

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

# YEMEN TIMES

**Europcar**  
 YOU RENT A LOT MORE THAN A CAR  
 Special Offer from europcar Yemen  
 Rent 7 days pay 6 days  
 (Email: europcar@yem.net.ye) New Branch: 02th Hing Hing - Houth  
 (Fax: 0248500) (Tel: 01-448850) (F: 01-448851)  
 (P.O. Box: 3072) (Sana'a) (E: info@europcar.yemen.com)  
 (T: 01-270761) (F: 01-270804)  
 (Airport Office: T: 01-348898 F: 01-348866)

Thursday, 18 December, 2008 • Issue No. 1217 • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf • www.yementimes.com

Price 40 Yemeni Riyals

## Inside:



**4**  
**Nasser al-Nuba: "We reject the federalist model as a solution able to resolve the question of South Yemen."**



**5**  
**Electrical blackouts create large financial losses**



**8**  
**Growing peanuts in Yemen**

# While security forces surround kidnappers, German hostages reported in good condition

By: Almigdad Mojalli & Aqeel Al-Halali

SANA'A, Dec. 17 — Yemeni security forces laid siege to the mountain village of Naba'a in the Bani Dhabyan district in an attempt to release three Germans kidnapped last Sunday. The Germans were kidnapped by an armed group in the district of Rada'a in the Al-Baidha province, 130 km east of the capital Sana'a.

Colonel Saleh Dahmash, the regional security chief, stated that the security forces surrounded the hide-out and closed all the roads leading to Naba'a, which is 60 km east of Sana'a.

Dahmash indicated that security forces arrested some suspects and reassured that the hostages are in a good situation. The German embassy had been in touch with them by phone and ensured they are all ok. Moreover, the embassy is closely following the progress of the sheikhs who are negotiating with the kidnappers.

The armed group, which is affiliated with the Bani Dhabyan tribe that is famous for kidnappings, abducted a German woman who works with the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) while she was touring the historical city of Rada'a with her parents, believed to be in their 70s.

A local reliable source in Khawlan district, on condition of anonymity, confirmed that the head of the kidnapping group, Abd Rabbo Saleh al-Tam, was demanding the government pay YR 40 million (\$200,000) in compensation for a property in Sana'a, the ownership of which he disputed with an influential businessman. He also demanded that police release his brother Mohammed Attam and son Mofareh Abd Raboo Al-Tam who were arrested five months ago over a land dispute.

According to the source, tribal mediation is expected to result in the release of the hostages peacefully in the next three days.

Ali Mabkbot Olaib, one of the Bani Dhabyan sheikhs, warned the government that it will face strong resistance in case it attempts to release the Germans by force.

Many innocent people from the Bani Dhabyan tribe complained that the government is arresting any man who belongs to the tribe, even if he doesn't have any connection with the kidnappers or the issues.

Meanwhile, police cars surrounded Wednesday the Sana'a residence of Sheikh Saleh Khasha'an an influential figure from Bani Dhabyan in an attempt to arrest him and to force the kidnappers into releasing the hostages.

"Security forces cordoned off the house and closed all roads leading to the village," an Interior Ministry official told the media.

Although the Yemeni government has



Police cars surrounded Wednesday the Sana'a residence of Sheikh Saleh Khasha'an an influential figure from Bani Dhabyan in an attempt to arrest him and to force the kidnappers into releasing the hostages.

ensured that it would not use force to release the hostages.

At the same time, many sheikhs from Bani Dhabyan tribe stated that there are more than thirty police cars surrounding the Village of Naba'a.

The Minister of Tourism, Nabel Al-Faqeh, stated that the Yemeni government will work towards releasing the German hostages using all available and appropriate means, stating that security personnel are negotiating with the kidnappers. Al-Faqeh said that the Ministry of Interior is the only institution authorized to negotiate with the kidnappers.

Al-Faqeh noted that tourism in Yemen will be affected negatively because of this kidnapping, which is the fourth that Yemen has witnessed during 2008.

It is worth mentioning that another clan from the same tribe still holds 8-year-old Mohammed Al-Odaini hostage,

who they kidnapped from his school on Dec. 1, 2008 under the assumption that he is the son of the wealthy businessman Tawfeq Al-Khameri.

Although Al-Khameri denies that the child is his, the kidnappers demand Al-Khameri pay a ransom of USD 400,000 as payback over a transaction involving the illegal sale of mercury.

The Yemeni government has recently established special courts to deal with issues concerning the kidnapping of tourists and emphasized the punishment against perpetrators could result in the death sentence.

### Kidnapping in Yemen

Yemen's powerful tribes have abducted more than 200 foreigners over the past 15 years in a bid to extract concessions from the central government, whose rule is difficult to extend over the lawless countryside.

The most recent kidnapping involving foreigners took place in September 2008. An armed group kidnapped Colombian engineers who were working with the Yemen Liquid Natural Gas Project in Shabwa governorate, one month after kidnapping an Algerian engineer working on the same project. The hostages in both cases were released by tribal mediation within 24 hours.

In May 2008, an armed group in Marib governorate kidnapped two Japanese tourists and demanded the release of a murder suspect. Tribal mediation secured their release within seven hours of their capture.

In January 2006, an armed group also located in Marib kidnapped five Italian tourists and detained them in the Serwah district for six days until the government arrested the kidnappers and released the hostages.

In September 2006, an armed group kidnapped four French tourists in the Shabwa governorate, demanding the transfer of some of their relatives from Abyan prison to Sana'a prison.

Most kidnapping incidents in Yemen end with the safe release of the hostages, but in 1998 four tourists out of 16 were killed when security forces tried to release them by force in the Abyan governorate.

**Budget**  
 Car Rental  
**59**  
 1958 - 2008  
 Budget  
 Call: +967 1 411727  
 Fax: +967 1 411728  
 24 hours (Hot Line) 711000052

**ALSAEED TRADING COMPANY**  
 A General Classed Trade Company  
**Yemen's Major Exporter of FMCG products.**  
 Yemen, Taiz - P.O. Box 6361  
 Tel: +967 (4) 232727 (10 Lines)  
 Fax: +967 (4) 233851 / 231642 / 219112  
 E-mail: info@alaeedtrading.com  
 Website: www.alaeedtrading.com

**المستشفع الأملج الحديث**  
**Al-Ahli Modern Hospital**  
 بالعلم والقيم... نرضي مرضانا  
 مستشفى - طب عيانات - تشخيصات - فحوصات  
 Email: info@hadithatalhi.com  
 www.hadithatalhi.com

**عبر العالم في الوقت تماماً**  
**The World on Time**  
**FedEx Express**  
**SANA'A Tel: 440228/30 صنعاء**

**For Colour Professionals** bizhub C451 bizhub C253 bizhub C201  
**bizhub**  
 KONICA MINOLTA  
 كونিকা مينولتا  
**Thabet Son Corporation مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة**  
 Sana'a : Tel: 278546-8 Fax: 283596 Taiz: Tel: 219057 Fax: 214306 Aden: Tel: 244625 Fax: 246787  
 Hodeidah : Tel: 204488 Fax: 204490 Mukalla : Tel: 316710 Fax: 316711  
 E-mail: tsc@yemen.net.ye, Website: www.thabetson.com.ye

**Union Tradign Center**  
 Authorized Distributor In Yemen  
 الوكيل الوحيد لأجهزة الالابوب لتوشيبا في اليمن  
**TOSHIBA**  
 TOSHIBA Authorized Service Providers  
 مركز خدمات الصيانة - توشيبا الالابوب  
**Yemen - Sana'a**  
 Tel.: 219592 - 533252  
 Fax: 532880  
 Email: uniontradigncenter@yahoo.ca

**Shanghai Restaurant**  
 上海饭店  
 Hot Line Service  
 Banquet Service  
 Home Catering Service  
 Group Service  
 Yemen - Sana'a - Al-Wahash St.  
 The Branch of 80 Meter St.  
 Tel.: 00967 - 1 - 450350  
 Mob.: 00967 73406866  
 Fax: 00967 - 1 - 441458

**AA APPELLA**  
 SWISS MADE SINCE 1943  
 ساعات من قلب سويسرا  
**Abu Tawfiq co.**  
 Famous Agents of Switzerland Watches  
 Sana'a - Tahriyr St.  
 Tel.: 00967 1 280712  
 Fax: 00967 1 273803  
 P.O. Box: 2526  
 Email: biomedetc@yemen.net.ye

**BALMAIN**  
 swiss watches  
**العصري - الساعاتي الأول في اليمن والأقدم في الشرق الأوسط**  
**Al-Mamari: The first watch seller in Yemen and the oldest in the Middle East**  
**Swiss Watches Union Agency**  
**Abdul Hakim Abdul Rahman Al-Mamari**  
 Sana'a - Tel: (01) 272827,  
 STC - Tel: (01) 448495  
 Taiz Tel: (04) 252323, Aden - Tel: (02) 263388

## President suggests relocating Raidah Jews to Sana'a

Leaders of the Jewish community in Raidah, Amran province met with president Saleh on Wednesday to demand protection after the murder of a Jewish teacher by an extremist last Thursday. In response, president Saleh suggested that they move to Sana'a.

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

AMRAN, Dec. 17 — President Saleh met with the father and relatives of Moshe bin Yaish bin Yusuf Nahari, 30, who was killed on Thursday by a mentally disturbed former air force pilot. The delegation explained to the president that their community is currently under threat and needs protection. Otherwise, they would be forced to leave Yemen and emigrate to Israel and other countries.

"We want to stay in Yemen because this is our fathers' land and we love it," said Moshe's father Yaish Nahari.

Responding to their plight, Saleh instructed his office to grant a small piece of land about 222 square meters in Sana'a for every Jewish family in Raidah in order to facilitate their recommended transfer to the capital city. He also ordered 400,000 YR (USD 2000) for the funeral expenses.

The trial of the killer, Abdulaziz

Hamoud Al-Abdi, 39, which was announced to take place on Tuesday, was delayed until next Saturday. And while official statements claim to have arrested a group of eight men said to be involved in the crime, tribal people from the area deny this, stating that they are hiding under the protection of one of the tribal sheiks in Amran.

Security forces are currently present in the area in order to make sure the Jews are not targeted again. At the same time, they are also searching for the extremist group said to have instigated the murder.

"The extremists want to clean the area from Jews. This is simply ethnic cleansing, especially considering that there aren't many Jews left in Yemen anyway," said Sa'eed Al-Ammar, rabbi of the entire Jewish community in Yemen. Al-Ammar referred to the ultimatum given by the murderer to Nahari three days before he killed him: "Convert to Islam, leave the country, or



Moshe Nahari (left) chewing Qat with a friend who emigrated to Israel a few years ago. According to their Rabbi, the Jewish community in Yemen has been receiving threats recently by extremists demanding them to leave the country.

die."

Abraham bin Yahya bin Yusuf, a member of the community, explained that local Sheikh Yahya Mujahid Abu

Shawarib, who is a deputy at the National Security Apparatus, wants to facilitate the selling of the Jews' homes and lands as well as their transfer to

Sana'a where they can get better protection.

"How are we expected to start all over again?" said one of the Jews in the

community about the suggested plan. "Even if they give us the lands, who will build the homes for us? And who will buy our homes and lands in the village at a decent price? It all seems very unreal and highly unpractical. Instead of protecting us in our own village, they are asking us to leave."

According to tribal ritual, the body of the deceased will not be buried until the murder is solved, even given the money received from the state for burial expenses. And while a specific date has not been set yet, members and supporters of the Jewish community continue to arrive in Yemen to participate in the funeral.

Nahari was a prominent activist in the community and a teacher in the local Jewish school. Although his mother and four sisters emigrated to Israel, he insisted on staying in Yemen with his father as he is the only son in his family. He also stayed in order to help the remaining Jewish community in the country. He had previously studied Judaism and Hebrew in the USA for six years before returning to Yemen to live with his wife, five daughters, and four sons.

## Four killed, six injured in Shia Ghadir day celebrations

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Dec. 17 — Shafeis, Zaidis and Ismaelis affiliated with the Shia sect of Islam in many Yemeni governorates, most notably in Sa'ada, Sana'a, Al-Jawf, Marib, Amran, Lahj and Dhamar, on Tuesday marked Ghadir day.

Ghadir day celebrations in Dhamar governorate were accompanied by acts of violence that left many supporters and opponents killed or injured. Some media outlets reported that four people were killed and another six injured in clashes between participants in the celebrations in the Manar area of the governorate.

Sources mentioned that the clashes broke out after individuals from outside the district arrived to the area of

Manar to participate in the Ghadir day celebrations in the house of Sheikh Ghaleb Mohammed Al-Salami, a prominent Shia Zaidi reference in the area.

The sources added that the area's residents did not allow armed people, who came from other districts, to participate in celebrations held in their districts, which led to clashes between both sides that killed four people.

They confirmed that clashes may escalate if the conflicting sides did not reach an agreement on the issue, pointing out that residents of Manar area in Dhamar's Anes District, are currently besieging 35 people who organized the celebrations and abducted two of them.

Sa'ada governorate witnessed huge celebrations on Ghadir day by Houthis, who marked the occasion in an

unprecedented manner after they were allowed by security authorities to hold this kind of controversial celebrations.

Sa'ada-based sources said that the celebrations were accompanied by Shia chanting and dancing throughout the war-ravaged governorate, mainly in areas of Saqain, Haidan, Mirran, Al-Hamazat, Juma'a Bin Fadhel, Baqem, Dhahian, Majaz, Al-Homaidan, Razeh, Al-Al-Saifi and Matra.

Many districts in Jawf, Mareb, Hajja, Amran and Sana'a witnessed similar celebrations on the Ghadir Day, a Shia religious occasion, which was also celebrated in other governorates.

