٥٣٧

شركات للتأمين

الوظيفة للتأمين: ٢٧٣٧١٣/٧٧٣٧١٣ فاكس: ٧٣٧١٣٤
مأرب للتأمين: صنعاء ت: ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨/١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين: صنعاء ت: ٢٨٤١٣٣
عند ت: ٢٤٤٨٠
تعز ت: ٢٥٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين: صنعاء ت: ٧٣٨٠٦/٧٣٧١٣٣/٤٤
عند ت: ٢٤٧١١٧
تعز ت: ٢٥٠٢٤٥

مدارس

مدرسة رينبو: ٤١٤٠٠٢/٤٤-٤٢٢ فاكس: ٤١٤٠٠٢
مدارس صنعاء الدولية: ٣٧-١٩١/٢ فاكس: ٣٧-١٩٣
مدرسة الزكية الدولية: ٤٤٨٥٨/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية: ٢٠٦١٥٩

سفرات

النسيم للسفرات: ٧٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم ومخبزة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٦٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - ٢٦٦٦٧٥

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بنك اليمن والخليج
فرع عن: ٢٢٧٨٩٩ - ٢٢٧٨٩٩ / فاكس: ٢٢٧٨٩٤
بنك التجاري: ٧٧٣٢٤ ت: ٧٧٣٢٤ فاكس: ٧٧٣٢١
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل: ٣٦٤٧٥٠٣٤٧-٢ ت: ٣٦٤٧٥٠٣٤٧ فاكس: ٣٦٤٧٠٣٥٠٣٣٥
بنك اليمن الدولي: ٠١-٤٠٧٠٣٠
بنك العربي: ٠١-٢٧٣٥٥٠/٢
بنك التسليف الزراعي: ٠١-٥٢٣٨١٣
بنك المركزي: ٠١-٢٧٤٣٤

تأجير سيارات

زأويه (Budget): ٣٠٩٦١٨-٥٠٦٣٣٣ فاكس: ٣٠٩٦١٨
يورب كار: ٢٧-٧٥١ فاكس: ٢٧-٨٠٤
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
فرع شيراتون: ٥٥٥١٥٥
عند: ٠٢-٢٤٥١٢٥

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فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩
عند ت: ٢٠٠٣٧١٩٩
تعز ت: ٤٠٢٥-٢٤٣
المكلا ت: ٥٠٢-٧٤٩٢

البريد السريع

صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧
الحديدة ت: ٢٤٨٢٣
إب ت: ٤١١٨٨٨
المكلا ت: ٣٠٢١٤١
شبه ت: ٢٠٢٣٦٦
سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

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صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧
الحديدة ت: ٢٤٨٢٣
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كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية المجانية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع شراء إيجار إستئجار طلب وظيفة وظائف شاغرة غير ذلك

تفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

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

First Yemeni female tourist guide

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Doa'a is a young female Yemeni tourist guide, from old Sana'a city, who is trying to find her own business in tourism. She understands the importance of her abilities in touring other females. Her future dream is to start her own project which is the "Yemeni house". I dream to have my own project and to get a house to practice all the Yemeni traditional lifestyles with the tourists who visit Yemen in general and the old Sana'a city in particular, Doa'a expressed.

In talking about tourism, normally talking about the main places that tourists might have an interest. However what might make the tour more interesting is that there is a special tour only for female tourists. They get the chance to practice the Yemeni women traditions and certain private aspects, such as a Turkish Bath.

"Many female tourists ask me why there is no female tourist guides and they wonder where is the female tourist guides. Thus, I decided to be the first female guide in my city regardless of the difficulties that I might face especially from my society or family. I wear the vial but I am open-minded and like to show our heritage to others and what I am doing is a beginning of something successful.

Actually she started her job while distributing her name and numbers to most of the tourists' agencies and hotels. She believes that working in tourism is not shameful or wrong as many Yemenis believe. "Our religious beliefs encourage us to know others' cultures and integrate with other cultures and



On top of Bab Al-Yemen (Yemen Gate) in old city of Sana'a.

people regardless of their religious beliefs or colors so from this point I believe strongly that presenting my country's heritage is a service.

The difficulties that female tourists' guides face from their society make such a job difficult for them to be employed in tourism. In addition, recently the Ministry of Tourism established the national institute for hostelry. "Now there are 17 female tourists' guides as the first branch will

graduate from the National Institute. However, Doa'a is considered the first female guide in Yemen", Fatima al-Horibi, the chief manager for tourism in the Ministry of Tourism explained.

In a tour with Doa'a around the old Sana'a, she let the tourists and especially the female ones practice traditional customs.

In the early morning about eight a.m, Doa'a and the female tourists go to take the Turkish stream bath in Al-Abar Turkish bath. There, the tourists for the first time practice the Yemeni women's traditions. Actually women use small soft textile for cleaning the body which is called Al-Kais and Al-Lifah. Then the women put some traditional creams and materials in their body such as Hanaa, Gasil, Trabab to soften their skin. "The Turkish bath is an important step in my program in which the female tourists be immersed in Yemeni women's traditions and it will be and impossible with the male tourist guide, Doa'a expressed.

Taking the breakfast in a public restaurant or in traditional house in the old city is the second step in the program. After the break fast, the group spends the afternoon shopping and visiting the different traditional and heritage places in the old city such as the old souqs.

Doa'a plans for the tour according to the number of the group. Actually there are two specific programs: one is for the fifteen numbers or less which the

tourists enjoy a Yemeni day in the old city and practice most the daily traditional Yemeni lifestyle while the other program is for 20 people or more which called "the wedding program". This program gives a chance for tourists to imagine themselves as Yemeni grooms and brides while dressing in the Yemeni traditional wedding clothes and practice certain heritage rites such as putting Hana and Nagish for the

brides and wearing the Jambia and chewing qat in the after noon period for the male tourists.

Lunch time is a special step in the program. Actually Doa'a has a very good network. She has friends and people who are professional in specific traditional things; some are specialized in cooking Yemeni traditional food, while some are talented in making Hana and Nagesh. "I prepare for the tour three days before. I contact all the people who are participating in the tour to be ready. Then when the tour starts, I visit each traditional place with every thing is ready starting from the traditional Turkish steam bath till the last moment of the gathering." Doa'a mentioned.

During the evening, the program is concluded with the distribution of gifts for the tourists. "I do this with all the groups because I want the tourists to remember this exciting event", she concluded.



In a jewelry shop with a tourist wearing a Yemeni vial.



Old markets in old city of Sana'a, trying out Yemeni food.