The Houthi Media Office, based in Sa'ada, said this year's celebrations included unprecedented surprises while the festivals included speeches, poetry and popular folks.

While some media outlets reported that the government had allowed Houthis to mark the Ghadir day this year on a condition they don't shoot bullets, Houthi sources confirmed that Sa'ada security authorities launched a large arrest campaign during which they arrested many citizens and threw them in the city's Muqam Prison for celebrating the Ghadir Day. The campaign provoked rage among Shia communities countrywide.

### Houthis complain of unfair government treatment

Other Houthi sources complained that the government doesn't treat Houthis fairly as it arrested many of those who participated in the Ghadir day celebrations, and allowed Salafis to distribute publications hurting Houthi ideologies.

Ghadir day was once an official occasion during the reign of Imamate before the 1962 September 26 Revolution that overthrew the rule of the Imamate. The occasion remained celebrated at the popular level in many northern governorates until the first Sa'ada war in 2004 when the government attempted to ban the celebration by force under the pretext that participants imitate Shia rituals practiced outside Yemen.

The government's decision to ban Ghadir day celebrations enraged Shia residents countrywide and human rights groups also condemned the decision, labeling it as an indicator of religious oppression against Shia citizens in Yemen.

Excessive gun fire and the attempt by both sides in the Sa'ada conflict to

politicize the occasion shed negative light onto the celebrations.

In Lahj governorate, Shafei residents in Yafea district on Tuesday held on a popular rally that involved many participants from nearby governorates. Marked on 19 Dhi Al-Hajja (Hegira Calendar) every year, Ghadir day has no specific religious or sectarian background as many people celebrate the occasion without knowing what it means for them.

According to participants in the Yafea-based rally, which involved thousands of people, the event changed into a peaceful protest against the government for it to acknowledge the so-called issue of South Yemen, related to enforced retirement of many military and civil servants and dismissal of others from their government jobs.

## Invasive shrub blamed for exacerbating recent floods

MUKALLA, Dec. 12 — (IRIN) - Agricultural experts, government officials and local communities in Hadramaut Governorate, southern Yemen, are urging the government to tackle an evergreen and fast-growing shrub which has been blocking waterways, with sometimes devastating consequences.

They say the shrub is responsible for exacerbating the late October floods by blocking watercourses and diverting floodwater into villages which might otherwise have been unscathed. At least 90 people were killed, and 20,000-25,000 were made homeless by the floods.

The governor of Hadramaut, Salem al-Khanbishi, told IRIN the shrub must be eradicated. "We must find a quick solution to the shrubs; they're one of the reasons for the recent disaster in the governorate. NGOs and the government must work together to uproot them," he said.

Prosopis juliflora - commonly known as Mesquite and introduced several decades ago to combat desertification and stabilise sand dunes - is native to the Americas, tolerates harsh, arid, saline conditions, and has spread throughout arable parts of Hadramaut.

In Wadi Hajar, a sandy river valley with permanently running water that drains into the Gulf of Aden west of Mukalla, the whole watercourse system and its associated sandy fringes have been stabilised by the planting of the shrub, say experts.

But the shrub has recently colonised many uncultivated hectares of land in Yemen's coastal and eastern desert areas, with animals responsible for the spread: The seeds are mainly disseminated in animal droppings.

When left unmanaged the shrub can form dense impassable thickets, particularly where land has been degraded or



Experts say that Prosopis juliflora, commonly known as Mesquite, is responsible for exacerbating the late October floods in Yemen

overgrazed, say agricultural experts. It also invades cultivated fields and irrigated farms.

### Water diverted

Hadramaut residents say thickets of the shrub blocked and then changed the course of water channels during the October flooding, with devastating effects.

Residents of Thuba, a village 25km east of Seyoun, which was severely hit by the floods, said their village would not have been affected had the nearest watercourse been free of the shrub. Thousands of the shrubs stood in the floods' way, diverting floodwater into their village.

Nasser al-Tamimi, a resident of Thuba, told IRIN: "We have been calling for immediate action against the shrubs since 2002 when earlier floods destroyed many houses, but the shrubs were left unchecked. If the government doesn't take any action to stop the spread of the trees shrubs, similar disasters will happen in future," he said.

Farmers consider the shrub an evil: The bushy plants have invaded the land, forming dense, impenetrable thickets, and rendering thousands of hectares unsuitable for agriculture.

Ahmed Bataher, an agronomist with the Yemeni government's Agricultural Research Station, told IRIN the threat posed by the shrub lay in its ability to withstand the harsh, dry climate of Hadramaut. "Now there are thousands of the shrubs spreading along the wide valley; it'll take years to rid Hadramaut of them. We can benefit from [Central and South] American countries' know-how on how best to tackle the shrubs," he said.

The shrub is used by rural communities and the urban poor in Hadramaut to satisfy their domestic firewood needs. Herdsmen also use it as a forage supplement for their herds.

Bataher favours managing the spread of the shrub: "Many people depend on the trees for wood. We should remove only those trees that have invaded river valleys."

## Government abolishes diesel subsidy for high consumption sectors

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Dec. 17 — Last week the government started implementing its decisions to eliminate its diesel subsidy for high-consuming commercial establishments, amounting to YR 56 billion monthly, as well as to increase the electricity bills of governmental buildings and other sectors with high consumption.

The decision to increase the price of diesel from YR 35 to YR 70 a liter for establishments that consume over 20,000 liter daily came to secure government financial resources initially meant to enhance national economy and support development.

"The governmental decree to abolish the subsidy for the diesel consumed by cement and iron factories -estimated about 14,000 metric tons monthly- and to sell it to the latter at an international price came after the government made sure that the consumer doesn't benefit from the diesel subsidy," Numan Al-Suhaibi, Minister of finance stated.

Following a second governmental decision, governmental buildings and sectors with high electricity consumption will now pay almost double their previous electricity bills, as the rate has now increased from YR 17 to YR 30 per kilowatt per hour.

Al-Suhaibi added that the two decrees basically aimed to benefit the nation and the ordinary citizen.

The minister said that the diesel subsidy was exploited for other purposes and not for the sake of alleviating the burden of limited-income citizens and developmental projects.

He concluded that the new decree would correct the current mistakes and support farmers and agricultural

production, a basic source of income to many people.

"The government's decision is a bad gift to the Yemenis on the occasion of Eid Al-Adha and the local price of goods will not be reduced although they are globally reduced", said Mohammad Al-Afandi, head of the economic circle in opposition party Islah.

Economic experts criticized the decision saying that it will negatively affect both the national industry and citizens. Mustafa Nassr, the chairman and editor-in-chief at the Center of Media and Economic Studies said, "This decision will negatively have an effect on the local products as well as the citizens."

He added that although this decision will bring some money to

the public treasury, this amount of money will not be either considerable or beneficial since the number of establishments that consume 20,000 liter daily is few.

He also confirmed that the price of local goods will increase as a result of the decree.

He added that the government's decision will render local products less competitive in terms of price compared to imported products, especially those from the Gulf since diesel there is subsidized.

Nassr demanded the government tackle the price of diesel through more appropriate measures including combating diesel smuggling and closely monitoring establishments that consume diesel.

### Yemen-based Multinational Firm HOLDERS REQUIRED

Yemen-based multinational firm seeking Hardworking Yemenis to work for Joint Venture;

#### Job Description:

- Being a U.S. citizen is a big plus with at least three years of experience in the NGO or infrastructure development sector
- Must be able to develop and maintain relationships with the local Yemen population
- Experience with transportation, medical services, mineral exploration, relief/NGO operations is a big plus
- Must have lived, studied or worked previously in the Yemen region.
- Must read and write in both Arabic and English; Chinese a bonus
- Must be able to train and mentor local workers in the technical area and promote them to greatness.

**Qualification:** Hard Worker seeking to make a DIFFERENCE in the Yemeni community.

**Salary:** An attractive salary package in the range of \$50,000- 70,000 USD annually plus extraordinary benefits. Please apply with complete particulars to [recruitmentforus@yahoo.com](mailto:recruitmentforus@yahoo.com)

# In Brief

## Yemen, US discuss security cooperation

Minister of Interior Mutahar Rashad al-Masri held a meeting on Saturday with the US ambassador to Sana'a Stephen Seche over the mutual security cooperation between Yemen and United States.

Al-Masri affirmed important cooperation between the two countries to enhance security and stability in both counties especially in field of combating terror and organized crimes.

For his part, the US ambassador highlighted recent successes achieved by the Yemeni security bodies against terrorism.

Anti-terror unit of central security is the best unit in the ministry, Seche said.

## Yemen drafts strategy on human rights

Human Rights Ministry is currently preparing a national strategy on human rights in Yemen.

Human Rights Minister Huda al-Ban said on Saturday that the strategy would focus on a number of issues related to human rights such as women rights and forming a partnership with social civil organizations.

Al-Ban cited that Yemen has made significant steps in field of human rights, especially improving several national legislations which regards Islamic concepts and the Yemeni constitution.

## AL-MAHRA

### Foreign aid for rain-affected areas continues

Foreign aid continues for rain-affected people in the eastern provinces of Hadramout and Mahara with a Russian airplane carrying relief materials set to arrive in the Sana'a airport next Saturday.

The state-run 26sep.net quoted a source at the Russian embassy in Sana'a as saying that the airplane will deliver 30 tons of food stuffs, tents and medicines in addition to an electricity generator.

Almost a month and a half, heavy rains lashed several parts of the republic, particularly the eastern provinces of Hadramout and Mahara where more than 90 people were killed and thousand houses were destroyed.

Heavy rains caused huge damages to agricultural lands, with losses estimated at billions.

Yemen received considerable support from many countries to reach out to the affected and shelter people as well as rebuilding the destroyed areas.

## ADEN

### Public financial prosecution trials 500 cases in Aden

The Public Financial Prosecution in Aden governorate has tried 503 cases from January to October 2008, in addition to 164 cases of the previous years.

Public Financial General Prosecutor

in Aden governorate Qaher Mustafa Ali said to Saba that the prosecution set 77 pending decisions on and adjourned 21 cases.

The prosecution in the same period returned about YR 7 million for state treasury, in addition to taking decisions on confiscation of more than YR 1,5 million till the court determines on them.

## AFZ's customs revenues amount to 848 in November

The fiscal revenues of customs duties of Aden Free Zone (AFZ) Customs during last November amounted to YR 848.7 million.

In a statement to Saba, the general director of Aden Free Zone Customs Abdul-Malik Goshaim pointed out that the increase of customs revenues is due to the increase of the number of exports and maritime activity in Containers Port.

## Aden governor discusses with SMI possibilities of generating power

Aden governor Adnan al-Jafri held a meeting with the delegation of the Italian SMI company over possibilities of the company to set power projects in the Aden Free Zeon.

They discussed possibilities of the Italian company to set up investment projects associated with developing infrastructure in the governorate especially electricity.

Al-Jafri voiced readiness of the gov-

ernor to offer all facilities for companies and investors to construct projects in the governorate.

He made it clear that the governorate is preparing for laying foundation stone for a project of electricity station by next January, 2009 in the Aden Free Zone.

## Tourist Yachts arrive at Aden port

Three tourist yachts carrying Russian, French and British tourists arrived at the Aden port with a number of tourists aboard in a few-day tourist journey.

A tourist program has been prepared to the tourists including visits to the historical and archaeological sites including the Aden tanks and Seirah.

## SANA'A

### Workshop on domestic violence in Yemeni society will be launched in Sana'a

Women Development Center for Culture and Fight against Violence will organize during this month a workshop on a domestic violence in Yemeni society with participation of academics and parliament members.

Chairwoman of Women Development Center for Culture and Fight against Violence Amal al-Dubai said the workshop aims to find solutions on the domestic violence against women and children and to come out with a new system for a new law on domestic violence against women and

children.

She added that the organization of the workshop came after the increase of acts of violence against women and children recently.

## PM holds farewell meeting for Palestinian ambassador

Prime Minister Ali Mujawar held on Saturday a farewell meeting for the outgoing Palestinian ambassador to Yemen Ahmed al-Dik.

In the meeting, they discussed bilateral Yemeni-Palestinian relations and current development in the occupied territories.

Mujawar highlighted role of the Palestinian ambassador in enhancing ties between the Yemeni-Palestinian peoples, wishing him good luck in his coming task.

For his part, the Palestinian diplomat expressed thanks for the Yemeni government in making his task easy during his term.

He said that the Palestinian person praises Yemen's position which supports fair right of the Palestinian people, wishing further progress and prosperity for the Yemeni people.

## AL-BAIDA

### Journey on foot from Baida to capital Sana'a will be launched

Under the slogan of "No More Destruction, Yes for Reconstruction", a group of young people from Rada'a city is to launch on Tuesday a journey

on foot to the capital Sana'a.

This group includes five academic specialists who are members of the Environment Friends Club.

The leader of the trip Mohammad al-Shadadi declared in a statement to Saba that the aim of this three -days trip is to familiarize the participants with the extent of environmental damage in the areas they are to visit and search for what remains of wildlife and protect them from extinction.

Al-Shadadi called on the authorities and citizens to support them to facilitate their mission.

## HODEIDAH

### Kuwaiti investors to set up YR 5 bln housing project in Hodeidah

Chairman of the General Authority of Investment Salah al-Atar has said that Kuwaiti investors would carry out a housing city in Hodeidah city at sum of YR 5 billion in partnership with Yemeni investors.

In his statement to 26sep.net, al-Atar said that these Kuwaiti investors represent more than one of Kuwaiti companies.

According record of the throaty Omani investments ranked first at a total cost of YR 20 billion.

In the second rank were the Kuwaiti investments at sum of YR 5 billion in partnership with Yemeni investors, al-Atar said.

He added that the Saudi investments have third rank at YR 2 billion.

# Their News

## World's Press Calls for Press Freedom in Arab World

The World Association of Newspapers has condemned the absence of press freedom in much of the Arab world and has called on governments in North Africa, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf to end their repressive policies and release all imprisoned journalists, bloggers and freedom of expression

advocates.

The hostility toward independent and opposition media and critical voices at large has become alarming and the mechanisms of repression of free expression, either subtle or blatant, are being used by political and religious leaders, law enforcement and the judiciary, the WAN Board said in a resolution, issued during its meeting in

Beirut, Lebanon, on Monday (15 December).

In most of the region, those who dare to express a dissenting opinion, investigate government failures or wrongdoings, challenge untenable policies and call for reforms, face charges of criminal defamation, blasphemy or endangering national security and are regularly sentenced to hefty fines and

imprisonment," said the resolution, which can be read at <http://www.wan-press.org/article17948.html>

WAN issued five other resolutions to:

- Condemn the apparent impunity granted by the government of Burkino Faso to the alleged murderer of journalist Norbert Zongo, who was killed ten years ago, and to call on President Blaise Compaore to ensure that political protection is removed and the killers are brought to justice (read the full resolution at <http://www.wan-press.org/article17949.html>);
- Condemn the increasing violence facing journalists in Pakistan, and to call on the government to do its utmost to create a safe environment (<http://www.wan-press.org/article17950.html>);
- Call on the Philippine authorities to take measures to end the violence against journalists who report on issues such as crime, corruption, misappropriation of public funds and land disputes (<http://www.wan-press.org/article17951.html>);
- Call on the ruling junta in Burma to end its crackdown on freedom of expression, and to appeal to members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to abandon its discredited policy of non-interference and bring pressure on Burma's rulers (<http://www.wan-press.org/article17952.html>);
- Call on the Cuban leadership to release 26 journalists who were sentenced to lengthy prison sentences and to create an environment where the independent press can develop (<http://www.wan-press.org/article17953.html>)

Our students We seek students who are skilled writers; curious about the world; interested in searching for the truth and writing about it; determined and resourceful; motivated to dedicate their careers to journalism, and who exhibit leadership potential.

Generous scholarships available: each year we offer approximately \$4.4 million in fellowships and scholarships

Any questions, please contact: Monica Burnette, Assistant Director, Admissions & Financial Aid

Email: [mnb2124@columbia.edu](mailto:mnb2124@columbia.edu) Phone: +1 212-854-6344 <http://www.journalism.columbia.edu/admissions>

Apply now: <http://www.journalism.columbia.edu/apply>

Our students

We seek students who are skilled writers; curious about the world; interested in searching for the truth and writing about it; determined and resourceful; motivated to dedicate their careers to journalism, and who exhibit leadership potential.

Generous scholarships available: each year we offer approximately \$4.4 million in fellowships and scholarships

Any questions, please contact: Monica Burnette, Assistant Director, Admissions & Financial Aid

Email: [mnb2124@columbia.edu](mailto:mnb2124@columbia.edu) Phone: +1 212-854-6344 <http://www.journalism.columbia.edu/admissions>

Apply now: <http://www.journalism.columbia.edu/apply>

## International Women's Media Foundation seeking regional coordinators

The International Women's Media Foundation (IWMF) is soliciting proposals for regional coordinators to oversee research on the status of women's employment in news organizations in 15 geographic areas of the world. We are particularly interested in securing coordinators from West Africa, Northern Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia, Eastern Europe and Western Europe.

The regional coordinators' work is central to the IWMF's study titled "Global Report on the Status of Women in News Media." The study is being conducted in 66 nations in order to obtain a current, accurate assessment of how and whether women are advancing within news organizations from nation to nation. The data we obtain will provide a useful baseline of research for journalists and professional organizations to use, as well as suggest recommendations for best practices with regard to gender equality within news organizations.

This will be the first comprehensive baseline study of its kind, and IWMF intends to replicate it every 3-5 years. If you are interested in receiving a copy of the RFP with instructions on how to apply to be a regional coordinator, please email Jagruti Bhakta, project

assistant, at [jbhakta@iwmf.org](mailto:jbhakta@iwmf.org). To learn more about the IWMF, go to <http://www.iwmf.org/>.

assistant, at [jbhakta@iwmf.org](mailto:jbhakta@iwmf.org). To learn more about the IWMF, go to <http://www.iwmf.org/>.

## Hillman awards to honor journalism on social, economic justice

The U.S.-based Sidney Hillman Foundation is now accepting nominations for the 2009 Hillman Awards, honoring journalism that explores issues related to social and economic justice.

Categories for 2009 include Books (non-fiction), Newspaper Reporting, Magazine Reporting, Film and Broadcast Journalism (includes television and radio), Photojournalism, and Blogs.

The 2009 prizes are given for work produced, published or exhibited in 2008. Awards are open to journalists (and subjects) globally, but work must be published or exhibited in the US. Winners will be announced in May 2009 and will be published in the New York Times. Winners are awarded a US\$5,000 prize and statuette.

For more information and past winners, visit [www.hillmanfoundation.org](http://www.hillmanfoundation.org).

## Registration open for video journalism award

Journalists and filmmakers around the world have until January 16 to submit their best works to the Concentra Award for Outstanding Video Journalism, based in Belgium.

The Contest Award will recognize videos from broadcast TV, news Web sites, newspaper sites, and digital TV stations. Stories that are produced in one day and last up to five minutes will also be considered for the Breaking News Award.

Entries must last between one and 10 minutes. All submissions, including entries in English, must include English subtitles.

The award ceremony will be held on March 4, 2009 in Brussels. The winning journalist will receive EU€10,000 (about US\$13,000) in prize money.

For more information or to download the entry form, visit <http://www.theconcentra.org/en/home/>



**UNHCR**  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

## INTERNAL / EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

**Title of Post:** Field Safety Assistant  
**Post Number:** New—SB  
**Category / Level:** GL-6  
**Location:** Sana'a

**Entry on Duty:** 01st February 2009  
**Duration:** One Year  
**Closing Date:** 02 January 2009

**DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:**  
Under the direct supervision of the Representative at the Branch Office Sana'a, the incumbent is expected to perform the following duties, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

**Terms of Reference:**

- Under the direction of the supervisor, undertake regular and ad hoc security assessment missions to the field; assist the supervisor during the field missions to gather information and analyse the overall security situation as well as the security situation related to any given specific area; Make appropriate recommendations based on field observations.
- Maintain relations and co-operation with local law enforcement agencies & civil authorities and other relevant agencies to remain current on all security issues and developments in the area.
- On the basis of the available, factual information on security, provide assistance to the supervisor in evaluating the level of risk and assessing the existing security measures for the UNHCR staff & their dependents, and it's staff property, UNHCR office & residential premises, and UNHCR staff members' private residences; subject to the need for improvement, make appropriate recommendations and arrangements for the improvements of inadequate security measures.
- Assist the supervisor in constantly monitoring the security situation vis-à-vis the implementation of UNHCR activities and the safety and security of refugees/persons of concern to UNHCR; make appropriate recommendations and arrangements for improvements with the development situation to avoid potential security threats.
- Provide recommendations for improvements of existing security guidelines on the basis of evolving security situation; and assist in the maintenance/ implementation of security guidelines, measures, standards and MOSS/MORSS for UNHCR Offices in the field at all times.
- Assist in reviewing the security/ emergency evacuation plans and propose improvements and necessary changes; assist in ensuring that all staff members are familiar with these plans; assist in conducting training on security awareness, evacuation preparedness and responses.
- Provide security advice/ information/ training to all UNHCR staff on the warden system, radio communication procedures, travel procedures, recognition of explosive devices, fire safety; monitor physical security of UNHCR premises/ property and staff residences and advocate on equipment required for security measures.
- Conduct/ assist in security briefings to UNHCR staff; monitor, update and maintain database of security incidents. Maintain staff movements tracking system according to the requirements of security incidents. Maintain staff movements tracking system according to the requirements of security situation at the duty station/ area.
- Prepare regular Security Situation Reports and incident-specific reports on security situations/ incidences.
- Respond to staff queries on security issues, emergencies and, provide immediate assistance as and when required; maintain an up-to-date database on all the contact details of all UNHCR staff that fall under the preview of the office.
- Provide security related admin support to the supervisor to organise and undertake various field missions of donors/ UNHCR staff in safe and secure manner as per established security.
- Any other responsibilities/ functions deemed necessary or as delegated by the immediate supervisor/ Head of UNHCR Office in order to meet the level of the services in the organization.

**QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**  
**Knowledge and Skills:** Completion of secondary school with post-secondary training in a recognized military or police academy; in-depth exposure to providing security and policing civil societies are essential.  
**Experience:** At least 10 years of unblemished experience in progressively responsible functions in a National law enforcement agency and/or National Security Forces. Of 10 years, at least 6 years of experience should be directly relevant to the current position.  
**Others:** Ability to use computer applications such as MS Word Excel.  
**Languages:** Excellent knowledge of English and Arabic (written/ oral/ comprehension). Working knowledge in French and/or any other UN language is an advantage.

**For internal UNHCR candidates:**  
Staff may apply to vacant posts at their own level at any time. Staff with the required seniority may apply to posts that are one level above their grade. If no internal candidate with the required minimum seniority has applied, the post will be re-advertised internally with a reduced seniority requirement. Only qualified candidates who have completed at least half of the required seniority in grade may be considered. Candidates who do not meet the criteria as internal candidates can be considered as external candidates.

**For external candidates:**  
While priority will be given to Internal Candidates as per UNHCR guidelines, suitable External Candidates will be considered.

**IMPORTANT:**  
Applications received after the above mentioned closing date will not be considered. All applications should be sent to:

The Administration Officer  
UNHCR BO Sana'a  
P.O. Box 12093, Sana'a.  
Tel. Contact: +967-1-469771/2  
Fax: +967-1-469 770

## VACANCIES

**Miontessori House is looking for an English, Science and Math class teacher for grade one.**

**Qualifications:**  
 \* Minimum of two years experience in teaching.  
 \* Fluent in speaking English. We prefer a Pakistani or Indian teachers.  
 \* University degree is required.

Miontessori House is also looking for an assistant teacher for preschool with a reasonable salary. English and a university degree are not required. Yemeni nationality is preferred.

**To apply, call Ms. Jalila Jahaf 733230010, 670134, 827225 or send your CV on fax no. 677972**

Nasser al-Nuba:

“We reject the federalist model as a solution able to resolve the question of South Yemen.”

**B**rigadier General Nasser al-Nuba is the head of the Retired Military and Civilian Association in Aden and the head of the Coordination Council of Retired Military and Civilians Associations (MCA) in the southern governorates. The MCA organized demonstrations in South Yemen beginning in July 2007.

As the year long demonstrations began to swell, they were met with an increasingly repressive response on the part of the regime.

On September 2, 2007, security forces in Aden broke into Mr. al-Nuba's house by smashing down the door and arrested him. On September 8, al-Nuba was transferred from Aden to Sana'a for trial in a military court. Nuba's arrest triggered new protests, and he was released from custody on November 29th, 2007.

Earlier this month Jane Novak interviewed al-Nuba to clarify his positions and those of the MCA.



Nasser al-Nuba

**How do you see the future of South Yemen?**

Nuba: South Yemen, when it achieves its independence, will be a country of peace and stability, relying on the constitution and the impartial application of the law. We look forward to joining the community of nations as a modern state, and we will work with our neigh-

bors and the international community to create stability in the region. We will cooperate with international forces in the Gulf of Aden and with international efforts on the issue of terrorism. South Yemen will open its economy to investment and expansion. We hope to soon take our rightful place among nations.

**What is your relation with the JMP?**

Nuba: The JMP is the opposition to the regime and they believe in a federalist solution to Yemen's problems. This is their right to make these demands.

We are not part of this opposition. The MCA has no relation to the Yemeni Socialist Party or the JMP. We

reject the federalist model as a solution able to resolve the question of South Yemen. The MCA recognizes the only solution for South Yemen is independence and to return to two legal states.

There are two UN Resolutions (924 and 931) governing the cessation of hostilities at the end of the civil war in Yemen. We expect to receive international recognition of the fact that Saleh violated those resolutions and imposed unity by force. The unified Yemeni state is itself an illegal entity according to international law.

**There are some good people and activists in the North. What conditions need to exist before you and the MCA would join with them for a national movement?**

Nuba: Yes, it's true there are some good people in the north. They are working to deal with their problems of Saleh themselves. Once we in the South have achieved our independ-

ence, then we would support them later in their quest for justice for themselves.

**So the answer is no, there are no conditions under which the MCA would join in a national movement for reform?**

Nuba: Correct. For years we were suffering and everyone knows this and no one said a word.

**What is your relation with former leaders and expatriates abroad?**

Nuba: We have no formal or political relation with them. We have cordial relations and contacts with many people, but our movement is an internal movement entirely. The MCA is an independence movement by the people of South Yemen in South Yemen.

**What is your relation with the Southern Liberation Council?**

Nuba: The SLC has the same ideology

and goals as we have, which is the liberation of South Yemen from the illegal unification with the North. Our group, The Military Civilian Association, is comprised of the military retired, the youth, women and others. We organized the public demonstrations since July 2007 throughout the southern governorates.

**What are your conditions to negotiate with the regime?**

Nuba: Saleh said on November 29th that he was ready to sit for negotiations. We replied that we would enter discussions based on two conditions: 1) if he accepts to discuss the subject of southern independence 2) if he withdraws all northern military forces from South Yemen. I listed these conditions by email. If these conditions are met then we would agree to negotiations.

This interview was first published in [armiesofliberation.com](http://armiesofliberation.com)

مخردت العصافير وطارت البلابل  
فرحا و ابتهاجا للاخ /  
**عبدالله خالد البطاطي**  
بمناسبة الزفاف والتخرج منه  
أكاديمية سعد العبدالله للعلوم  
الامنية بدولة الكويت  
فألف ألف مبروك

المهنتون /  
سعيد عمر البطاطي  
وجميع الاهل والاصدقاء

مخردت العصافير وطارت البلابل فرحا  
و ابتهاجا للاخ /  
**عبدالقوي النبعي**  
بمناسبة حصوله على درجة الدكتوراه  
في الادب من الجامعة العثمانية في الهند  
فألف ألف مبروك

المهنتون /  
د. محمد القاضي - د. عباد السامعي - د. أحمد الشرعبي -  
توفيق الشرعبي - عبدالعزيز وعبدالمؤمن ووليد التبعي  
وجميع الاهل والاصدقاء

مخردت العصافير وطارت البلابل  
فرحا و ابتهاجا للاخ /  
**فضل عبد الرقيب فاني**  
بمناسبة عقد القران  
فألف ألف مبروك

المهنتون /  
طلال الاصبحي - نعمان الخضمي  
فهمي عبد الرقيب فاني - جلال الاصبحي  
وجميع الاهل والاصدقاء

مخردت العصافير وطارت البلابل  
فرحا و ابتهاجا للاخ /  
**ياسر صالح الصريمي**  
بمناسبة الزفاف الميمون  
فألف ألف مبروك

المهنتون /  
والدك / صالح الصريمي - محمد الصريمي - خالد الصريمي  
عبدالكريم شيبان - هشام شيبان - محمد شيبان  
عبدخالق مياس - قايد الردفاني  
وطاقم صحيفة يمن تايمز وجميع الاهل والاصدقاء

# Electrical blackouts create large financial losses

By: Mahmoud Assamie

**B**ecause of the increasing demand for electricity compared to limited supply, electricity blackouts have increased around the country. The blackouts are used to balance electricity distribution, especially in crowded towns and during peak hours in the evening.

A daily power suspension of at least one hour during the daytime has been an issue that many Yemenis have grown accustomed to. Usually housewives and employees dependant on electricity for their work are the ones who notice the blackouts during the day. Despite the fact that these blackouts waste time and productivity, usually housewives turn to other manual activities, and many companies have created an alternative system through installing power generators.

Not all companies are so lucky. Mohammad Azari, a barber in At Tahrir area, explains how this issue has affected his business. "When our customers come to the shop to get a haircut and see no electricity, they leave the shop. Some customers accept getting their haircut by scissors when there is no electricity, but others want only an electric razor for their haircut."

Small vocational shop owners, such as those working in the welding, carpentry, and mechanical industry, are the ones affected the most by the repeated blackouts.

Abdullah Hassan, owner of a carpentry workshop in As Siteen Street, states that he faces many problems because of power blackouts. "The daily blackouts in this area occur three times a day, with a total loss of five working hours per day. I have 20 workers and we depend mainly on machines and electric equipments in our work. When the electricity is off, all work is completely halted," he says.

He reveals that he loses a lot of money as a result of such losses in production. "I lose YR 25,000 every day because of lost working hours and paying for electric violations for operating machines after 5 pm, because there are fines imposed on us by electric corporations if we operate machines after this time."

Abdullah Aydh, owner of a workshop for cutting and shaping stones in As Siteen area, says that "we face great problems because of repeated electrical blackouts. Sometimes we lose our customers because we could not honor

our commitments. In addition, I have four artificers with daily wages of YR 2000 each, and lost working hours due to these blackouts that generally last three hours a day cause me other losses."

Ahmad al-Hazwarah, owner of some aluminum workshops in the Bier Ashaef area, has several problems because of the blackouts in this area, which range from 2 to 4 times daily, averaging three hours in lost produc-

*Yemen depends on a few power plants providing 1,200 megawatts per hour to supply the needs of only 57 percent of the population, which is increasing annually by a drastic three percent rate.*

tion time. "Electricity is the backbone of the work in aluminum workshops. I lose YR 15,000 every day because of lost working hours, I face financial fines because of delays in submitting the work on time, and face problems due to a lower rate in production."

**Damage to electrical appliances**  
Besides losing customers and valuable time, owners of middle-sized projects complain that the frequent blackouts damage machines and electrical gadgets.

"Electric blackouts destroyed my machine," said Aydh. "One time, when the electricity came back suddenly with a strong power surge, it crippled the dynamo of the stoncutting machine. I paid YR 60,000 to repair it."

Abdullah Hassan, owner of a carpentry workshop in the Maeen Area, says that the electricity blackouts caused his machines to be destroyed several times. "Sudden blackouts led to destroying my machines' dynamos. This problem happened in my workshop nearly ten times."

Othman agrees with Aydh that the cost of repairing the crippled machine is nearly YR 60,000. "The electricity blackouts have crippled two machines in my workshops. Each machine cost

me nearly 60,000 to repair," he says.

It also happens with domestic appliances. Derhim Assufiani, government employee, lives in the Al Hasaba area. He says the repeated blackouts are destroying his refrigerator and washing machine. "The average number of daily blackouts in the area is two to three times, lasting an hour each time. When the electricity comes back suddenly after the blackout, it comes with a higher electrical output rate, causing damage to machines that have been left on. I had to repair my refrigerator several times because of these electric problems," Assufiani explained.

Not only is this an individual problem, the aggregation of the productivity loss impacts the national economy.

"Of course, the electricity shortage in Yemen affects the national economy and does not encourage investors to invest in the country. Imagine that the electricity cuts off in a poultry plant in a critical time during egg breeding. It will destroy all the eggs in the plant, causing great losses to the plant's owner," says Assufiani.

Power cuts also frustrate younger people who want start a vocational business. Assufiani states that "not only do electrical blackouts discourage potential investors in Yemen but they also pose great challenges to young people looking to start a new business."

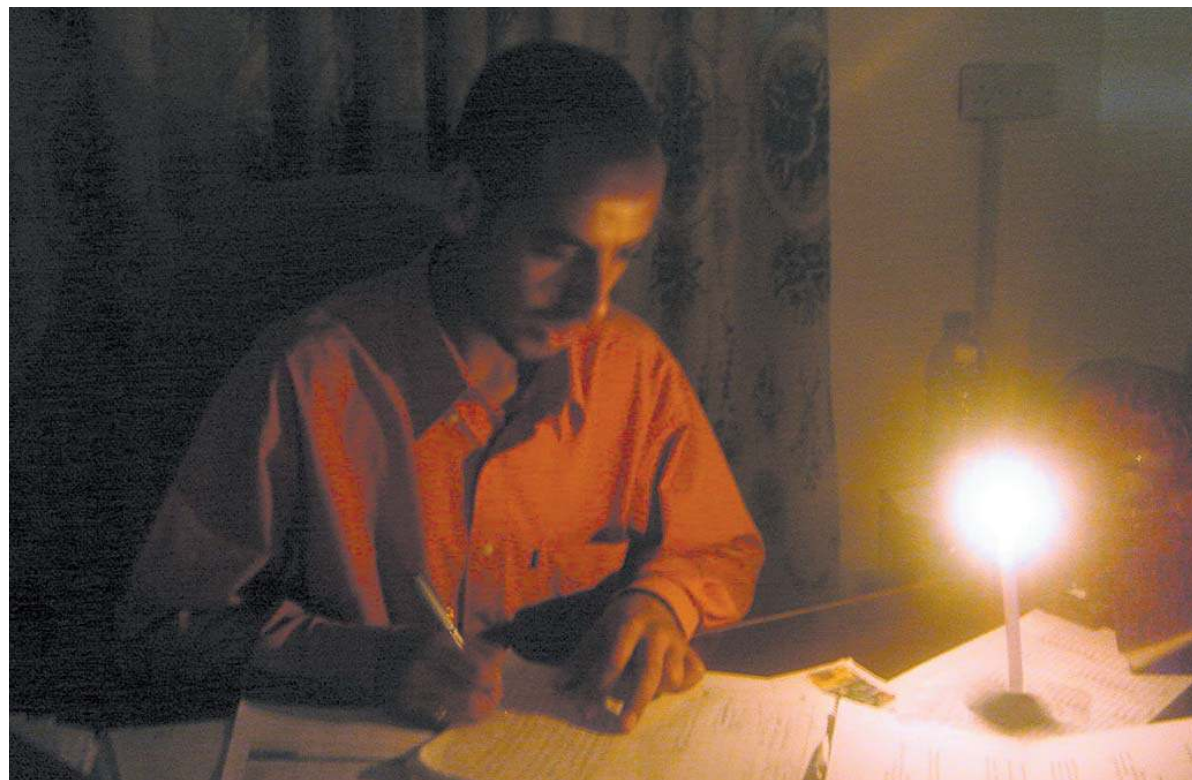
**Reasons behind the problem**

According to the Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Yemen's electric system suffers from a weak generating output due to old stations and the deterioration of most distribution networks. Yet the biggest problem is the increased demand for electricity as the government faces great difficulties in establishing new power generating stations.

Yemen depends on a few power plants providing 1,200 megawatts per hour to supply the needs of only 57 percent of the population, which is increasing annually by a drastic three percent rate.

The Ministry admits that the country currently needs a power supply of at least 3,000 megawatts per hour.

Financial reports of the Yemeni General Corporation of Electricity (YGCE), which is affiliated with the Ministry of Electricity, unearthed that there is a lot of money owed to the cor-



Because of frequent power cuts students have to study by candle light.

poration from Yemeni businessmen, influential figures, and government offices that simply refuse to pay the electricity bill. Until September this year, money owed to the corporation has exceeded 22 billion Yemeni Riyals. Only 37 percent is owed by the government to the corporation; the rest of the debt comes from the private sec-

tion in debt to the government of 3.9 billion YR for diesel used to fuel the power stations which provide the country's power supply. It also owes around 1.6 billion YR for spare parts and 550 million YR for lubricating oils.

Moreover, the corporation explained last month that since January 2008 it has lost more than eight billion Yemeni Riyals because of leaking power in the network. The loss is estimated at 27 percent of the network's power supply, a one percent increase from last year. The corporation's technical staff is confused by the sudden increase and is currently looking into the reasons behind this loss, which is mainly from Sana'a city at 440 gigawatts per hour.

"This loss from Sana'a city alone would have supplied two or even three governorates with electricity," stated the corporation's press release.

**Government efforts**

Using natural gas as an alternative for fueling electrical power stations is a good strategy, especially considering that Yemen is relatively rich in this natural resource. To this effect, the government is currently constructing two large electricity stations fueled by natural gas. The first one is Mareb Gas Station, with an output of 341 megawatts per hour at a cost of US \$268 million. Funding was supplied by the Yemeni government and the Arab Development Fund.

On October 18th, the Ministry of Electricity and Energy launched experimental tests on the station, which proved a satisfactory performance of 96 percent. The station is due to work full time in the first quarter of next year and will supply at least three governorates.

The second station also operating on natural gas is Ma'bar Gas Station in Dhamar. The government has finished the technical, environmental, and profit studies of the Ma'bar Gas Station Project, which is expected to provide an output of 400 megawatts per hour. This station is still under construction and may not be operational until the end of next year.

To cover the current electrical deficiency, at present the government is purchasing electric power from neighboring countries. With the establishment of the two new power plants, the individual's cost for power supply would be reduced from YR 40 to only four YR. This will also cut costs paid by the government for diesel used to generate energy in the electrical plants today.

Last November, while launching the Gas Giant Project in Balhaf area, Shabwa governorate, President Ali Abdullah Saleh announced the construction of four electric stations powered by natural gas.

Specialists in the YGCE affirmed that when the Mareb Gas Station will be operating, Yemen will enter the "no electrical blackouts stage" after years of suffering from what has been popularly called power suffocation.

*The government is currently constructing two large electricity stations fueled by natural gas. The first one is Mareb Gas Station, with an output of 341 megawatts per hour. The second station is Ma'bar Gas Station in Dhamar with an output of 400 megawatts per hour.*

tor and individuals.

The corporation is negotiating with the cabinet to establish laws related to suing the defaulters, which would give the corporation legal authority to persecute the violators.

Simultaneously, the corporation is



## Vacancy Advertisement

The World Bank Office in Sana'a has a **Temporary Opening** (6 months) for a Program Assistant.

**The applicant is expected to meet the following requirements:**

- Have two-five years of office work experience including administrative and logistical support.
- Have excellent command of verbal and written Arabic and English.
- Have computer aptitude and proficiency with internet including ability to retrieve information from various sources.
- Have excellent interpersonal, communication and organizational skills.
- Have good understanding of economic situation and skills to work with statistical data.
- Be a committed team player able to work in a multi-cultural environment.
- Have flexibility to absorb ad hoc tasks and work under pressure.

**The incumbent will perform the following duties:**

- Provide primarily assistance to the implementation of the unit's work program including drafting correspondence and minor documents, proofreading materials in English and Arabic using proper grammar, punctuation and style, filing both electronically and hard copies, doing basic interpretation/ translation, etc.
- Use computer applications for processing and formatting variety of texts including charts, graphs and spreadsheets.
- Coordinate schedules and assist in preparation of events and activities.
- Interact with different clients including government officials, external organizations and internal institutional units.

For full consideration, please send by e-mail your letter of application accompanied by the CV **before December 24, 2008** to



## VACANCY

Marie Stopes International in Yemen wish to recruit a **Project Coordinator** to implement a midwife training project in seven governorates.

**Main Responsibilities are:**

- Coordinate Project implementation — including scheduling, liaison, planning and procuring resource requirements, report writing.
- Ensure all activities outlined in the project Activity Plan are carried out according to schedule and within budgets.
- Liaise with key stakeholders including Country Director and Project Supervisor, throughout the Project Period to ensure budget control, coordinated activities and timely reporting.
- Liaise with the MSYI Finance department and the GTZ office to ensure expenditure is correct and according to project regulations.
- Monitor and evaluate project performance, develop indicators of success, carry out follow up visits and ensure timely feedback.
- Keep the MSYI Country Director informed of progress and expenditure on the project, and schedule of activities.

**Qualification:**

- Must have a health background, ideally Obs/ Gyn or midwifery
- Must have experience managing and co-ordinating donor-funded projects.
- Must have good written and spoken English and Arabic.
- Must be able to travel unaccompanied to targeted governorates and spend a few days in each on a regular basis.
- Must have good computer skills, and reporting skills.

Due to the nature of the project, we are accepting applications from female with health background candidates only.

Deadline for application: 31st December 2008

Please send a CV in English to:

**Dr Khadija Mustafa , Fax 01- 425906, email :mustafakhadija@yahoo.com**



## VACANCY

Marie Stopes International in Yemen is expanding its work in Yemen, and is seeking to recruit for the following positions:

**1. Senior Programme Manager**

To be responsible for planning and managing the expansion of the MSYI programme- including the Clinics, the Community Midwife network and the Youth programme. Applicants must be graduates with previous management experience, proven strategic planning, budgeting and reporting skills, external relations and information management.

**2. Clinical Services Manager**

To be responsible for supervision and management of existing and new clinics, including maintenance of medical standards and financial sustainability. Applicants must have a recognised clinical qualification and business management experience. They must be highly motivated and able to travel extensively in Yemen.

**3. Midwife Network Coordinator**

To develop and run a community midwife network in several governorates, including training and supervision of out-based community midwives. Applicants must be qualified midwives with training experience, strong advocates of family planning and able to travel frequently and extensively in Yemen. We are only accepting applications from Female candidates for this position.

**4. Youth Coordinator**

To develop a new programme for raising awareness of sexual and reproductive health among young people. Applicants must be graduates, highly motivated to make a difference to their communities, with a positive, outgoing personality, and lots of energy and creativity. They must be keen to improve their knowledge and willing to travel.

All successful candidates must have good written and spoken English and computer skills.

Deadline for applications is **31st December 2008**. Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

Please send CVs and a cover letter in **English** to [mshanady@y.net.ye](mailto:mshanady@y.net.ye)

# National Safe Motherhood Alliance

When world leaders gathered last month at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to address the crisis of too little progress to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, Sarah Brown, wife of UK Prime Minister Gordon



By: Dr. Nafisa Hamoud Al-Jaifi

Chile, Finland and Tanzania and organized by the White Ribbon Alliance and a diverse coalition of international associations. "We know how to save the lives of mothers and children; we do not need to invent a cure. We simply need to decide to follow in the steps of those who have already succeeded."

I represented Yemen in the conference to discuss the Millennium Development Goals and to assess the current status of maternal and child health.

For us in Yemen, when women have access to quality care before, during and after childbirth, lives of mothers can be saved, thus, contributing to a country's development. Yet, global funding for women's health is steadily declining and aid to the least developed nations has stalled since 2003. We appeal to the richer nations to provide assistance necessary to strengthen health systems and build up the skills of health workers in the communities where women die for lack of care.

"The ingredient needed to unlock progress is political will," said Sarah Brown at a Commitment to Progress for Mothers, Newborns and Children event hosted by the Presidents of

We went to the UN to plea for more attention to improve women's health and reduce Maternal Mortality Rate. By uniting more people from all walks of life, within and across nations, we can create the environment necessary to save women's lives.

Although delegates to the UN meetings failed to take urgent steps to get on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal to reduce maternal deaths by 75% by 2015, Sarah Brown and White Ribbon Alliance leaders were energized by the progress they made during their whirlwind week in NY. They emphasized that their purpose is to raise public awareness and build support for changes to ensure every woman's right and access to quality and affordable care in pregnancy and childbirth. They are encouraged by new commitments made by dozens of high-profile women, including first ladies, parliamentarians, fashion icons, pop performers, TV personalities, philanthropists and media executives to press for increased investments in women's health care. And, last month, thanks to excellent print and broadcast stories produced by media outlets in

the UK and US, including features by CNN International and Time magazine, more people than ever before heard about the growing global movement holding political leaders to account for the devastation of maternal mortality.

Only by uniting ever more people from all walks of life, within and across nations, can we build the popular mandate and create the political will necessary to save women's lives.

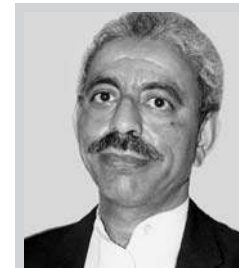
The White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood, with members in 104 countries, is leading a global campaign - A Promise to Mothers Lost: Healthy Pregnancy and Safe Childbirth for All - to amplify demands for greater investment in maternal health and to catalyze public support to hold politicians and public officials accountable for ensuring systemic changes to give every woman access to quality health services.

Nafisa Hamoud Al-Jaifi is the Secretary General of the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood and Chairwoman of the National Safe Motherhood Alliance.

## COMMON SENSE

### Hamas has gone through a metamorphosis

Anyone who has been watching the Palestine resistance of Hamas for some time now cannot help but appreciate the great transformation that the movement has become subjected to since Mr. Khalid Mash'al took the helms of authority. Unlike most Salafi oriented organizations one has heard of throughout the world, Hamas is sophisticated, enlightened, well-organized and apparently moving forward towards their desired goals of approaching some form of desirable settlement of the Palestine tragedy. Anyone who has the audacity to say that the Palestine problem is not a tragedy ought to be indoctrinated in the school of "Holocaust Mania". There they will teach one how to make the most of a terrible situation. Of course this is not by all means any endorsement of the horrific crimes of the Nazi regime of Adolf Hitler, but rather to emphasize that what the Palestinian people have been subjected to close to a century now is by equal standards just as deplorable as the unforgivable crimes against humanity inflicted by the Nazi regime.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

It goes without saying: the Palestinians definitely have a right to seek redress from the criminal Zionist regime that carried out and is still unabashedly carrying out all the massacres, evictions, imprisonment, torture, inhumane treatment and you name it and you will find it crime against humanity that exists within the Holy Land. Similarly, they have the right to seek redress from an international community (especially including their own Arab brethren, Moslem and Christian) for literally watching all the tragedies that are unfolding daily in Palestine as if they were just a soap opera running ad infinitum. It is with this logic then, that organizations like Fatah, Hamas, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and all the other Palestinian resistance movements definitely have the right to exist and the right to use any civilized methods to obtain their freedom from the horrendous occupation that they are subjected to in the sparse territory that still fragily remains under their feet. It would be useless to see under their control, because the Palestinian population of the remaining Palestinian enclaves is under the perpetual siege of the most horrible occupation of all times headquartered in Tel Aviv.

Coming back to Hamas then, one is understandable that the early days of the formation of this rapidly growing religious resistance movement may have been highlighted by the uncontrollable spontaneous reactions of fighting organized and systematic terror with seemingly chaotic, spontaneous spot displays of nervous terror like suicide attacks against restaurants or discotheques filled with drunken kids of parents who hailed from the former Jewish ghettos of Europe or spoiled Jewish kids from New York, who have just passed their Bar mitzvahs. Of course, this observer is not agreeing to this form of resistance. On the contrary, this observer has always suggested that Hamas would better get its act together and note that such tactics do not achieve any real strategic goals or worse do not even have the understanding and sympathy of even the strongest advocates for human rights and justice. Yet, one might ask: what about what the Palestinians went through, in terms of massacres, beginning from Deir Yassin to Sabra and Shatilla to Janin? Where not hundreds of innocent and unarmed Palestinians slaughtered mercilessly either by Zionist regular forces, paramilitary mobs of settlers or mercenary thugs of Lebanon and elsewhere, who forgot that they were killing their very own kind. To this day the Palestinians are undergoing suffering inflicted by illegal settlers, who are filled with hatred and chauvinism of the West Bank and Gaza (now to a very small extent in the latter), except for the siege by the merciless Israeli Government. Yet even with all that behind them, Hamas has come to realize that this is indeed a formidable enemy that has come to wrest them of their God given right to live in peace as indigenous people of the land, which Zionist demagogues believe is their Divinely ordained real estate (without ever explaining to the world how the Lord Al-Mighty got into the real estate business in the first place?).

For the record, one must state that the successes of Hizb Allah have had a profound influence in shaping the current characteristics of the Islamic Resistance Movements of both Al-Jihad and Hamas. The sophistication and the finesse of the modus operandi of Hizb Allah has caused the latter two genuine resistance movements to shift their strategies from wanton almost irresponsible inflictions of senseless death to legitimate means of resistance targeting the very important elements that give the Zionist state its comfortable sense of security and well-being, including going after responsible world opinion towards realizing their goals of relief from a horrifying occupation and redress for all the past wrongs inflicted against their people. If Hamas, like the Jihad continue to carry on with this spirit of right versus wrong, good against evil, justice against oppression and outright thievery (which is really what Israel is all about), then for sure, the world will realize that they indeed have a strong case. Happy Anniversary, Brother Khalid and all the brave and gallant people that make up your remarkable organization with Al-Fatihah to the souls of Chairman Sheikh Ahmed Yassin of Hamas and Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestine Authority, both of whom gave their lives honorably for the liberation and freedom of their people.

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

## Yemen's National Days and allegiance

By: Dr. Suad Al-Saba

September, October and November are pondered upon as the most important three consecutive months in lives of Yemenis as they remind them of their glorious victories over the rule of Imamate in the north and British Occupation in the south. Only the senior veterans, who lived during the time period preceding the two revolutions in both parts of Yemen and the independence and suffered their aggressive rules, value how important these National Days are.

Born after the two revolutions, we feel frustrated when we see that one of those senior veterans, who suffered a lot under the rule of Imamate and British Occupation as they hear the national anthems, sung by the Sana'a and Aden radios. We question ourselves why such anthems prove this kind of feelings in the hearts of our fathers, and why we consider them as normal traditional anthems.

The satisfactory answer to those

questions may be that we did not suffer like they did, nor did we live under oppressive regimes. Also, unlike our fathers, we have good access to education, thereby helping us learn everything with the exception of national allegiance. Moreover, we seem to be upset with any national speeches using certain terms related with national allegiance.

In fact, we suffer the problem of being isolated from all what is national, and therefore find ourselves attracted toward with is foreign even harmful it is. This can be simply proved through a considerable calculation of our necessities, foods and wears, as well as our artistic, news and cultural observations.

### Strangers inside our homeland

We turned out to be strangers inside our homeland and amid our domestic environment and national culture. The clearest evidence of this is that we know much about the U.S. President-elect Barack Obama and enthusiastically observe the accurate details of his life. On the other hand, we know nothing

about Al-Qardai, Laboza, Al-Thualay, Al-Loqaya and other great revolutionaries, who faugh hard against oppression and tyranny in the southern and northern parts of Yemen.

We naturally talk about Himalaya Mountains while in fact, we cannot identify names of plants in Yemeni mountains. We predict how the United States of America will look like after a dozen of years while we never care about potential negative consequences in our homeland as a result of continuing indifference on the part of the government, coupled with the state of chaos and lawlessness. We don't feel our responsibility toward the homeland.

How it is possible for a homeland suffering hostility of its sons to prosper. We only conserve what remained from our patriotism only when we leave Yemen. Others put us in a dilemma of cultural questions about Yemen. Therefore, we attempt to retain our cultural identity and patriotism by citing small glimpses of the history of our homeland and struggle of patriots.

Regrettably, our children imitate us. They look odder than us in our homeland as they imitate real imitators. If this is our condition of weak national allegiance although we are closer to generation of our veteran fathers, how our children will look like. The answer to this question can be found through the knowledge gap between us and our fathers. If we feel frustrated, our children might have got rid of their frustration, and therefore discover other homelands to settle in through their electronic games and observations of satellite channels. Our children turned out to be isolated from what is Yemeni and have nothing relating them with Yemen with the exception of birth certificates.

We should admit the fact that we are people with a missing national identity. We need to think together in order to restore our national identity. We need to plan how to work for the sake of our homeland in order to develop a sense of national allegiance among our children.

Source: Al-Tagheer.com

## The opposition's lexicon and Mr. President

By: Mohammed Shamsaddin

Seemingly, the ruling General People's Congress (GPC) and its chairman Mr. Ali Abdullah Saleh don't like to use the opposition-established lexicon of terms to express certain problems, which the country is currently undergoing. Therefore, President Saleh harshly criticized members of his party in one of his speeches, claiming that they are following terminologies known to be used by the opposition.

He further said, "The ruling party members, who admit that a crisis exists, are wrong, and it is them who face a crisis. The presidential criticism of ruling party staff came following a speech by GPC Secretary-General Abdulqader Bajammal, who is also a former Prime Minister, when he said that "The military retiree's crisis has been almost resolved."

Mr. President's annoyance about the word "crisis" compelled him to deliver a tough speech during one of the ruling party's extraordinary meeting. He pointed out that postponing the upcoming parliamentary elections is impossible as such may imply admitting that a crisis really exists.

Mr. President's criticism of his party's

staff for using the term "crisis" was preceded by another criticism against them over their talk about corruption, however, he spoke frankly with his party staff ahead of the most recent presidential elections that gave him another seven-year term, saying, "I don't want to be an umbrella for corruption."

### "Terminology War"

The one, who observes speeches of the ruling and opposition parties, is bound to realize that both sides are engaged in a terminology war. They tend to rule out terms, which Mr. President doesn't like to listen to, and then replace them with other smoother terms containing the same meaning, but in a way not enraging Mr. President in order for the relation between both sides not to become tense over terminologies.

While giving speeches, Mr. President usually criticizes the opposition and says it suffers its own crisis as if using the term "crisis" by the opposition to voice issues it wants to discuss is a curse requiring an ugly reply. The ruler and his ruling party are supposed to use some of their time to correct mistakes they have committed on the ground, as well as address people's issues instead of using the same terminology and charges and at the same time ignore any mistakes and

gaps related with electoral platforms of the opposition, its partisan structures and statements made by its leaders.

It is illogical for Mr. President to repeat the same expression in his speeches against the opposition saying it is suffering an internal crisis, however, it is natural for political parties and alliances to be exposed to fragmentations, splits and crises from time to time under the multiparty system. Otherwise, public freedoms and political pluralism will be meaningless.

### Admitting crises is not a shame

In the brotherly State of Kuwait, we always hear about repeated crises between Parliament and the government from time to time. So, why Yemen's ruling party insists on denying available crises on the ground, which are no longer invisible. It is not shameful for the party to admit any mistakes it committed while the real catastrophe lies with ignoring any visible mistakes.

If political crises are viewed as one of the characteristics of the multiparty system, the remarkable media attacks and exchange of baseless charges is strong evidence of failure. Otherwise, how the ruler and his ruling party generalize that all those criticizing corruption are merely a group of individuals who lost their personal

interests or were corrupt while holding key posts in the coalition government. Mr. President doesn't condemn himself for being the top official responsible for corruption and corrupt officials in the consecutive cabinet formations.

Source: Al-Nedaa.net



SKETCHED OPINION

By: Samer

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

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

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661

Fax: +967 (1) 268-276

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

E-mail: yteditor@gmail.com

Letters: yteditor@gmail.com

Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com

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

CEO  
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor  
Amel Al-Ariqi

Copy Editor Editor

Alice Hackman Salma Ismail

Head of News Dept.  
Mohamed bin Sallam

Senior Reporter  
Ismail Al-Ghabri

Head of Design Dept.  
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Ali Saeed Almidad Mojalli  
Jamal Al-Najjar  
Khaled Al-Hilaly  
Mahmoud Al-Assamiee  
Mariem Al-Yameni  
Ola Al-Shami

Offices

Aden Bureau:

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

Taiz Bureau:

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

Subscription rates:

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

Policies:

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



برعاية فخامة الأخ **عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود** رئيس الجمهورية

## مؤتمر : " الصناعة .. مستقبل اليمن "

### Conference on: "Industry.. The Future of Yemen"

المكلا ديسمبر 2008 ، 22 - 23



#### الرعاية البنائية

**CAC BANK**  
بنك التكليف التعاوني والزراعي  
Cooperative & Agricultural Credit Bank



مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم وشركاه

#### الراعي الإستراتيجي



الشركة العربية اليمنية للأسمنت المحدودة  
**Arabian Yemeni Cement Company Ltd.**

#### الرعاية الإعلامية

الثورة

السعيدة  
كل الألوان

#### الرعاية الفضية



Builders of Nation  
ARAB IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION

**Yemen**  
Mobile  
يمن موبايل

#### الرعاية البرونزية

بن هلابي للتجارة العامة  
Bin Hilabi Trading Co.



للتسجيل الاتصال على غرفة تجارة وصناعة حضرموت 05/308044 او زيارة الموقع الالكتروني [www.hadcci.org](http://www.hadcci.org)

# Growing peanuts in Yemen

By: Ali Saeed

Expected to become the bio-fuel of the future and an important source of revenue for some of the world's poorest countries, groundnuts more commonly known as peanuts have an ever more promising future. The agricultural sector is an important source of Yemeni income. Over the past two years, up to 74 percent of the population has depended on it as a source of income, with peanuts contributing to about 4 percent of the total GDP, according to the World Bank.

A peanut is a member of the legumes family that is related to peas, lentils, chickpeas and other beans. The flower of the peanut is borne aboveground but due to its heavy weight bends and eventually buries itself where the peanut actually matures. The veined brown shell or pod of the peanut contains two or three kernels. Each oval-shaped kernel is comprised of two off-white lobes that are covered by a brown-red skin.

Peanuts originated in South America thousands of years ago. Spanish and Portuguese explorers discovered them and brought them on their voyages to resource-rich Africa and from there it was introduced to other countries.

## Peanuts and Health

Peanuts have a variety of health benefits. First, they are an excellent source of "good" monounsaturated fats which are important for the human diet as they promote a healthy heart. They also contain magnesium, folate, vitamin E, copper and arginine which help to dilate blood vessels and improve blood flow, and fiber -all of which are known to lower risk of cardiovascular disease. The recommended daily dose to help your heart is a small handful, which is equivalent to about 60 peanuts. This reportedly diminishes the danger of cardiovascular disease by up to thirty seven percent compared to those who

never eat peanuts. Manufacturers have moved quickly to provide consumers with small, portion-control packets, which can be found in grocery stores, airports and, in some countries, vending machines.

A growing database of studies attesting to the health benefits of peanuts also indicates that they have antioxidants that protect the cells from cancer. They are found to contain polyphenols, a chemical that has antioxidants properties. Antioxidants are the natural substances in plants that protect the body from free radicals - 'volatile' chemicals in the blood. Although free radicals do play an important role in the immune system, they also alter cholesterol in a process known as oxidation, which is thought to speed up the hardening of the arteries. Red and orange fruits and vegetables are already known to be particularly high in antioxidants and so are peanuts. Lastly, according to a research published in the *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry*, regular eating of niacin-rich foods like peanuts gives protection against Alzheimer's disease and age-related cognitive decline.

## Climate for peanuts growing

According to farmers from Al-Mahwit governorate, peanut growing needs a moderate climate. Abdullah, farmer from Al-Mahwit said, "Governorates like Abyan, Al-Baydha, Al-Mahwit and Hajja are suitable land for peanut cultivation."

Peanuts grow best in light, sandy loam soil. They require five months of warm weather, and an annual rainfall of 500 to 1000 mm or the equivalent in irrigation water. The pods ripen 120 to 150 days after the seeds are planted. If the crop is harvested too early, the pods will be unripe. If they are harvested late, the pods will snap off at the stalk, and will remain in the soil. Peanuts are particularly susceptible to contamination during growth and storage. Poor storage of peanuts can lead to an infection by mold fungus.

## Cultivation-a family process

The process of peanut cultivation brings the whole family together with women and children also participating. It is a friendly occasion and often neighbors participate. After planting the seed, harvesting occurs in two stages. First the main root of the peanut plant must be cut off by cutting through the soil just below the level of the peanut pods. Usually men or machines lifts the "bush" from the ground and shake it, then inverts the bush, leaving the plant upside down on the ground to keep the peanuts out of the dirt. This allows the peanuts to slowly dry to a bit less than a third of their original moisture level over a period of 3-4 days. Between the stage of planting and cultivating, farmers water the plant in order to make peanuts grow comfortably.

## Peanuts business

Fuad Howaidi, Manager of Commercial Exchange at the Ministry of Industry and Trade said peanut production in Yemen is still limited. In 2007, Yemen imported 2,353 tons of shelled peanuts with total cost of YR 310 million. Also they imported 1,425 tons of non-shelled peanuts worth YR 227 million from Sudan, Ethiopia and Egypt. He added that peanuts' growing in Yemen does not satisfy local demand.

Peanuts farmers usually sell their product to merchants who have shops in local markets. They sell their products by kilogram. Ridwan, a farmer said, "We sell our product to local markets in our governorates by kilo, one kilo costs YR 250." He added that from the local markets in governorates, his produce will be distributed to different Yemeni cities to be bought by people there.

## Peanut consumption in Yemen

Most Yemenis give peanuts as gifts on occasions such as weddings and Eid. Peanuts are also passed around at qat



Most Yemenis give peanuts as gifts on occasions such as weddings and Eid.

chews due to growing awareness of qat not being healthy. The little nut is used in the chocolate industry and, in bakeries, often appears in different kinds of sweets.

## Challenges of peanuts plantation

There are several challenges that face the Yemeni agricultural sector in general, but the most important to face the peanut industry is drought. As Yemenis mainly count on rainwater for irrigation, peanut production is a gamble. Peanuts take many months to be cultivated during which time it is important that the plants receive enough water so as not to lose the harvest. In Yemen, the best areas for growing peanut plants

are mountainous terrains where it is most difficult to ensure regular irrigation.

The second challenge is the trend of swapping food for qat in cultivation, as most Yemeni farmers tend to replace their traditional food produce for the qat tree because it is easier to harvest and at times more lucrative.

Third is the problem of internal migration. Fifty years ago, Yemenis used to depend on agriculture, but after the revolution most of them entered the business world or traveled to work in the Gulf. After the gulf crisis they came back, but opted to stay in cities instead of going to the countryside and working in farms. As a result of this, most

farms now suffer from negligence. In addition to this, youth is nowadays migrating from villages to the cities in large numbers, leaving their farms behind.

Agriculture can offer pathways out of poverty if efforts are made to increase productivity in the staple foods sector by connecting smallholders to rapidly expanding high-value horticulture, poultry, aquaculture, and dairy markets, as well as by generating jobs in rural economy. Moreover, greater investment in the Yemeni agricultural sector must be given priority in the development agenda, if the goals of halving extreme poverty and hunger by 2015 are to be realized.

## The forgotten virtues of Free Trade

By: Frank Trentmann

"Laissez-faire," French President Nicolas Sarkozy recently declared, "is finished." Perhaps, but should we really be satisfied if he is right? If laissez-faire has run its course, what will possibly replace it as the foundation of an open, global society?

Now more than ever, it is worth remembering that the last great financial crash not only inspired the New Deal in the United States, but also plunged the world into a new dark age of economic nationalism and imperialism. Free trade is far from perfect, but the alternatives are worse. Protectionism is bad for wealth, bad for democracy, and bad for peace.

Yet a new wave of protectionism is a genuine danger. Barack Obama, appealing to swelling protectionist sentiment among Americans, threatened during his presidential campaign to rewrite the North American Free Trade Agreement unilaterally. This July, the World Trade Organization's Doha trade round fell to pieces, partly because the US refused to lower its agricultural subsidies.

The world is on a slippery slope toward nationalism and exclusion. If a government can step in to bail out failing banks, why not to protect its failing businesses or farmers as well?

We need a new deal for trade. There is now widespread talk of a "Breton Woods II" that would restructure global finance, promote sustainability, and offer developing countries "aid for trade." But, to be effective, any new deal to promote trade must involve more than a new set of international institutions. It requires democratic reform from the bottom up.

In fact, this requirement is rooted in history. We have become so accustomed to thinking of free trade as a specialist matter for liberal economists and trade negotiators in dark suits that we forget how a century ago, free trade was a core belief for many democrats, radicals, women activists, and, indeed, organized

labor.

Back then, Britain was in a position not unlike that of the US today: a superpower in relative decline, facing new competitors and a backlash against globalization. In the late nineteenth century, all powers raised their trade barriers - except Britain.

Britain's stance holds lessons for today. Most economists stress the superiority of the free-trade model and point to the power of lobbies and interest groups to explain its unpopularity in practice. As US Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke has argued, trade expansion inevitably creates some losers, whose protests distract attention from the benefits of globalization.

This is true, but it is only half the story, for it ignores how, at crucial moments in history, free trade has mustered the support of the many winners.

A century ago, during an earlier crisis of globalization, the demand for free trade in Britain inspired a genuine mass movement. It was not just a cause dear to bankers, merchants, or the young John Maynard Keynes. It mobilized millions of people. For women, who remained disenfranchised, free trade was a kind of substitute citizenship: parliament safeguarded their interests as consumers by keeping the door open for cheap imports. For many democrats, it was a force for peace and social justice, minimizing the power of special interests and teaching citizens about fairness and international understanding.

We should not romanticize this earlier era of free trade. Poverty did not vanish. Many British people believed in a "Free Trade Empire." Others fanned the flames of Anglo-German antagonism, caricaturing protectionist Germany as a barbarian society surviving on horse sausages and dog-meat; Lloyd George, the future prime minister, told audiences that he was more afraid of the German sausage than he was of the German navy.

One reason that free trade defeated protectionism in Britain a century ago was that its supporters appealed to people's emotions and identities, not just their rational interest in more wealth

and cheap food. Liberals and radicals organized traveling shows, color posters, and political entertainment. In towns, displays in shop windows illustrated the costs of tariffs to ordinary consumers. In the countryside, people watched political slide shows late into the night. Meetings in seaside resorts reached almost a million people in 1910. When was the last time you went to the beach and found yourself pulled into a debate about tariffs?

The First World War and the 1920's shattered any naive belief in pure free trade. Like today, consumers discovered that markets could leave them helpless, leading to calls for regulation. Internationalists had to come to terms with the simple fact that, on its own, trade did not automatically enable peace. Economic globalization had out-paced politics, creating new tensions over oil and other strategic resources. Political institutions needed to catch up.

Bretton Woods and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade created a new order after the Second World War. In economic terms, they have had considerable success. Tariffs have fallen, although non-tariff barriers and preferential agreements have been on the rise. But in terms of democratic culture, GATT also led to a further separation of trade from everyday politics. This is why free trade has been left so defenseless in the face of anti-globalization protests.

The good news is that people have not stopped caring about the ethics of trade. On the contrary, they have switched to other movements like fair trade and trade justice. To be fair, the WTO under Pascal Lamy has tried to reach out to such groups. Still, there is a long way to go to reconnect freer trade with citizenship and global solidarity. History shows that doing so is both possible and necessary.

Frank Trentmann is Professor of History, Birkbeck College, University of London, and author of *Free Trade Nation*.  
Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2008.  
[www.project-syndicate.org](http://www.project-syndicate.org)



## Job Vacancy

The Embassy of the United States of America announces for immediate job opening within its organization.

### Information Specialist

The position is located in the Public Diplomacy Office, American Embassy, under the general supervision of the Public Affairs Officer (PAO) and Assistant Public Affairs Officer (A/PAO). Incumbent will serve as the senior FSN advisor and specialist to the Public Affairs Officer and the A/PAO in planning and implementing Embassy Sana'a information media and journalist programs and is the Mission's primary source for information on Yemeni media trends.

#### Qualifications:

**Education:** University degree in the liberal arts, political science, economics, journalism, international relations.

**Prior Work Experience:** From two to four years experience in communications media-related work as journalist, researcher, or writer required.

**Language Proficiency:** : Level V (fluent) in written and spoken English. Very high degree of Arabic fluency is required.

**Grade/Salary:** (1) FSN-10 (Trainee Level) US\$ 14,877 Starting Salary  
(2) FSN-11 (Full Performance Level) US\$ 18,850 Starting Salary plus US \$2,500 approx. in benefits and allowances.

Detailed Position Description is available at the <http://yemen.usembassy.gov/yemen/vacancies.html>

**How to apply:** Interested applicants should complete OF-612 or submit a current C.V. (with awards, recommendation letters, copies of degrees earned) that addresses the qualification requirements of the position as listed above and contact the Embassy Human Resources, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa. Fax No. 303-182, no later than December 30, 2008.

**\* NOTE: ALL ORDINARILY RESIDENT APPLICANTS MUST BE RESIDING IN COUNTRY AND HAVE THE REQUIRED WORK AND RESIDENCY PERMITS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION.**





Jannah Hunt Oil Company (JHOC) is currently recruiting for the position of

## Operations Engineer

### JOB SUMMARY:

Responsible for studying any facilities expansion and monitoring well production & plant operations.

### MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Responsible for preparing studies for projects and facilities expansions.
- Responsible for follow up facilities expansions & modifications.
- Responsible for monitoring the production facilities and water injection system performance.
- Responsible for evaluating the chemical treatment on oil wells, gas wells and water injection wells.
- Responsible for coordinating well activity reports.
- Responsible for monitoring production reports.

### MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

#### Experience:

- Minimum 7-10 years experience

#### Education/Skills:

- B.S. Chemical or Petroleum Engineer.
- Experience in process or plant engineering
- Experience in production and plant operations
- Experience in well evaluation.
- Proficiency in English (Written and Spoken).
- Excellent computer skills.

IF YOU MEET THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS PLEASE E-MAIL YOUR CV. TO THE FOLLOWING E-MAIL ADDRESS. PLEASE NOTE WE WILL ONLY ACCEPT CV'S THROUGH E-MAIL SUBMISSION:

[jannahrecruiter@jhocyemen.com](mailto:jannahrecruiter@jhocyemen.com)

ALL CANDIDATES MUST BE YEMENI NATIONALS — DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING YOUR CV. FOR THIS POSITION IS December 31, 2008.

## The Supreme National Anti Corruption Committee (SNACC) & The National Democratic Institute (NDI)

### Announce

## The opening of the application period for Small Grants in Support of Anti Corruption Initiatives

SNACC and NDI are pleased to announce the opening of a Small Grants Program in support of local anti-corruption initiatives. The project is designed to enhance and support non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who contribute to combating corruption. Under this project, SNACC and NDI announce a call for proposals from NGOs in the following project areas:

- Conducting awareness campaigns to educate the public on specific aspects of corruption
- Activities on public expenditures tracking and performance measurement
- Public policy advocacy initiatives
- Public service delivery monitoring and evaluation
- Enhancing public financial disclosures
- Strengthening anti-corruption initiatives within local governance
- Public opinion research regarding national anti-corruption agencies
- Research on Legislatures and their efforts in combating corruption
- Research on preventive measures against corruption in public administration and the civil service
- Research on curbing corruption in public procurement
- NGO support for government efforts in combating corruption
- Activities and initiatives to enhance the access to information and the media's role in combating corruption
- Improving public complaints mechanisms and responsiveness

Proposed projects should be able to be initiated by January 1, 2009 and completed by March 30, 2009.

To request an application package please contact Ms. Bushra Al Lesswas at [balleswas@ndi.org](mailto:balleswas@ndi.org). Proposals that do not follow the application package will not be accepted.

Applications should be submitted not later than December 24, 2008 to the following address:

**The National Democratic Institute**  
Hadda District  
Sana'a - Yemen  
Tel: 01/427519 or 01/427520  
Fax: 01/427518  
E-Mail [balleswas@ndi.org](mailto:balleswas@ndi.org)  
P. O. Box: 19904

Proposals will be reviewed by SNACC and NDI and the final announcement of selected recipients will be made on December 30, 2008. Grants will be awarded in amounts ranging from \$1500 to \$9999. Funding for this project is made possible by the US Agency for International Development.

## Republic of Yemen Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MOHESR)

### Higher Education Project II Preparation

# JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Government of Yemen has applied for a Project Preparation Advance (PPA) Grant from the International Development Association (IDA) to help finance the preparation of the proposed Second Higher Education Project. The MOHESR, being the Government's responsible implementation agency, intends to apply part of the proceeds of this Grant to cover PMU management costs for recruiting a Financial Manager and a Procurement Manager to administer both the PPA and the Japanese PHRD Grants for project preparation. The Second Higher Education Project, currently under preparation, has the objective of supporting Yemen's higher education institutions in developing and delivering quality programs that are relevant to the needs of students and the economy. These objectives would be achieved through two components: (i) to develop quality programs in priority areas; (ii) to support implementation of reforms under the National Strategy for Higher Education.

#### 1. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OFFICER General Functional Areas of the Project Financial Officer

The Project Financial Management Officer will work under the supervision of the Project Manager and will be responsible for administering the financial management function for the IDA grant and supervise the work of the accountant(s) assigned to work on the project's accounts. He/she will ensure that a proper financial management system is in place, with appropriate internal control and records and books of accounts; that these are reliable, timely, and in accordance with the generally acceptable accounting principles and government regulations; and that other reports as needed are maintained and prepared on a timely basis, communicated to the appropriate users and properly filed at the PMU.

The Project Financial Management Officer's basic functions will be as follows:

- ¥ The installation and supervision of all accounting records of the grant.
- ¥ The preparation and interpretation of the financial statements and reports of the grant.
- ¥ Assurance and review of the internal control system in the Financial Department for the grant. He/she will regularly review the internal control system to ensure those appropriate mechanisms, procedures and systems are in

- place.
- ¥ The initiation, preparation and assurance of standard practices related to all accounting matters and procedures and the coordination of systems throughout the project, including clerical and office methods, records, reports and procedures.
- ¥ The compilation of all project activities and the grant's operating costs.
- ¥ The preparation of the budget of the project and consolidation of that of the total project in conjunction with the Project Manager, and other concerned parties, and government counterparts, reflecting an annual and quarterly plan covering all activities of the project.
- ¥ The maintenance of adequate records of authorized appropriations and the determination that all sums expended pursuant thereto are properly accounted for.
- ¥ The verification of payments, to ensure that the expenditures have been properly authorized and approved and that it has been budgeted for as per budget and / or as authorized from time to time by the Steering Committee.
- ¥ The verification on a regular basis of the petty cash expenditures to ensure that these are properly authorized and recorded with all supporting documents.
- ¥ Manage the cash balances to ensure the efficient use of funds. Work with the assigned Budget Officer assigned by the Ministry of Finance to administer counterpart funds or the Head of the MOHESR Financial Affairs Department to develop annual budgets (when counterpart funds are to be provided in support of the project's activities).
- ¥ Assist in contracting the project's external auditor and take ownership of following up and responding to any comments raised by the external auditor and communicate such comments and responses to the project's manager and subsequently to IDA and concerned parties in the Government.

#### Qualifications:

- ¥ A minimum of five years of financial management experience preferably with a donor-funded project or a recognized accounting firm.
- ¥ A minimum of a Bachelor's degree in finance or accounting.
- ¥ The ability to translate planned activities into concrete budgets and report on and analyze them for the purpose of recommending improvements in operations.

- ¥ Proficiency in both Arabic and English is a must.
- ¥ The ability to supervise accounting and other functions and report financial information usable to the various stakeholders, government, Bank and auditors.
- ¥ The ability to supervise accounting work and motivates other to achieve positive actions and results.
- ¥ Advanced proficiency with computers, accounting and other software applications is also required.

#### 2. PROCUREMENT OFFICER General Functional Areas of the Procurement Officer

Under the general direction of the Project Manager, the Procurement Officer will be responsible for:

- ¥ Delegated by the Project Director, he/she will have the day-to-day responsibility for ensuring arrangements agreed upon with IDA as per the Grant Agreement or Project Agreement are complied with in the procurement of consulting services, goods and works.
- ¥ Track progress of procurement activities against schedules set forth in the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) and Procurement Plan as reviewed and agreed upon with IDA supervision missions. In addition, is expected to develop and subsequently maintain well-defined tools as appropriate to plan, manage and track procurement activities.
- ¥ Assisting in the procurement of all works, equipment, furniture, materials and services for the Project.
- ¥ Developing and Updating the Project Procurement Plan on a periodic basis to ensure that information included in the plan is accurate, complete, and includes the planned timings of the various procurement phases.
- ¥ Organize and participate in Evaluation Committees for the above mentioned components.
- ¥ Prior to initiating the procurement of goods and services, ensure that targeted higher education institutions are ready to receive goods, or services approved for procurement by the project.
- ¥ Monitor that the required funds (including counterpart) are included in the budget to cover CIF, delivery to the site, customs clearance, installation, testing and other costs as may be applicable.
- ¥ Arranging to have PMU staff itemize and list all goods required for the Project, showing the specifications and the

estimated unit and total costs of each item, with the Project facilities for which it is required.

- ¥ Drafting Specific Procurement Notices and bidding documents for inviting and obtaining bids in accordance with World Bank Procurement Guidelines, as well as Guidelines for Selection and Employment of Consultants as may be required.
- ¥ Ensuring that all senior MOHESR and Project officers are kept informed about applicable procurement guidelines and procedures.
- ¥ Assisting in establishing procedures for receiving and opening of bids, ensuring adherence to the evaluation criteria stipulated in the bidding documents in a professional and timely manner.
- ¥ In coordination with the Project Manager handle as appropriate management of contractual obligations with consultants, suppliers, and contractors engaged by the project.
- ¥ Carefully manage the procurement records and the deliberations of all procurement processes, bid openings, evaluations, and decisions of the evaluation committees as well as reporting all relevant details to the Project Manager at regular intervals and maintain all procurement-related files.
- ¥ Arranging for the safe custody and proper delivery of goods to the Project facilities, and installation in accordance with the implementation schedules, and in the case of consultant services, assisting in the monitoring of deliverables per contract.
- ¥ Prepare and submit for IDA review through contributions on procurement aspects to periodic Progress Reports for the Government and IDA.

#### Qualifications:

- ¥ A minimum of Bachelor's degree in engineering, business and administration, or related fields.
- ¥ At least five years experience in managing procurement activities, including the procurement of goods and consultation services.
- ¥ Possess a thorough familiarity with Government and IDA Procurement procedures and guidelines.
- ¥ Strong communication skills in presenting, negotiating and resolving procurement related issues, both orally and in writing in English and Arabic.

Only Yemeni candidates are encouraged to apply. Qualified candidates should send their CV's with cover letters in English no later than two weeks after the announcement date by E-mail or to the address below:

Dr. Mohammed M. Al-Mottahar  
Vice Minister of Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research  
St. No. 5 off Riyadh St., Ministry of Higher Education Building, Fifth floor.  
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
E-Mail: [Info@hepyemen.org](mailto:Info@hepyemen.org)

# Teachers in Private Schools (Part 2)

By: Mofeed Al-Gaad  
mofeed336@yahoo.com

In my previous article, I discussed the financial status of teachers in private schools. In this article, as promised, I will shed more light on the status of teachers in private schools. I will focus on the level of respect given to teachers by private school pupils. I will support my argument with statements written by teachers, who teach in private schools.

It is well known that respecting teachers is a duty laid upon students' shoulders. Teachers in all cultures of the world are offered special respect, because they perform a crucial and difficult task, the task of educating and preparing a new generation to work and to deal appropriately with life's ups and downs. Teachers invest their time and effort to educate the people around them, and that is why they are described as 'candles burning themselves to enlighten others'.

In some cultures like India, the respect offered to teachers is comparable with the respect offered to fathers. I noticed this in a conversation with my dear Indian teacher, Dr Gandhi. We spoke about students respecting teachers. Dr Gandhi told me that in India

there is no difference between the way teachers are respected and the way fathers are respected. I told him that there is a fundamental difference between how a teacher is respected and how a father is respected in our culture. I explained that most private school pupils don't respect their teachers at all. Dr Gandhi was very surprised, because respect for teachers can be found in the Yemeni cultural concept of Mofeed.

Despite the fact that students ought to respect their teachers, the majority of private school students don't. Students merely care about their own entertainment and enjoying their time at school. Some private school students, because they pay for their education, consider their teachers to be their servants. Consequently, those students don't respect their teachers; instead they spend their class time talking and joking. Teachers can deter such naughty pupils by taking violent action against them, but teachers might be fired if they commit violence against a student. Students are valued above teachers, because private schools care more about students (who pay money) than about the teachers (who are paid money). Moreover, most private school pupils are either the sons of rich people or the sons of important gov-

ernment officials. Thus they have a high opinion of themselves and look down on the teachers, as if the teachers belonged to a lower class than their own.

To illustrate this point, let me tell you about a colleague of mine. He was teaching the governor's son in a private secondary school. As this student was talking during class, the teacher requested that he sit silently and listen. The student refused, saying: "I can't be quiet during class time. This is my habit, and you can do whatever you like." After that, the teacher wrote this student's name on a piece of paper and gave it to the deputy headmaster, so that he would control this naughty student. To satisfy the poor teacher, the deputy headmaster promised to punish the student and make him apologize to the teacher the next day. The person in charge of social affairs at the school met the teacher the next day. He told the teacher: "For your information, the student you complained about to the deputy headmaster is the governor's son. Because this student is the son of a sensitive man, who can affect the school, you must deal with him politely. Otherwise the headmistress may fire you." After that, the teacher did his best to deal with that student politely, but his efforts were in vain. The stu-

dent remains as he was before, practicing his impolite actions and challenging the teacher. As a result the teacher has left the school.

To support the argument of this article, I provide statements written by teachers from private schools:

Fahed, an Arabic teacher, says: "The private school salary is not enough. I have been teaching in a private school for a few months without receiving my salary, because the private school administration is taking it as my son's fees. As for politeness and discipline among the secondary students of private schools, it has somehow been lost. Such students could be described as slaves because, as their age increases, their value decreases."

English teacher Mouthe Al-Qadri says: "Any conversation about teachers in private schools has to focus on teacher position. The teacher is the victim of both the students and of the school administration. He is the victim of students in terms of dealing with them, and is the victim of the school's administration because the majority of students really need to learn basic things as well as their syllabus. Therefore, teachers are overloaded with more than they can teach. If there are two clever students in each class, such students deserve care and encour-

agement. The teacher is also the victim of the school administration in terms of his salary and time. Private school administration gives the teacher little salary, exploits his time and imposes other activities on him."

Adnan Al-Halmi, an English teacher, declares: "Yemen is a country in which unemployment is high among university graduates, amid governmental silence about this phenomenon. At the same time, it is said that because Yemen is a developing country, it can't employ all college graduates. As a result, graduates have to work in the private sector. For instance, those who are teachers have to teach in private schools, accepting trivial salaries in response to their urgent need for food."

These teachers are caught between the government's negligence and the private school owners' exploitation. They are obliged to bear the burden in order to support their families, as their only alternative is hunger and starvation. In my opinion, taking care of teachers is equivalent to building a great generation, as teachers are the main [pillar] of their nations. If I were to blame anyone, I would blame the government whose responsibility it is to take care of teachers and to supervise private schools. However, there must also be supervision of the teach-

ers' performance, to ensure that the next generation will be able to face the age's challenges.

Finally, it is strongly recommended that both the government and private schools take into account the fact that teachers are the most important section of society worldwide and a main factor in advancement in all fields of knowledge in developed countries.

Nashwan Al-Khawlani says, "It is well-known that private schools pay teachers less because they know that employment opportunities in Yemen are scarce. There are thousands of graduates, knocking on the doors of hundreds of establishments day and night to get a job. Thus private schools seize such opportunities to gain money. As the living circumstances of graduates are bad, they are forced to accept salaries which do not cover their daily expenses. They lose respect for the students they are teaching, as if they are selling themselves to these schools. Students in private schools do not show any kind of respect to their teachers because they pay for their studies."

To conclude, the teacher is a victim in private schools. The administration doesn't pay him enough salary to cover his basic needs, and the students don't respect him as a te

## Ramsi's Article: Ignotum per ignotius and very low common Sense

Sadat Mohammed Yusuf Geesh  
drgeesh@gmail.com

From 1991 up to 1995 the flow of exudes to Yemen, was lower however, the death rate including suffocations, vessel develop technical problems, inside the bout confrontations and lack of law and order, besides other reasons during the journey may reach up to 200-300 persons per year. Nevertheless from 1995 up to now, between "350-500" fleeing Migrants lost their lives during their perilous voyage across Gulf of Aden, according to Local Media Quotations. And nobody has moved a finger to address the "Slow Genocide" against most of the Somali vulnerable people.

Even though there were calls heard many times by the Yemeni Government, the UN, other Humanitarian and human Rights Organizations endlessly to the international community to assist or do something for the Somalis that are dying in front of the world. according to the UN Independent Expert on the Situation of Human Rights in Somalia, Ghanim Alnajjar, have cited many times that trafficking in human beings is one of the common abuses in Somalia. "The lack of coastline monitoring encourages human trafficking, often with fatal consequences for those who seek to leave Somalia for a better life elsewhere, many of whom drown or arrive at their destination only to discover that their hopes for a better life cannot be realized," Alnajjar was quoted saying

He reiterated his call for the creation of an organization mandated to safeguard the Somali coastline with full collaboration of Yemen the Target of the exodus and Puntland State of Somalia the Source until, Somalia's own authorities developed the capacity to undertake that function.

However, before a few months, there were increasing acts of pirating mostly in the Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean. Acts that if not have coordinating powers have helped at least in a negative way to the ways Somalis have been silently resisting the breakdown of their sprits, and framed as that Somalis are now taking their revenge to the entire world? Is that something that we can believe? Absolutely Not.

Soon after these acts, the European big players rushed to UN Security Council requesting a resolution authorizing them to save guard their business interests! What the hell they were talking about? Is there something wrong with them also?

On this occasion a European Intellectuals wrote that (the resolution) "it's like man whose neighbor's house burns, and after the civil defense firefighters arrived he requested them to wash his Car!"

Before 15 years 30,000 US marines landed in Somalia for a Mercy Mission. US reasoned under President George W Bush Sr, that they would only end the Mass Starvation, occurring in the country While one of the US senior Officials reasoned that the Mass Starvation was not from the whims of God but was caused by the Warlord's clan rivalries and skirmishes that refused to allow the Farmers to Farm and Animal Herders to Herd their Animals peacefully. Sadly they had withdrawn increasing the rifts between Somalis! Who brought them interfere if not bringing solution to the problem that caused the Mass Starvation!

Here is the last game of dealing with the ruthless being in Somalia, Ethiopia occupied Somalia challenged the deathly uneasiness, carrying inside its tanks the most hated Somali individuals called as (TFG) the Transitional Federal Government that composes collected

"Warlords" to lead Somalia? It was funny to see they collectively begun their day to day ordinary hogwash's, so the question was can they stop the bull shits between them? Could they come to terms to save the people that they destructed, displaced, raped, killed, and injured? Absolutely NO. Now Ethiopia is withdrawing! But now we have a hope the Islamists are coming the best men/women known of their services to Somali society, their schools, hospitals, charity works that helps the poor supports the destitute. Now let us ask our selves should they work? Yes they can if outside "Car Washing" Country's interferences stay aside.

When here I was going on? I was phoned by unknown and uninvited alien! "See Yemen Times your Answer was printed" the alien murmured. I surprised when I have sighted an article resembled my previous Peace-Looking Article published on Yemen Times in 09-10-2008, (issue 1197) this article was titled "A response to peace and Somali refugees in Yemen" issue (1205).

What the righteous things you are talking about, are you talking about the drowning Deaths? The Pirates? The Warlords and their Vicious Money? Their everlasting bloody rivalries? Their imposed uneasiness into entire people and nation?

Actually I was shocked, Impressed, and more of all annoyed of the degree of cowardice that the "Phone" Alien titled in deliberately miscomprehending and misinterpreting and more than any other thing the use of an abusive language of street people.

In that article, I believed that whole of its contents and subject was full of deception, unfair, lack of common sense, irrational, illusive and a deliberate *ignoratio elenchii*.

Mr Ramsi and his wrongly used pen

begin to explain me as he wrote "Patriotism is like virginity and betraying it is like to rape yourself of any morally acceptable sentiments". Who are wanted to be explained by these thoughtless things? Is it "Patriotism" of destruction and resurrection? Is it "Patriotism" of parasites and encircled life? Is it "Patriotism" of bull shit ideologies that conceals reality and forwards parasitic scavengers well-being'.

"Patriotism" is from all other things destruction harm, displacement, and sufferings- far from it Its Spiritual Consciences, which is maintained by the value and culture of humility, nothing more! But what ever you explained shows that you are dead wrong and historically misguiding.

In a nut shell when you fully read that article it can be summarized the following. "he first defames the human rights activists and an authority of Somali Community- when he fails he starts to disseminate false stories of nothing Lords and 600 US \$ income to 2000 km by barred foots crossed individuals, maids, car washers. As people from Malta and South Nicaragua are lectured upon here and Yemenis and Somalis in Somali and Yemen are the wrong audiences, completely we don't have a stomach for this. - Again when he himself exposes his false stories He opens another round of foolish and childish personal attack to control the debate and the consciences of those he serves!

The Common Sense and Understanding was required, if not who is being kidded here? I think we Somali Refugees in Yemen deserve far better intelligent insult and not *ignoratio Elenchi*, indeed.

Sadat Mohammed Yusuf Geesh is Head of Refugee Affairs of Somali Community & Refugee Rights-Based Activist, Sana'a, Yemen.

## Arab Women of the year 2008

By: Dr. Numan Gharaibeh, MD  
Psychiatrist, Brookfield, CT, USA  
Gharaibeh@charter.net

I am an American psychiatrist of Arab origins. I am writing to you for help in recognizing the contributions of three Arab women, all child psychiatrists, who passed away in a tragic car accident in Egypt.

Please help us keep the memory of their passion for helping children with mental illnesses alive.

Please help us with the "Arab Women of the Year - 2008" Title for the four Child Psychiatrists involved in the accident - three deceased and one injured.

Here is a tribute to their lives by another courageous Arab woman, Dr. Siham Muntasser, a child psychiatrist:

"With a heart full of sadness, the Middle East Kids Initiative (MEKI) mourns the loss of our dear friends, Dr. Doa Habid, Dr. Dina Shaker, and Dr. Mary Azer.

"The contribution of the Alexandria Child Mental Health Association to children's mental health goes back many years, thanks to the efforts and commitment of its founder, Prof. Amira Seif El Din, and her team of Dina, Doa, and Mary. For decades this group worked with much dedication to make the world a better place for all children.

"Together they created a first class scientific group which gave a voice to women and children in a world in which these voices are not often heard. They were deeply committed to dialogue and to the highest ethical principles. They fought with determination for their beliefs and they had an extraordinary impact on their communities, locally as well as

worldwide.

"Their work on school mental health is an inspiration for all of us. From implementing programs to teach teachers how to manage children with behavioral problems to programs to prevent high school drop out, or more recently the efforts to start a mental health program for very young children, in Doa's words "to improve the quality of life of our future generations" - these are only a few initiatives they championed. Developing the first screening tool for autism in Arabic was a major contribution and a source of great pride.

"For our group this is an especially great loss. They were part of our founding group and integral part of all our initiatives, from research to joint presentations at international conferences. Dr. Habib was a member of our Steering Committee, a role she took very seriously. It is poignant that they would lose their lives together, these pioneer women, coming back from a scientific event that meant so much to the region and to which they had contributed immensely.

"We extend our sincere condolences to the families and friends of Dina, Doa, and Mary. We also express our sympathy to the Egyptian Psychiatric Association, the Arab Federation of Psychiatry, the International Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Allied Professions (IACAPAP) and the Eastern Mediterranean Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (EMACAP).

"We mourn with them and resolve that our beloved friends' commitment will not be lost."

Dr. Siham Muntasser, MD, The Middle East Kids Initiative

## I miss you

By: Mohammed Shujaa Aldeen  
shujaa\_222@yahoo.com

I miss the beautiful eyes that I can sail through forever. I miss the smile that send me to heaven. I miss the mouth that says the loveliest words. I miss that hair that every woman is envious of. I miss the touch that comforts me in the times of despair. I miss every part of second I spent with you. I miss the laugh that I rejoiceat I miss the tears that call on me to

wash. I miss to smile, oh, that pleasant odour. I miss far and even more when you are near. I miss the first time when you said you loved me. I miss the the times when I had to apologize for being unkind to you. I miss the colors that you like because I dont see them anymore I miss the place where we sat and talked till dawn. I miss the kindness that no one else can show I miss the heart that was so big that

it can love the whole world now that you are dead I dont know if I could go on. I dont know if I could live or die I cried over you for so long that I blended my self alas could you be back? I guss not I cant smell I cant hear I dont feel dayes passes me by and seem like ages. life has not taste darkness prevails but what keeps myself together is only one thing YOU DIED LOVING ME

## Comments on Hassan Al-Haifi's articles

### How much worse Yemen can get

By: P.P.Selvam  
selvamp@hotmail.com

The article reflects the mind of any Yemeni intellectual, but with this article it seems you tend to cross the firing line with out protection

Mr. Al-Haifi knows very well that in any Arab country, criticism of their rulers and their policies is

not acceptable. The majority of the Yemeni problems are self inflicted. Somehow Yemen has adopted a policy of looking outward for solutions to their internal problems. For every issue, whether it is flooding, piracy, immunizations, internal security, food security, and so forth, Yemen tends to lean on outsiders' shoulders. If so, how can Yemen solve its problems? That is a point the author should rethink.

### Don't expect peace yet

By: Ron Larson  
Santa Barbara, California  
ron.d.larson@gmail.com

I just read your article 'Don't expect the peace yet.' It was featured in 'Watching America,' a site that follows international news coverage of the US.

You are spot on. Good job. It is refreshing to see a logical and clear analysis of problems that doesn't resort to blaming others (mostly the US) or subscribe to conspiracy. Congrats, and take care.

**CLASSIFIED  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
PAGE**

